



**PHASE II ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF 44LD0729,
LOUDOUN COUNTY, VIRGINIA**

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January 2008
Revised April 2008

WSSI Project #7442.06

DHR File Number 2008-0153

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ABSTRACT

A Phase II archeological site evaluation was conducted on the Kincora property in northeastern Loudoun County, Virginia. The site was discovered by Thunderbird Archeology during a 2001 Phase I archeological survey of the circa 420 acre property. The Phase II work was carried out in December 2007 and January 2008 by Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc., of Gainesville, Virginia, for NA Dulles Real Estate Investor LLC of E. Setauket, New York.

Site 44LD0729 represents the remains of a domicile dating from the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The Phase II fieldwork identified the location of a late 18th century dwelling, based upon the artifact assemblage and distribution as well as what appears to be a sub-floor pit. The limited sample provided by the artifact assemblage suggests a fairly brief period of occupation by a resident of modest means.

Land and personal property tax records indicate that, in 1798, the larger property that appears to include the site area was being leased to 14 individuals. One of these individuals was likely the occupant of 44LD0729 but, at this time, no records have been located indicating which of the lessees occupied their leased land or identifying the particular parcel being rented by a specific tenant.

A light density prehistoric component was also identified at the site. This component represents ephemeral use of the site by prehistoric populations during an unknown temporal period. This component of the site is not likely to yield significant research information and is not considered to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

The historic component of Site 44LD0729 is notable for its age, degree of preservation, and context. Information regarding the lives of people of lower socioeconomic status, such as enslaved persons and tenant households, is largely absent from historic records. Therefore, archeological excavations of domestic sites of these types are important for a full and diverse understanding of life in rural late 18th and early 19th century Loudoun County.

The historic component of Site 44LD0729 is considered to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D as it has the potential to provide significant research information about rural lifeways in an early period of Loudoun County history. If impacts to site 44LD0729 can not be avoided, Phase III data recovery should be undertaken.

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a Phase II archeological site evaluation conducted at site 44LD0729, located in northeastern Loudoun County, Virginia (Exhibits 1 and 2). The site was discovered in 2001 by Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc. during a Phase I survey of the circa 420 acre property then known as the A. S. Ray property (Gardner et. al., 2001). The Phase II work was carried out in December 2007 and January 2008 by Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc., of Gainesville, Virginia, for NA Dulles Real Estate Investor LLC of E. Setauket, New York.

John P. Mullen, M.A. was Principal Investigator. David Carroll and Edward Johnson acted as Field Supervisors and wrote most of the report. Kristin Deily, Annie McQuillan, Stephanie Sharpes, Jeremy Smith and Anne Zahradnik served as Field Technicians. Tammy Bryant and Elizabeth Waters Johnson performed the laboratory analysis. Johnna Flahive and Stephanie Sharpes conducted the background research and authored the sections of the report dealing with land ownership.

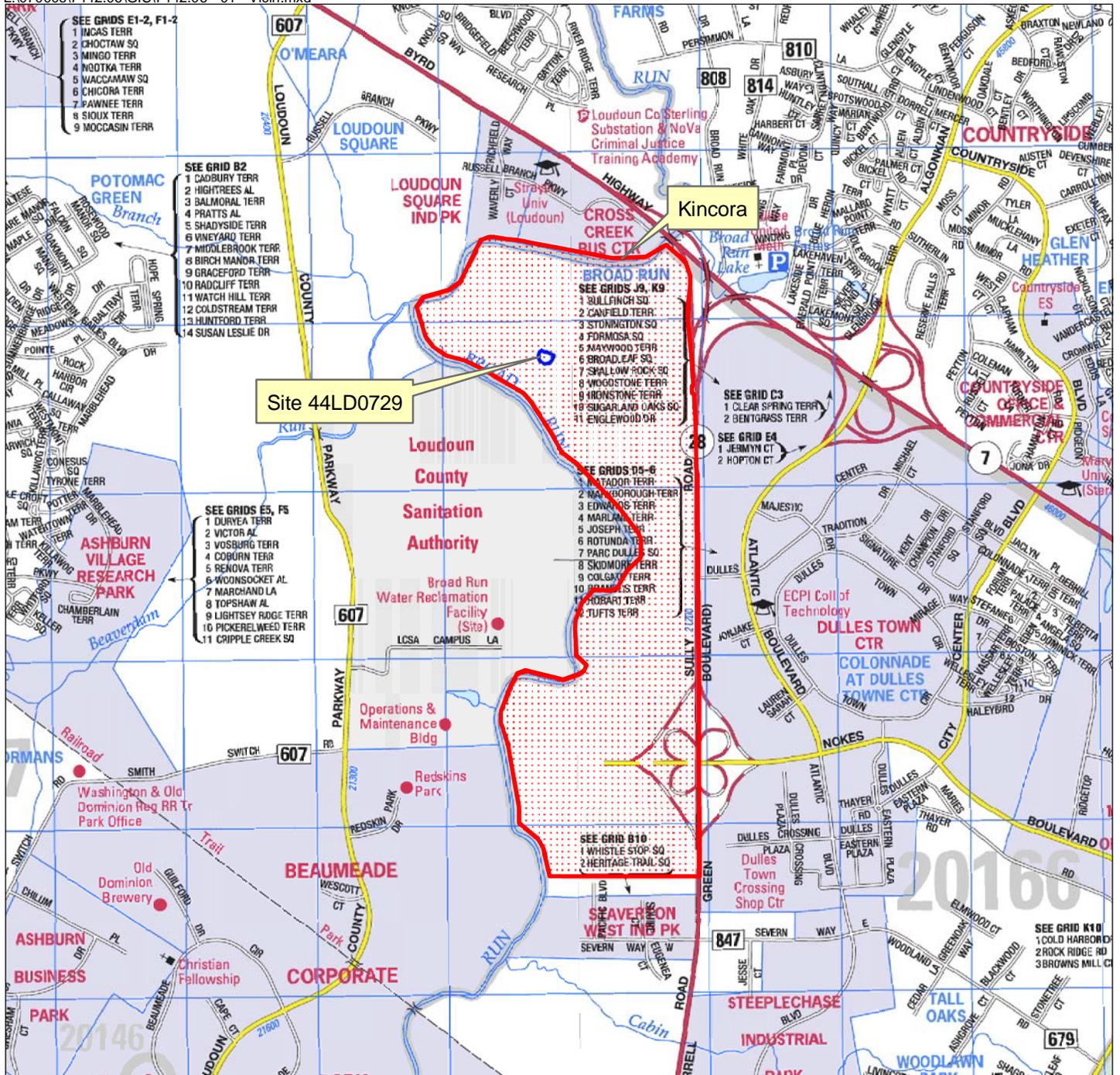
Fieldwork and report contents conformed to the guidelines set forth by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) for a Phase II intensive level survey as outlined in their 2003 *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia: Additional Guidance for the Implementation of the Federal Standards Entitled Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines* (DHR 2003) as well as the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (Dickenson 1983).

The purpose of the Phase II investigations was to determine if site 44LD0729 is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. If the site was determined to be eligible and the site could not be avoided in the planned development, Phase III mitigation work would be recommended.

All artifacts and field data, resulting from this project, are currently on repository at the Thunderbird offices in Gainesville, Virginia.

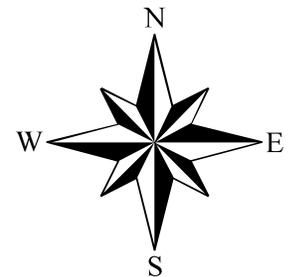
ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

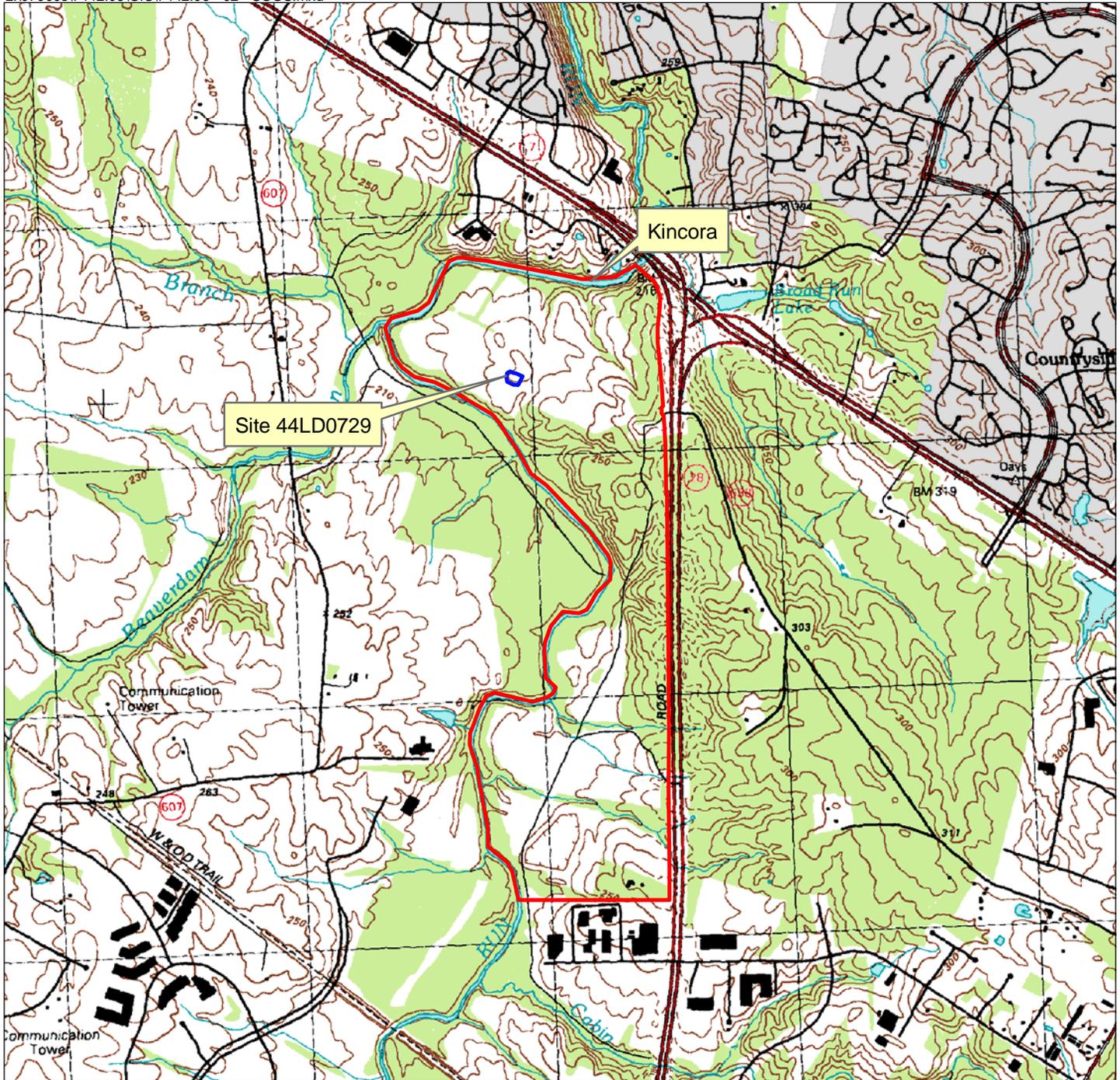
Loudoun County encompasses portions of the Piedmont Triassic Lowland and the Inner Piedmont Plateau sub-provinces and a portion of the Blue Ridge Province (Fenneman 1938; Bailey 1999). The Piedmont Physiographic Province is underlain by igneous and metamorphic rocks of various origins that were folded during the Paleozoic as the North American and African plates converged. Later, in the Mesozoic, rifting occurred as Pangea broke apart and the Atlantic Ocean formed. The Piedmont ranges from 200 feet above sea level (a.s.l.) at the Fall Line to circa 1000 feet a.s.l. in the western portion at the Blue Ridge. Because of the intensive weathering of the underlying rocks in the Piedmont's humid climate, bedrock is generally buried under a thick, six to 60 foot blanket of saprolite.



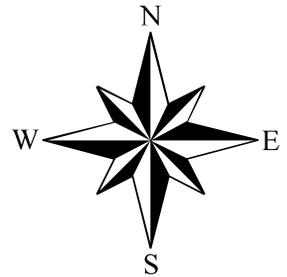
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Vicinity Map
Kincora - 44LD0729
WSSI #7442.06
Scale: 1" = 2000'





USGS Quad Map
Sterling, VA-MD 1994
Kincora - 44LD0729
WSSI #7442.06
Scale: 1" = 2000'



Latitude: 39°02'33" N
Longitude: 77°26'20" W
Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): 02070008
Stream Class: III
Name of Watershed: Broad Run and Beaverdam Run

Thunderbird Archeology
A Division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

Exhibit 2

The Piedmont Province has been sub-divided into three sub-provinces: the Outer Piedmont Plateau, the Triassic Lowlands, and the Inner Piedmont Plateau. The project area lies in the Triassic Basin, or Triassic Lowlands. These are long, narrow rift valleys, or basins, formed during the Triassic period. These valleys, underlain by Mesozoic sedimentary and igneous rocks, have filled with sandstones and basalts. Elevations range from 200 to 400 feet a.s.l.

Site 44LD0729 is located on a low upland overlooking Broad Run approximately 250 feet to the south. The head of a swale that flows southward toward the creek is located a short distance east of the site; a second swale flows west from a head located near the site's northwest corner. The site is currently located within a fallow field vegetated with tall field grasses (Exhibit 3).

PALEOENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

The basic environmental history of the area has been provided by Carbone (1976; see also Gardner 1985, 1987, and Johnson 1986). The following will present highlights from this history, focusing on those aspects pertinent to the project area.

At the time of the arrival of humans into the region, about 11,000 years ago, the area was beginning to recover rapidly from the effects of the last Wisconsin glacial maximum of circa 18,000 years ago. Vegetation was in transition from northern dominated species and included a mixture of conifers and hardwoods. The primary trend was toward a reduction in the openness so characteristic of the parkland of 14-12,000 years ago. Animals were undergoing a rapid increase in numbers as deer, elk and, probably, moose expanded into the niches and habitats made available as the result of wholesale extinctions of the various kinds of fauna that had occupied the area during the previous millennia. The current cycle of ponding and stream drowning began between 18-16,000 years ago at the beginning of the final retreat of the last Wisconsin glaciation (Gardner 1985); sea level rise has been steady since then.

These trends continued to accelerate over the subsequent millennia of the Holocene. One important highlight was the appearance of marked seasonality circa 7000 B.C. This was accompanied by the spread of deciduous forests dominated by oaks and hickories. The modern forest characteristic of the area, the mixed oak-hickory-pine climax forest, prevailed after 3000-2500 B.C. Continued forest closure led to the reduction and greater territorial dispersal of the larger mammalian forms such as deer. Sea level continued to rise, resulting in the inundation of interior streams. This was quite rapid until circa 3000-2500 B.C., at which time the rise slowed, continuing at a rate estimated to be 10 inches a century (Darmody and Foss 1978). This rate of rise continues to the present. Based on the archeology (c.f. Gardner and Rappleye 1979), it would appear that the mid-Atlantic



October 2007 Natural Color Imagery
Kincora - 44LD0729
WSSI #7442.06
Scale: 1" = 200'

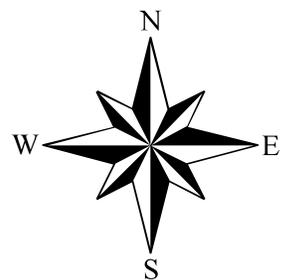


Photo Source: Aerials Express

migratory bird flyway was established circa 6500 B.C.; oysters had migrated to at least the Northern Neck by 1200 B.C. (Potter 1982) and to their maximum upriver limits along the Potomac near Popes Creek, Maryland, by circa 750 B.C. (Gardner and McNett 1971), with anadromous fish arriving in the Inner Coastal Plain in considerable numbers circa 1800 B.C. (Gardner 1982).

During the historic period, at circa A.D. 1700, cultural landscape alteration becomes a new environmental factor (Walker and Gardner 1989). Around this time, Euro-American settlement extended into the Piedmont/Coastal Plain interface. With these settlers came land clearing and deforestation for cultivation, as well as the harvesting of wood for use in a number of different products. At this time the streams tributary to the Potomac were broad expanses of open waters from their mouths well up their valleys to, at, or near their "falls" where they leave the Piedmont and enter the Coastal Plain. These streams were conducive to the establishment of ports and harbors, elements necessary to commerce and contact with the outside world and the seats of colonial power. Most of these early ports were eventually abandoned or reduced in importance, for the erosional cycle set up by the land clearing resulted in tons of silt being washed into the streams, ultimately impeding navigation.

The historic vegetation would have consisted of a mixed oak-hickory-pine forest. Associated with this forest were deer and smaller mammals and turkey. The nearby open water environments would have provided habitats for waterfowl year round as well as seasonally for migratory species.

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); a brief 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 character of local floral communities 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 expanded rapidly 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 spearpoints (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 an emphasis on hunting (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. Sporadic Paleoindian finds are reported on the Potomac, but, overall, these spearpoints are uncommon in the local area (c.f. Gardner 1985; Brown 1979). Fluted points have been found as isolated finds in the county, though the others have not (Johnson 1986).

Early Archaic Period (8500-6500 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 7000 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 7500 B.C. on, accelerating after 7200 B.C. Among the major shifts were a movement away from a reliance on a restricted range of lithics and a shift toward 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 1983; 1986:P2-6). The changes are believed to be the result of an 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 (6500-3000/2500 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, moister period that lasted until approximately 4500 B.C. and a later, warmer and drier period, the mid-Holocene Xerothermic, which ended at approximately 3000 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) that provided a nutritious and storable 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.

Early Archaic components show a slight increase in numbers, but it is during the Middle Archaic (Morrow Mountain and later) that prehistoric human presence becomes relatively widespread (Gardner various; Johnson 1986; Weiss-Bromberg 1987). Whereas the earlier groups appear to be more oriented toward hunting and restricted to a limited range of landscapes, Middle Archaic populations move in and out and across the various habitats on a seasonal basis. The Triassic Lowlands, with their numerous upland swamps, would have offered numerous attractive settlement loci (Walker 1981). Diagnostic artifacts from upland surveys along and near the Potomac show a significant jump during the terminal Middle Archaic (e.g. Halifax) and beginning Late Archaic (Savannah River). Johnson notes a major increase in the number of sites during the bifurcate phase and the later phases such as Halifax (Johnson 1986:P2-14).

Late Archaic (2500-1000 B.C.)

During this time period, the climatic changes associated with the Sub-Boreal episode continued, although the climate began to ameliorate. At this time, a major adaptive element was found in the resources offered by the 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 such as Holmes. Gardner (1987) separates the Late Archaic into two phases: Late Archaic I (2500-1800 B.C.) and Late Archaic II (1800-1000 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 (1982; 1987) 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 such as Dry Brook and, less so, Orient Fishtail, tended to be made from rhyolite, while Holmes spear points were generally made of quartzite.

A new item in the inventory was the stone bowl manufactured of steatite, or soapstone. These were carved from material occurring in a narrow belt extending from Pennsylvania south to Alabama and situated, for the most part, along the edge of the Piedmont and Inner Coastal Plain provinces.

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

The most intense utilization of the region begins circa 1800 B.C. with the advent of the Transitional Period and the Savannah River Broadspear derivatives, which include the Holmes and other related points. In models presented by Gardner, this is linked with the arrival of large numbers of anadromous fish. These sites tend to be concentrated along the shorelines near accessible fishing areas. The adjacent interior and upland zones become rather extensively utilized as adjuncts to these fishing base camps. The pattern of using seasonal camps continues. 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. It was at this point that the stylistic differentiation becomes apparent between the areas above the Fall Zone and those below, as discussed earlier: rhyolite usage and Susquehanna Broadspear forms occur above the Fall Zone while Holmes and its derivatives, including Fishtail variations, occur below the Fall Zone.

Early Woodland (1000-500 B.C.)

At this time during the Sub-Atlantic episode, more stable, milder and moister 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 (Dent 1995; 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 1200 B.C. in the Northern Neck (Waselkov 1982) and 950 B.C. at the Monocacy site in the Potomac Piedmont (Gardner and McNett 1971). This pottery is tempered with steatite, and the vessel shape copied that of the soapstone bowl, suggesting a local source for this innovation. This steatite tempered pottery is characteristic of the Early Woodland I period and is widely distributed throughout the Middle Atlantic (Dent 1995; 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 that were made by the annular ring technique. This ware is referred to as Selden Island Cordmarked. The wide-spread adoption of this pottery type by groups throughout the Middle Atlantic was perhaps due to the fact that sand and grit was such a versatile temper, for groups once far removed from the steatite sources quickly adopted this new medium (Goode 2002:3, 26). 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 spear points.

It is important to note that pottery underscores the sedentary nature of these local resident populations. This is not to imply that they did not 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.-1000 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) that 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, a sandstone tempered ceramic occasionally found in the Piedmont (Larry Moore, personal communication 1993). The associated projectile points are unclear, but do include small notched and/or stemmed forms. In general, the period from A.D. 200 to about A.D. 900 sees little population in the Potomac Piedmont.

Late Woodland (1000 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 vessels and collars are added to the rims. In the Potomac Piedmont, circa A.D. 1350-1400, the crushed rock wares are replaced by a limestone tempered and shell tempered ware that spread out of the Shenandoah Valley to at least the mouth of the Monocacy. Triangular projectile 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 where the larger hamlets and villages were found. This was characteristic of the Piedmont as well as the Coastal Plain to the east and the Shenandoah Valley to the west (Gardner 1982; Kavanaugh 1983). The uplands and other areas were also utilized, for it was here that wild resources would have been gathered. Smaller, non-ceramic sites are found away from the major rivers (Hantman and Klein 1992; Stevens 1989).

Most of the functional categories of sites away from major drainages are small base camps, transient, limited purpose camps, and quarries. Site frequency and size vary according to a number of factors, e.g. proximity to major rivers or streams, distribution of readily available surface water, and the presence of lithic raw material (Gardner 1987). Villages, hamlets, or any of the other more permanent categories of sites are rare to absent in the Piedmont inter-riverine uplands. The pattern of seasonally shifting use of the landscape begins circa 7000 B.C., when seasonal variation in resources first becomes marked. By 1800 B.C., runs of anadromous fish occur and the Indians spent longer periods of time along the Potomac, although not necessarily in the Piedmont where the fish runs could not get above Great Falls (Gardner 1982, 1987). It is possible some horticulture or intensive use of local resources appears sometime after 1000 B.C., for at this time the seasonal movement pattern is reduced somewhat (Gardner 1982). However, even at this time and during the post-A.D. 900 agriculture era, hunting, fishing, and gathering in the upland and inter-riverine areas remained a necessity.

Perhaps after 1400 A.D., with the effects of the Little Ice Age, the resulting increased emphasis on hunting and gathering and either a decreased emphasis on horticulture or the need for additional arable land required a larger territory per group, and population pressures resulted in a greater occupation of the Outer Piedmont and Fall Line regions (Gardner 1991; Fiedel 1999; Miller and Walker n.d.). The 15th and 16th centuries were a time of population movement and disruption from the Ridge and Valley to the Piedmont

and Coastal Plain. There appear to have been shifting socio-economic alliances over competition for resources and places in the exchange networks. A severe drought may have occurred in the 16th century. More centralized forms of social organization may have developed at this time, and small chiefdoms appeared along major rivers at the Fall Line and in the Inner Coastal Plain at about this time. A Fall Line location was especially advantageous for controlling access to critical seasonal resources as well as being points of topographic constriction that facilitated controlling trade arteries (Potter 1993; Jirikowic 1999; Miller and Walker n.d.).

Historic Overview

Early English explorations to the American continent began in 1584 when Sir Walter Raleigh obtained a license from Queen Elizabeth of England to search for "remote heathen lands" in the New World, but all of his efforts to establish a colony failed. In 1606, King James I of England granted to Sir Thomas Gates and others of The Virginia Company of London the right to establish two colonies or plantations in the Chesapeake Bay region of North America in order to search "... For all manner of mines of gold, silver, and copper" (Hening 1823, Volume I:57-75).

It was in the spring of 1607 that three English ships--the *Susan Constant*, the *Godspeed*, and the *Discovery* -- under the commands of Captains Newport, Gosnold, and John Smith, anchored at Cape Henry in the lower Chesapeake Bay. After receiving a hostile reception from native inhabitants, exploring parties were sent out to sail north of Cape Henry. Following explorations in the lower Chesapeake, an island 60 miles up the James River was selected for settlement (Kelso 1995:6, 7), and the colonists began building a palisaded fort, which came to be called Jamestown. In 1608, Captain Smith surveyed and mapped the Potomac River, locating the various native villages on both sides of the Potomac River. Captain Smith's *Map of Virginia* supplies the first recorded names of the numerous native villages along both sides of the Potomac River. The extensive village network along the Potomac was described as the "trading place of the natives" (Gutheim 1986:22, 23, 28). After 1620, Indian trade with the English settlers on the lower Coastal Plain became increasingly intense. Either in response to the increased trade or to earlier intra Indian hostilities, confederations of former disparate aboriginal groups were formed.

Reaffirmed by an "Ancient Charter" dated May 23, 1609, King James outlined the boundaries of the charter of "The Virginia Company:"

...in that part of America called Virginia, from the point of land, called Cape or Point Comfort, all along the sea coast, to the northward two hundred miles, and from the said point of Cape Comfort, all along the sea coast to the southward two hundred miles, and all that space and circuit of land, lying from the sea coast of the precinct aforesaid, up into the land, throughout from sea to sea, west and northwest; and also all the islands, lying within one hundred miles, along the coast of both seas... (Hening 1823, Volume II:88).

In 1611, John Rolfe (who later married Pocahontas in 1614) began experimenting with the planting of "sweet scented" tobacco at his Bermuda Hundred plantation, located at the confluence of the James and Appomattox Rivers. Rolfe's experiments with tobacco altered the economic future of the Virginia colony by establishing tobacco as the primary crop of the colony; this situation lasted until the Revolutionary War (O'Dell 1983:1; Lutz 1954:27). Tobacco was used as a stable medium of exchange, and promissory notes, used as money, were issued for the quantity and quality of tobacco received (Bradshaw 1955:80, 81). Landed Virginia estates, bound to the tobacco economy, became independent, self-sufficient plantations, and few towns of any size were established in Virginia prior to the industrialization in the south following the Civil War.

A number of early English entrepreneurs were trading along the Potomac River in the early 1600s for provisions and furs. By 1621, the numbers of fur trappers had increased to the point that their fur trade activities required regulation. Henry Fleet, among the better known of the early Potomac River traders, was trading in 1625 along the Potomac River as far north as the Falls of the Potomac. He traded with English colonies in New England, settlements in the West Indies; and English merchants across the Atlantic in London (Gutheim 1986:28, 29, 35, 39).

The first Virginia Assembly, convened by Sir (Governor) George Yeardley at James City in June of 1619, increased the number of corporations or boroughs in the colony from seven to eleven. In 1623, the first laws were made by the Virginia Assembly establishing the Church of England in the colony. These regulated the colonial settlements in relationship to Church rule, established land rights, provided some directions on tobacco and corn planting, and included other miscellaneous items such as the provision "...That every dwelling house shall be pallizaded in for defence against the Indians" (Hening 1823, Volume I:119-129).

In 1617, four parishes--James City, Charles City, Henrico and Kikotan--were established in the Virginia colony. By 1630, the colony had expanded, necessitating the creation of new shires, or counties, to compensate for the courts, which had become inadequate (Hiden 1980:3, 6). In 1634, that part of Virginia located south of the Rappahannock River was divided into eight shires called James City, Henrico, Charles City, Elizabeth City [sic], Warwick River, Warrosquyoake, Charles River, and Accawmack, all to be "...governed as the shires in England" (Hening 1823, Volume I:224). Ten years later, in 1645, Northumberland County was established on the north side of the Rappahannock River "...for the reduceing of the inhabitants of Chickcouan [district] and other parts of the neck of land between Rappahanock River and Potomack River", thus enabling European settlement north of the Rappahannock River and in Northern Virginia (Hening 1823, Volume I:352-353). In 1634, when the Virginia colony was divided by the Virginia House of Burgess into eight shires, there were approximately 4,914 men, women, and children in the colony (Greene 1932:136).

Prior to 1692, most lands in the Virginia Colony were granted by the Governor of the colony and were issued as Virginia Land Grants. In 1618, a provision of 100 acres of land had been made for "Ancient Planters", or those adventurers and planters who had established themselves as permanent settlers prior to 1618. Thereafter, Virginia Land Grants were issued by the "headright" system by which "any person who paid his own way to Virginia should be assigned 50 acres of land...and if he transported at his own cost one or more persons he should...be awarded 50 acres of land" for each (Nugent 1983:XXIV).

King Charles I was beheaded in January 1648/9 during the mid-17th century Civil Wars in England. His son, Prince Charles II, was crowned King of England by seven loyal supporters, including two Culpeper brothers, during his exile near France in September 1649. For their support, King Charles granted his loyal followers The Northern Neck, or all that land lying between the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers in the Virginia colony; the grant was to expire in 1690. King Charles II was subsequently restored to the English throne in 1660.

In 1677, Thomas, Second Lord Culpeper became successor to Governor Berkley in Virginia, and by 1681, he had purchased the six Northern Neck interests of the other proprietors. The Northern Neck grant (due to expire in 1690) was reaffirmed by England in perpetuity to Lord Culpeper in 1688. Lord Culpeper died in 1689, and four-fifths of the Northern Neck interest passed in 1690 to his daughter, Katherine Culpeper, who married Thomas, the fifth Lord Fairfax. The Northern Neck became vested and was affirmed to Thomas, Lord Fairfax, in 1692 (Kilmer and Sweig 1975:5-9). In 1702, Lord Fairfax 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 (Hening 1820, Volume IV:514-523; Kilmer and Sweig 1975:1-2, 7, 9).

The extent and boundaries of the Northern Neck were not established until two separate surveys of the Northern Neck were conducted. These were begun in 1736, and a final agreement was reached between 1745 and 1747 (Kilmer and Sweig 1975:13-14).

The oldest known land grants in Loudoun County, dating from the early 1700s, were located in the eastern part of the county on the Potomac River, then the northern part of Stafford County. These were granted to Captain Daniel McCarty and John Pope in 1709. Daniel McCarty's land grant was located on both sides of the mouth of Sugarland Run in the northeastern corner of Loudoun County and was adjoined on the west side by John Pope's land grant located along the south side of the Potomac River waterfront (MacIntyre 1978:21). 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).

Large parcels of the Northern Neck Land Grants in the eastern portion of Loudoun County were originally obtained by tidewater plantation owners for their growing families of sons. Initially, these tracts were seated by slaves and overseers to establish tobacco plantations that were later settled by the owners' sons and/or descendants. The western part of Loudoun County was initially settled during the second quarter of the 18th century by Germans, Irish, and English Quakers from the northern states. The settlers in this part of the county held smaller tracts of land than those in the eastern portion and had few or no slaves. By 1749, approximately 2,200 people lived within what was to become Loudoun County; the ethnic groups represented included descendants of the English, German and Scotch-Irish settlers and more than 600 slaves (History Matters 2004:11). The slaves included Creoles, those slaves who were born in the British colonies including Virginia and those who were born in Africa, with western Africa being the most common point of origin (ibid).

Following several county divisions, Loudoun County was created by an Act of the Virginia Assembly from Cameron Parish in the western part of Fairfax County on May 2, 1757 (Hening 1819, Vol. VII:148-149). A survey of the dividing line between the two counties in 1757 began at the head of Difficult Run on the Potomac River and ran southwest to the head of Rocky Run on Bull Run. Parent counties of Loudoun County, derived from the Indian District of "Chickcoun" (Chicacoan) in 1645, were Northumberland County (1645-1651), Lancaster County (1651-1653), Westmoreland County (1653-1664) (Hening 1823, Volume I:352-353; 381), Stafford County (1664-1732) (Hening 1823, Volume II:239), Prince William County (1732-1742) (Hening 1820, Volume IV:803), and Fairfax County (1742-1757) (Hening 1819, Volume V:207-208). Loudoun County was named for John Campbell, 4th Earl of Loudoun, commander of British Forces in North America during the French and Indian Wars and Governor General of Virginia from 1756-1759 (Head 1908:109-110; Church and Reese 1965:23).

Leesburg, the Loudoun County seat, was established by an Act of the Virginia Assembly in September 1758 on 60 acres of land belonging to Nicholas Minor that adjoined the court house lot. In addition to Nicholas Minor, the property owner and an officer of the Loudoun County militia, Philip Ludwell Lee, Thomas Mason, Francis Lightfoot Lee, James Hamilton, Josiah Clapham, Aeneas Campbell, John Hugh, Francis Hague, and William West, "gentlemen", were appointed trustees for the town of Leesburg (Hening 1819, Volume VII:235-236).

Although the early economic base of the county was tobacco, a shift from tobacco crops to the cultivation of wheat and the development of flour mills had begun by the 1770s. Factors contributing to this shift to a diversified agricultural base included the exhaustion of tobacco fields and 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 18th 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 the Virginia colony. Committees were formed in the county to elect representatives to attend the general meetings in Williamsburg, for the militia draft, and for seeing that the needy families of their soldiers were provided for (Head 1908:127-137). Seven resolutions were passed when the committee met at the courthouse in Leesburg on June 14th "...to consider the most effectual method to preserve the rights and liberties of N. America, and relieve our brethren of Boston". In the seventh resolution passed, Thomas Mason and Francis Peyton were appointed to represent the county at a meeting to be held on August 1, 1774, at Williamsburg, Virginia, to discuss the resolves (Evans 1877/78: 231-236).

British subjects who held land and property in the Virginia colony were deemed to be enemy aliens and their lands and personal property in Virginia, including slaves, were ordered by the Virginia Legislature to be seized as Commonwealth property in 1777 (Hening 1822, Volume X:66-71). Heirs to the Fairfax family holding the Northern Neck were considered enemy aliens and subject to losing their land. "American citizens", in possession of leased Northern Neck lands at the time the Fairfax lands escheated, obtained fee simple titles to the property by obtaining a certificate from the Governor of the Commonwealth, completing a Northern Neck Survey of the leased lands and paying a small fee.

Shipments of "State Arms" from Philadelphia for the militia of Loudoun County and the militia of the Northern Neck were kept in storage at Noland's Ferry, on the Potomac River in Loudoun County, by a Mr. Summers, "...an officer Stationed there to receive & Store them...". The Northern Neck militia was composed of men drafted from the counties of Loudoun, Fauquier, and Culpeper (Palmer 1881:223, 257, 308). In July of 1781, a report listing "State Arms" being shipped for the Virginia militia names the following stands of armament:

...in a return of the State Arms coming on from Philadelphia, 275 muskets and 104 bayonets are lodged at Fredericksburg, and 841 Muskets and 465 Bayonets at Fauquier Court House. This would make more than the number allowed by 116 -- At Noland's there are 920 muskets and 486 bayonets... (Palmer 1881:258).

Head (1908:131) states that 1,746 men from Loudoun County were drafted into the Loudoun County militia in 1780 and 1781, contradicting the polls for Loudoun County in 1783 that enumerated 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. The 1783 census also records that Loudoun County was the second largest slave holding county in the Commonwealth of Virginia, enumerating a total of 8,704 "blacks", most of whom were slaves, making the county second only to Amelia County, which had a population of 8,747 African-Americans. The 1790 census shows a total of 14,739 "free white males and females", 4,030 slaves, and 183 "other free persons" (Greene 1932:152, 153,155).

In 1787, the United States Constitution was ratified, a significant event for all of the colonists but particularly enslaved African Americans (History Matters 2004:11). Under this constitution, Congress could end the importation of slaves after, but not before, a 20 year period. On January 1, 1808, Congress ended the importation of slaves (ibid).

The Constitution also implemented the "three-fifths" clause which basically determined the method of allotting representatives to the U.S. House of Representatives (History Matters 2003:11). The method used was to count all free persons and three-fifths of the slaves; this prevented the domination of states with large slave populations and fewer free persons by states with large free populations and relatively few numbers of slaves (ibid). The Constitution also prevented Congress from establishing a head tax on slaves, thereby providing a benefit to slave owners.

In 1800, Loudoun County's population was 20,523 persons of which 333 were free persons of color and 4,990 were enslaved; bringing the total African American population to about 25% (History Matters 2004:11). The expansion of western settlements spurred Loudoun's growth in the late 18th and 19th centuries, although some slowing was observed in the 1830s and 1840s (ibid).

Early means of transportation, particularly during the colonial period, depended upon the Potomac River and inland waterways. Two early roads in Loudoun County were the Little River Turnpike (Route 50), chartered by an Act of the Virginia Assembly in 1801 and opened in 1806 from Alexandria as far as the town of Aldie (Edwards et al. 1994:82; Montague 1971:117), and the Leesburg Turnpike (Route 7), incorporated by an Act of the Virginia Assembly in 1809. The Leesburg Turnpike ran from Alexandria to Dranesville in western Fairfax County in 1822 and was finally extended to reach Leesburg in the late 1830s (Poland 1976:115, 117-118).

A study of Loudoun County's geology, indigenous trees and plants, its villages and its 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* (Martin 1836: 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" (Martin 1836:208,209). Staple articles of produce in Loudoun County were flour, wheat, pork and beef, and there were a few farm orchards supplying apples, peaches, cherries and plums. In addition to wheat, most of which was milled into flour, grain crops included rye, corn, oats, and buckwheat.

Commenting on the ethnic residents in the county, 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 northwest of Waterford was originally settled principally by Germans, and is now called the German settlement, and the middle of the county southwest of Waterford and west 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 southern and eastern parts of the county the farms are many of them much larger and principally cultivated by slave labor.

Slave owners in Loudoun County in 1833 paid taxes on 3,021 slaves, the majority of whom were located within the eastern and southern portions of Loudoun County (Martin 1836:210). The 19th century, up until the Civil War, saw significant migration of enslaved African Americans out of the county because of Loudoun County's domestic slave trade (History Matters 2004:12). Over 1,000 slaves were sold out of Loudoun County between 1800 and 1810, and approximately 1,300 slaves were sold out of the county between 1850 and 1860 (ibid). Ninety per cent of the slaves worked in the field, cultivating and harvesting crops as well as establishing and maintaining all of the plantation lands (ibid:12-13).

Early in the antebellum period, free persons of color had formed communities within the towns of Leesburg, Middleburg, Hamilton, Snickersville/Bluemont, Waterford, Lovettsville and Hillsboro (History Matters 2004:13). However, hostility towards all African Americans accelerated in the wake of the Nat Turner rebellion and, in 1831, Virginia passed a number of laws restricting the rights of free African Americans. These included barring African Americans from owning weapons, restriction of business, restriction of free movement and prohibiting them from learning to read or attend school (ibid).

In the mid-1830s, the major towns of Loudoun County with populations of over 100 were: Hillsborough, on the public road from Harpers 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 and surrounded by 18 flour mills, with a population of 430; 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; and Lovettsville, a German neighborhood about seven miles south of Harpers Ferry. The town of

Purcellville was the site of Purcell's Store and was listed as a post office (Martin 1836:215, 216). Approximately 16 small villages and post offices located throughout Loudoun County and at the ferry crossings in 1835/36 are no longer in existence (Martin 1836:210-216).

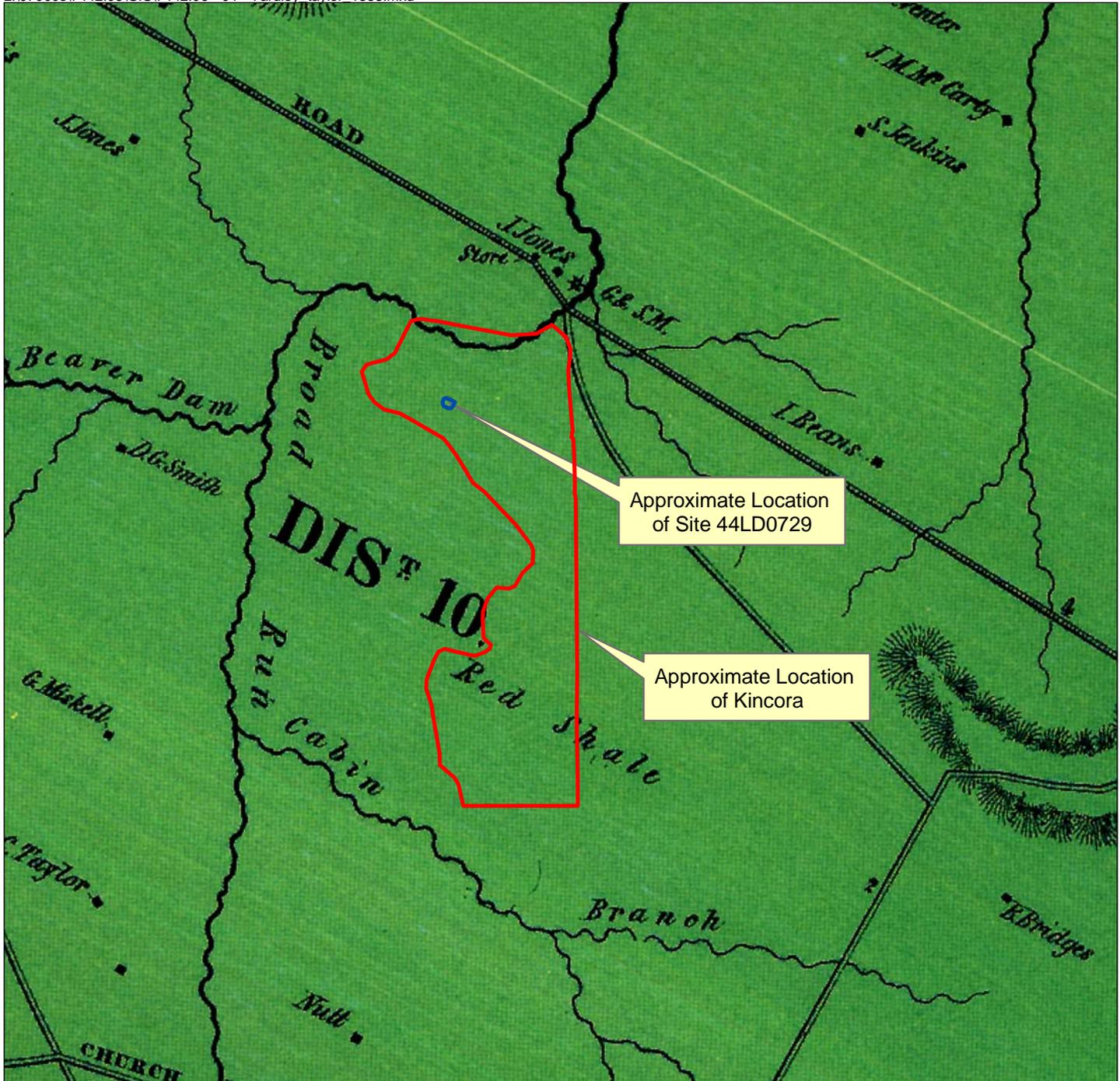
Between 1830 and 1840, Loudoun County experienced a decline in its population, dropping from 21,939 individuals in 1830 to 20,431 in 1840, or 6.9% (Deck and Heaton 1926:62; Head 1908:85). This population fluctuation appeared again later in the 1800s as well and reflects a phenomena typical of agricultural areas in which partial or total crop failure leads to an out-migration of portions of the population to large cities or other parts of the country (Head 1908:86)

Edge notes on Taylor's 1853 map state that there were 77 water powered mills in the county at that time, including merchant mills, grist mills, and saw mills. The most notable was Carter's Mill on Goose Creek and N. Walker's Mill at Waterford. Taylor's map shows no residences or roads in immediate vicinity of site 44LD0729 (Exhibit 4).

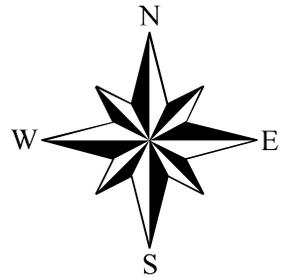
Scheel's Loudoun County map, a reconstructed composite of current and historic roads and landmarks, shows the route of Vestal's Gap Road passing through the immediate vicinity of site 44LD0729 (Exhibit 5). Vestal's Gap Road was replaced in 1820 by the Leesburg and Alexandria Turnpike as the primary northwestern route from Alexandria to the Blue Ridge and points west in 1820 (Scheel 2002). The only known trace remaining of the road is located approximately two miles to the east at Claude Moore Park.

A canal route from the mouth of Goose Creek on the Potomac River to the branches of Little River and Beaver Dam was surveyed in 1832 (Little River Navigation Company 1832). A second canal proposal to build lock and dam navigation for canal boats along Goose Creek was chartered by an Act of the Virginia Assembly in 1832, and a survey was carried out for the canal route in the same year. The purpose of the canal was to open navigation for 20 miles down Goose Creek from the Potomac River to the Snickers Gap Turnpike and to establish a five mile long canal up Little River to the town of Aldie.

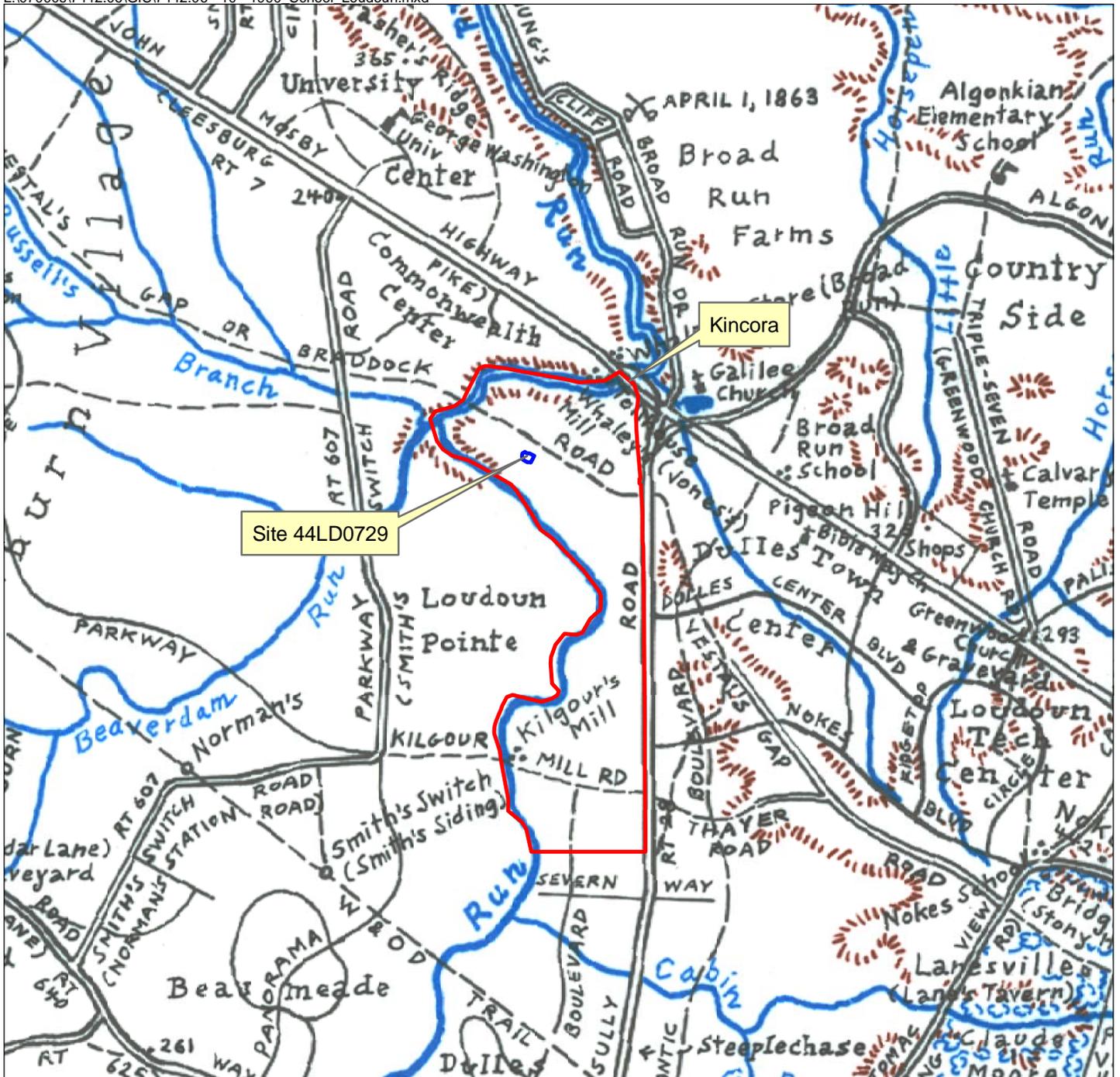
Enough stocks in the Goose Creek and Little River Navigation Company, at \$50.00 a share, were sold by 1839 to hold a stockholder's meeting. A contract was let in 1840 to James Roach of Alexandria for the first 12 miles of the canal. A financial statement of the Goose Creek and Little River Navigation Company for the year ending September 30, 1852, shows that 784 shares had been subscribed by individuals (\$39,200.00) and 1,176 shares by the State of Virginia (\$58,800.00). Expenses and disbursements from 1849 to 1852 totaled \$75,552.46.



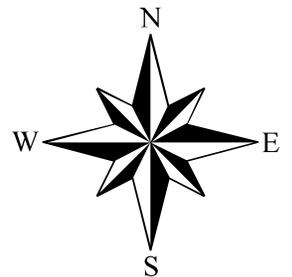
1853 Yardley Taylor Map
Loudoun County, VA
Kincora - 44LD0729
WSSI #7442.06
Scale: 1" = 1/2 mile



Map Source: "Map of Loudoun County, Virginia from actual surveys by Yardley Taylor, 1853". Original Scale: 1" = 1 mile



Scheel's Loudoun County Map
Loudoun County, Virginia
Kincora - 44LD0729
WSSI #7442.06
Scale: 1" = 1/2 mile



Map Source: "Loudoun County, Commonwealth of Virginia" 1990. Surveyed and drawn by Eugene M. Scheel for the Loudoun Association of Realtors, Inc. Multiple Listing Service Committee.

By the end of 1851, Goose Creek was open for the first seven miles, running through two canals, two guard gates, four dams and six locks. The canal was completed in 1854 to the mouth of Little River through a series of 99 locks (Trout 1967:31). The Goose Creek Canal survey shows eight mill sites operating at that time along Goose Creek. Only one boat ever traveled down the canal.

The primary cause of the failure of the Goose Creek and Little River Navigation Company has been attributed to the industrial age advance into railroad systems. By 1854, the Company was financially broken, showing a balance of \$1.95 on the account books. The company was dissolved in 1857 (Library of Virginia 1839-1857; Trout 1967:31-34).

The Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad, the first railroad system through Loudoun County, was chartered in circa 1853 (Salmon 1996:15, 47). Construction on the railroad line began in Alexandria in 1857 and reached Leesburg in 1860 (Geddes 1967:27). The Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad was renamed the Washington and Ohio Railroad circa 1873 and became the Washington, Ohio and Western Railroad in 1884 (Commonwealth of Virginia 1873:105; 1877:39; 1884:491).

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), indicating an average of eight slaves per household.

On the night of December 26, 1860, Major Robert Anderson moved his troops from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina. Subsequently, on April 15, 1861, President Lincoln sent a reinforcement fleet of war vessels from New York to Fort Sumter to suppress the rebellion in the southern states. Two days later, the Commonwealth of Virginia adopted the Virginia Ordinance of Secession on April 17, 1861, and formed a provisional Confederate government (Gallagher 1989:29; Boatner 1991:729; Church and Reese 1965:134). The State formally seceded from the Union on May 23, 1861, by a vote of 97,000 to 32,000 (Bowman 1985:51, 55), with Loudoun County voting 1,626 to 726 to ratify the Ordinance of Secession (Hillsboro Bicentennial Committee 1976:21).

Located 25 miles from Washington, D.C., Loudoun County became a border county of divided loyalties during the Civil War years of 1861-1865. The southern and eastern parts of Loudoun County, settled by English colonials who farmed using slave labor, were loyal, for the most part, 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" and was controlled by Mosby's Rangers who fought throughout the war using unconventional guerrilla warfare tactics. There were 46 skirmishes during the Civil War in the county, including the Battle of Ball's Bluff on October 21, 1861, and excluding lesser known skirmishes with Mosby's Rangers (Poland 1976:183, 191-192, 209).

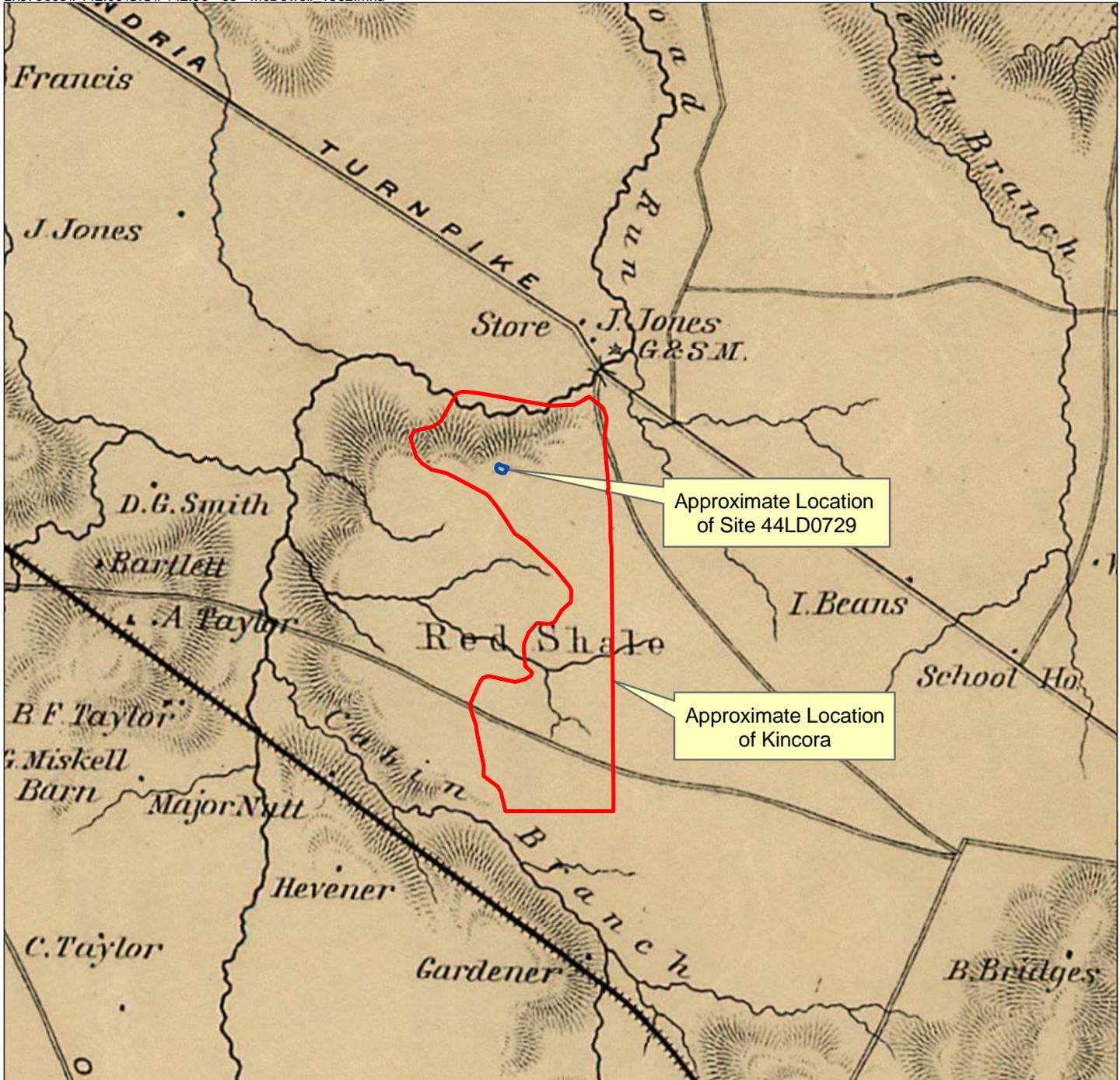
The Battle of Balls Bluff, also known as the Battle of Harrison's Landing or the Battle of Leesburg, occurred on October 21, 1861; it centered around the Union Army's attempt to capture Leesburg by crossing the Potomac at Harrison's Landing. The Union attempt was thwarted by Confederate forces with an overwhelming number of Union casualties (921) compared to the number of Confederate losses (149). The conduct of the troops during the battle had strong political ramifications that led to the establishment of the Congressional Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War. The National Cemetery at Balls Bluff was established in 1865 for the burial of the Union soldiers who died in the battle. The Balls Bluff Battlefield and National Cemetery have been designated a National Historic Landmark.

McDowell's 1862 Map of Northeastern Virginia and the Vicinity of Washington again shows no dwellings or roads in the site's immediate vicinity (Exhibit 6).

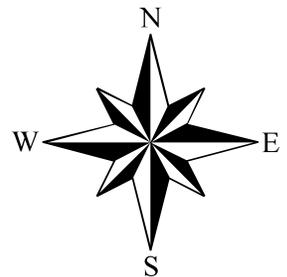
In 1863, Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which stated that all enslaved persons in Confederate territory were to be free and, in 1865, Congress passed the 13th Amendment which banned slavery (History Matters 2004:15). However, with the abolition of slavery, Loudoun County saw a drop in the African American population from 6,753 in 1860 to 5,691 in 1870 (ibid).

Federal troops were stationed throughout Virginia, including Loudoun County, during the Reconstruction period and, in 1866, the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was passed, guaranteeing due process and equal protection under the law to all citizens and granting citizenship to African Americans. By 1869, the 15th Amendment was passed, giving African American men the right to vote and, the same year, Virginia became the only former Confederate state to do this (History Matters 2004:15).

The Underwood Convention held in Richmond from December 1867 through April 1868 led to the new Virginia Constitution of 1869. The Virginia Constitution, ratified on July 6, 1868, provided for the division of each county into townships (later magisterial districts) and for the development of a revolutionary educational system. In 1871-1872, the Virginia state Public Free School system was adopted. At this time, there were 46 white schools and nine African American schools in the county (History Matters 2004:36). Many of the African American schools were built because of the efforts of the local African American communities who petitioned and acquired the land, money and labor for their construction (ibid).



1862 McDowell Map
Northeast Virginia and Vicinity of Washington D.C.
Kincora - 44LD0729
WSSI #7442.06
Scale: 1" = 1/2 mile



Map Source: Map of N. Eastern Virginia and Vicinity of Washington. Compiled by General Irvin Mc Dowell, January 1862. United States. Corps of Topographical Engineers". Original Scale: 1" = 1 mile.

The Virginia Constitution also disenfranchised all southerners who had served in a civil capacity or in the military, and required an oath by anyone seeking public office (Church and Reese 1965:134; Woods 1901:24, 25, 119). In 1874, Loudoun County was divided into six magisterial districts: Broad Run, Jefferson, Leesburg, Lovettsville, Mercer, and the Mount Gilead District.

The Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad, reorganized as the Washington and Ohio Railroad in 1864, went into receivership and was reorganized after the war as the Washington and Western Railroad (Geddes 1967:27).

Agricultural recovery during the period of Reconstruction was supplemented by the repair and upkeep of roads and bridges. The Leesburg and Aldie Turnpike (Little River Turnpike or Route 50) was reported to the Virginia Assembly in March of 1873 to be "well graded". The company was authorized at that time to apply capital stock to the "metaling" of the road and to change the route of the turnpike to "south of the Goose Creek Bridge" (Commonwealth of Virginia 1873:249). On April 1, 1873, the Leesburg and Goose Creek Bridge Company was incorporated and authorized to erect toll bridges over Goose Creek from its mouth at the Potomac River to Ball's Mill. The company was also authorized to charge the following tolls: for each horse, mare, mule, gelding, jack, or jenny the toll was 3 cents; for each vehicle drawn by one animal, 10 cents; for each animal exceeding one, 3 cents; for each head of sheep, swine or goats, 1/4 cent; and for each head of neat cattle, 1/2 cent (Commonwealth of Virginia 1873:328-329).

Having lost most of the grist mills, mill dams, railroads, and bridges throughout the county, as well as farm buildings and houses, livestock, fences and crops during the Civil War years, Loudoun County planters were left with land but no laborers, money, farm animals, or farming tools. Loudoun County agriculture 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 milch cows and sheep, and second only to Fauquier County in the number of stock cattle" (Head 1908:88). The Loudoun County Live Stock Exhibition Association, incorporated on March 7, 1884, was formed for the "...purpose of holding annual exhibitions of live stock, racing, and other entertainments" (Commonwealth of Virginia 1884:409-410).

The first telephone system in Loudoun County was introduced by the Loudoun County Telephone Company, incorporated on February 5, 1886. During the spring of 1887, additional telephone lines connected the major towns in Loudoun County. Three of the telephone companies authorized to extend lines between towns in Loudoun County were the North Loudoun Telephone Company, incorporated with a principal office at Hillsboro; the Arcola and Aldie Telephone Company, authorized on April 28, 1887, to erect and maintain telephone lines and offices in the counties of Loudoun and Fairfax; and the Aldie and Leesburg Telephone Company, incorporated on May 12, 1887 (Commonwealth of Virginia 1886:62-63; 1887:31, 109, 280).

The 1900 U.S. Population census showed a small population growth of less than 200 persons in Loudoun County from 21,774 in 1860 to 21,948 in 1900. By ethnic group, the 1900 census showed 16,079 whites, 5,869 blacks, and 101 foreigners; there was an increase of 1,058 whites between 1860 and 1900, and a decrease of 84 African-Americans during this period (Head 1908: 84, 85).

Although the 15th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution had guaranteed the right of African American men to vote and the Virginia State Constitution of 1869 had affirmed this same right, in 1902, African Americans lost these rights (History Matters 2004:15). In Loudoun County, African Americans made up approximately 10% of the population at this time. The Virginia Constitution of 1902 limited the right to vote to war veterans, their sons; and to property owners who paid at least one dollar in property taxes or who could reasonably explain part of the new constitution (ibid:15-16). The new constitution also required potential voters to complete registration applications in their own handwriting and answer any and all questions from local registrars about their voting qualifications and it imposed a poll tax on voters (ibid:16). As a result, men who could not pay the poll tax, men who were illiterate and men who could not "correctly" answer the local registrar's questions, could not vote. By 1904, Virginia's voters were cut in half and African American voters were reduced from around 147,000 to less than 10,000 as a result of these measures (ibid). This would not change until the 1960s.

Having recovered from the Civil War by 1900, Loudoun County had become the leading dairy county of Virginia. At the turn of the century, Loudoun County farmers were using agricultural farming methods and equipment that had been developed prior to the Civil War; this continued until the advent of World War I. General impacts on the agricultural community following the War were the introduction of powered machinery and an increase in prices of farm products and cattle; these were offset by rising taxes and expenses. By the early 1920s, 81% of farmlands within the county were improved; major agricultural products were corn, wheat, dairy products, and the shipping of beef and pork (Deck and Heaton 1926:106).

Land ownership and a focus on agriculture by former African American slaves in Virginia grew rapidly in the late 19th and early 20th century (History Matters 2004:44). Between 1870 and 1910, African American farm ownership increased 3,641% from 860 to 32,168 farm owners. This rise is felt by historians to derive from a number of factors including a tradition of African American proprietorship in the state, greater opportunities for mortgage money, the establishment of a variety of race based mutual aid societies, the promotion of enterprise and self sufficiency by institutions such as Virginia's Hampton Institute and the efforts of prominent African American Virginians (ibid).

Although land ownership grew, the African Americans in Virginia and in Loudoun County felt disenfranchised after the passage of the 1902 Virginia Constitution. This precipitated the formation of social, religious and economic support groups that would assuage the bitterness of segregation and disenfranchisement. It also accelerated a fight for civil rights which would not end for over 50 years. In 1883, a number of individuals from African American communities within Loudoun County petitioned for the right to

serve as jurors in the county courts (History Matters 2004:16). In 1890, the Loudoun County Emancipation Association was formed in Hamilton. The association was formed to work for the "betterment of the race – educationally, morally and materially". Emancipation Day was celebrated yearly on September 2 (ibid). In 1910, the association moved to Purcellville where it purchased 10 acres of land on which Emancipation Day activities were held. Other organizations formed during this period were the Odd Fellows, the Willing Workers Club and the Society of Galilean Fisherman.

In 1920, Loudoun County was described as a rural county with 10 incorporated towns, but having no towns with a population of 2,500 or more.

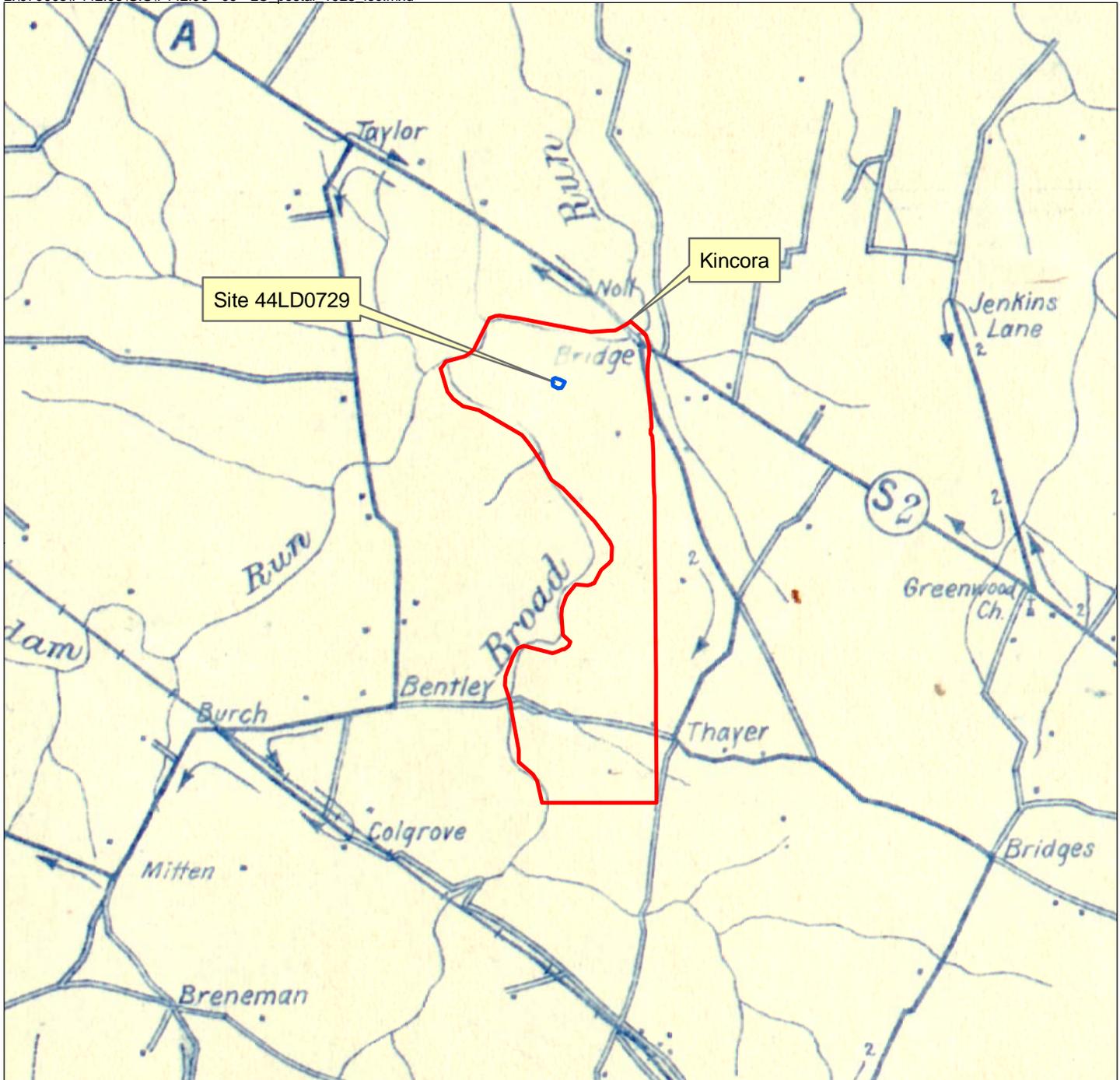
According to the Census for 1920 Loudoun County...ranked first in the percentage of Farm land improved; 2nd in the per Capita value of live stock... 3rd in the per capita county wealth ; 4th in total value of all farm property ...and 9th in total value of all crops. Loudoun's rank in these items seems to be particularly good when we consider that the county ranks 19th in size....New developments in agriculture have been widespread in Loudoun in recent years. It has become the rule for farm boys to receive a college education. These men have been instrumental in the installing of improved farm machinery throughout the county. Our farmers have taken a real interest in the raising of pure bred stock. The breeders of horses and cattle have been foremost in this movement... (Deck and Heaton 1926:106).

The 1920 census shows 15,654 native whites, 4,810 African-Americans, and 111 "foreign-born" persons residing in the county. This shows a population decrease of 7.4% over a period of twenty years (Deck and Heaton 1926:62, 63).

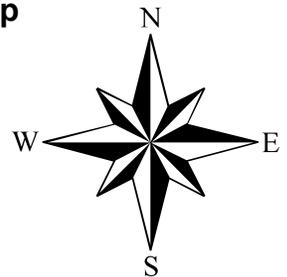
The 1925 Post Office Map of Rural Delivery Routes shows no buildings in the location of site 44LD0729 (Exhibit 7). On this map, farmsteads appear to the east of the archeological site and far to the south along Kilgour Mill Road.

The crash of the stock market in 1929 leading to the Great Depression of the 1930s, the extreme drought of 1930, and the subsequent government requests that cultivated acres be reduced 30%, saw 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, which revolutionized rural life by introducing electricity and indoor plumbing (Poland 1976:279, 317, 319, 326, 327, 334).

Although slowed by the Depression, Loudoun County's African American communities continued to grow (History Matters 2004:46). A number of commercial enterprises owned and operated by African Americans grew into significant local institutions during this period.



1925 United States Post Office Rural Delivery Routes Map
Loudoun County, VA
Kincora - 44LD0729
WSSI #7442.06
Scale: 1" = 1/2 mile



Map Source: "Rural Delivery Routes - Loudoun County, Virginia. Post Office Department, Division of Topography, 1925." Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington D.C. Original Scale: 1" = 1 mile.

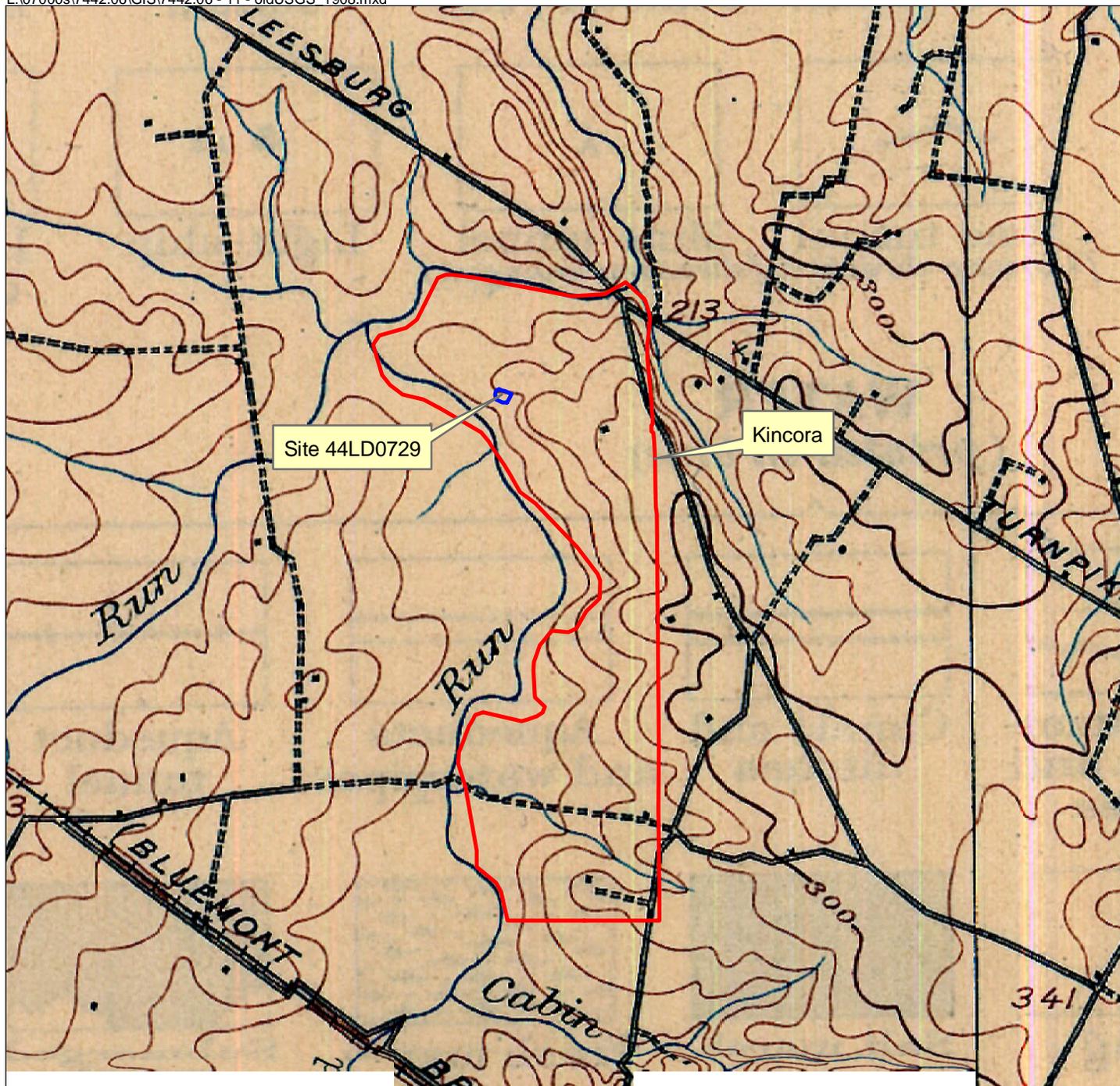
Post-depression years saw Loudoun's farm production and income soaring during World War II (Poland 1976:337). Poland comments:

As the war demanded additional farm products and the labor shortage became critical, farmers were forced to use more modern farm equipment...During the later years of the war, attempts were made to alleviate labor shortages...by the use of Nazi prisoners of war. Approximately 170 German soldiers, held under U.S. Army guard in a camp near Leesburg, were taken from there by trucks to work on county farms (Poland 1976:336).

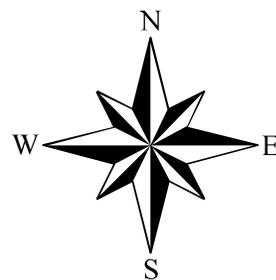
In the early 1940s, efforts by African Americans succeeded in obtaining better public education and improved public facilities for African American children (History Matters 2004:53). One of the major achievements of this group was the construction in 1941 of the Douglass High School in Leesburg, the first high school for African Americans in the county (ibid:53-54). Two additional schools, the 1946 Carver School in Purcellville and the 1948 Banneker School in St. Louis followed (ibid:54). Ultimately the schools were integrated.

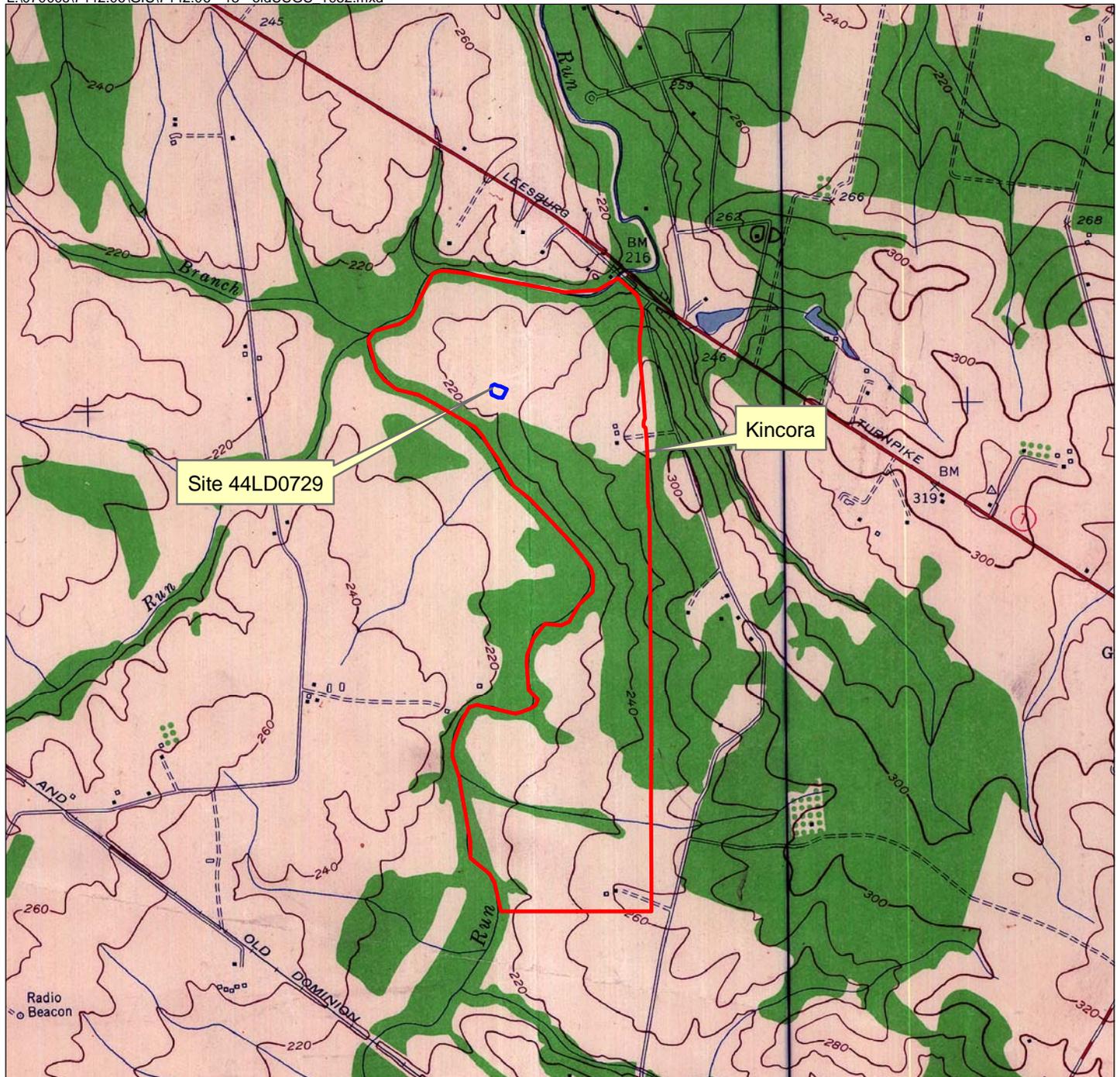
By the time of World War II in Europe, despite shortages in labor and farm equipment, Loudoun County's farm production and income had grown. The subsequent postwar years of mechanization saw more specialized farming with dairying, poultry and beef cattle leading the list of major agricultural pursuits; commuting increased significantly as well. By 1960, Loudoun County's life style was becoming increasingly urban (Poland 1976:336-337, 341, 342), a trend that continues into current times. By 1970, new suburbanites sought housing in planned communities in the major incorporated towns in Loudoun County and commuted into the Washington, D.C., area to work (ibid:341, 342, 365).

USGS quadrangle maps throughout the 20th century show no dwellings in the vicinity of 44LD0729 (Exhibits 8 and 9). The farmsteads that appear on the 1925 Post Office map are still extant.

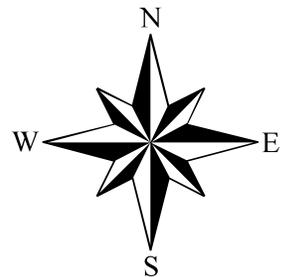


USGS Quad Map
Seneca, MD-VA 1908
Kincora - 44LD0729
WSSI #7442.06
Scale: 1" = 2000'





USGS Quad Map
Sterling, VA-MD 1952
Kincora - 44LD0729
WSSI #7442.06
Scale: 1" = 2000'

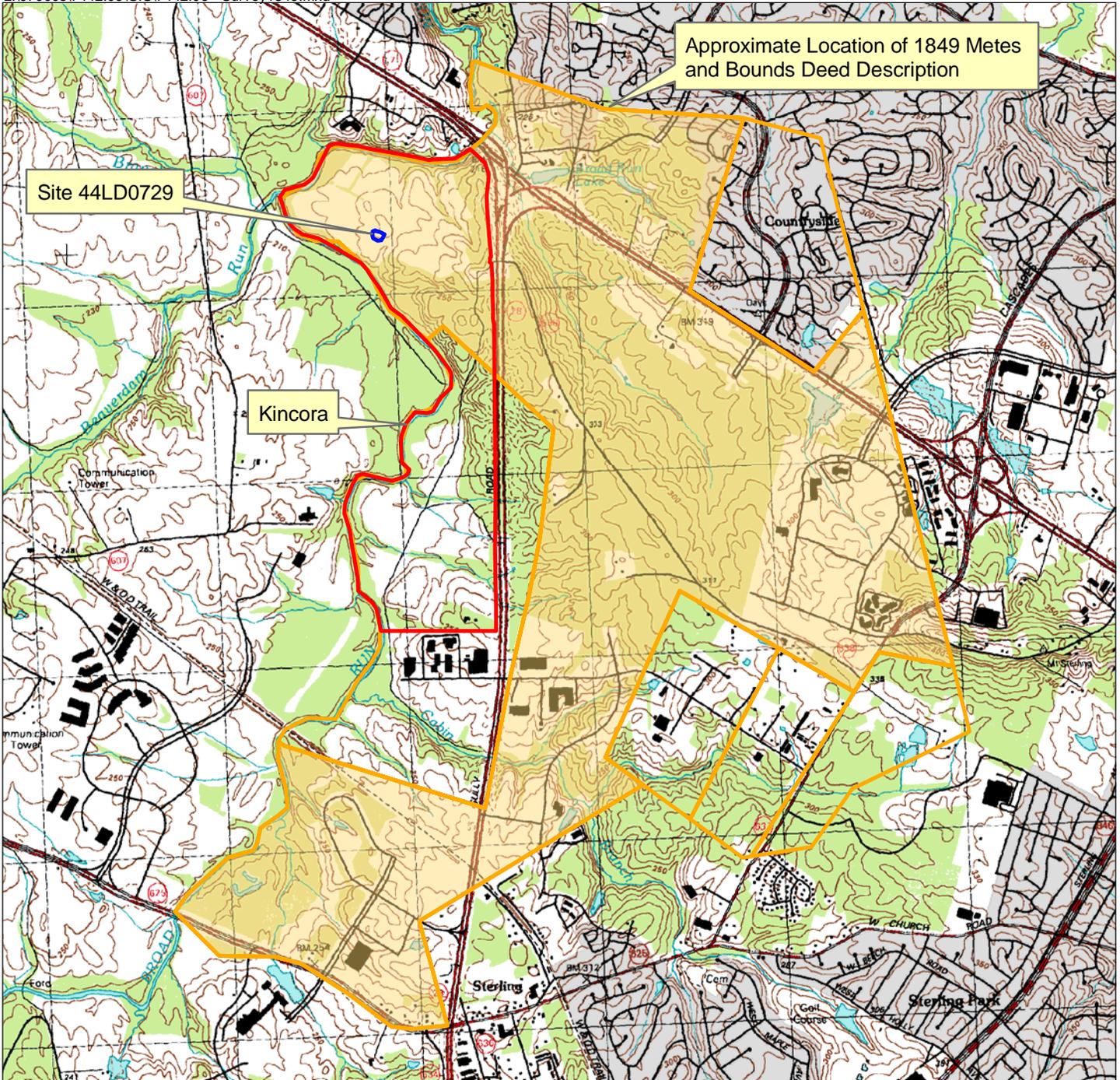


Land Ownership History

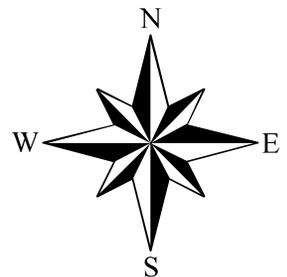
Site 44LD0729, situated at the intersection of Route 7, Route 28, and Broad Run, is located near a small rural community that developed along Route 7, known then as Vestal's Gap Road. Vestal's Gap Road is one of the oldest roadways in the county and people living in the west traveled along this roadway to Alexandria. Prior to its establishment as a turnpike at the turn of the 19th century, the road connected many small rural communities around what is now Ashburn and Sterling. During the 18th century, travel along the road was difficult in many places where it crossed waterways such as Broad Run. Early improvements of the area included a bridge reputedly constructed by George Washington and later improved by the county on several occasions during the 18th century (Scheel 2002: 19). Around 1810, Whaley's Mill and a store were established near the intersection of Broad Run and the turnpike. As the population increased, a general store was established by John Jones along with a new post office where he was named postmaster. (Scheel 2002: 21).

Appendix I presents the chain of title for the property containing site 44LD0729. The vicinity of site 44LD0947 was originally a part of Robert Carter Jr.'s land patent that contained a total of 14,847 acres, and was known as the Frying Pan tract (Saffer 2007). According to the land tax records, the earliest recorded conveyance of the parcel specifically containing site 44LD0729 was in 1798 when 1,978 acres were conveyed from Robert Carter Jr. to John Lyons. The early deeds conveying this tract did not contain details of the 1,978 acres and it was not until 1849 when a detailed description of the acreage appears in the land records. At this time, the 1,978 acres, as well as an additional 46 acres (totaling 2,088 acres) were transferred from William B. Chittenden's trustees to William Seldon (Loudoun County, Virginia Deed Book 5B:229). A detailed land description and plat map were provided within the deed conveying the 2,088 acres, however, it is not clear from these documents if site 44LD0729 was located on the 1,978 acres formerly owned by Lyons or the 46 acres. No records were found in this documentary investigation to show where Chittenden received the additional 46 acres. However, we feel that the most likely location for site 44LD0729 is on the 1,978 acres owned by John Lyons.

At the time he acquired the property from Carter, John Lyons was a prominent lawyer and wealthy man living in Richmond. He married to Ann "of Cleve" Carter and they had two known children, named Peter and Ann Elizabeth, who both eventually held the title to the property discussed here. John Lyons was the son of Judge Peter Lyons who left Ireland around 1756 and moved to Virginia after he began practicing law. In Virginia, Judge Lyons established his home in Studley in Hanover County, and married his first wife, Mary Power, who was also a first cousin. Following her death, he married Judith Bassett. Some sources suggest the Lyons family was involved in aiding the Americans



1849 Survey Boundary Map
USGS Quad - Sterling, VA-MD 1994
Kincora - 44LD0729
WSSI #7442.06
Scale: 1" = 1/2 mile



during the Revolutionary war and considered the British their enemy (Wyllie 1966: 454, 460). No records suggest, however, that any members of the Lyons family resided in or later moved to Loudoun County where the property subject to this documentary investigation is located.

While living in Hanover County, John Lyons acquired 15 individual parcels of land with a combined total of 1,773 acres from Robert Carter Jr. in 1798, though no deeds have been located at this time that describe the parcels or include the metes and bounds. The tracts of land do, however, appear in land tax records and suggest 14 different people were leasing the parcels of land. It is uncertain which of the tenants were renting the parcel containing site 44LD0729. No information in any consulted records indicates whether any of the men renting these parcels were residing on them or living elsewhere and renting the land for agricultural purposes.

The following presents the names of the tenants and the leased acreage on Lyons property listed in the Loudoun County tax records:

<u>Name of Tenant</u>	<u>Acres Leased</u>
William Horeseman	75
Sandford Reamey	100
James Whaley	30
James Coleman	240
Michael Hummer	75
Israel Hunter	62
James Green	150
Phillip Marchant	150
William Sanders	150
James Whaley, Jr.	150
Richard Spurr	150 and 66
James Rice	150
John Littleton	150
William Fox	75

The total leased acreage in the land tax records totals 1,773; the disposition of the remaining 205 acres of land that Lyons obtained from Carter is unknown at this time.

The land tax records indicate that several of the tenants were renting parcels of land throughout Loudoun County. Many of them were slave owners who may have employed slave labor on their farms, including the lots acquired by John Lyons. Some of the individuals resided in Loudoun County prior to Lyon's acquisition of the Carter land, according to the personal property tax records. James Coleman owned as many as 26 slaves between the years 1782 and 1797, and Richard Spurr owned 10 slaves in 1782 and continued to be a slave owner until at least 1789. James Rice, James Green, William Horseman, John Littleton, William Sanders, James Whaley Jr., and James Whaley Sr. all appear as slave owners at different times during the late 18th century.

The tax records during the late 18th century do not include a separate assessment for buildings exclusive of the land; therefore, it is difficult to determine which, if any, of the parcels had structures on them. Michael Hummer's parcel and Philip Marchant's tract of land were assessed at less than an English pound per acre. The low assessment suggests that, if buildings were present on their parcels, the buildings were either in poor repair or were not substantial. Israel Hunter and James Rice's parcels were assessed at £1.26 ¼ per acre and with a total value of £79.98 ¼ and £189.58 ¼ respectively. William Sanders and James Whaley Jr.'s tracts of land were assessed at £1.51 ¼ each, with a total of £227.8 ¼ total value; this suggests that their land contained more improvements or was more productive agriculturally. The remaining tenants had land assessed at 1.65 ½ per acre, and of these properties one of Richard Spurr's two parcels had a total value assessment of 247.58 ¼, which was the highest total assessment for any property conveyed from Carter to Lyons.

By 1801, Sandford Reamey and James Whaley Sr. are no longer enumerated as tenants under John Lyons's name and the assessments for the remaining parcels were consistent with those in 1798 and 1799. In 1801, John Lyons owned 1568 acres, less the two tracts that no longer appeared in the records.

By 1816, John Lyon's owned 1,978 acres of land described as being located near "Broad Run, McCarty and Carter", and included a 410 acre parcel in the "unsettled Sugarland Run tract", as described in land tax records. Although Sugarland Run is some distance from the rest of John Lyon's land, historic references to Sugarland in the 18th and 19th centuries include a mile or so on either side of Sugarland Run, from the Potomac River to as far south as Herndon (Scheel 2002: 140). By 1816, the land tax assessor was not recording names of people leasing the various lots and it is unknown if the parcels were being leased or, if they were, the names of the lessees. The assessments for each parcel were the same as in years previously described. No deeds to or from John Lyons to any of the forenamed leaseholders have been located at this time.

At the end of John Lyon's life, he still owned the 1978 acres and, upon his death, his heirs acquired this acreage. Land records suggest Lyons died around 1819-1821, though no will has been located at this time. Following his death, the 1978 acres in his estate were recorded in the Loudoun County land records as a single parcel and not separate parcels. This parcel was described as being situated along Broad Run and buildings on the property were assessed at \$400 from 1822 until 1837. The land assessment was \$7 per acre and \$13850 total in value for these years.

In 1837, Peter Lyons, son of John Lyons and a resident of Richmond, Virginia, died leaving his estate in its entirety to his sister, Ann Elizabeth C. Richardson. A caveat in his will stipulated that she would forfeit her inheritance if she married a man named William Pryor. However, Peter Lyons' will did not provide a description of the property he owned in Loudoun County (Loudoun County, Virginia Will Book 2C:105). A later deed suggests that his estate included his father's 1978 acres in Loudoun, likely containing the site 44LD0729 (Loudoun County, Virginia Deed Book 5B:229).

Ann Elizabeth C. Richardson (née Lyons), was a wealthy woman in her own right before she inherited her brother's property. No records suggest that she married William Pryor, instead an announcement in Richmond newspapers notes her marriage to Doctor Robert P. Richardson on April 1, 1837 (Virginia Genealogical Society 1988). While living in the Richmond area with her husband, she inherited land from her mother and father, Ann C. of Cleve and John Lyons, in Hanover County, and subsequently acquired her brother's estate (Loudoun County, Virginia Deed Book 4W:295). Following her husband's death around 1841, she conveyed her estate in its entirety to a man named William B. Chittenden, who was also a resident of Richmond. The estate included the 1,978 acres in Loudoun County (Loudoun County, Virginia Land Tax Records 1842, 1843). That year, the parcel of land was described in land tax records as being on Broad Run, twelve miles east of the county courthouse and was assessed at \$2.00 per acre, with \$800 for buildings, and a total of \$3957 in assessed value.

A few years following this conveyance, she married William B. Chittenden. Upon her death around 1844, she bequeathed all of the Lyons' estate to her new husband (Loudoun County, Virginia Will Book 2C:104). No specific description of her property was included in her will. William B. Chittenden owned the property for three years before conveying the 1978 acres, among other parcels, to four trustees named William B. Nutt, William Seldon, Loflin N. Ellitt, and Wellington Goddin (Loudoun County, Virginia Deed Book 4W:295). On April 9, 1849, William Seldon became the owner of the property after purchasing it at auction; at this time the property consisted of 2,088 acres of land in Loudoun along Broad Run and the turnpike road. That same year, he sold the entire acreage to William B. Nutt (Loudoun County, Virginia Deed Book 8H:288).

According to deeds, William B. Nutt was not a resident of Loudoun County. He owned the property until his death around 1883 or 1884, when he conveyed it to his daughter, Alice E. N. Wise, in trust. He did not, however, describe the property or give a total number of acreage conveyed. Later deeds and land tax records indicate Nutt owned approximately 1,360 acres in the area. Trustees named in his will include his friend Frederick B. McGuire and his nephew James R.H. Deakins (Loudoun County, Virginia Will Book 3S:304; Deed Book 8H:37).

In 1908, following Alice E.N. Wise's death, her heirs sold 1,360 acres to Albert Shaw, who was a resident of New York at this time. The property conveyed is described as follows:

All that certain tract of land on the North side of the Bluemont Branch of the Southern Railway near the village of Sterling in Broad Run district, in the county of Loudoun and State of Virginia... Beginning at a point on the Leesburg and Alexandria Turnpike at the Eastern end of the Old Stone Bridge over Broad Run thence up the said run with the meanders thereof to a point marked E on the old plat of Jackson and Bridges... thence with the road to the intersection of the road leading to Sterling, thence with the Sterling road to the southeast corner of the lot on which Presley Jones now resides... thence with the line of the Thayer property to a stone in the centre of the Kilgore Mill road to a point marked I ... thence up Broad Run with the meanders thereof (and at one point crossing said Run for a short distance) to the western abutment of the railroad brick over Broad Run... to a stone near a corner of the Reed lot on the Leesburg and Alexandria Turnpike, thence with said Turnpike to the beginning, containing 1360 acres [Loudoun County, Virginia Deed Book 8H:37; Will Book 3S:304].

Albert Shaw resided on the property for eight years, though not at site 44LD0729, before conveying it to his son, Albert Shaw, Jr., who owned the land until 1962. In 1962, Albert Shaw, Jr. conveyed 527.931 acres of the larger parcel to Northern Virginia Development Company (Loudoun County, Virginia Deed Book 11C:211; 418:404). Following, in 1973, the Company transferred the property to NDV Company, LLC and the parcel was combined with a larger tract of land containing a total of 1,548.99 acres (Loudoun County, Virginia Deed Book 575:492). Following several other conveyances, NA Dulles Real Estate Investors, LLC acquired 317 acres of the larger parcel by 2005 (Loudoun County, Virginia Deed Book 719:215; 712:244; 1997:787; Instrument 200509160104822; Deed Book 2314:1582).

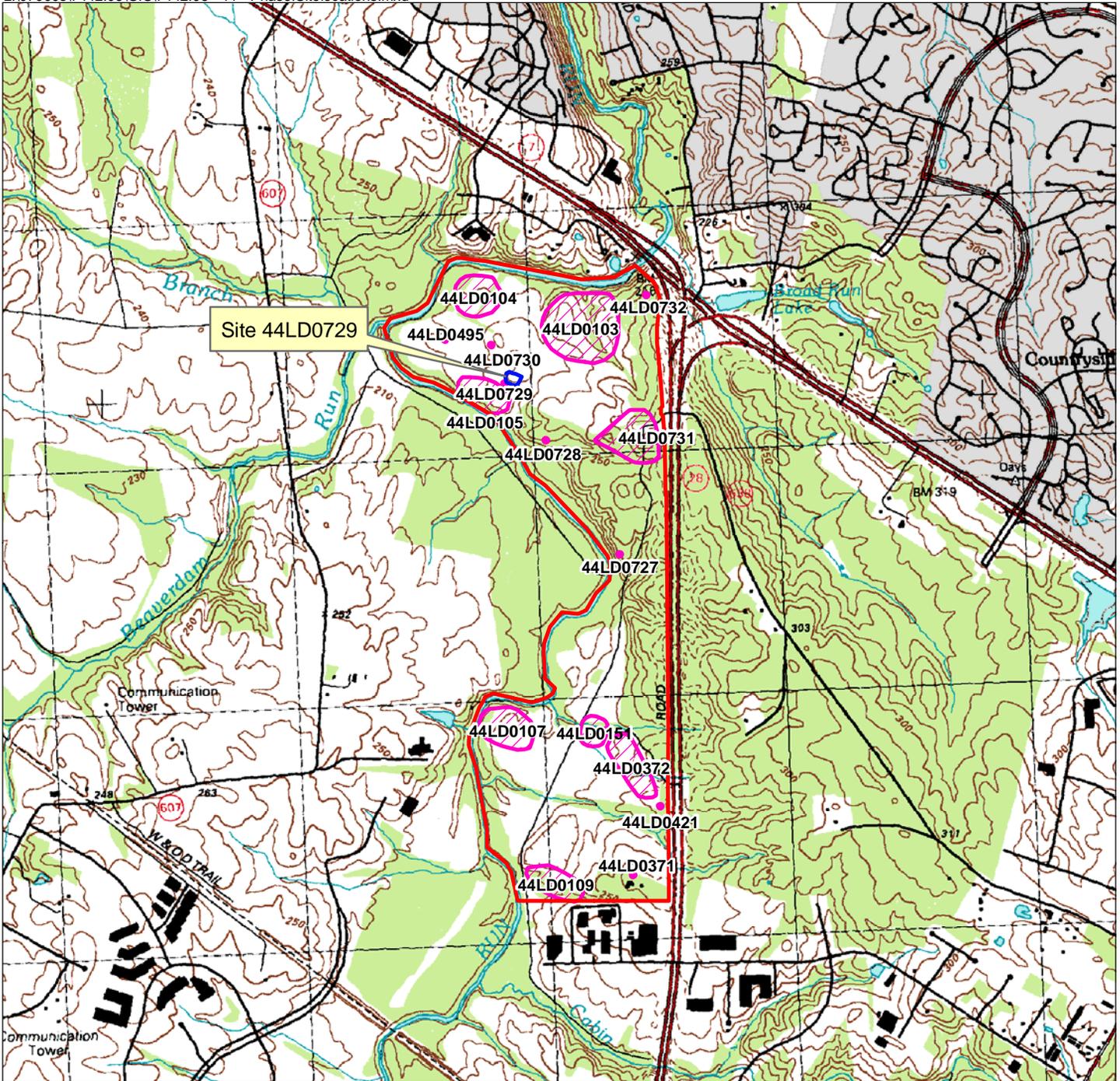
PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

The site currently under discussion was identified during a Phase I investigation of the 420 acre A.S. Ray (now known as Kincora) property (Gardner et al. 2001). Ten archeological sites, 44LD103-105, 107, 109, 151, 371-372, 421 and 495, had been recorded within the project area prior to the Phase I investigation and six new sites, 44LD727-732, were recorded in 2001. These sites are shown on Table 1 and Exhibit 11 and discussed below.

TABLE 1: Previously Recorded Archeological Sites within the A.S. Ray (Kincora) Property

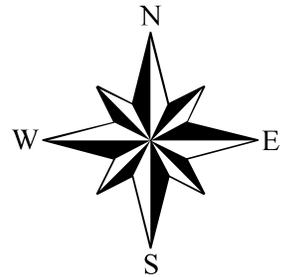
DHR Site Number	Site Name/Type	Temporal Affiliation
44LD0729	Domestic	Late 18 th /Early 19 th Century
44LD0103	Lithic Scatter/Camp	Archaic/Late Woodland
44LD0104	Lithic Scatter/Camp	Archaic/Late Woodland
44LD0105	Lithic Scatter/Camp	Archaic/ Woodland
44LD0107	Lithic Scatter/Camp	Archaic/ Woodland
44LD0109	Lithic Scatter	Archaic
44LD0151	Lithic Scatter	Late Woodland
44LD0371	Lithic Scatter/Farmstead	Late Archaic/Early 20 th C
44LD0372	Lithic/Trash Scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown
44LD0421	Kilgour Cemetery	Late 18 th C to Late 19 th C
44LD0495	Lithic Scatter	Late Archaic
44LD0727	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric
44LD0728	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric
44LD0730	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric
44LD0731	Farmstead	20 th C
44LD0732	Lithic/Trash Scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown

Site 44LD0729 was the only site recorded during the Phase I survey that was considered to be potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. A summary of the Phase I testing at the site is included in the Results section of this report. The Phase II investigation reported within this document was recommended if impacts to the site could not be avoided by development.



-  Kincora
-  Site 44LD0729
-  Phase I Sites

Phase I Sites
USGS Quad - Sterling, VA-MD 1994
Kincora - 44LD0729
WSSI #7442.06
Scale: 1" = 2000'



Testing at site 44LD0729 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/early 19th century. The light density of the artifact scatter was felt, at the conclusion of the Phase I, to possibly indicate a short-term occupation of the site or the dwelling of a materially impoverished tenant or slave. The occupants of the site were not known during the Phase I investigation, 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 felt to be one of the Kilgours or a slave or a tenant of the family at the conclusion of the Phase I. However, the archival research conducted during the Phase II investigation, determined that that property containing 44LD0729 was not owned by the Kilgours.

Site 44LD0103 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 reduction of local lithics such as quartzite and quartz. The site contained 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 was felt to be heavily deflated with the temporal components mixed. The site was not felt to be eligible for nomination to the National Register and no further work was recommended.

Archaic and Woodland period components were also present at 44LD0104. While Rust collected a range of artifacts, the 2001 investigations recovered only a single artifact from the plow zone. Again, deflation was indicated by the mix of temporal periods. No further work was recommended.

Site 44LD0105, like the previous sites discussed, shows a deflated context because of the mix of artifacts on the surface dating to the Archaic and Woodland periods. This site was felt to be unusual because of the number of rhyolite flakes collected and was felt to represent movement along Broad Run from the Potomac River. This site was not felt to be eligible for the National Register because of its deflated condition and mix of time periods. No additional work was recommended.

Artifacts dating from the Early and Middle Archaic and Early and Late Woodland were recovered from the surface of 44LD107 by Rust. The temporal components were mixed and the site was not felt to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. No further work was recommended as intact deposits were not expected.

Site 44LD0109 was a prehistoric lithic scatter dating to the Archaic time period. Only 10 artifacts were recovered from the site. All artifacts from 44LD0109 were found on the ground surface or from plowed contexts. The site was not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and no additional archeological work was recommended.

William Rust collected several artifacts from 44LD0151. The only temporal diagnostic was a triangular point dating to the Late Woodland. The 2001 study recovered a single historic period ceramic which was interpreted as an isolated incidence of field scatter. No further work was recommended for this site because of low artifact density.

Surface reconnaissance subsurface testing within 44LD0371 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 consisted 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 earlier artifacts were found, most of the artifacts dated to the 20th century. The house and barn at the site were built after 1890, however, a portion of the barn appeared have been built over an earlier stone structure. It is possible that the stone structure was 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, from fill zones or plowed contexts. Most of the definitively earlier artifacts were recovered from disturbed soils. Site 44LD0371 was not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and no additional archeological work was recommended.

Site 44LD0372 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 2001 survey. Site 44LD0372 was not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and no additional archeological work was recommended.

Site 44LD0421 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 2001 investigation. The Phase II concluded that a minimum of 39 graves, indicated by natural 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. Because the cemetery was to be impacted by proposed road improvements, it was relocated and the burials re-interred.

Testing conducted in the recorded location of 44LD0495 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 site was deflated, as evidenced by the mixing of temporal periods and the fact that most of the artifacts were recovered from the ground surface. Site 44LD0495 was not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and no additional archeological work was recommended.

Surface reconnaissance and subsurface testing within 44LD0727 produced prehistoric debitage dating 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 was not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and no additional archeological work was recommended.

Site 44LD0728 dated to an unknown prehistoric time period and represented transient use of the area. Artifact density at the site was low and all artifacts were recovered from the plow zone. No additional archeological work was recommended.

Testing at 44LD0730 produced only four flakes which represent transient use of the area by prehistoric populations during an unknown time period. All artifacts were recovered from the plow zone. The site was 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 was recommended.

Site 44LD0731 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 the recovered artifacts dated from the mid 20th century or later. No additional archeological work was recommended.

Surface reconnaissance and subsurface testing within site 44LD0732 produced both prehistoric and historic period materials from the plow zone. The area containing the historic period sherds appeared to be too small to have sustained a structure and the artifacts within this cluster were functionally limited. They were interpreted as field scatter. The prehistoric artifacts dated to an unknown prehistoric time period and represented transient use of the area. All artifacts from the site were recovered from the plow zone and intact contexts were felt to be unlikely. Site 44LD732 was not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and no additional archeological work was recommended.

FIELD AND LABORATORY METHODS, PHASE II INVESTIGATION

Fieldwork

The initial step in the Phase II investigations was the excavation of shovel test pits (STPs). Shovel test pits were excavated at 12.5-25 foot (3.8-7.6 meter) intervals within the site area. Shovel testing began within the known boundaries of the site and continued outward in all directions until artifacts were no longer found or steep slopes were reached. STPs were numbered beginning with 201 to avoid confusion with Phase I STPs within the site.

Shovel test pits measured at least 12 inches (30.5 centimeters) in diameter. Vertical excavation was by natural soil levels; excavation was ceased when gleyed soils, water, gravel, or well-developed B horizons too old to have been a ground surface for human occupation were reached. Soil horizons observed at the site were classified according to standard pedological designations. All excavated soils were screened through ¼ inch mesh hardware cloth. Artifacts were bagged and labeled by excavation unit number and soil horizon. Soil profiles were recorded for each excavation unit, with descriptions of each stratum noted in standard soil terminology (A, Ap, B, C, etc.). Soil colors were described using the Munsell Soil Color Chart. The location of each shovel test was mapped.

A metal detector survey was also conducted on the site in an effort to identify concentrations of metallic artifacts that could indicate a building. Each metal detector strike was marked with a pin flag and its location mapped with a transit. Approximately 25% of the metal detector strikes were excavated to provide a sample of the artifacts comprising the metal detector strikes at the site.

Five 3 by 3 foot test units were excavated in areas of artifact concentrations that were determined based on the results of the Phase I and II shovel testing. Each test unit was given a number, and vertical excavation was by natural horizons, just as in the shovel test pits, or by cultural levels, as warranted. All soils were screened through 1/4 inch mesh hardware cloth.

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 and 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 where it could be determined (Hurst 1990). Metal and miscellaneous artifacts were generally described and function was identified where possible. The determination of a beginning date is sometimes possible with these artifacts, 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 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.

RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

The results of the Phase II investigations at 44LD0729 are discussed in the following text. As an introduction, an overview of the Phase I results is presented before the discussion of the Phase II work. The artifacts recovered during the Phase II investigations are summarized in the discussion below; a complete artifact inventory is presented in Appendix II.

Phase I Investigation

Site 44LD0729 was initially recorded in February 2001 during a survey of the A.S. Ray property (now known as the Kincora property) by Thunderbird Archeological Associates (Gardner et. al 2001). The project area was subdivided into 14 survey areas, designated Areas A through N. Ten archeological sites had been previously identified prior to the 2001 survey, one of which, the Kilgour cemetery (44LD0421) had previously been investigated at the Phase II level. Six additional sites were identified during the 2001 Phase I survey. Of these, only 44LD0729 was deemed potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places and recommended for Phase II investigation.

Site 44LD0729 is located in the central portion of the upland flat that was contained within Area J (see Exhibits 2 and 11). The site was initially defined on the basis of 12 positive shovel tests which produced a light but concentrated scatter of historic period artifacts and a single chert flake from the plow zone (Exhibit 12).

230



- Positive Shovel Test Pit
- Negative Shovel Test Pit
- △ Metal Detection Strike
- - - Field Sketch Boundary of Archeological Site

Phase I Testing at 44LD0729
Kincora Phase II - WSSI #7442.06
Scale: 1" = 50'

The soils within the site consisted of a plow zone over subsoil, as seen in STP 16 (Exhibit 13):

Ap horizon: 0-10.2 inches (0-26 centimeters) below surface - [10YR 4/3] brown silt loam

B horizon: 10.2-13.2 inches (26-33.5 centimeters) below surface - [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown slightly silty clay

Artifacts recovered from the Phase I shovel tests and metal detector surveys are presented below in Table 2

TABLE 2: Artifacts Recovered from Phase I Investigation

Provenience	Quantity	Artifact Type	Begin Year	End Year
Metal Detector Strikes				
	Metal			
	1	cast iron leg		
	1	ferrous metal bracket		
	7	nail, wrought		
	1	nail, cut		
	7	nail, unidentified		
	1	unidentified cast iron		
	3	unidentified ferrous metal		
Total MD	21			
STP Ap horizon				
	Ceramics			
	1	white salt glazed stoneware	1720	1805
	3	creamware	1762	1820
	4	pearlware	1780	1830
	1	refined white earthenware		
	1	redware		
	1	stoneware		
	Glass			
	2	bottle		
	1	sheet glass		
	2	windowpane, potash		1864
	1	windowpane, soda		1864
	Metal			
	1	nail, cut, machine headed	1830	
	Miscellaneous			
	1	bone		
	2	oyster shell		
	Prehistoric			
	1	flake, chert		
Total STP Ap horizon	22			
Total Phase I	43			

Although it did not yield artifacts, STP 87 contained large cobbles at the base of the plow zone (Plate 1). 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 remnant.

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. These sweeps revealed a concentration of nails and other metal artifacts within the artifact concentration as originally defined. The artifacts from the metal detecting included 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 dimensions after the Phase I shovel testing were 225 by 150 feet (68.6 by 45.7 meters).

Summary and Recommendations

At the conclusion of the Phase I investigations, site 44LD0729 was interpreted as a mid/late 18th century through early 19th century domestic site that may have been the remains of an enslaved or tenant household. The site was deemed to be potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and a Phase II investigation was recommended if the site could not be avoided by planned development.

Phase II Investigation

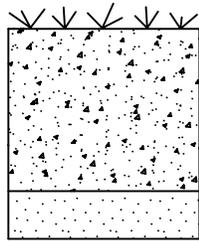
The initial step in the Phase II investigation was the excavation of 86 shovel test pits (STPs) in order to delineate the site and provide information regarding artifact concentrations, as well as to assess soil stratigraphy within the site. To eliminate any confusion between Phase I and Phase II numbers, the Phase II STPs numbers began with 201. The soils in the majority of the shovel test pits consisted of plowzone over subsoil, as in STP 266 (see Exhibit 13).

STP 266

Ap horizon: 0-8.4 inches (0-21.3 centimeters) below surface - [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish brown silt loam

B horizon: 8.4-12 inches (21.3-30.5 centimeters) below surface - [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown silty clay loam

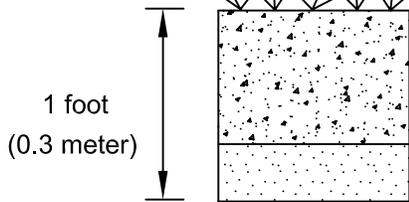
STP 16



Ap horizon: 10YR 4/3 brown silt loam

B horizon: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown slightly silty clay

STP 266



Ap horizon: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silt loam

B horizon: 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty clay loam

**Representative Phase I Soil Profile Within Project Area
Kincora Phase II (44LD729) - WSSI #7442.06
Scale: 1" = 1'**

Because of difficulties in reconstructing the Phase I grid, a new grid following the same 40 degree orientation was overlain across the majority of the site. The Phase II shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot intervals along the new grid in an effort to more clearly delineate concentrations of artifacts. Artifact yields from the STPs were generally low, consisting of one to three artifacts. In an effort to further define activity areas and possible feature locations as well as to guide test unit placement, the shovel testing interval was dropped to 12.5 foot intervals in the area that contained the densest artifact concentration.

A metal detection survey was also conducted in 12.5 foot interval transects paralleling the STP grid across the entirety of the site. A total of 195 metal detector strikes were documented in the Phase II investigation, with 57 strikes (29%) excavated as a sample. All areas of the site were sampled.

Artifacts recovered from the Phase II STPs and metal detector sample are summarized below in Table 3.

TABLE 3: Artifacts Recovered from Phase II Shovel Test Pits and Metal Detector Strikes

Provenience	Ceramics	Ware Type	Begin Year	End Year
Metal Detector Strikes				
	Ceramics			
	1	redware		
	Metal			
	1	brass button		
	19	cast iron		
	1	cast iron rod		
	2	chain link		
	1	cutlery		
	1	ferrous metal ring		
	4	horse shoe		
	1	lead/pewter		
	29	nail, wrought		
	3	nail, unidentified		
	1	nut		
	1	spike		
	2	unidentified ferrous metal		
	2	unidentified strap ferrous metal		
Total Metal Detector Strikes	69			
STP Ao/Ap horizon				
	Ceramics			
	1	kaolin		
	1	buff bodied earthenware		
	1	white salt glaze stoneware	1720	1805
	1	Buckley redware	1720	1775

**TABLE 3: Artifacts Recovered from Phase II Shovel Test Pits
and Metal Detector Strikes continued**

Provenience	Ceramics	Ware Type	Begin Year	End Year
	7	creamware	1762	1820
	6	pearlware	1780	1830
	2	refined white earthenware		
	6	redware		
	Glass			
	13	bottle, bottle/jar		
	1	bottle, contact mold	1810	1880
	1	bottle, freeblown		1860
	6	unidentified glass		
	1	windowpane, potash		1864
	12	windowpane, soda		1864
	1	windowpane, soda/potash		1864
	1	windowpane, unidentified		
	Metal			
	4	nail, wrought		
	4	nail, unidentified		
	1	unidentified ferrous metal		
	Miscellaneous			
	1	brick		
	7	egg shell		
	1	oyster shell		
	Prehistoric			
	1	flake, quartz		
Total STP Ao/Ap horizon	80			
STP Ao/Ap horizon & Feature 1 Fill				
	Ceramics			
	2	creamware	1762	1820
	1	pearlware	1780	1830
	1	refined white earthenware		
	6	redware		
	Glass			
	1	bottle		
	1	windowpane, soda		1864
	Metal			
	2	nail, wrought		
	2	unidentified ferrous metal		
	Miscellaneous			
	2	brick		
Total STP Ao/Ap horizon & Feature 1 Fill	18			
Total STPs	98			
Total Phase II	167			

As previously mentioned Phase I STP 87, located in the northwest corner of the site, contained a possible foundation remnant (Plate 1). As the STP and trench were not relocated in the Phase II study, an approximate location was determined with a compass and pull tape and an intensive soil probe survey was performed in a 25 foot radius around the spot to locate the concentration of stones previously recorded in the area. All strikes with the probe were investigated by informal excavation, but no significant stones or arrangements of stones were encountered. A total of six trenches ranging in width from 1 to 1.5 feet and in length from 2 to 6 feet were excavated in the vicinity; no cultural features or artifacts were observed.

Exhibit 14 shows the Phase I and II shovel tests, metal detector strikes and test units. As can be seen from this, the greatest concentration of positive STPs and metal detector strikes is located in the southeastern portion of the site limits recorded in the Phase I, and extends beyond the originally recorded limits of the site. The site boundaries were re-evaluated as a result of the more intensive Phase II testing. The new boundaries measure 150 by 200 feet (45.7 by 60.9 meters) and were survey-located by WSSI on January 10, 2008.

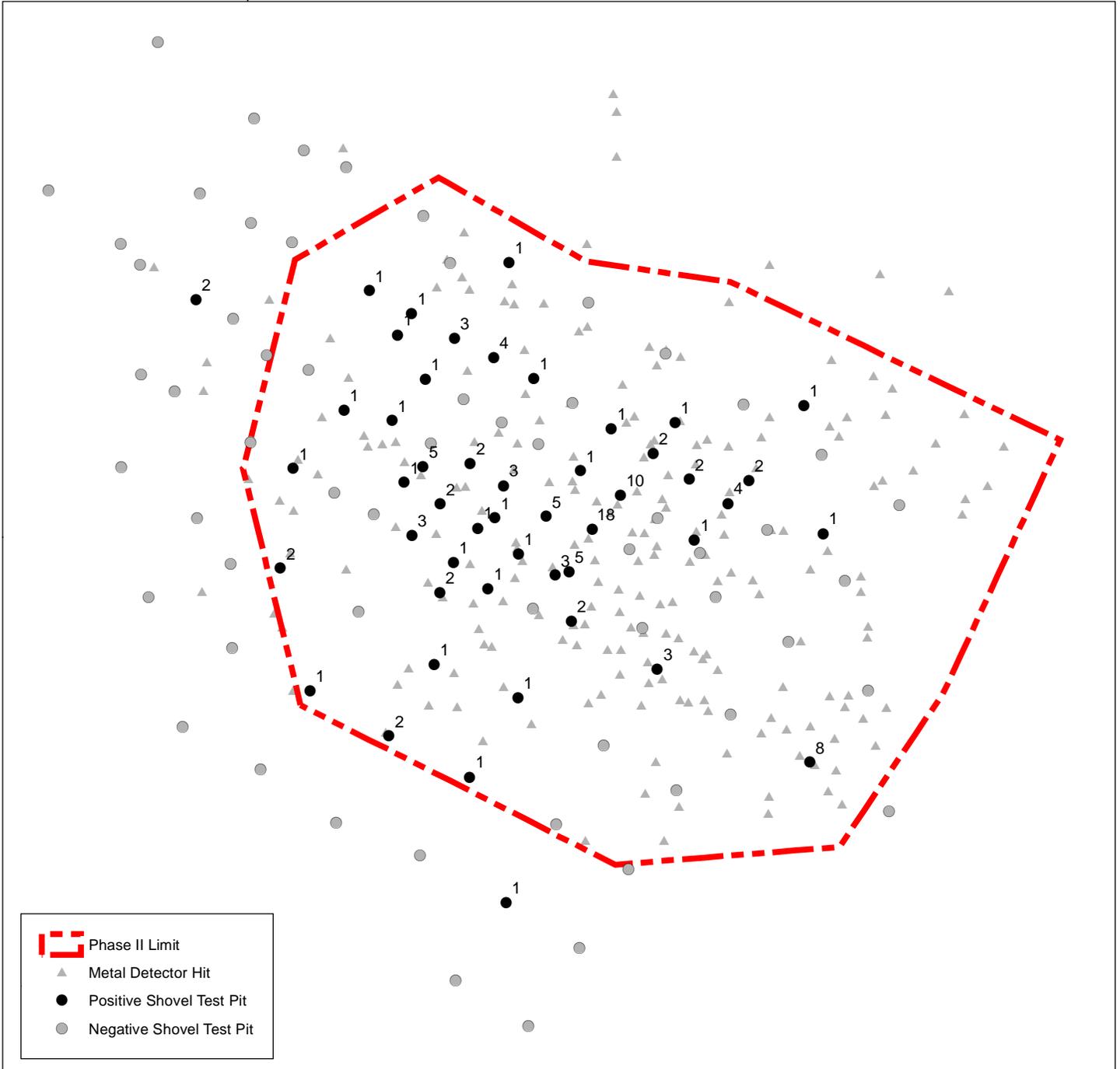
The artifact distributions from the Phase I and Phase II shovel testing were then used to determine the placement of 3 by 3 foot square test units (TUs). Exhibit 15 presents the artifact distributions from the Phase I and Phase II shovel testing and metal detecting.

Five 3 by 3 foot test units were excavated in the areas that showed the highest artifact concentrations after the Phase I and Phase II shovel testing (see Exhibits 14 and 15). Each test unit was given a number, and vertical excavation was by natural horizons, by cultural levels, or in arbitrary levels as warranted. All soils were screened through 1/4 inch mesh hardware cloth.

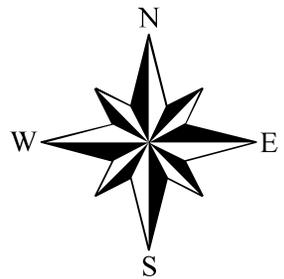
Test Unit 1

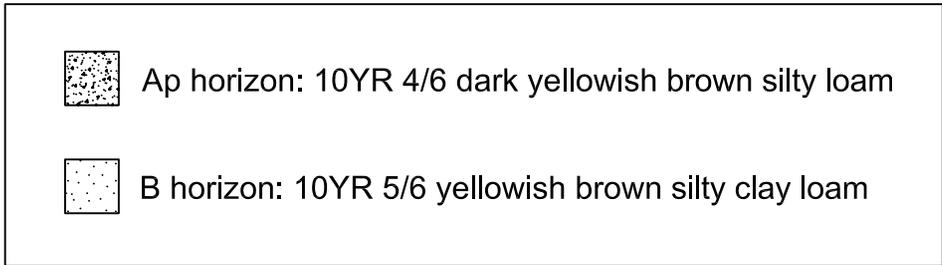
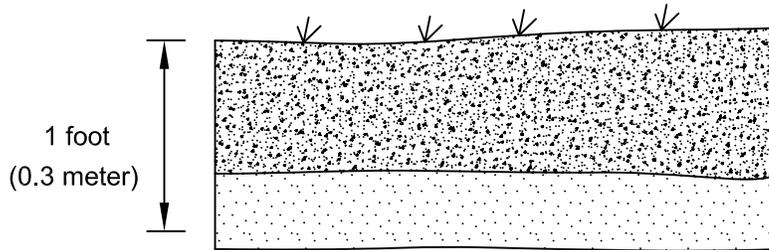
Test Unit 1 (TU 1) was excavated west of and adjacent to STP 222 because of the comparatively high artifact count (see Exhibit 14). The test unit was excavated in natural/cultural levels to subsoil.

The soil profile of TU 1 consisted of a plow zone over subsoil and reflected the typical depth and soil type and color for the excavation units in the more elevated portions of the site. The plow zone in TU 1 consisted of a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silt loam to a depth of 8.4 inches (21.3 centimeters) below ground surface overlying a 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay loam B horizon (Plate 2 and Exhibit 16). A trench was excavated 4.8 inches (12.2 centimeters) into the subsoil along the north wall of the unit to confirm its classification as B horizon.



Artifact Distribution Map
Total Artifacts from Shovel Test Pits
Kincora - 44LD0729
WSSI # 7442.06
Scale: 1" = 40'





North Wall Profile of Test Unit 1
Kincora Phase II (44LD729) - WSSI #7442.06
Scale: 1" = 1'

A plow scar was noted intruding into the B horizon in TU 1, oriented at approximately 125 degrees, roughly paralleling the length of the landform (Plate 3). No artifacts were recovered from the plow scar.

A total of 47 artifacts were recovered from the plow zone of TU 1; these are shown in Table 4 below.

TABLE 4: Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 1

Provenience	Quantity	Artifact Type	Begin Year	End Year
Ao/AP horizon				
	Ceramics			
	1	kaolin		
	1	hard paste porcelain		
	2	tin glazed earthenware	1700	1800
	3	creamware	1762	1820
	5	pearlware	1780	1830
	1	refined white earthenware		
	2	redware		
	Glass			
	6	bottle, bottle/jar		
	1	bottle, contact mold	1810	1880
	2	unidentified glass		
	10	windowpane, soda		1864
	Metal			
	1	brass button		
	7	nail, wrought		
	3	nail, unidentified		
	Miscellaneous			
	2	brick		
Total Test Unit 1	47			

As this table indicates, the recovered artifacts are typical of a domestic occupation and included kitchen related artifacts such as ceramics and bottle glass as well as artifacts related to building construction such as nails and window pane sherds.

Test Unit 2

Test Unit 2 was excavated next to STP 234 due to its relatively high artifact count compared to surrounding STPs. The test unit was located near the edge of both the ridge top and the cluster of positive STPs and metal detector strikes, slightly downhill from the center of the site (see Exhibit 14).

The soil profile within TU 2 consisted of a plow zone over subsoil, similar to that seen in TU 1 and presented in Exhibit 16. However, the soils in TU 2 were redder and exhibited significantly higher amounts of clay. The Ap horizon is a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam that extended to 6.6 inches (16.8 centimeters) below the ground surface. The plow zone overlay a 5YR 5/4 dark reddish brown silty clay B horizon (Plate 4). Trenches were excavated 4.8 inches (12.2 centimeters) into the subsoil along the east and south walls to confirm its classification as B horizon.

No cultural features were encountered in the test unit; although several rodent burrows were observed during excavation.

Fifteen artifacts were recovered from the plow zone of TU 2; these are presented in Table 5 below.

TABLE 5: Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 2

Provenience	Quantity	Artifact Type	Begin Year	End Year
Ao/Ap horizon				
	Ceramics			
	1	pearlware	1780	1830
	7	redware		
	Glass			
	2	bottle, bottle/jar		
	3	windowpane, soda		1864
	Metal			
	1	nail, wrought		
	1	unidentified ferrous metal		
Total Test Unit 2	15			

As can be seen from the above table, the artifacts were similar to those recovered from TU 1, although the numbers were significantly reduced.

Test Unit 3

Test Unit 3 was originally excavated as a 3 by 3 foot unit adjacent to STP 275 because of that STPs high artifact count. The test unit is located six feet north of TU 4, within the most concentrated area of shovel test and metal detector finds (see Exhibit 14).

The soils within TU 3 consisted of a plow zone over subsoil. The Ap horizon was a 2.5Y 4/4 silt loam that extended to 9 inches (22.9 centimeters) below ground surface. The B horizon as encountered in the northern portion of the test unit was a 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay loam. Upon reaching the B horizon in the majority of the unit, two possible features were noted along the eastern and southern portions of the floor of TU 3.

The test unit was expanded one foot to the east in order to better examine the eastern feature, which proved to be a plow scar. The feature to the south was designated Feature 2 and is discussed in more detail below.

Feature 2

Feature 2 first appeared as a more organic linear stain in the floor of the southern portion of TU 3 (Exhibit 17). The portion exposed within the test unit measured four feet along the south wall of the unit and extended 10.8 to 19.2 inches (27.4 to 48.8 centimeters) north into the central part of unit. The eastern portion of the feature terminated at a depth of 13.8 inches (35 centimeters) below ground surface. In the southwest corner of the unit, the feature is considerably deeper, reaching 25.2 inches (64 centimeters) below ground surface. As can be seen in Exhibit 17, Test Unit 3 contains only the edge of the feature which likely extends to the south and west of the test unit. Based on soil probing in the vicinity of TUs 3 and 4, Feature 2 may represent the northern edge of Feature 1, recorded in and discussed with Test Unit 4 below.

Feature 2 was bisected and excavated in east and west portions (Exhibit 18, Plate 5). As the exhibit indicates, the feature was roughly basin shaped in profile and the feature soils appeared to consist of a single fill episode, recorded as a 10YR 3/3 silty clay loam with charcoal flecks. As previously noted, the west bisection revealed a considerably deeper section of the feature than the east, which seems to represent the edge of the features (see Exhibit 18 and Plate 6).

Table 6 presents a summary of the artifacts recovered from TU 3, including those from Feature 2.

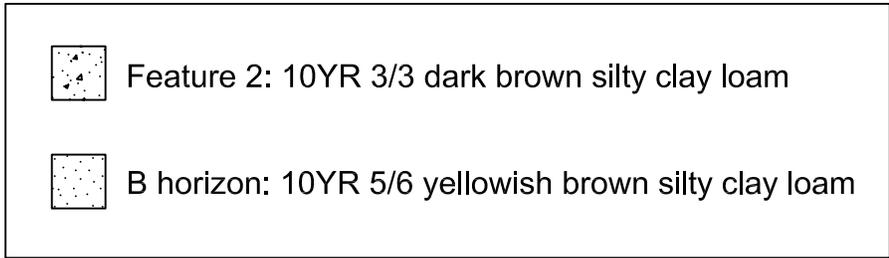
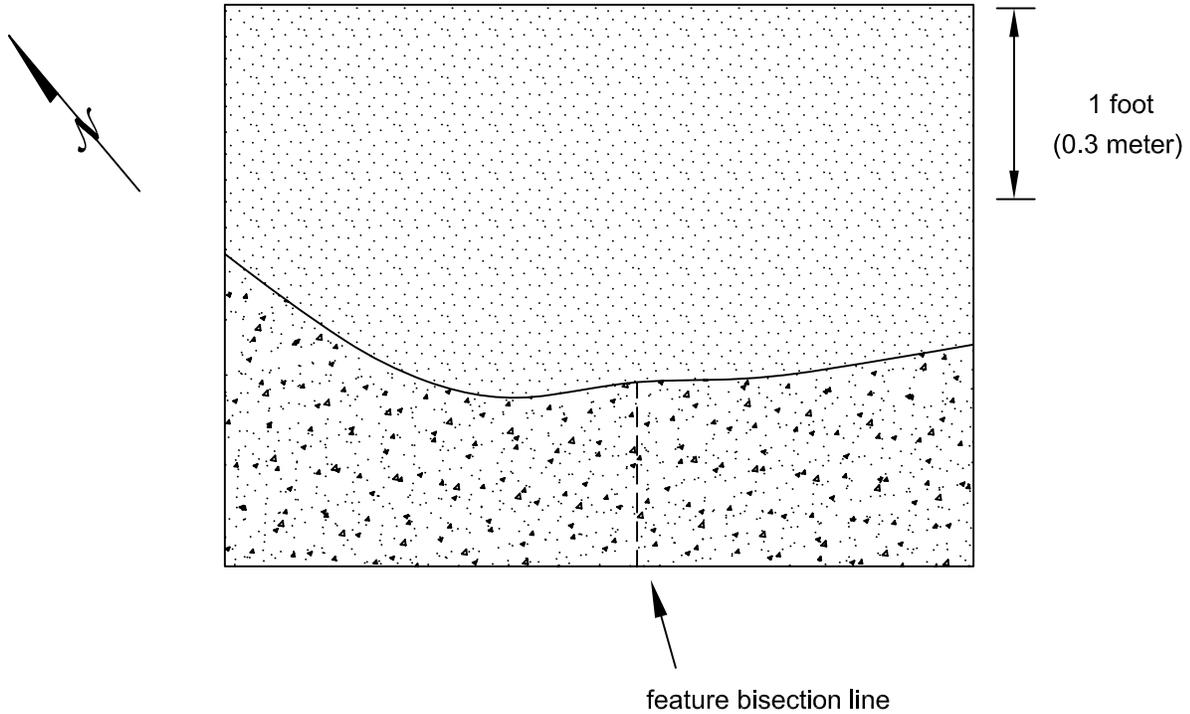
TABLE 6: Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 3

Provenience	Quantity	Artifact Type	Begin Year	End Year
Ao/Ap horizon				
	Ceramics			
	1	white salt glazed stoneware	1720	1805
	2	creamware	1762	1820
	5	pearlware	1780	1830
	10	redware		
	1	stoneware		
	Glass			
	12	bottle, bottle/jar		
	3	bottle, freeblown		1860
	2	bottle, blackglass		1880
	5	unidentified glass		
	2	windowpane, potash		1864
	13	windowpane, soda		1864

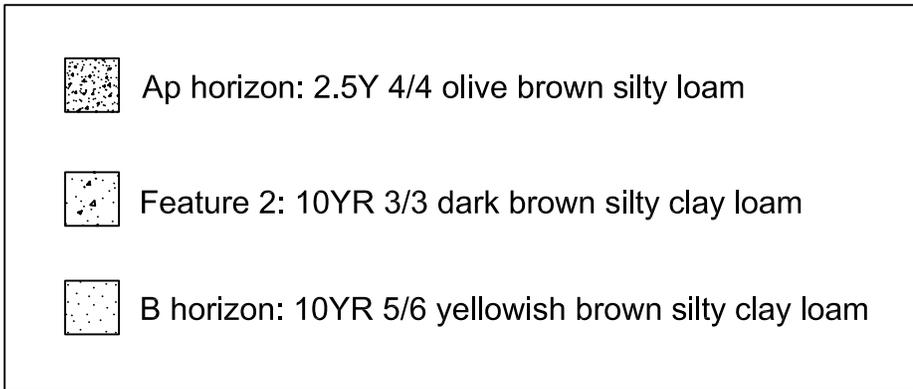
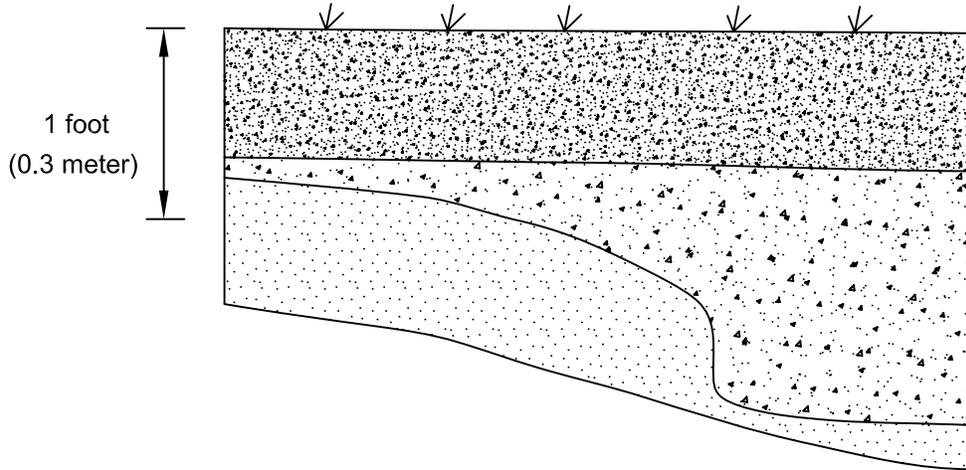
TABLE 6: Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 3 continued

Provenience	Quantity	Artifact Type	Begin Year	End Year
	Metal			
	1	lead shot		
	4	nail, wrought		
	4	nail, unidentified		
	1	unidentified ferrous metal		
	Miscellaneous			
	2	bone		
	4	brick		
	1	coal		
	6	oyster shell		
Total Ao/AP horizon	79			
Feature 2, Feature Fill				
	Ceramics			
	1	white salt glazed stoneware	1740	1775
	1	creamware	1762	1820
	1	redware		
	Metal			
	1	nail, wrought		
	1	unidentified ferrous metal		
	Miscellaneous			
	1	bone		
Total Feature 2, Feature Fill	6			
Feature 2, West Bisection				
	Ceramics			
	4	kaolin		
	2	redware		
	Glass			
	5	bottle, bottle/jar		
	3	bottle, contact mold	1810	1880
	1	windowpane, soda		1864
	Metal			
	5	nail, wrought		
	2	unidentified ferrous metal		
	Miscellaneous			
	12	bone		
Total Feature 2, W Bisection	34			
Total Test Unit 3	119			

As can be seen from the table above, the artifact counts were significantly higher within TU 3, with the artifacts from Feature 2 comprising approximately one-third of the total. The architecturally related artifacts comprised a higher portion of the total in this unit.



Plan View of Test Unit 3 Showing Feature 2
Kincora Phase II (44LD729) - WSSI #7442.06
Scale: 1" = 1'



South Wall Profile of Test Unit 3
Kincora Phase II (44LD729) - WSSI #7442.06
Scale: 1" = 1'

Test Unit 4

Test Unit 4 was placed to include the north half of STP 282 because the soil profile in that unit indicated that a feature may be present (see Exhibit 15). Like TU 3, this unit was excavated within the highest concentration of artifacts and metal detector strikes.

The stratigraphic profile of TU 4 consisted of plow zone overlying several feet of feature fill. The plow zone of TU 4 was a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silt loam that extended to a depth of 8.4 inches (21.3 centimeters) below the ground surface. The B horizon, found initially only in the southeast corner of the test unit, was recorded as a 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay loam, with increasing amounts of clay and saprolite with depth. The feature fill is discussed in greater detail below under Feature 1.

Table 7 presents a summary of the artifacts recovered from the plow zone of TU 4. The artifacts recovered from within the upper 3.6 inches (9.1 centimeters) of the feature are also included within the table.

TABLE 7: Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 4 and the Upper Portion of Feature 1

Provenience	Quantity	Artifact Type	Begin Year	End Year
Ao/AP horizon				
	Ceramics			
	2	kaolin		
	1	hard paste porcelain		
	1	tin glazed earthenware	1700	1800
	2	white salt glaze stoneware	1720	1805
	7	creamware	1762	1820
	2	pearlware	1780	1830
	1	refined white earthenware		
	14	redware		
	1	stoneware		
	Glass			
	7	bottle, bottle/jar		
	4	bottle, freeblown		1860
	7	unidentified glass		
	3	windowpane, potash		1864
	13	windowpane, soda		1864
	Metal			
	4	nail, wrought		
	8	nail, unidentified		
	7	unidentified ferrous metal		

TABLE 7: Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 4 and the Upper Portion of Feature 1 continued

Provenience	Quantity	Artifact Type	Begin Year	End Year
	Miscellaneous			
	5	bone		
	11	brick		
	1	charcoal		
	1	gun flint		
	3	oyster shell		
	2	slag		
	1	slate		
	Prehistoric			
	1	flake, quartz		
Total Ao/Ap horizon	109			
Ao/Ap horizon Wall Scraping				
	Ceramics			
	1	hard paste porcelain		
	1	pearlware	1780	1830
	Metal			
	1	unidentified ferrous metal		
Ao/Ap horizon Wall Scraping	3			
Feature 1 Fill				
	Ceramics			
	1	white salt glaze stoneware	1720	1805
	2	pearlware	1780	1830
	3	redware		
	Glass			
	2	bottle, bottle/jar		
	1	bottle, freeblown		1860
	1	bottle, contact mold	1810	1880
	1	unidentified glass		
	3	windowpane, soda		1864
	Metal			
	1	hook		
	1	nail, wrought		
	Miscellaneous			
	3	bone		
	1	brick		
	12	oyster shell		
Total Feature 1 Fill	32			
Total Test Unit 4	144			

As the above indicates, the artifacts were similar to those in TU 3 and Feature 2.

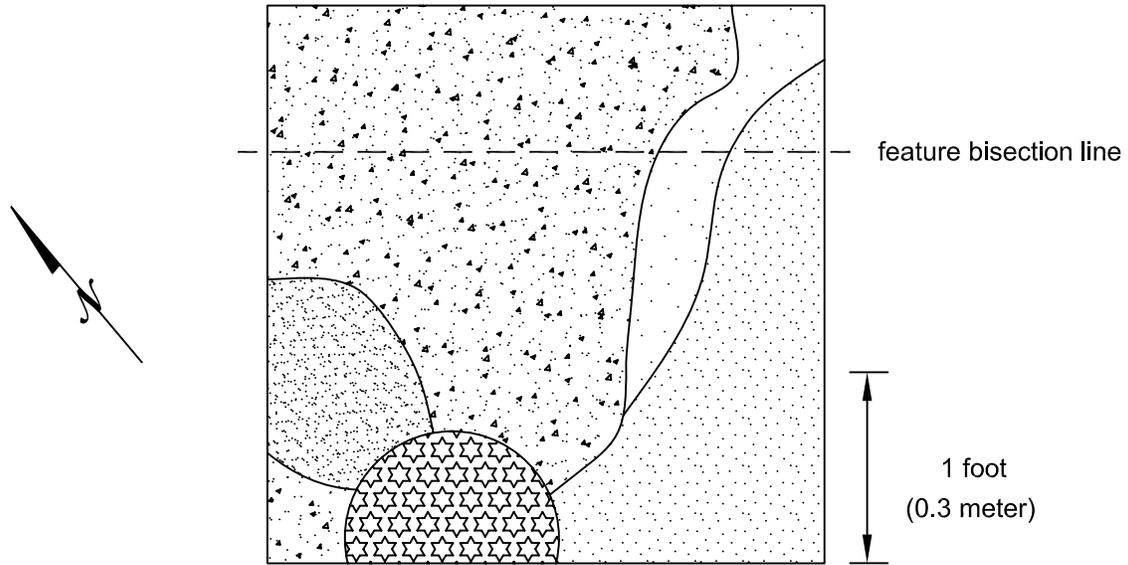
Feature 1

Feature 1 is a large, deep pit-like feature, a portion of which was exposed in TU 4 (Exhibit 19 and Plate 7). The exposed section of feature appears to be located along the eastern edge of the entire feature; probing in the vicinity appears to indicate that the entire feature is approximately 10 by 10 feet (3.05 by 3.05 meters). The feature extends primarily to the west and north of TU 4. The feature fill consists of numerous pockets of differing soil types that likely represent individual dumping events. The exact depth of the feature is unknown, as the physical limits of excavation within the test unit were reached at a depth of 3.15 feet (.96 meters) below ground surface.

After the plow zone in TU 4 was removed, the underlying soils were identified as Feature 1. As the limits of the feature in the floor of the test unit were unclear, an arbitrary 3.6 inch (9.1 centimeter) level of soil was removed in hopes of exposing a clearer boundary between the feature and subsoil. Artifacts from this excavation level were bagged and recorded as Feature 1 Fill. After this level was removed, the exposed feature was bisected into north and south portions and the southern portion was excavated in arbitrary 4.6 inch (9.1 centimeter) levels that were designated Feature 1, South Bisection Levels 1 through 7.

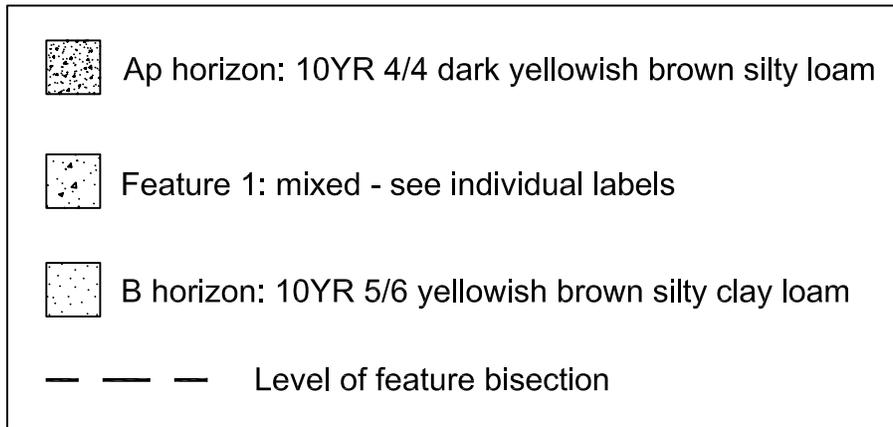
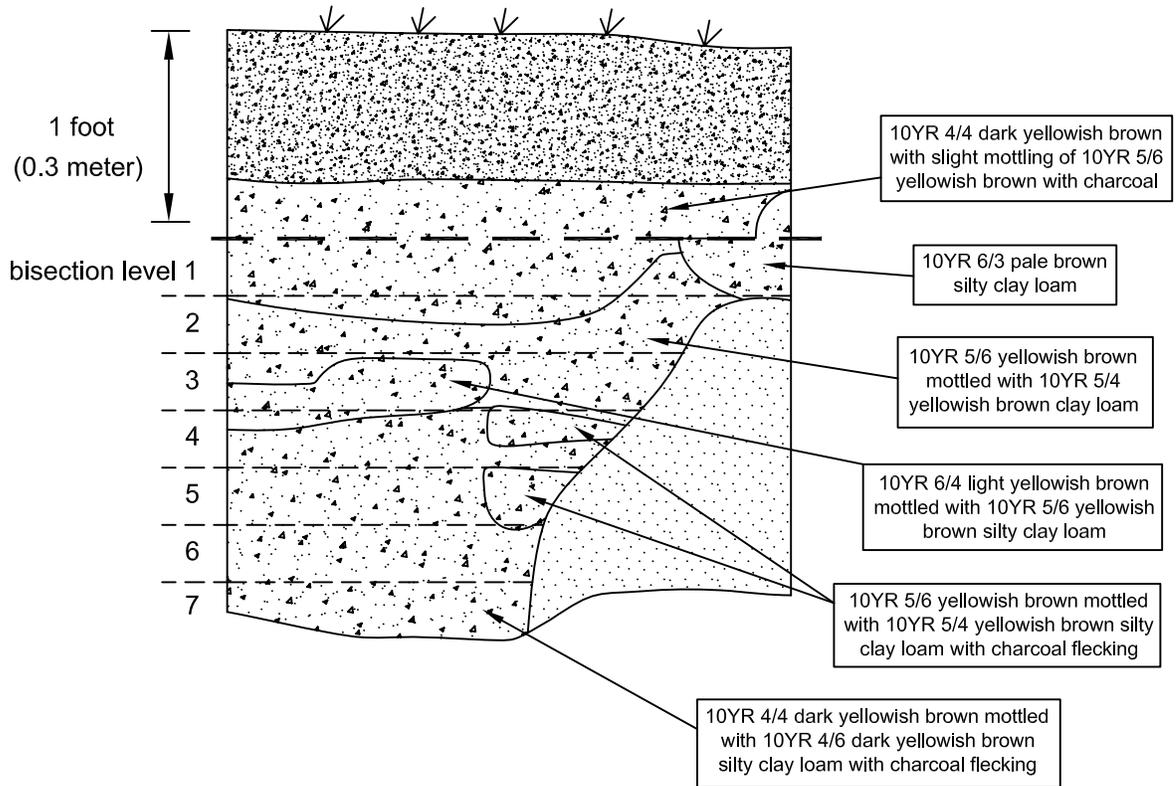
In Bisection Level 2, a darker, charcoal-flecked fill pocket was noted in the southern portion of the feature bisection (see Exhibit 19). This fill pocket was initially felt to be a potential post hole or other feature within but distinct from the remainder of Feature 1. It was designated Feature 1a and excavated separately, also in arbitrary 3.6 inch (9.1 centimeter) levels. Ultimately, it was determined that Feature 1a was merely a large pocket of soil that differed from the surrounding fill; as excavation of the feature progressed, other such distinct pockets were noted.

As previously stated, the physical limits of excavation were reached at 3.15 feet (.96 meters) below ground surface of the foot test unit. Limited space and reach curtailed further excavation without the expansion of the test unit. At the level excavation was halted, the subsoil was moving westward across the floor of the unit, indicating that the excavation was likely approaching the floor of the feature (Plate 8). Probing into the feature met resistance approximately 6 inches (15.2 centimeters) below the point where excavation was stopped. If this resistance indicates the floor of the feature, the total depth of Feature 1 is approximately 3.65 feet (1.11 meters) below ground surface (Exhibit 20, Plate 9).



-  Feature 1: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam with charcoal flecking
-  Feature 1: 10YR 6/3 pale brown silty clay loam
-  Feature 1a: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam
-  B horizon: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay loam
-  Phase 2 STP 282

**Plan View of Feature 1 in Test Unit 4 at Level of Bisection (1.1' bgs)
Kincora Phase II (44LD729) - WSSI #7442.06
Scale: 1" = 1'**



**North Wall and Bisection Profile of Test Unit 4
Kincora Phase II (44LD729) - WSSI #7442.06
Scale: 1" = 1'**

Although no definite soil breaks were observed either during excavation or in the profile of the feature fill, a notable drop in artifact count occurs between Bisection Levels 2 and 3, where the artifact count drops significantly. Additionally, at the interface of Bisection Levels 2 and 3, a large redware sherd was recovered from the feature (Plate 10). The change in artifact yield coupled with the presence of the large redware sherd may indicate a division between two distinct fill events. A lapse in time may have occurred in the infilling of Feature 1 between the deposition of Bisection Levels 3 through 7 and Bisection Levels 1 and 2, resulting in a temporary "floor" surface that would have served as a base for the upper fill soils and for the discard of refuse such as the large redware sherd. The upper levels of the feature fill may contain more artifacts than the lower due to a combination of a different source of the fill soil and the more frequent use of the pit feature for refuse disposal later in the life of the feature.

The bisection of Feature 1 yielded a total of 42 artifacts, as presented in Table 8 below.

TABLE 8: Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 4, Feature 1, South Bisection and Feature 1a

Provenience	Quantity	Artifact Type	Begin Year	End Year
Feature 1, Level 1				
	Ceramics			
	2	kaolin		
	2	redware		
	Metal			
	3	nail, wrought		
	Miscellaneous			
	1	bone		
	1	oyster shell		
Feature 1, Level 2				
	Ceramics			
	2	kaolin		
	Glass			
	1	bottle/jar		
	Miscellaneous			
	2	bone		
	1	charcoal		
Feature 1, Level 3				
	Ceramics			
	2	redware		
Feature 1, Level 4				
	Ceramics			
	1	kaolin		
	Glass			
	1	unidentified glass		
	Metal			
	1	unidentified ferrous metal		

**TABLE 8: Artifacts Recovered from 4Test Unit 4, Feature 1,
South Bisection and Feature 1a continued**

Provenience	Quantity	Artifact Type	Begin Year	End Year
Feature 1, Level 5				
	Miscellaneous			
	7	bone comb		
Feature 1, Level 6				
	Miscellaneous			
	10	oyster shell		
Feature 1a, Level 1				
	Glass			
	1	windowpane, potash		1864
	1	windowpane, soda		1864
	Miscellaneous			
	1	bone		
	1	charcoal		
Feature 1a, Level 2				
	Glass			
	1	windowpane, soda		1864
Total Features 1 & 1a	42			

Test Unit 5

Test Unit 5 was excavated west of and adjacent to STP 263, in order to explore a functionally diverse artifact cluster in the vicinity that was felt to possibly indicate the presence of an outbuilding.

The stratigraphic profile of the test unit consists of a plow zone over subsoil. The Ap horizon is recorded as 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silt loam to a depth of 8.4 inches (21.3 centimeters) below ground surface. The B horizon is 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay (Plate 11). A trench 4.8 inches (12.2 centimeters) deep was excavated into the B horizon along the north wall to confirm that the soil horizon was indeed subsoil.

No features were encountered in TU 5.

The artifacts from TU 5 are presented below in Table 9.

Table 9: Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 5

Provenience	Quantity	Artifact Type	Begin Year	End Year
Ao/AP horizon				
	Ceramics			
	5	creamware	1762	1820
	6	pearlware	1780	1830
	2	refined white earthenware		
	2	redware		
	Glass			
	2	bottle		
	1	bottle, freeblown		1860
	1	windowpane, potash		1864
	3	windowpane, soda		1864
	Metal			
	1	nail, unidentified		
	Miscellaneous			
	1	brick		
	Prehistoric			
	1	flake fragment, quartz		
Total Test Unit 5	25			

SITE DISCUSSION

Site 44LD0729 is interpreted as a domestic site dating to the late 18th through early 19th century. Shovel test and metal detector surveys indicated the primary concentration of artifacts lies in the eastern portion of the site. A second, smaller concentration of artifacts was noted within the north central portion of the site. A total of 602 artifacts were recovered during Phase I and Phase II excavations; Exhibit 21 illustrates the distribution of these artifacts.

Five test units were excavated in the areas of greatest artifact density to determine if subsurface features were present in these locations. Test Units 1, 3 and 4 were excavated within the primary artifact cluster. A possible subfloor pit or cellar was identified in Test Unit 4, but was not fully uncovered during the current investigation. The edge of a pit feature was also identified in Test Unit 3 a short distance to the north of Test Unit 4, and based upon soil probing may represent the northern edge of the pit partially exposed in the latter unit. Both partially-exposed features appear to date to the late 18th to early 19th century occupation of the site. The preservation of these features suggests that other intact cultural deposits may be present at the site.

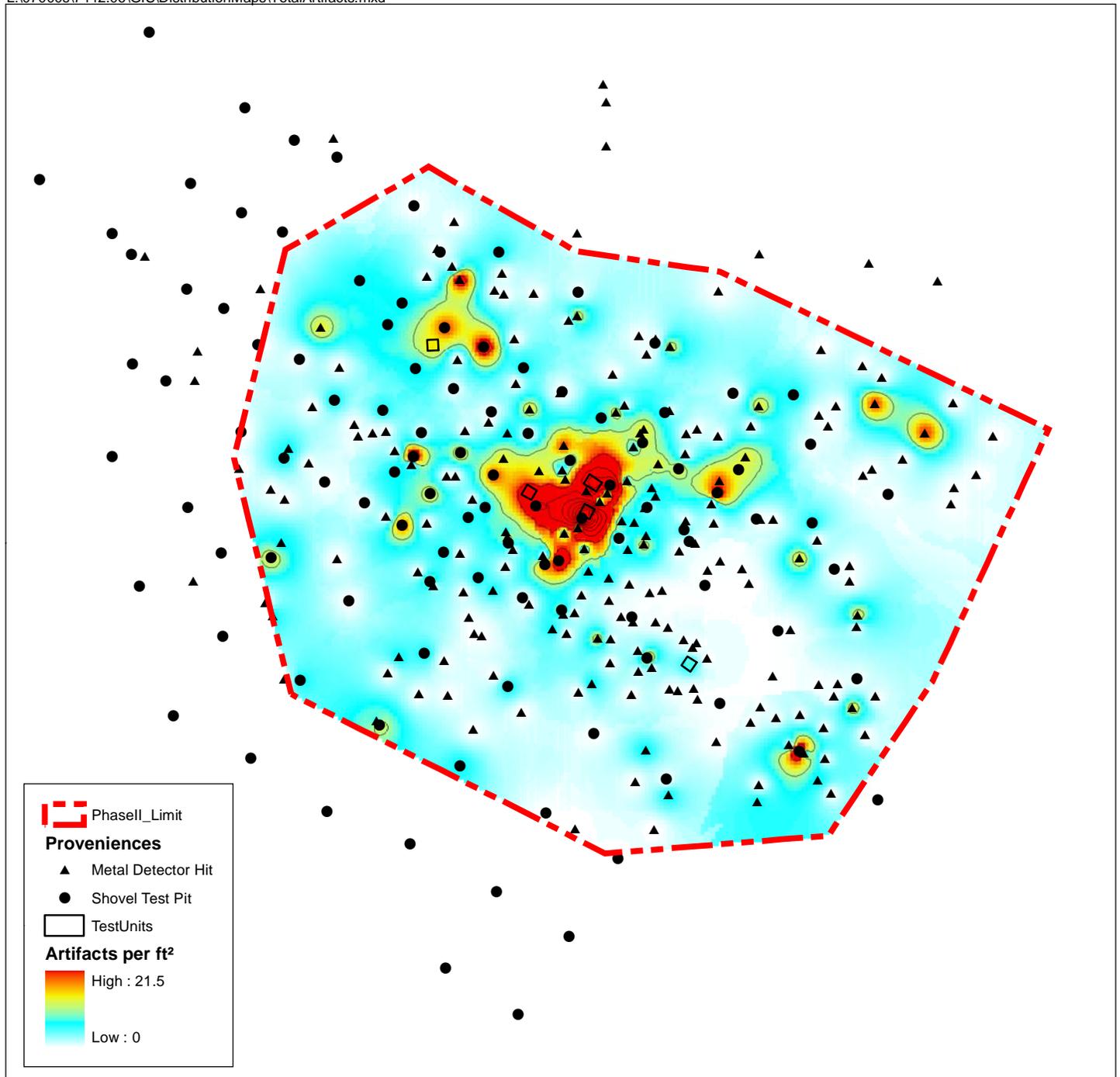
Test Units 2 and 5 were placed in smaller concentrations of artifacts but did not encounter buried features. Test Unit 2 was located downslope and to the southeast of the primary concentration, and its low artifact count suggests that the primary activity areas of the site lay on the crest of the landform where the other test units were excavated. Test Unit 5 was excavated to the northwest of the primary concentration in an area of slightly elevated shovel test pit artifact counts which likely represents an activity area or possibly an outbuilding.

Material Culture

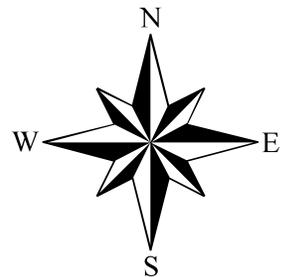
The historic artifacts recovered within site 44LD0729 were separated into functional categories according to South (1977). Table 10 shows those artifacts for which function could be assigned classified by South's functional groupings. This particular analysis excluded miscellaneous artifacts such as bone, shell, brick, and artifacts such as unidentified metal and glass fragments to which no function could be assigned.

Table 10: Artifacts Separated into South's Functional Groups

Function	Quantity	Percent
Kitchen	235	53.29%
Architectural	175	39.68%
Arms	2	0.45%
Clothing	2	0.45%
Personal	7	1.59%
Tobacco	13	2.95%
Activities	7	1.59%
Total	441	100.00%



Artifact Distribution Map
Total Artifacts
Kincora - 44LD0729
WSSI # 7442.06
Scale: 1" = 40'



The relatively small number of artifacts recovered from 44LD0729 could be interpreted as indicative of a relatively impoverished occupant, a relatively brief period of occupation, or a combination of these factors. The assemblage recovered from 44LD0729 is fairly diverse in function, but was primarily oriented towards the food and shelter needs of the occupants. The other functional categories are relatively well-represented as compared to other 18th and early 19th century domestic sites investigated by Thunderbird Archeology, although the small size of the sample may skew the accuracy of the ratios.

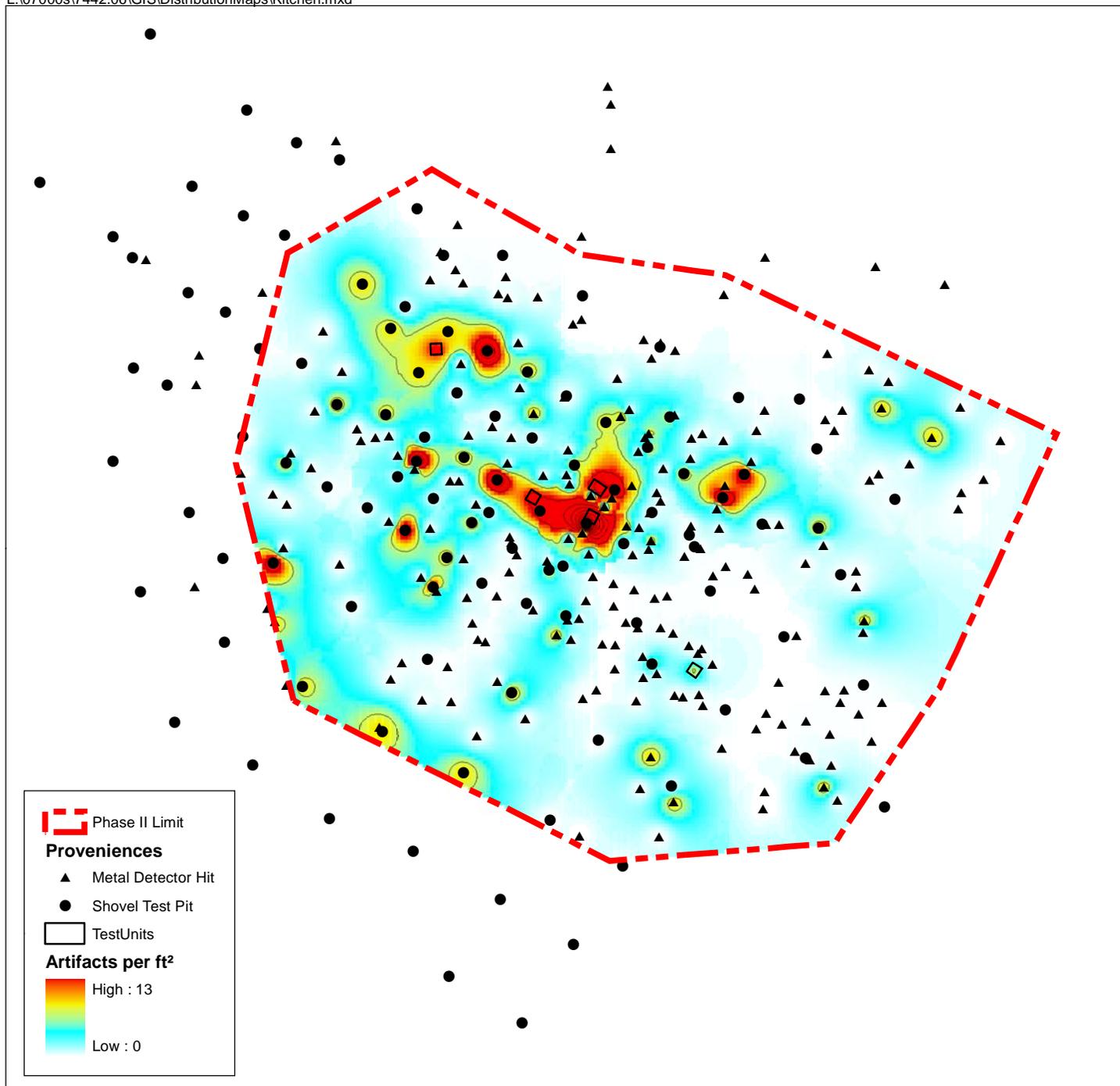
Kitchen function artifacts form the largest percentage of the assemblage, numbering 235 or 53.29% of the artifacts assigned a function. Kitchen related artifacts include ceramics, bottle glass and cast iron pot fragments. Exhibit 22 shows that kitchen artifacts were present in a low density scatter across most of the site, with a large concentration near the site's center and two smaller concentrations to the northwest and east. The center concentration marks the location of the pit features exposed in Test Units 3 and 4 and indicates the probable location of the dwelling. The smaller concentrations may indicate activity areas or refuse disposal areas.

The ceramic sherds recovered at site 44LD0729 represent a variety of tablewares and utilitarian ware types. Ceramic ware types recovered from the site are presented in Table 11 below.

Table 11: Ceramic Ware Types at Site 44LD0729

Ceramic Ware Type	Quantity	Percentage
Buff bodied earthenware	1	0.68%
Hard paste porcelain	3	2.03%
Tin glazed earthenware (1700-1800)	3	2.03%
Creamware (1762-1820)	30	20.27%
White salt glazed stoneware (1720-1805)	7	4.73%
Pearlware (1780-1830)	33	22.30%
Refined white earthenware	8	5.41%
Redware	60	40.54%
Stoneware	3	2.03%
Total	148	100.00%

As can be seen from this table, the most prevalent ware type was redware, reflecting perhaps the rural nature of the site and the need to store agricultural surpluses. The redware sherds recovered probably represent vessels for food preparation and storage. The small percentage of stoneware, although of similar usage, likely reflects the low cost of redware in comparison with stoneware throughout the 19th century, and the ready availability of locally produced redware vessels. It is possible the occupants of the site may have used redware plates for tablewares; this would account for some measure of the high quantity of redware at the site.



Artifact Distribution Map
Kitchen Artifacts
Kincora - 44LD0729
WSSI # 7442.06
Scale: 1" = 40'

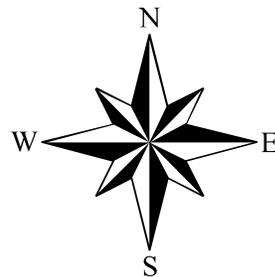


Table 12 presents the breakdown of the refined and utilitarian wares at the site. As can be seen from this table, there were slightly more refined wares than utilitarian within the assemblage as a whole.

Table 12: Refined vs. Utilitarian Ceramics at Site 44LD0729

Ware Type	Quantity	Percentage
Refined	85	57.43%
Utilitarian	63	42.57%
Total	148	100.00%

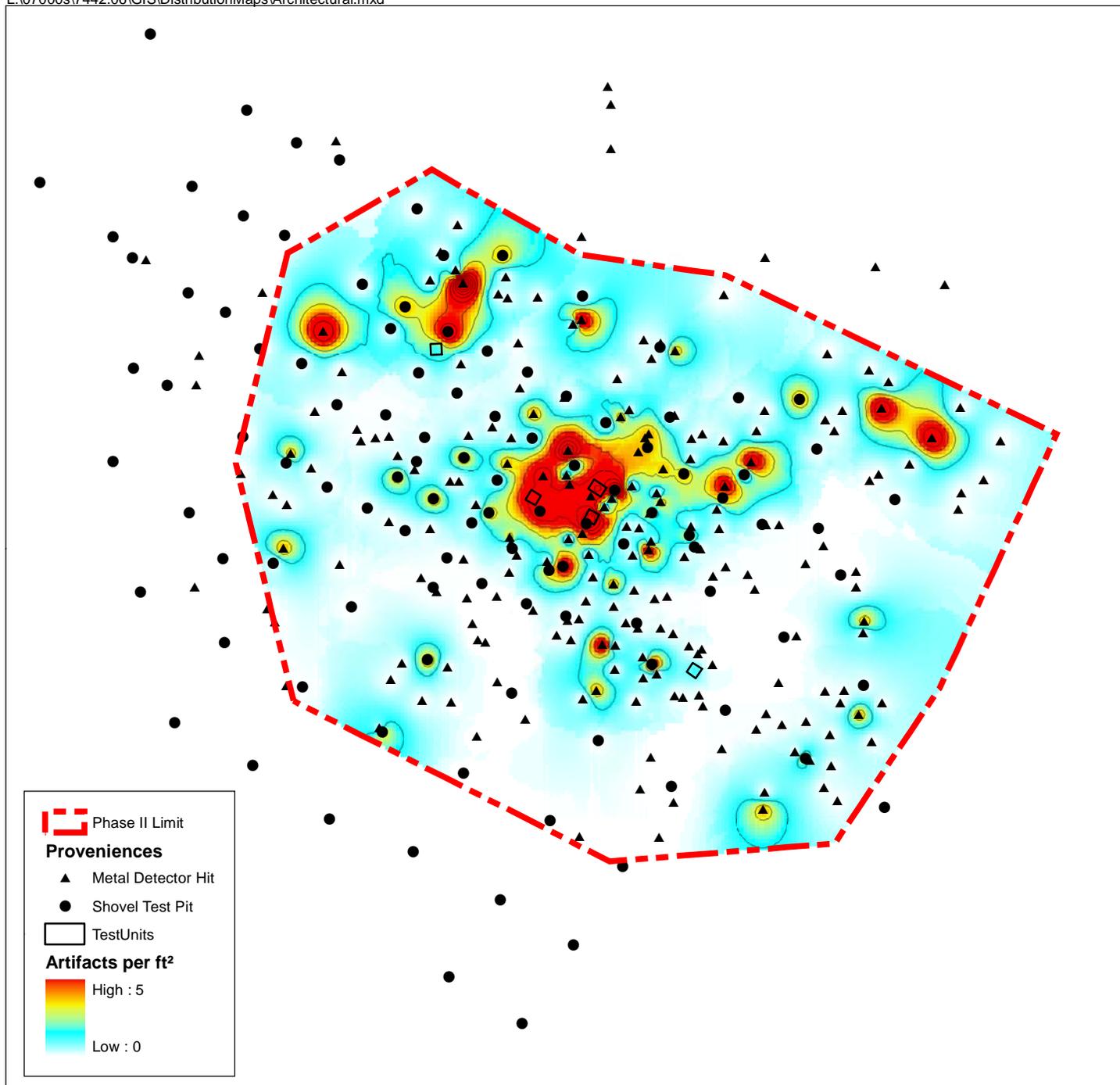
The ceramic tablewares or refined wares at 44LD1127, such as pearlware, creamware, and white salt glazed stoneware were utilized for dining, drinking, or serving. These wares not only fulfilled a functional purpose but also were objects that could display and indicate the socio-economic class of the owner. Utilitarian wares, primarily represented by redware at site 44LD0729, were more coarsely made than tablewares and, as previously discussed, much less expensive. These are generally found in a kitchen setting and were most often utilized for food production and storage. Specific forms included bowls, milk pans, storage jars and bottles, and pipkins. This category could also include vessels for other utilitarian functions, such as chamber pots, trinket trays, and small salve pots. Redware crocks were used for storing liquids, honey, jams, jellies, and butter and were often covered with oil cloth coated in wax or animal skins.

Identifiable bottle glass recovered from the site consisted of a combination of freeblown, an ancient glass-making technology that fell from widespread use by 1860, and contact mold, which came into use around 1810. The presence of contact mold glass at site 44LD0729 suggests that the site was inhabited through at least the first decade of the 19th century. Glass technology from the site is summarized on Table 13, below.

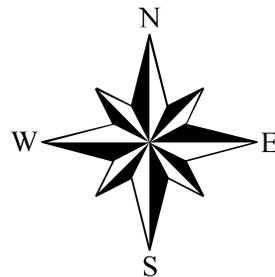
Table 13: Bottle Glass Technology at Site 44LD0729

Glass Technology	Quantity	Percent
Freeblown (pre-1860)	10	10.64%
Contact mold (1810-1880)	6	6.38%
Unidentified	78	82.98%
Total	94	100.00%

Architecture function artifacts are the second most numerous of the assemblage, numbering 175 or 39.68% of the assemblage to which a South's function could be assigned. Architectural artifacts found at site 44LD0729 include 68 wrought nails, one cut nail (post-1790), one machine-headed cut nail (post-1830), 73 pre 1864 window glass, one unidentified window glass and a single iron spike. Exhibit 23 shows the distribution of architectural artifacts across the site.



Artifact Distribution Map
Architectural Artifacts
Kincora - 44LD0729
WSSI # 7442.06
Scale: 1" = 40'



The large number of architectural artifacts is a strong indicator of the presence of at least one structure at the site, most likely a dwelling located at the primary artifact concentration in the center, near the location of the sub-floor pit/cellar identified in TUs 3 and 4. In general, the distribution of architectural artifacts concentrates in the northern portion of the site, at the level top of the landform. Apart from the large primary concentration, several other smaller concentrations lie in the northwestern and northeastern portions of the site.

The remaining South's functions are represented by far fewer artifacts, which is typical of sites of this era. Tobacco function artifacts, here represented by 13 fragments of kaolin pipe bowls and stems, comprise the largest number of non-architectural, non-kitchen artifacts. Personal function artifacts at 44LD0729 consist of seven fragments of a bone fine-toothed or lice comb. Activities function artifacts included hardware and stable/barn elements; four horseshoe fragments, two handmade chain links and a square nut fragment comprise the Activities function at the site. Clothing artifacts consist of two brass buttons, while Arms artifacts consist of a lead shot pellet and a gunflint.

The Tobacco, Personal, Arms and Clothing function artifacts, with the exception of one kaolin pipe fragment, were recovered from the primary artifact concentration where Features 1 and 2 were located. The pipe fragment was located in the smaller concentration to the northwest, in STP 263 near TU 5. Artifacts from the Activities function were scattered in no particular pattern across the site.

In sum, the concentration of nearly all the functional categories of artifacts at the central primary artifact cluster, combined with the presence of the deep pit features is the strongest evidence possible indicating the presence of a dwelling at that location in site 44LD0729. Other lesser concentrations are more ephemeral and few conclusions can be drawn about them at this time apart from their possible indication of activity or refuse disposal areas.

A minor prehistoric component of the site is represented by three quartz flakes and a single chert flake. These artifacts represent a light scatter of prehistoric artifacts likely indicative of infrequent, short-term use of the site during an unknown period of prehistory.

Period of Occupation

Ceramic analysis is an extremely useful tool in determining the date of occupation of a site, as the use of ceramic wares was ubiquitous, changes in ceramic style and technology are well-documented, and the fragile nature of the wares virtually guaranteed frequent updating of a household's wares. Of the wares to which a definite date of manufacture can be ascribed, pearlware and creamware are nearly equally represented in the assemblage from 44LD0729, numbering 33 and 30 sherds respectively. Tin-glazed earthenware and white salt glazed stoneware, generally of earlier date, were significantly less-represented. Notable by its absence is whiteware, which came into use in 1820 and is nearly ubiquitous on sites dating from that time and into the 20th century.

Many refined ceramics have known dates of manufacture, making it possible to date a site based on the number of dateable wares present in its assemblage. A Mean Ceramic Date (MCD) of 1792.5, which represents the approximate mid-point of the period of site occupation, was calculated for site 44LD0279 following South (1977). Other factors within the artifact assemblage support this date. With the exception of two cut nails, all nails recovered from the site are wrought, which were largely replaced by cut nails in the 1790s. The wrought nail dominance of the site is likely the result of pre-1790 construction, with the small number of cut nails representing later repairs to the building or buildings at the site. The absence of whiteware, which came into fashion in the 1820s, indicates that the occupation of the site was probably short and did not extend past the first quarter of the 19th century. However, the presence of contact mold bottle glass (1810-1880) indicates that the site was occupied at this time. Currently the site appears to have been initially occupied sometime in the third quarter of the 18th century and abandoned sometime between 1810 and 1820.

Ownership and property tax records indicate that at the time of the sale of the land that included 44LD0729 by Robert Carter Jr. to John Lyons, there were 14 individuals leasing portions of the property. Records dating to Carter's ownership of the property, which would account for the majority of the time the site was occupied, could not be located. The leases mentioned at the transfer of the land, however, show that the land was being leased during the occupation of the site.

Site Occupants

The archeological data available for site 44LD0729 suggests that the site represents the remains of a dwelling that likely housed a tenant farmer of low to moderate economic status. The low artifact density at the site suggests a short period of occupation, a resident of limited economic means, or a combination of both.

The specific identity of the occupant of 44LD0729 is currently uncertain. When John Lyons purchased the parcels of land that included the project area from Robert Carter Jr. in 1798, 14 lessees were named. However, land and personal property records do not indicate which parcels were leased by whom, nor do they indicate which lessees occupied the land that they rented. Also absent from the records is an account of who leased the land from Carter before the sale to Lyons in 1798, although the records imply that the 14 leases carry over from existing leases under Carter.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Phase II investigations were conducted at site 44LD0729 located on the Kincora property, near the intersection of Route 28 and Route 7 in eastern Loudoun County. Site 44LD0729 is interpreted as a domestic site likely occupied by a tenant household in the late 18th through the early 19th century. Artifact analysis provides a fairly tight date range suggesting a fairly brief occupation period.

Shovel test and metal detection survey identified one primary artifact concentration with several lesser concentrations to its northwest and northeast. Test units excavated in the primary concentration identified the edges of two pit features that soil probing suggests may be one large cellar-like feature. The identification of this feature or features demonstrates subsurface integrity at the site and suggests additional intact contexts may be present. The site boundaries were revised based upon the Phase II testing and survey-located; the new site boundaries measure approximately 150 by 200 feet (45.7 by 60.9 meters). Exhibit 24 displays the survey-located revised site boundaries on the 1994 USGS quadrangle.

The minor prehistoric component of the site, represented by four flakes, represents ephemeral use of the area during an unknown time period. This component is not considered likely to yield significant information about prehistoric populations and is not considered to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

The historic component of Site 44LD0729 is notable for its age, preservation, and context. Information regarding the lives of people of lower socioeconomic status, such as enslaved persons and tenant households, is largely absent from historic records. Therefore, archeological excavations of domestic sites of these types are important for a full and diverse understanding of life in rural 18th century Loudoun County.

The historic component of site 44LD0729 is considered to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D as it has the potential of providing information regarding 18th century life in rural Loudoun County. It is recommended that impacts to site 44LD0729 be avoided or that Phase III data recovery should be undertaken, should avoidance be impractical or impossible.

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PLATES



Plate 1
Possible Stone Feature in Phase I STP 87 and Trench



Plate 2
Test Unit 1, North Profile



Plate 3
Test Unit 1, Plan View Showing Plowscar



Plate 4
Test Unit 2, South Profile



Plate 5
Test Unit 3 Feature 2, Plan View



Plate 6
Test Unit 3 Feature 2, South Profile



Plate 7
Test Unit 4 Feature 1, Plan View



Plate 8
Test Unit 4 Feature 1, Termination of Feature Excavation



Plate 9
Test Unit 4 Feature 1, North Profile



Plate 10
Test Unit 4 Feature 1, Base of Level 2 with Large Redware Sherd



Plate 11
Test Unit 5, North Profile



PLATE 12
Ceramics Recovered from Site 44LD0729: Tin Glazed Earthenware, White Salt Glazed Stoneware, Pearlware, Hard Paste Porcelain, Buff Bodied Earthenware, and Redware



PLATE 13
Hand-Etched Glass Recovered from Site 44LD0729



PLATE 14
Redware Sherds Recovered from Site 44LD0729



PLATE 15

Miscellaneous Artifacts Recovered from Site 44LD0729 Including Kaolin Pipe Stem and Bowl Fragments, Brass Buttons, Gun Flint, Lead Shot and a Knife Fragment



PLATE 16

Bone Lice Comb Fragments Recovered from Site 44LD0729

APPENDIX I
Chain of Title

Chain of Title, Site 44LD0729

2005, September 15

Dulles International Group, LLC NA Dulles Real Estate 317 acres
Investors LLC
(Loudoun County, Virginia Instrument 200509160104822; Deed Book 2314:1582)

1997, August 31

Dulles Property Trust Beco-Ray North LLC 317 acres
107 acres
(Loudoun County, Virginia Deed Book 1997:787)

1979, January 8

Dulles Industrial Associates A.S. Ray, Tee. 833.24197 acres
(Loudoun County, Virginia Deed Book 719:215; 712:244)

1973, June 1

Northern Virginia NDV Company, LLC 1548.99 acres
Development Company 996.15 acres
(Loudoun County, Virginia Deed Book 575:492)

1962, December 20

Albert Shaw, Jr. Northern Virginia 527.931 acres
Katharine L. Shaw Development Company
(Loudoun County, Virginia Deed Book 418:404)

1938, December 24

Albert Shaw Albert Shaw, Jr. 1360 acres
(Loudoun County, Virginia Deed Book 11C:211)

1908, November 5

James R. H. Deakins Albert Shaw 1360 acres
Mary Deakins
Elizabeth A. Deakins
Frederick B. McGuire
Emily N. McGuire
(Loudoun County, Virginia Deed Book 8H:37)

1883, January 11

William D. Nutt Alice E. Nutt Wise Estate
Frederick B. McGuire, Tee.
James R. . Deakins, Tee.
(Loudoun County, Virginia Will Book 3S:304)

APPENDIX II
Artifact Inventory

SITE 44LD0729, PHASE I-II ARTIFACT INVENTORY

PHASE I

MD 01

Metal

2 unidentified nail fragments

MD 02

Metal

2 unidentified nail fragments

MD 03

Metal

1 wrought nail fragment, rosehead

MD 04

Metal

1 wrought (?) nail fragment

MD 05

Metal

1 wrought nail fragment

MD 06

Metal

1 unidentified nail fragment, possibly cut
2 wrought nail fragments, bent

MD 07

Metal

1 wrought nail fragment, rosehead

MD 08

Metal

1 cut (?) nail fragment, unidentified head

MD 09

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 cast iron leg (?) fragment
1 unidentified nail fragment

MD 13

Metal

- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragments

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

STP 016, Ap horizon

Ceramics

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

STP 016a, Ap horizon

Ceramics

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

STP 016b, Ap horizon

Ceramics

- 2 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)

STP 030, Ap horizon

Glass

- 1 windowpane sherd, soda (pre-1864)

STP 030b, Ap horizon

Glass

- 1 clear sheet glass sherd
- 2 windowpane sherds, dark potash (pre-1864)

Miscellaneous

- 2 oyster shell fragments, 1.5 grams

STP 030c, Ap horizon

Ceramics

- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

STP 030d, Ap horizon

Ceramics

- 1 grey bodied coarse stoneware sherd, salt glazed exterior, brown glazed interior
- 1 refined white earthenware spall

Miscellaneous

- 1 bone fragment

STP 055, Ap horizon

Ceramics

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

Glass

- 1 dark citron cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, degraded

STP 055a, Ap horizon

Metal

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

STP 055b, Ap horizon

Glass

1 amber blackglass spirits bottle sherd, degraded

STP 055d, Ap horizon

Ceramics

1 refined white salt glazed stoneware sherd, undecorated (1720-1805,
South 1977)

STP 061, Ap horizon

Ceramics

1 redware sherd, brown glazed

Prehistoric

1 chert flake, partial

PHASE II

MD 01

Metal

1 cast iron pot fragment

MD 02

Metal

1 cast iron pot fragment

MD 03

Metal

1 wrought nail fragment, unidentified head

MD 04

Metal

1 ferrous metal horse shoe fragment

MD 05

Metal

1 wrought nail fragment, unidentified head

MD 06

Metal

1 wrought nail fragment, unidentified head

MD 07

Metal

1 wrought nail fragment, unidentified head

MD 08

Metal

1 cast iron pot fragment

MD 09

Metal

1 cast iron pot fragment

MD 10

Metal

1 wrought nail fragment, unidentified head

MD 11

Metal

1 wrought nail fragment, unidentified head

MD 12

Metal

1 ferrous metal spike fragment

MD 13

Metal

1 unidentified cast iron fragment, flat

MD 14

Metal

1 unidentified cast iron fragment

- MD 15**
Metal
1 cast iron pot fragment
- MD 16**
Metal
1 wrought nail fragment, hand headed
- MD 17**
Metal
1 cast iron pot fragment
- MD 18**
Metal
1 wrought nail fragment, unidentified head
- MD 19**
Metal
1 cast iron pot fragment
- MD 20**
Metal
1 ferrous metal ring, part of a cast iron pot handle
- MD 21**
Metal
1 unidentified nail fragment
- MD 22**
Metal
2 wrought nail fragments, unidentified heads
- MD 23**
Metal
1 cast iron pot fragment
- MD 24**
Metal
1 unidentified cast iron fragment, v-shaped
- MD 25**
Metal
1 cast iron pot fragment
- MD 26**
Metal
1 cast iron pot fragment
- MD 27**
Metal
1 ferrous metal horse shoe fragment
- MD 28**
Metal
1 cast iron pot fragment
- MD 29**
Metal
1 wrought nail fragment, unidentified head

MD 30

Metal

1 wrought nail fragment, unidentified head

MD 31

Metal

1 ferrous metal horse shoe fragment

MD 32

Metal

1 unidentified nail fragment

2 wrought nail fragments, unidentified heads

MD 33

Ceramics

1 redware sherd, brown glazed

Metal

1 wrought nail fragment, unidentified head

MD 34

Metal

1 ferrous metal cutlery blade fragment

MD 35

Metal

2 ferrous metal chain links, hand made

MD 40

Metal

1 ferrous metal square nut fragment

2 wrought nail fragments, unidentified heads

MD 41

Metal

2 wrought nail fragments, unidentified heads

MD 42

Metal

2 wrought nail fragments fused together, unidentified heads

MD 43

Metal

1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment with unidentified nail fragment attached

1 wrought nail fragment, unidentified head

MD 44

Metal

1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, L-shaped

MD 45

Metal

2 unidentified strap ferrous metal fragments

MD 46

Metal

1 wrought nail fragment, unidentified head

- MD 47**
Metal
1 ferrous metal horse shoe fragment
- MD 48**
Metal
1 wrought nail fragment, unidentified head
- MD 49**
Metal
1 unidentified cast iron fragment, flat, rounded edges
- MD 50**
Metal
1 unidentified cast iron fragment, curved, hook one end
- MD 51**
Metal
1 wrought nail fragment, unidentified head
- MD 52**
Metal
1 unidentified lead/pewter, melted
- MD 53**
Metal
2 wrought nail fragments, unidentified heads
- MD 54**
Metal
1 brass flat disc button, unidentified attachment - 3.0 cm diameter
- MD 55**
Metal
1 unidentified cast iron fragment, curved, possible pot fragment
- MD 56**
Metal
1 wrought nail fragment, unidentified head
- MD 57**
Metal
1 wrought nail fragment, unidentified head
- MD 58**
Metal
1 cast iron rod fragment
- MD 59**
Metal
1 unidentified nail fragment
- MD 60**
Metal
1 cast iron pot fragment
- MD 61**
Metal
1 unidentified cast iron fragment

STP 206, Ao/Ap horizon

Metal

1 wrought nail fragment, unidentified head

STP 212, Ao/Ap horizon

Glass

1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched/stained

STP 213, Ao/Ap horizon

Ceramics

1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, burned

Glass

1 windowpane sherd, soda (pre-1864)

Metal

1 unidentified nail fragment

STP 214, Ao/Ap horizon

Ceramics

1 redware sherd, brown glazed

STP 215, Ao/Ap/Apb horizon

Ceramics

1 redware sherd, brown glazed, probably Buckley (1720-1775)

STP 216, Ao/Ap horizon

Ceramics

1 redware sherd, unglazed

Glass

1 windowpane sherd, dark potash (pre-1864)

STP 222, Ao/Ap horizon

Ceramics

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

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched/stained

2 windowpane sherds, soda (pre-1864)

Miscellaneous

1 brick fragment, 5.0 grams

STP 223, Ao/Ap horizon

Ceramics

1 refined white earthenware sherd, stained

Glass

1 windowpane sherd, soda, scratched/stained (pre-1864)

STP 224, Ao/Ap horizon

Ceramics

1 redware sherd, unglazed

STP 231, Ao/Ap horizon

Ceramics

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

1 redware spall

Glass

1 unidentified light green sherd, flat, scratched

STP 232, Ao/Ap horizon

Glass

1 unidentified olive green spall

STP 233, Ao/Ap horizon

Ceramics

1 buff bodied earthenware sherd, light orange glazed

Miscellaneous

1 oyster shell fragment, 0.1 grams

STP 234, Ao/Ap horizon

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched

1 windowpane sherd, soda/potash (pre-1864)

Metal

1 wrought nail fragment, , unidentified head, pulled

STP 236, Ao/Ap horizon

Metal

1 wrought nail fragment, unidentified head

Miscellaneous

7 egg shell fragments

STP 237, Ao/Ap horizon

Glass

1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, possibly freeblown, burned

STP 238, Ao/Ap/Apb horizon

Glass

1 windowpane sherd, soda, scratched (pre-1864)

STP 240, Ao/Ap horizon

Ceramics

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

Glass

1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, possibly freeblown, burned

STP 241, Ao/Ap horizon

Glass

1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, freeblown, slightly burned (pre-1860)

STP 242, Ao/Ap/Apb horizon

Ceramics

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

Glass

1 unidentified windowpane sherd, burned/stained

STP 246, Ao/Ap/Apb horizon

Ceramics

1 redware sherd, unglazed

STP 249, Ao/Ap horizon

Glass

- 1 olive green blackglass cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)

STP 262, Ao/Ap horizon

Metal

- 1 unidentified nail fragment

STP 263, Ao/Ap horizon

Ceramics

- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, stained
- 1 cornflower cylindrical bottle sherd

STP 265, Ao/Ap horizon

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd
- 1 windowpane sherd, soda (pre-1864)

STP 266, Ao/Ap horizon

Ceramics

- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, burned

Metal

- 1 unidentified nail fragment

STP 267, Ao/Ap horizon

Ceramics

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

STP 268, Ao/Ap horizon

Glass

- 1 unidentified olive green spall

STP 270, Ao/Ap horizon

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified polychrome decoration

STP 272, Ao/Ap horizon

Ceramics

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

STP 273, Ao/Ap horizon

Glass

- 1 windowpane sherd, soda (pre-1864)

STP 275, Ao/Ap horizon

Ceramics

- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 redware spall
- 1 refined white salt glazed stoneware sherd, rim fragment (1720-1805, South 1977)

Glass

- 2 unidentified olive green spalls
- 3 windowpane sherds, soda (pre-1864)

Metal

- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, bracket-shaped, flat on top
- 1 unidentified nail fragment

STP 279, Ao/Ap horizon

Glass

- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, slightly burned

STP 281, Ao/Ap horizon

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, green shell edge decoration, rim fragment (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched/opalized

STP 282, Ao/Ap and Feature 1 Fill

Ceramics

- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed
- 2 redware sherds, brown glazed
- 3 redware spalls
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified blue decoration

Glass

- 1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched/stained
- 1 windowpane sherd, soda, scratched/stained (pre-1864)

Metal

- 2 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 2 wrought nail fragments, unidentified heads

Miscellaneous

- 2 brick fragments, 1.7 grams

STP 283, Ao/Ap horizon

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched
- 1 unidentified olive green spall
- 1 windowpane sherd, soda (pre-1864)

STP 284, Ao/AP horizon

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration

STP 285, Ao/AP horizon

Metal

- 1 wrought nail fragment, unidentified head

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz biface thinning flake, whole, 6.5 mm x 10.4 mm

STP 286, Ao/AP horizon

Glass

- 1 windowpane sherd, soda (pre-1864)

Test Unit 1, Ao/AP horizon

Ceramics

- 3 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, unidentified blue decoration
- 1 kaolin pipe stem fragment
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue shell edge decoration, scalloped rim fragment (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, brown transfer printed, rim fragment (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed
- 1 redware spall
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified polychrome geometric decoration
- 2 tin glazed earthenware sherds (1700-1800, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched
- 1 green cylindrical bottle sherd
- 1 greenish-aqua square/rectangular bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd
- 1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd
- 2 olive green cylindrical bottle sherds, scratched
- 2 unidentified olive green spalls
- 10 windowpane sherds, soda, scratched/stained (pre-1864)

Metal

- 1 brass flat disc button, unidentified attachment - 2.6 cm diameter
- 3 unidentified nail fragments
- 7 wrought nail fragments, unidentified heads

Miscellaneous

- 2 brick fragments, 0.5 grams

Test Unit 2, Ao/Ap horizon

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, brown and gold banded glazed interior, rim fragment
- 1 redware sherd, light brown glazed
- 1 redware sherd, light brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed
- 2 redware sherds, dark brown glazed
- 1 redware spall

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, burned
- 3 windowpane sherds, soda (pre-1864)

Metal

- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, possible nail fragment
- 1 wrought nail fragment, unidentified head

Test Unit 3, Ao/Ap horizon

Ceramics

- 1 creamware sherd, molded, rim fragment (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 grey bodied coarse stoneware sherd, olive green salt glazed
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, base fragment (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified yellow decoration
- 3 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 6 redware sherds, brown glazed
- 4 redware spalls
- 1 refined white salt glazed stoneware sherd (1720-1805, South 1977)

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, hand etched geometric decoration, scratched/stained
- 4 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched/stained
- 1 green cylindrical bottle sherd
- 1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd
- 1 olive green blackglass cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, burned (pre-1880)
- 1 olive green blackglass cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, possibly worked lateral margin (pre-1880)
- 3 olive green cylindrical bottle sherds, freeblown, one slightly burned (pre-1860)
- 5 olive green cylindrical bottle sherds, scratched/stained
- 5 unidentified olive green spalls
- 2 windowpane sherds, dark potash, scratched/stained
- 13 windowpane sherds, soda (pre-1864)

Metal

- 1 lead shot
- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment
- 4 unidentified nail fragments
- 4 wrought nail fragments, unidentified heads

Miscellaneous

- 1 bone fragment
- 4 brick fragments, 30.5 grams
- 1 coal fragment
- 6 oyster shell fragments, 29.0 grams
- 1 tooth fragment

Test Unit 3, Feature 2, Feature Fill

Ceramics

- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior
- 1 white salt glazed stoneware sherd, Scratch Blue decoration (1744-1775, South 1977; 1740-1775, Miller 1992)

Metal

- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment
- 1 wrought nail fragment, unidentified head

Miscellaneous

- 1 tooth fragment

Test Unit 3, Feature 2, West Bisection

Ceramics

- 3 kaolin pipe bowl fragments
- 1 kaolin pipe stem fragment
- 1 redware sherd, light brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior
- 1 redware spall

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched
- 3 olive green cylindrical bottle sherds, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 3 olive green cylindrical bottle sherds, scratched/patinated
- 1 olive green square/rectangular bottle sherd, heavily patinated, degraded
- 1 windowpane sherd, soda (pre-1864)

Metal

- 2 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 5 wrought nail fragments, unidentified heads

Miscellaneous

- 8 bone fragments
- 4 tooth fragments

Test Unit 4, Ao/AP horizon

Ceramics

- 7 creamware sherds, undecorated, one burned (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, blue hand painted decoration, rim fragment
- 2 kaolin pipe stem fragment
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified polychrome decoration
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, light brown salt glazed exterior
- 10 redware sherds, brown glazed
- 2 redware sherds, burned
- 2 redware spalls
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd
- 2 refined white salt glazed stoneware sherds, one molded (1720-1805, South 1977)
- 1 tin glazed earthenware sherd, unidentified blue decoration (1700-1800, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched/stained
- 1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, burned
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, burned
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, unidentified lip fragment, scratched
- 2 olive green cylindrical bottle sherds
- 4 olive green cylindrical bottle sherds, freeblown, scratched/stained (pre-1860)
- 2 unidentified clear sherds, flat
- 1 unidentified light green sherd, flat, scratched/stained
- 4 unidentified olive green spalls
- 3 windowpane sherds, dark potash (pre-1864)
- 13 windowpane sherds, soda (pre-1864)

Metal

- 7 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 5 unidentified nail fragments, one pulled
- 3 unidentified nail fragments, probably wrought nails
- 4 wrought nail fragments, unidentified heads

Miscellaneous

- 2 bone fragments
- 11 brick fragments, 3.9 grams
- 1 charcoal fragment
- 1 French gun flint
- 3 oyster shell fragments, 4.3 grams
- 2 slag fragments, 1.4 grams
- 1 slate fragment
- 3 tooth fragments

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal

Test Unit 4, Ao/Ap horizon Wall Scraping

Ceramics

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

Metal

- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment

Test Unit 4, Feature 1, Feature Fill

Ceramics

- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, dark brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, base fragment, slightly burned
- 2 redware sherds, unglazed
- 1 refined white salt glazed stoneware sherd (1720-1805, South 1977)

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, possibly hand etched
- 1 olive green blackglass cylindrical bottle sherd, freeblown, scratched (pre-1860)
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched/stained
- 1 unidentified olive green spall
- 3 windowpane sherds, soda (pre-1864)

Metal

- 1 ferrous metal hook fragment
- 1 wrought nail fragment, unidentified head

Miscellaneous

- 2 bone fragments
- 1 brick fragment, 0.2 grams
- 12 oyster shell fragments, 2.6 grams
- 1 tooth fragment

Test Unit 4, Feature 1, South Bisection, Level 1

Ceramics

- 2 kaolin pipe bowl fragments
- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed interior and exterior

Metal

- 3 wrought nail fragments, unidentified heads

Miscellaneous

- 1 jaw fragment with two entire molars embedded
- 1 oyster shell fragment, 8.3 grams

Test Unit 4, Feature 1, South Bisection, Level 2

Ceramics

2 kaolin pipe stem fragments

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched

Miscellaneous

1 bone fragment

1 charcoal fragment

1 tooth fragment

Test Unit 4, Feature 1, South Bisection, Level 3

Ceramics

1 redware sherd, brown glazed

1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, rim fragment

Test Unit 4, Feature 1, South Bisection, Level 4

Ceramics

1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment

Glass

1 unidentified olive green spall

Metal

1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment

Test Unit 4, Feature 1, South Bisection, Level 5

Miscellaneous

7 bone lice comb fragments (Hume 1976: 174-5)

Test Unit 4, Feature 1, South Bisection, Level 6

Miscellaneous

10 oyster shell fragments, 9.3 grams

Test Unit 4, Feature 1a, Level 1 (Found within Feature 1,

Glass

1 windowpane sherd, dark potash (pre-1864)

1 windowpane sherd, soda (pre-1864)

Miscellaneous

1 charcoal fragment

1 partial jaw and tooth fragment

Test Unit 4, Feature 1a, Level 2 (Found within Feature 1,

Glass

1 windowpane sherd, soda (pre-1864)

Test Unit 5, Ao/AP horizon

Ceramics

5 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)

1 pearlware sherd, green rim band decoration, rim fragment

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

2 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

2 pearlware sherds, unidentified green decoration

1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior and exterior

1 redware sherd, brown glazed, rim fragment

- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, rim fragment, stained/burned
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, heavily burned

Glass

- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, freeblown (pre-1860)
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched/stained
- 1 windowpane sherd, dark potash (pre-1864)
- 3 windowpane sherds, soda, scratched/stained (pre-1864)

Metal

- 1 unidentified nail fragment

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment, 0.7 grams

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz flake fragment