



Figure 7-33: Typical vegetation seen in Area D. Photo taken from PL 16 facing south.



Figure 7-34: Example of the significant disturbance found in Grid D2 in Area D. Photo taken facing east.



Figure 7-35: Structural stone debris in pushpiles found in Grid D2. Photo taken facing south.



Figure 7-36: Machine-cut brick likely from collapsed chimney fall and other debris pushed together.

Area D was subdivided into five grids for systematic shovel testing based on terrain

In Grid D1, a total of 64 shovel tests were laid out at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals in 10 transects labeled A through K (excluding I), 11 of which could not be excavated due to a modern road, construction disturbance, slope, and wetlands (Figure 7-37). A total of three shovel tests were positive for cultural material, which included an iron tee pipe fitting and prehistoric debitage.

In Grid D2, a total of 108 shovel tests were laid out at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals in 23 transects labeled -L through K (excluding I), five of which could not be excavated due to a modern road and slope. A total of six shovel tests were positive for cultural material with a total of 24 artifacts recovered including refined earthenware, redware, stoneware, aqua and dark green bottle glass, colorless vessel glass, aqua window glass, and a prosser button (Figure 7-38). These positive shovel tests were located in an area where the terrain was relatively flat and visible evidence of structural debris (i.e. push piles with metal, timber framing, and brick) along with patches of ornamental flowers were observed. The area also corresponds with the location of the Jennings property, which was identified during historic research of the property and is visible on early twentieth-century topographic maps and the 1937 aerial. Given the presence of cultural material and the spatial relationship of the positive shovel tests with the Jennings property, the find was designated an archaeological site and assigned the number 44PW2104.

In Grid D3, a total of 63 shovel tests were laid out at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals in eight transects labeled A through H, 14 of which could not be excavated due to slope. A total of four positive shovel tests were recorded and 41 artifacts recovered. The artifacts include refined earthenware and stoneware sherds, colorless, olive green, and dark green vessel glass shards, aqua glass fragments, mortar, charcoal, prehistoric debitage, and oyster shell (Figure 7-39).

A feature was discovered inside shovel test E5 that contained set brick and mortar and three out of the four positive shovel tests were located within 30 meters (100 feet) of this feature. The area of the positive shovel tests was wooded and south of the area with visible evidence of occupation, which was designated 44PW2104. Given the location of these positive shovel tests in relation to Site 44PW2104 and the Jennings property as shown on the 1937 aerial, the finds were interpreted as a likely outbuilding of the Jennings and was designated an archaeological site and assigned the number of 44PW2105.

In Grid D4, a total of 36 shovel tests were laid out at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals in six transects labeled A through F, three of which could not be excavated due to slope. A total of two shovel tests were positive for cultural material, which consisted of nine pieces prehistoric debitage (shatter, secondary and tertiary flakes) (Figure 7-40). These positive shovel tests were designated as Site 44PW 2102.

In Grid D5, a total of 17 shovel tests were laid out at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals in six transects labeled A through G. No cultural material was recovered from any of the excavated shovel tests, and no historic surface features were observed.

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Figure 7-38: Representative artifacts recovered from 44PW2104



Figure 7-39: Representative artifacts recovered from 44PW2105.



Figure 7-40: Artifacts recovered from 44PW2102.

Soils in the Area D generally exhibited a two-stratum profile of plowzone over subsoil. Typical stratigraphy consisted of 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam plowzone (Ap horizon) over 10YR 4/6 strong dark yellowish brown silty clay subsoil (B horizon) (Figure 7-41). In shovel test pit E5 in Grid D3, a potential feature was found containing a 7.5 YR 4/3 brown silty clay loam plowzone over a 7.5 YR 3/2 dark brown silty clay fill over a 7.5 YR 3/4 dark brown clay subsoil (Figure 7-42).

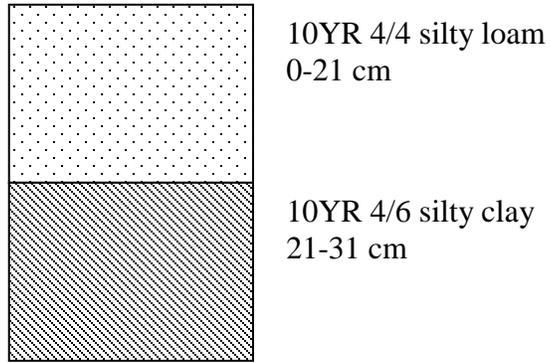


Figure 7-41: Soil profile of Shovel Test F3 in Grid D4

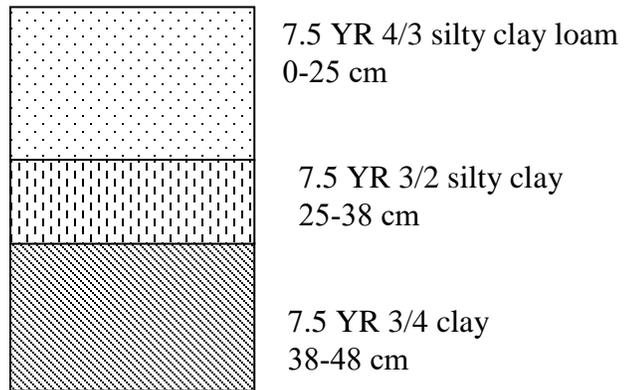


Figure 7-42: Soil profile of Shovel Test E5 and feature in Grid D3

AREA E

This area is located in the southwestern portion of the project area APE and consists of two distinct landforms: The eastern landform slopes steeply down to an unnamed creek, which forms the boundary of Area F (Figure 7-43). The western landform is steeply sloped and is bordered by several hotels and a housing development to its west (Figure 7-44).



Figure 7-43: End of eastern landform sloping downwards to the unnamed creek that forms the boundary between E and F. Photo taken facing north.



Figure 7-44: Intersection of Van Buren Rd and Copper Mill Dr that marks the southern boundary of Area E and the project area.

Area E contained large concentrations of modern debris, trash, and push piles along the northern and southern ridges of the eastern landform that borders the hotels and a housing development respectively (Figure 7-45). The western landform also contained significant concentrations of debris and push piles. Vegetation consisted of varying concentrations of hardwoods with minimal undergrowth of mixed grasses (Figure 7-46). Periwinkle was also found running along the lower edge of the southern ridge of the eastern landform (Figure 7-47). Further inspection of the periwinkle did not reveal any additional evidence suggesting that burials were present. There were no depressions, fieldstones, or other markers suggesting a cemetery. Further the location of the periwinkle at the base of slope with a north facing aspect suggests that the ground cover is likely associated with twentieth century domestic activity and not burials.



Figure 7-45: Trash, pushpiles, and debris commonly seen in the eastern landform of Area E. Photo taken facing west.



Figure 7-46: Typical vegetation seen in Area E. Taken from Judgmental 2 facing northwest.



Figure 7-47: Periwinkle found running along the lower edge of the southern ridge in the eastern landform. Photo taken facing east.

A total of 36 shovel tests were laid out at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals in seven transects labeled A through G, one of which was not excavated due to push piles (Figure 7-48). Two shovel tests were positive for cultural material consisting of five pieces of prehistoric debitage (tertiary flakes) and a possible unfinished blade or scraper (Figure 7-49). These positive shovel tests were designated Site 44PW2103.

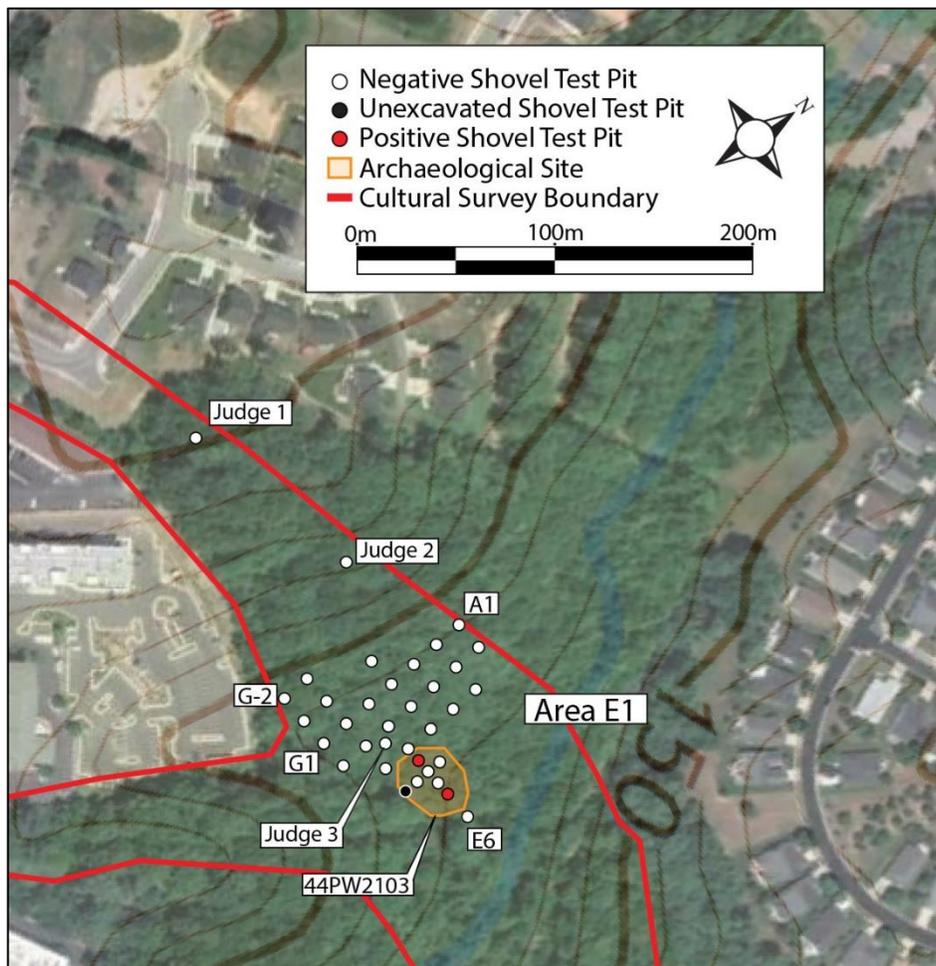


Figure 7-48: Shovel test plan of Area E.



Figure 7-49: Artifacts recovered from 44PW2103.

Soils in Area E generally exhibited a two-stratum profile of topsoil over subsoil. Typical stratigraphy consisted of 7.5 YR 4/3 brown rocky sandy loam topsoil over 7.5 YR 5/4 yellowish brown compacted sandy clay subsoil (B horizon) (Figure 7-49). In the highly disturbed southwestern corner of Area E, the soil exhibited a three-stratum profile of topsoil over fill over subsoil. Typical stratigraphy consisted of 10 YR 4/2 silty loam over a 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty clay loam E horizon over 7.5 YR 4/6 R yellowish brown compacted silty clay subsoil (B horizon) (Figure 7-50).

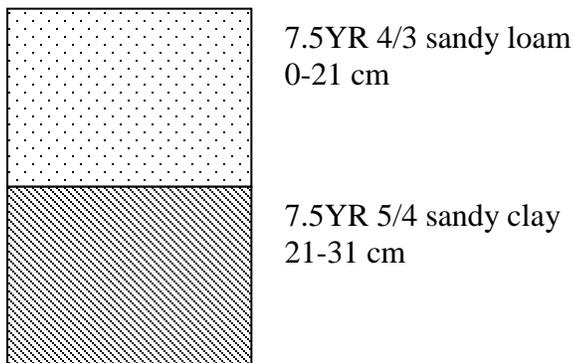
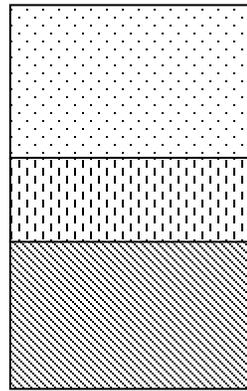


Figure 7-50: Soil profile of F2 in Area E.



10 YR 4/2 silty loam
0-13 cm

10 YR 5/4 silty loam
13-25 cm

7.5 YR 4/6 silty clay
25-36 cm

Figure 7-51: Soil profile of Judgmental 1 in Area E.

AREA F

This area is located on a steeply sloped landform bordered on both sides by an unnamed creek (Figure 7-52). It is bounded to the north by a housing development and slope, while its southern boundary is indicated by the end of the project area APE.



Figure 7-52: Slope leading down to the unnamed creek forming the boundary between Areas F and D.

This area contains moderate disturbance due to the adjacent housing development. The artificial disturbances include plastic webbing associated with turf or bank stabilization material on ground surfaces around its western boundary likely to limit erosion, a neighborhood walking trail along the northern boundary, and push piles (Figure 7-53). Vegetation consists of patches of young cedar trees with tall grasses and large patches of briars as the undergrowth (Figure 7-54).



Figure 7-53: Example of protective netting seen near housing development.



Figure 7-54: Example of vegetation seen around the grid in Area F. Photo taken facing north.

A total of 21 shovel tests were laid out at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals in 5 transects labeled A through E, two of which could not be excavated due to push piles and vegetation (Figure 7-55). No cultural material was recovered from any of the excavated shovel tests, and no historic surface features were observed.

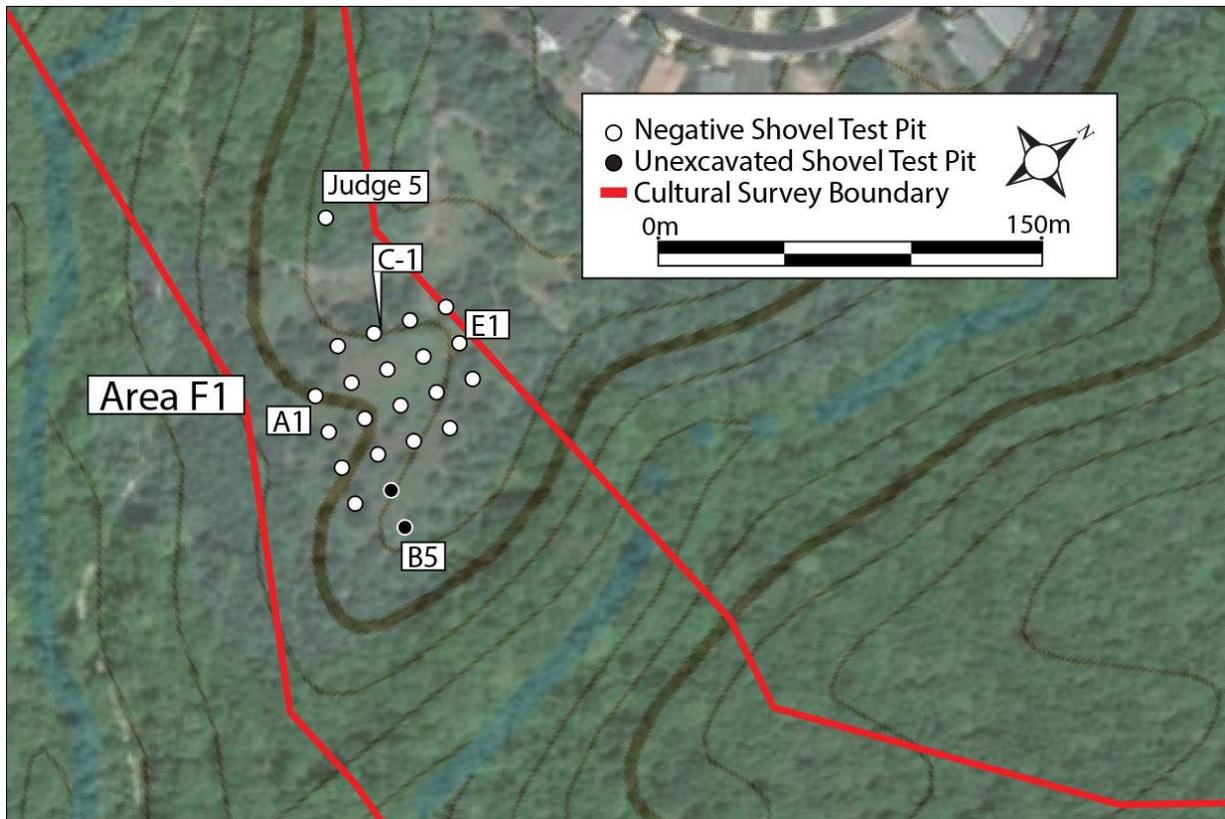
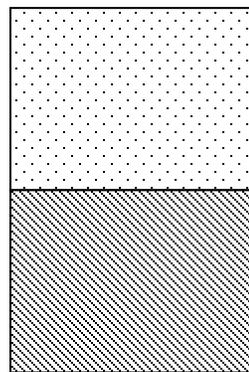


Figure 7-55: STP Map of Area F.

Soils in Area F generally exhibited a two-stratum profile of topsoil over subsoil. Typical stratigraphy consisted of 10YR 4/3 brown rocky silty loam topsoil over 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown compacted silty loam subsoil (B horizon).



10 YR 4/3 silty loam
0-22 cm

10 YR 5/4 silty loam
22-35 cm

Figure 7-56: Soil profile of Judgmental 5.

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8. PHASE I CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In October and November 2021, D+A conducted a Phase I cultural resource survey of the ±37.2 hectare (±91.8 acre) Van Buren Road Extension project area in Prince William County, Virginia. The project area is located east of Montclair, Virginia, and is bounded on the north by Cardinal Drive, on the east by Interstate-95, on the south by Dumfries Road (Route 234), and on the west by adjacent wooded parcels and residential development. The project extends the existing Van Buren Road on the south side of Cardinal Drive to Route 234. For the purposes of cultural resource survey, the project's direct APE was defined as the limits of proposed ground disturbance associated with construction of the project to include stormwater management facilities. The project's indirect APE includes the area immediately adjacent to the proposed project.

No previously recorded architectural resources were located within or immediately adjacent to the project area APE and reconnaissance level architectural survey did not result in the identification of any buildings or structures either within or immediately adjacent to the project area APE 50 years of age or older. *As such, it is D+A's recommendation that no further architectural survey is warranted.*

Background research indicated that seven previously recorded archaeological sites (six small prehistoric lithic scatters and one nineteenth century trash scatter) were mapped either within or immediately adjacent to the project APE. Historic documents, maps, and aerial images also indicated that William Jennings, a former freed slave, owned and occupied property within the project area APE on a part time basis during the last quarter of the nineteenth century and into the second quarter of the twentieth century. Mr. Jennings also owned and occupied property in the District of Columbia.

Following systematic pedestrian survey of the project area APE full grids of shovel tests at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals were placed in areas with the potential to contain intact archaeological deposits. These included upland landforms with well drained soils and slopes of less than 15%. Areas with slope greater than 15%, were water saturated at the time of the survey, delineated wetlands, or exhibited evidence of severe subsurface disturbances were not tested. While soils in the project area APE are well drained, over 40% of the project area is sloped 15% or more with some areas exhibiting steep and pronounced slopes of 40% or more.

A total of 574 shovel tests were excavated in the project area APE. Twentieth century cultural material was recovered from shovel testing along with some eighteenth and nineteenth century material. Large amounts of modern and mid to late twentieth century refuse was encountered in the northern and southern portions of the project area and was not collected. Subsurface shovel testing resulted in the identification of four previously unrecorded sites; 44PW2102, 44PW2103, 44PW2104, and 44PW2105.

Site 44PW2104 is a late nineteenth-century domestic site, which appears to be associated with William Jennings, who was a freed slave that owned and occupied the property from 1883 until 1921. Given the presence of cultural material dating from the time period the property was occupied by Mr. Jennings and observed structural debris and two possible pits associated with

buildings or structures, *it is D+A's recommendation that Site 44PW2104 is potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP and that site avoidance or Phase II evaluation be undertaken.*

Site 44PW2105 is a small site with fewer and slightly earlier domestic material. Given the location of the site in relation to Site 44PW2104 and the Jennings property as shown on the 1937 aerial, the finds were interpreted as a likely outbuilding of the Jennings and associated with their overall agricultural complex. Given the potential association with the Jennings property *it is D+A's recommendation that Site 44PW2105 is potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP and that site avoidance or Phase II evaluation be undertaken.*

Sites 44PW2102 and 44PW2103, both consist of small amounts of prehistoric lithic material recovered from a limited number of shovel tests. The lack of diagnostic artifacts at either site, coupled with the limited amount of material, limits the potential of either of these sites to contribute new or important information about the prehistory of the area and or region. *It is therefore D+A's recommendation that Sites 44PW2102 and 44PW2103 are not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP and no further work is warranted for these sites.*

None the seven previously recorded sites were reidentified during the current Phase I survey. For those resources located in the northern segment of the project area APE where adjacent residential development and improvements have occurred, it is very likely that construction has destroyed the identified resources. It is also possible and likely that recordation of site data from early surveys resulted in mismapping or misprojecting site locations or that the sites are located closer to the edge of landforms and outside of the current project area APE. *It is therefore D+A's opinion that no further consideration is warranted for those previously recorded sites located within or adjacent to the project area APE as they could not be reidentified.*

9. PHASE II EVALUATION OF SITES 44PW2104 AND 44PW2105

SITE 44PW2104

CLOSE INTERVAL SHOVEL TESTING

Close interval shovel testing of Site 44PW2104 was conducted at 7.5-meter (25-foot) intervals across the limits of the site as defined during Phase I testing. The original Phase I grid was reidentified, and the Area D2 grid was filled in at 25-foot intervals, excepting the radials already excavated. A total of 132 shovel tests were excavated during Phase II testing of Site 44PW2104. Of these, 40 were positive for cultural material, 92 were negative for cultural material and two were not excavated due to slope (Figure 9-1).

A total of 194 artifacts were recovered from Phase II close interval testing. Of these, glass was the most prominent artifact type recovered followed by refined earthenware. Recovered artifacts consisted of whiteware, pearlware, ironstone, bottle and windowpane glass, nails (cut and wire), and glass lantern fragments. Overall, the assemblage is consistent both in terms of content and variety with domestic occupation of the site. The distribution of positive shovel tests and recovered material suggests that the areas of greatest activity were to the south and southeast of the two surface depressions that were observed in the western portion of the site. Shovel tests in this area contained primarily vessel glass and refined earthenware.

Soils documented throughout the close interval shovel testing were very similar and were generally consistent in composition though not in depth, with topsoil (A) typically ranging from 12 to 35 cm below surface. A typical profile representative of Site 44PW2104 stratigraphy consisted of a 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam topsoil over a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay.

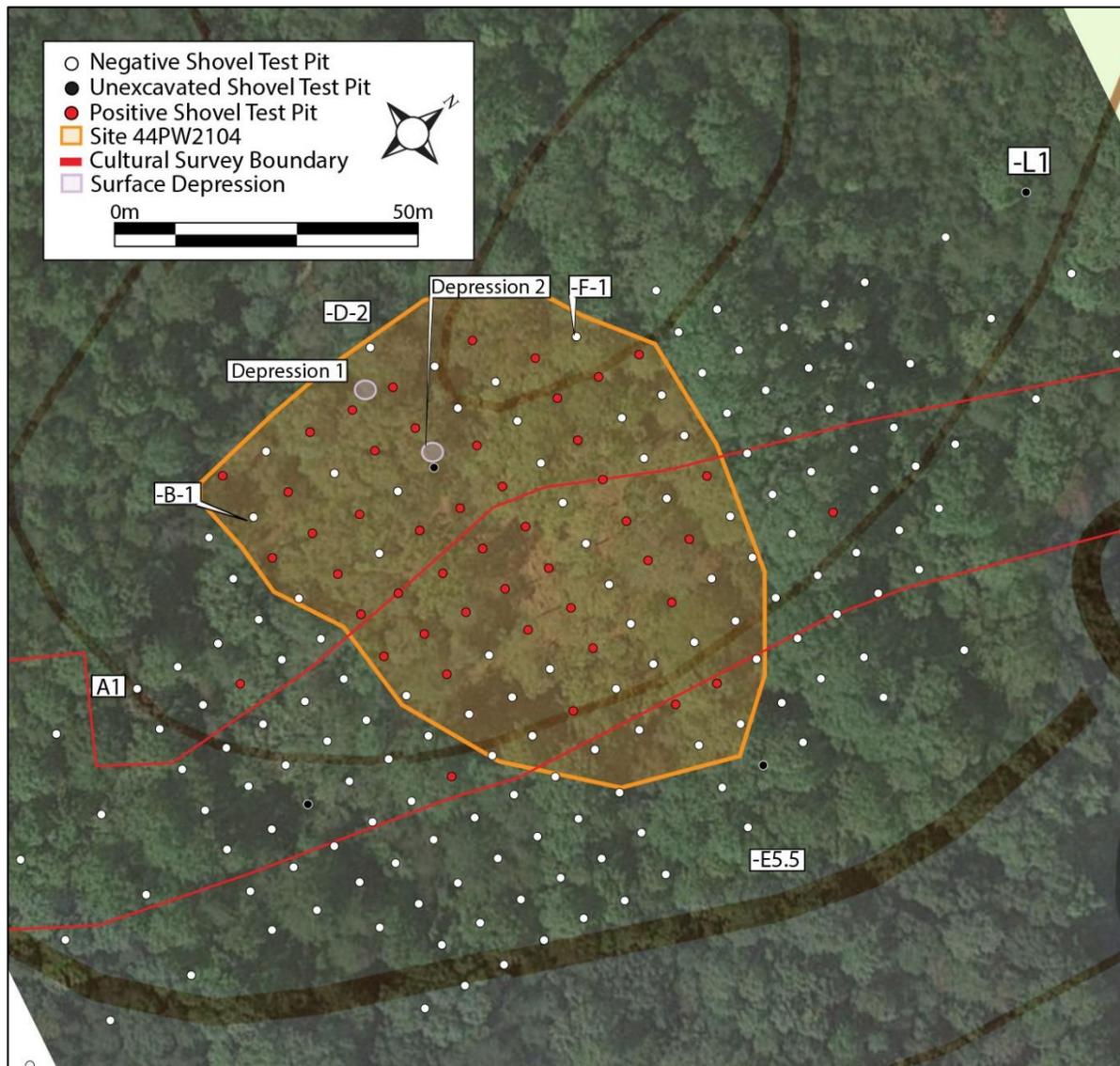


Figure 9-1: Plan of close interval shovel testing and artifact distributions at Site 44PW2104 during Phase I and II excavations.

UNIT EXCAVATION

Close interval shovel testing resulted in clearer spatial patterning of artifacts, which were grouped near the western and southwest corner of Site 44PW2104. A total of nine test units were laid out and excavated (Figure 9-2). Units were excavated in areas with the greatest artifact concentrations and where, based on surface inspection and visible materials, structures were once located. All test units were oriented magnetically northwest-southeast, measured 1-meter (3.2 feet) square, and were numbered sequentially. Excavation results for each unit are discussed individually below.

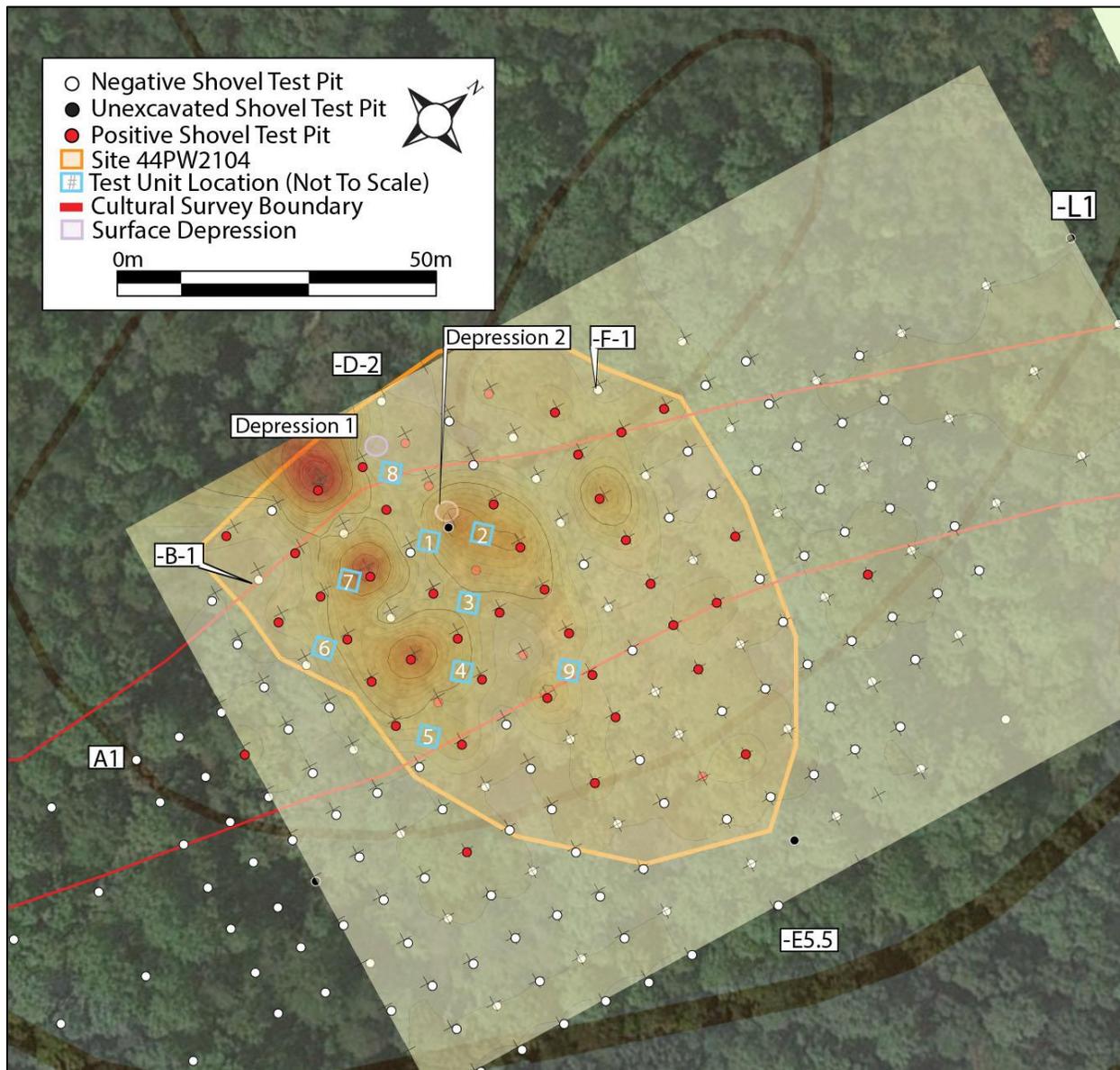


Figure 9-2: Detail view of artifact distribution and excavation unit placement within the limits of Site 44PW2104.

Test Unit 1

Test Unit 1 was 3 meters (9.10 feet) south of the eastern most observed surface depression. Vegetation around this unit consisted of hardwood trees with mixed species of small undergrowth and grass.

Stratigraphy within the unit consisted of two layers. A thin layer of decayed organics was excavated as part of Stratum I, which consisted of approximately 25 cm (9.8 in) of 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silty loam topsoil. Stratum I came down to a Subsoil consisting of 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay. The clear and sharp transition between topsoil and subsoil indicates that soils in the area of Unit 1 have been cut and are likely reflecting clearing of the site, which is further evidenced by pushpiles with structural debris located to the southwest. No cultural features were identified in Unit 1 (Figure 9-3, Figure 9-4, Figure 9-5, and Figure 9-6). The unit was

excavated approximately twenty centimeters past subsoil to conclusively determine that it was not a false subsoil with underlying cultural deposits.

A total of 212 artifacts were recovered from Unit 1, 15 from the surface and 197 from Stratum I. A summary of the recovered materials is provided in Table 9-1. Most of the recovered material is unidentified iron fragments (n=86) and colorless vessel glass (n=50) with no diagnostic characteristics. A thin flat metal semicircular object buried partially within and outside of the unit was uncovered, but not removed in its entirety. The object is thin metal, appears to be circular, and may be associated with a metal barrel or bucket lid.



Figure 9-3: Plan view of base of excavation in Unit 1.



Figure 9-4: Profile of north wall of Test Unit 1 at base of excavation.



Figure 9-5: Profile of east wall of Test Unit 1 at base of excavation featuring scrap metal embedded in the wall.

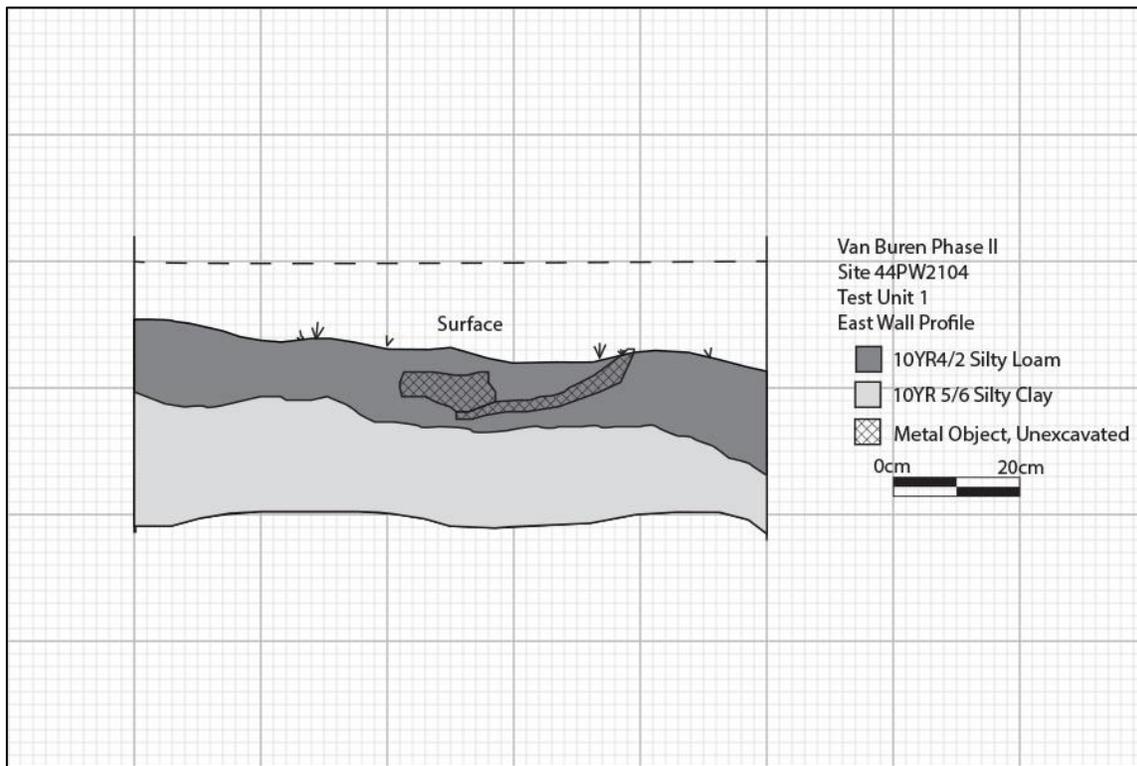


Figure 9-6: Profile drawing of east wall of Unit 1

Table 9-1: Table of artifacts recovered from Unit 1, Surface and Stratum I.

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Glass	Vessel, paneled	Colorless	4
Glass	Bottle	Colorless	2
Brick	Whole		1
Glass	Fragment	Colorless	2
Glass	Bottle	Colorless	1
Iron	Flat fragment		5
Refined earthenware	Whiteware		5
Refined earthenware	Ironstone		1
Glass	Bottle	Colorless	4
Glass	Vessel	Colorless	50
Glass	Vessel	Brown	2
Glass	Vessel	Green	1
Glass	Vessel	Aqua	5
Lead alloy	Salt shaker top		1
Quartz	Flake, primary		1
Bone	Mammal		1
Brick	Fragment		4
Glass	Window	Aqua	10
Iron	Nail, Machine cut		4

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Iron	Nail, wire		1
Iron	Nail, unidentifiable		14
Mortar	Fragment		2
Alloy	Unidentifiable		1
Coal	Fragment		1
Iron	Sheet metal		1
Iron	Fragment		86
Synthetic	Plastic, translucent with perforated edge		1
Wood	Lumber fragment		1

Test Unit 2

Test Unit 2 was located 2 meters (6.6 feet) north of shovel test DE 2. Vegetation around this unit consisted of hardwood trees with mixed species of small undergrowth and grass. Stratigraphy within the unit consisted of two layers. Stratum I consisted of approximately 37.5 cm (14.8 in) of 10 YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silty clay loam topsoil. Stratum I came down to a Subsoil consisting of 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay (Figure 9-7, Figure 9-8, and Figure 9-9). Similar to Unit 1, Unit 2 exhibited a clear and sharp transition between topsoil and subsoil indicating that the soil disturbance noted in Unit 1 continued to the east. No cultural features were identified in Unit 2. The unit was excavated approximately an additional 10 centimeters past subsoil to conclusively determine that there was it was not a false subsoil with underlying cultural deposits. This additional excavation of the unit yielded no additional cultural material and a sterile subsoil.

A total of 111 artifacts were recovered from Unit 2, all from Stratum I. A summary of the recovered materials is provided in

Table 9-2. Artifacts consisted primarily of various forms of glass dating from the last half of the nineteenth century up through the first half of the twentieth century with window glass (n=29) and lime putty (n=20) being the most prominent.



Figure 9-7: Plan view of Unit 2 base of excavation.



Figure 9-8: Profile view of north wall Unit 2 at base of excavation.

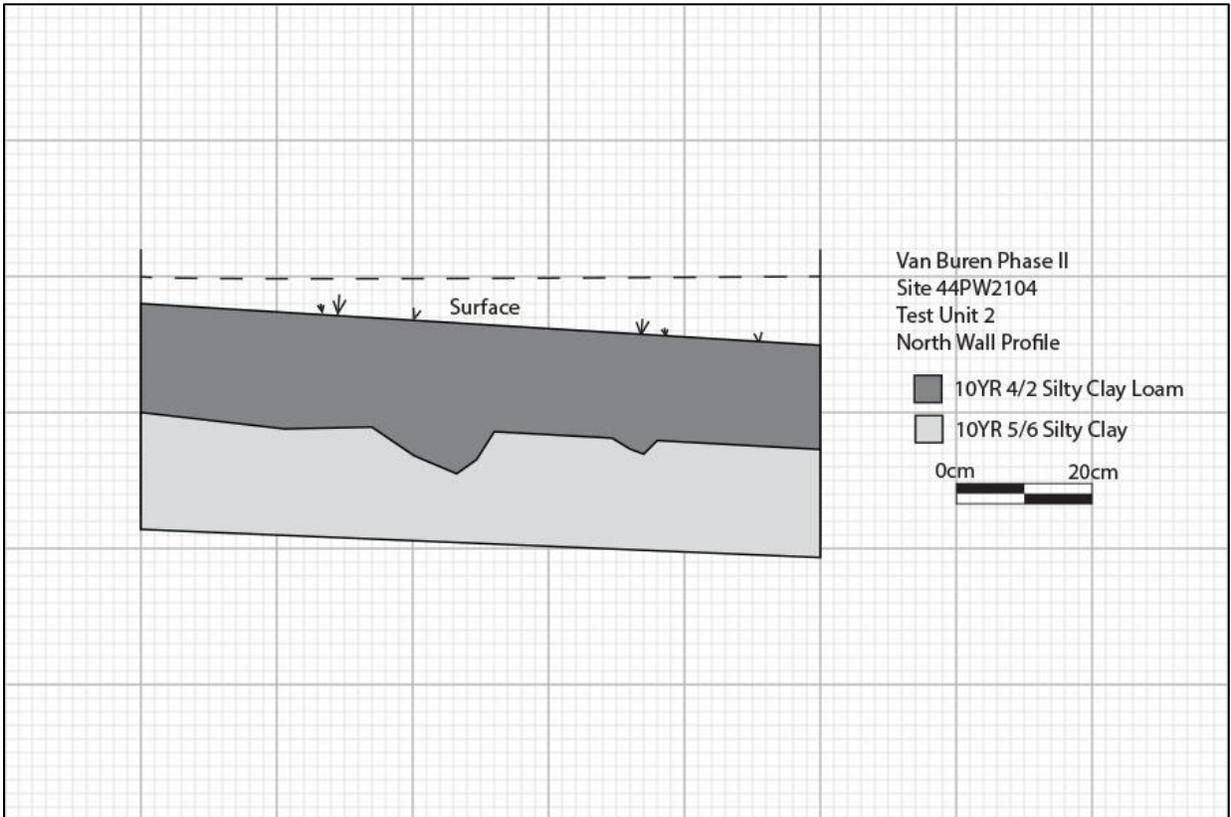


Figure 9-9: Profile drawing of Unit 2 north wall.

Table 9-2: Table of artifacts recovered from Unit 2, Stratum I.

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Refined earthenware	Creamware		1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware		4
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, handpainted	Blue	2
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, dipped	Blue	1
Refined earthenware	Whiteware, overglaze decal	Green, pink	2
Refined earthenware	Unidentifiable		1
Coarse earthenware	Tile	Brown	1
Porcelain	Bisque		4
Porcelain	Hard paste		2
Stoneware	Gray finish		1
Glass	Vessel	Solarized	3
Glass	Vessel	Aqua	5
Glass	Vessel, pressed diamond pattern	Solarized	1
Glass	Bottle	Solarized	1
Glass	Milk glass lid liner	White	1
Glass	Vessel	Light green	1
Glass	Vessel	Blue	1
Glass	Vessel	Brown	1
Glass	Vessel	Colorless	8
Glass	Melted	Colorless	1
Shell	Oyster		2
Brick	Fragment		4
Glass	Window	Aqua	29
Iron	Nail, machine cut		2
Iron	Nail, wire		2
Iron	Nail, unidentifiable		7
Lime	Putty		20
Mortar	Fragment		1
Iron	Rod		1
Iron	Loop		1

Test Unit 3

Test Unit 3 was located southeast of Test Unit 1 approximately 3 meters north of Shovel Test (-C) (-D) 3. Vegetation around this unit consisted of hardwood trees with mixed species of small undergrowth and grass.

Stratigraphy within the unit consisted of two layers. Stratum I consisted of approximately 35 cm (13.8 in) of 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silty clay loam topsoil. Stratum I came down to a subsoil consisting of 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay. (Figure 9-10, Figure 9-11, and Figure 9-12). As illustrated in Figure 9-11, subsoil was encountered higher in the western, eastern, and southern quadrants of the unit, largely because of a slight ground level depression, which is observable in the northern unit profile. Excavation continued into subsoil and was stopped approximately ten centimeters into subsoil in the western, eastern, and southern quadrants of the unit once it was determined that it was true subsoil that contained no underlying cultural deposits. No cultural features were identified in Unit 3. As observed in the western and eastern profiles of the unit in Figure 9-11, the transition between topsoil and subsoil exhibited the same clear and sharp break indicative of a continuation of the soil cutting documented in Units 1 and 2 to the northwest.

A total of 164 artifacts were recovered, all from Stratum I. A summary of recovered materials is provided in

Table 9-3. Historic materials ranged in date from the last half of the nineteenth century up through the mid twentieth century.



Figure 9-10: Plan view of base of excavation of Unit 3



Figure 9-11: Profile of north wall of Unit 3 (left) at base of excavation.

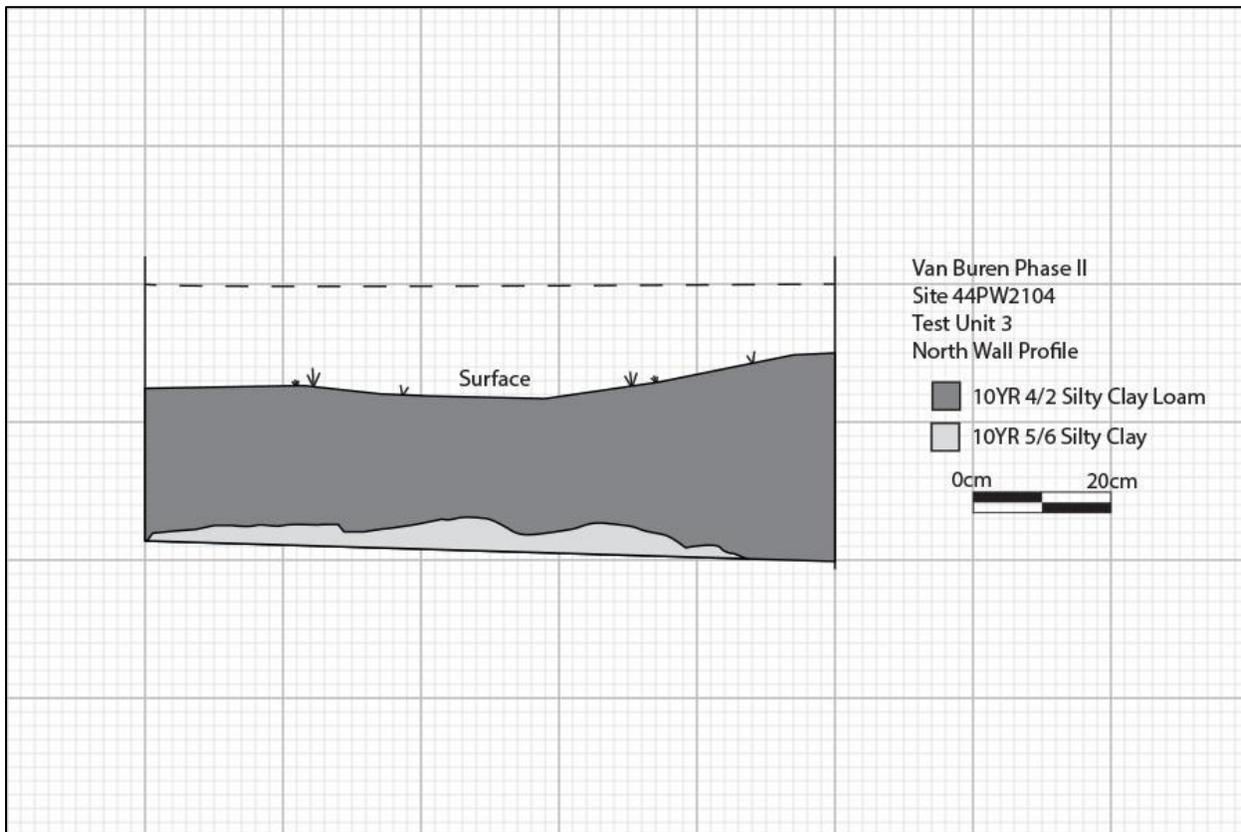


Figure 9-12: Profile drawing of north wall of Unit 3 base of excavation.

Table 9-3: Table of artifacts recovered from Unit 3, Stratum I.

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Clay	Pipe stem		2
Refined Earthenware	Whiteware		18
Refined Earthenware	Whiteware		2
Refined Earthenware	Ironstone		1
Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, transferprint overglaze	Green	1
Refined Earthenware	Pearlware, handpainted	Blue	1
Refined Earthenware	Unidentifiable	Dark Green	1
Coarse Earthenware	Unidentifiable	Blue	1
Glass	Vessel	Colorless	46
Glass	Vessel	Solarized	2
Glass	Vessel	Pink	1

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Glass	Vessel	Green	1
Glass	Vessel	Dark Green	1
Glass	Jar	Colorless	3
Glass	Vessel	Colorless	1
Glass	Vessel	Aqua	6
Glass	Jar	Aqua	3
Glass	Bottle	Brown	7
Glass	Vessel	Gray	2
Glass	Vessel	Colorless	5
Glass	Vessel	Aqua	1
Glass	Vessel	Aqua	1
Glass	Jar	Colorless	1
Glass	Milk glass, lid liner	White	1
Bone	Mammal		3
Brick	Fragment		4
Glass	Window	Colorless	6
Glass	Window	Aqua	7
Glass	Window	Light green	1
Iron	Nail, machine cut		9
Iron	Nail, wire		3
Iron	Nail, unidentifiable		7
Iron	Bolt		1
Porcelain	Hard paste		3
Porcelain	Bisque		1
Stoneware	Unidentifiable	Brown	1
Glass	Milk	White	8
Iron	Fragment		1
Porcellaneous	Vessel		1
Synthetic	Vial cap		1

Test Unit 4

Test Unit 4 was located at shovel test pit (-C) (-D) 2, with the shovel test pit located at the northeast corner of the unit. Vegetation around this unit consisted of hardwood trees with mixed species of small undergrowth and grass.

Stratigraphy within the unit consisted of two layers. Stratum I consisted of approximately 29.5 cm (11.6 in) of 10YR 4/3 brown silty clay loam topsoil. Stratum I came down to subsoil consisting of 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay mottled with light charcoal inclusions totaling to about 5% of the stratum (Figure 9-13, Figure 9-14, and Figure 9-15). The transition between topsoil (Stratum 1) and subsoil (Stratum II) was more gradual and typical of a natural soil transition (A/B). No cultural features were identified in Unit 4.

A total of 152 artifacts were recovered, with 10 from the surface and 142 from Stratum I. A summary of the recovered materials is provided in Table 9-4. Historic materials ranged in date from the last half of the nineteenth century up through the mid twentieth century. Colorless vessel glass (n=45) was the most prominent artifact type recovered.



Figure 9-13: Plan view of base of excavation of Unit 4.



Figure 9-14: Profile view of north wall of Unit 4, base of excavation.

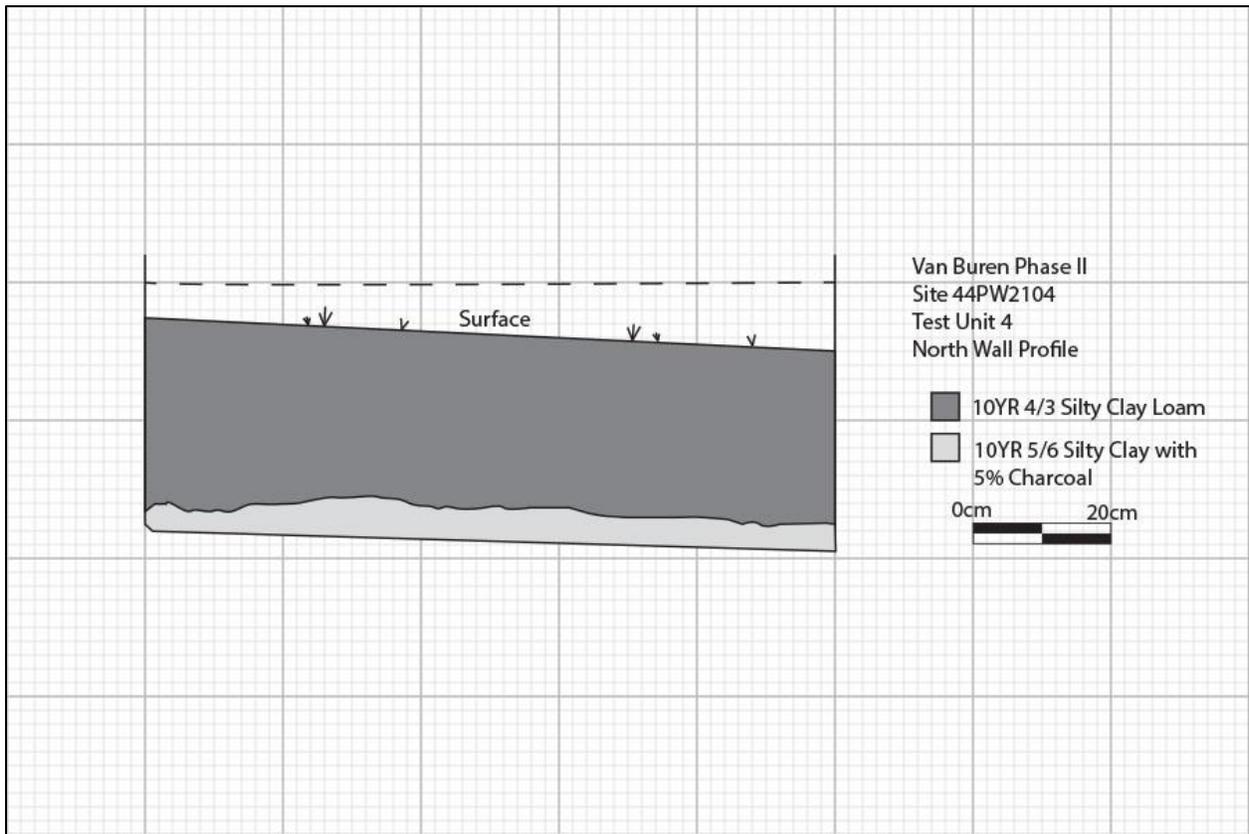


Figure 9-15: Profile drawing of north wall of Unit 4 base of excavation.

Table 9-4: Table of artifacts recovered from Unit 4, Surface and Stratum I.

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Refined Earthenware	Cut Sponge decoration	Blue	1
Glass	Vessel	Light blue	1
Glass	Vessel	Solarized	1
Glass	Vessel	Colorless	3
Iron	Lightswitch cover		1
Iron	Barbed wire		3
Alloy	Clothing rivet	Silver	1
Iron	Mattress springs		1
Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, flow blue	Blue	1
Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, sponge	Blue	1
Refined Earthenware	Whiteware		18
Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, molded		1
Refined Earthenware	Ironstone		1
Refined Earthenware	Creamware		1
Refined Earthenware	Yellowware		1
Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, Rim Decoration	Brown	1
Porcelain	Japanese, Geisha Girl	Red	1
Stoneware	Gray salt glaze		1
Glass	Vessel, pressed diamond pattern		1
Glass	Vessel	Blue	7
Glass	Vessel	Brown	1
Glass	Bottle	Dark Green	1
Glass	Vessel	Colorless	12
Glass	Vessel	Solarized	3
Glass	Bottle	Green	5
Glass	Vessel	Aqua	8
Glass	Bottle	Colorless	1
Glass	Vessel	Colorless	33
Glass	Vessel	Amber	1
Bone	Mammal		2
Brick	Fragment		6
Glass	Window	Aqua	5
Glass	Window	Colorless	2
Iron	Nail, machine cut		2

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Iron	Nail, unidentifiable		9
Iron	Nail, Wire		5
Mortar	Fragment		1
Iron	Hexagonal nut		1
Iron	Plate and nail		1
Iron	Double Sided Wood Screw		1
String	Fragment		1
Synthetic	Plastic	Blue, Black	1
UID Synthetic	Fragment		1
Glass	Lantern	Colorless	2

Test Unit 5

Test Unit 5 was located between shovel tests F4 and F5 and G4 and G5. Vegetation around this unit consisted of hardwood trees with mixed species of small undergrowth and grass.

Stratigraphy within the unit consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil. Stratum I consisted of approximately 27 cm (10.6 in) of 10YR 4/3 brown silty clay loam topsoil. Stratum I came down to subsoil consisting of 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay (Figure 9-16, Figure 9-17, and Figure 9-18). Although the transition from topsoil to subsoil was more natural in Unit 5, excavation continued into subsoil between 4 and 6cm to document that observed apparent subsoil was not overlying a buried cultural stratum.

A total of 30 artifacts were recovered from Unit 5, all from Stratum I. A summary of the recovered artifacts is provided in Table 9-5. Historic materials ranged in date from the last half of the nineteenth century up through the mid twentieth century.



Figure 9-16: Plan view of base of excavation of Unit 5.



Figure 9-17: Profile view of Unit 5 base of excavation.

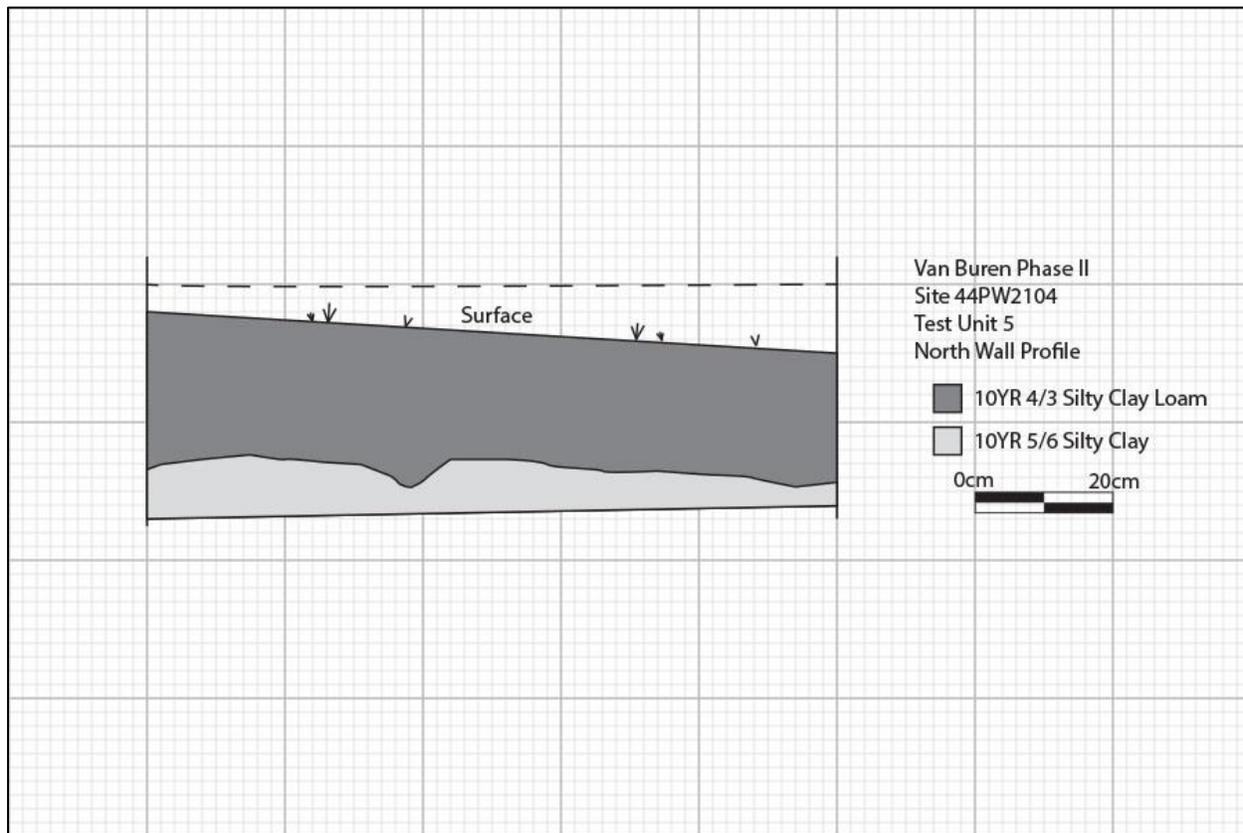


Figure 9-18: Profile drawing of the north wall of Unit 5 base of excavation.

Table 9-5: Table of artifacts recovered from Unit 5, Stratum 1.

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, transferprint	Red	1
Refined Earthenware	Whiteware		3
Stoneware	Gray salt glaze		1
Stoneware	Bristol glaze with Albany slip		1
Glass	Vessel	Colorless	3
Glass	Bottle, pharmaceutical	Colorless	6
Brick	Fragment		1
Glass	Window	Aqua	1
Iron	Nail or wire fragments, unidentifiable		4
Glass	Vessel	Colorless	1
Iron	Spring		7
Iron	Fragment		1

Test Unit 6

Test Unit 6 was located at shovel test pit (-B) (-C) 1, with the shovel test located at the unit’s northeast corner. Vegetation around this unit consisted of hardwood trees with mixed species of small undergrowth and grass.

Excavation of Unit 6 revealed two soil layers. Stratum I consisted of approximately 30 cm (11.8 in) of 10YR 4/3 brown silty clay loam topsoil. Stratum I came down to subsoil consisting of 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay. The transition between topsoil (Stratum 1) and subsoil (Stratum II) was gradual and representative of a more natural soil transition. Excavation continued into subsoil for approximately an additional 6 to 8cm in order to confirm that the apparent subsoil was not covering a buried cultural stratum. No cultural features were identified in Unit 6, although some evidence of root disturbance was observed in the subsoil (Figure 9-19, Figure 9-20, and Figure 9-21).

A total of 19 artifacts were recovered from Unit 6, all from Stratum 1. A summary of the materials recovered from Unit 6 is provided in Table 9-6. Historic materials ranged in date from the last half of the nineteenth century up through the mid twentieth century. Colorless vessel glass (n=6) was the most prominent artifact type recovered.



Figure 9-19: Plan view of Unit 6 base of excavation.



Figure 9-20: Profile view of north wall of Unit 6 at base of excavation.

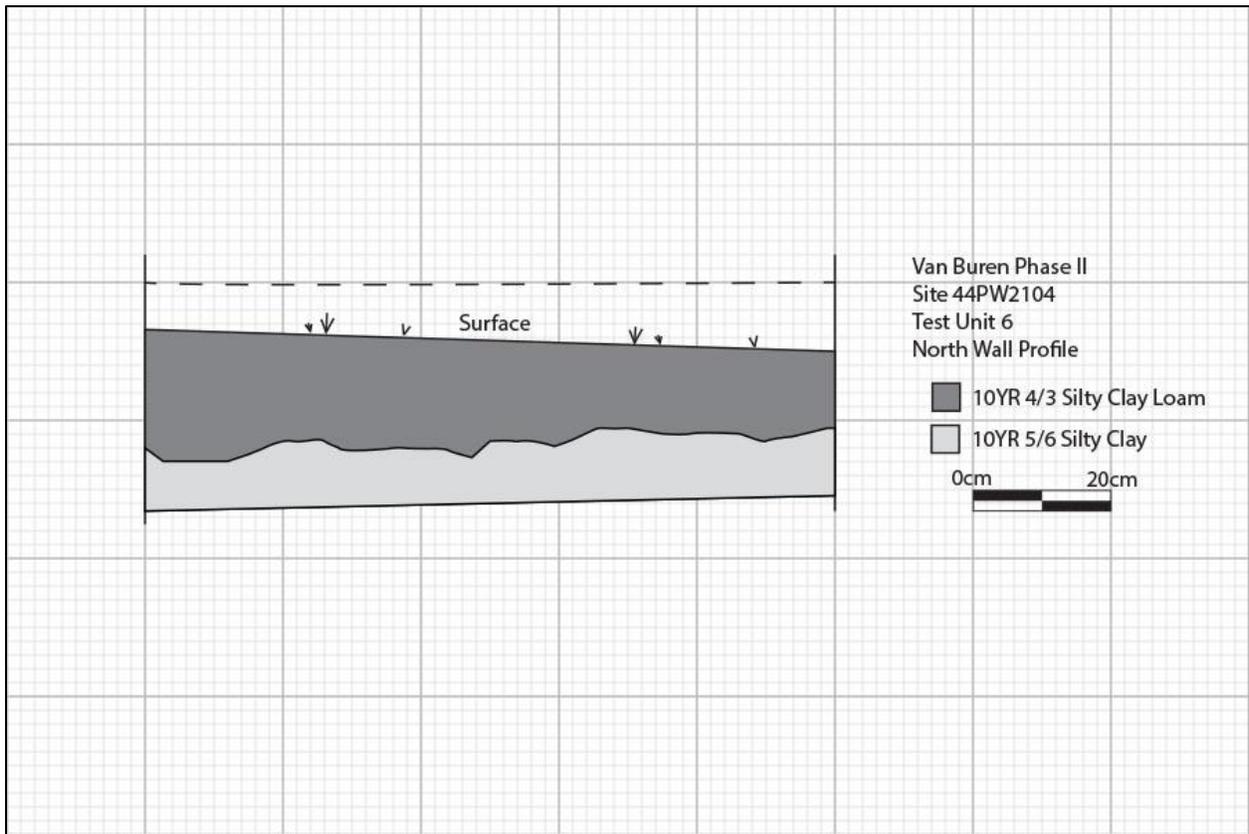


Figure 9-21: Profile drawing of north wall of Unit 6 at base of excavation.

Table 9-6: Artifacts recovered from Unit 6, Stratum I.

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, transferprint	Blue	1
Refined Earthenware	Whiteware		1
Stoneware	Bristol glaze with Albany slip	Brown	1
Glass	Milk glass lid liner		1
Glass	Vessel	Colorless	1
Glass	Vessel	Colorless	5
Glass	Bottle	Aqua	1
Glass	Vessel	Light blue	2
Glass	Vessel, pharmaceutical.	Aqua	2
Brick	Fragment		1
Glass	Window	Aqua	2
Iron	Nail, unidentifiable		1

Test Unit 7

Test Unit 7 was located at shovel test pit (-C) 0.5, with the shovel test located at the unit's northeast corner. Vegetation around this unit consisted of hardwood trees with mixed species of small undergrowth and grass.

Stratigraphy within the unit consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil. Stratum I consisted of approximately 28 cm (11 in) of 10YR 3/1 very dark gray silty clay loam. Stratum I came down to subsoil consisting of 10YR 6/3 pale brown silty clay. The topsoil in Unit 7 is noticeably darker than topsoil in Units 6 and 5 but is similar in color and texture to topsoil in Units 1, 2, and 3. There is no evidence that the soil contains coal, ash, or petroleum residue. The coarse texture of the soil observed in the unit profile is the result of a significant root mat and root network, which were drawn to the organic soils. As is often the case soil discoloration is the result of increased decay of organic matter. In this case, the dark topsoil encountered is likely due to the presence of decayed wood and other organic building material that was either piled or left in place after collapse of one of the structures noted to be present on the site in the first half of the twentieth century. No cultural features were identified in Unit 7 (Figure 9-22, Figure 9-23, and Figure 9-24), and Stratum I is not interpreted as a cultural occupation stratum but rather the result of post occupation building deterioration. The clear and definitive break between the Stratum I topsoil and subsoil is further evidence that the area and associated structures were mechanically cleared following their abandonment.

A total of 93 artifacts were recovered from Unit 7, all from Stratum I. The recovered materials are summarized in Table 9-7. Historic materials ranged in date from the last half of the nineteenth century up through the mid twentieth century. Wire nails (n=43) were the most prominent artifact type recovered.



Figure 9-22: Plan view of Unit 7 at base of excavation.



Figure 9-23: Profile view of north wall of Test Unit 7 at base of excavation.

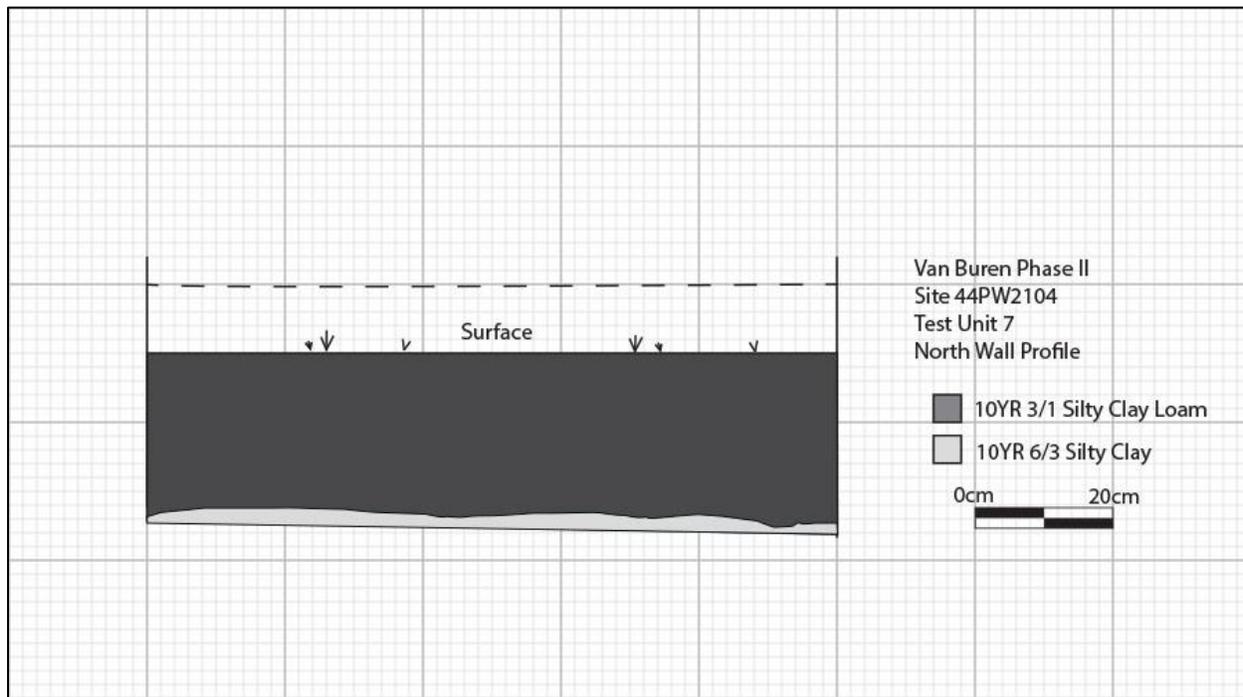


Figure 9-24: Profile drawing of north wall of Unit 7 at base of excavation.

Table 9-7: Table of artifacts recovered from Unit 7, Stratum I.

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Iron	Iron strap or belt buckle		1
Refined Earthenware	Whiteware		4
Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, transferprint	Green	2
Refined Earthenware	Ironstone		6
Glass	Bottle	Solarized	1
Glass	Bottle	Aqua	1
Glass	Vessel	Solarized	1
Glass	Vessel	Colorless	7
Glass	Vessel	Aqua	3
Glass	Vessel	Colorless	1
Glass	Bottle	Colorless	1
Bone	Mammal		1
Brick	Fragment		5
Glass	Window	Aqua	4
Iron	Nail, machine cut		5
Iron	Nail, wire		43
Iron	Nail, unidentifiable		4
Iron	Fragment		3

Test Unit 8

Test Unit 8 was approximately 22.8 meters (75 feet west) of Test Unit 2 and 7.5 meters (25 feet) east of the western most observed surface depression. Vegetation around this unit consisted of hardwood trees with mixed species of small undergrowth and grass.

Stratigraphy within the unit consisted of two layers. Stratum I consisted of approximately 25 cm (9.8 in) of 10YR 4/3 brown silty clay loam topsoil. Stratum I came down to a compact subsoil consisting of 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay. In profile, the noticeable and distinct break between topsoil and subsoil does not reflect a natural soil transition and is consistent with other soil profiles suggesting that area was mechanically graded. A slight slump in the soil profile is consistent with a stump hole and evidence of root disturbance was observed in the subsoil along with poorly defined gray soil (Figure 9-25, Figure 9-26, and Figure 9-27). No cultural features were identified and approximately 5 additional centimeters of subsoil were excavated in order to confirm that subsoil was not sealing an underlying cultural occupation stratum or feature.

A total of 22 artifacts were recovered from Unit 8, all from Stratum I. A summary of the recovered artifacts is provided in Table 9-8. Historic materials ranged in date from the last half of the nineteenth century up through the mid twentieth century.



Figure 9-25: Plan view of Unit 8 base of excavation.



Figure 9-26: Profile view of north wall Unit 8 base of excavation.

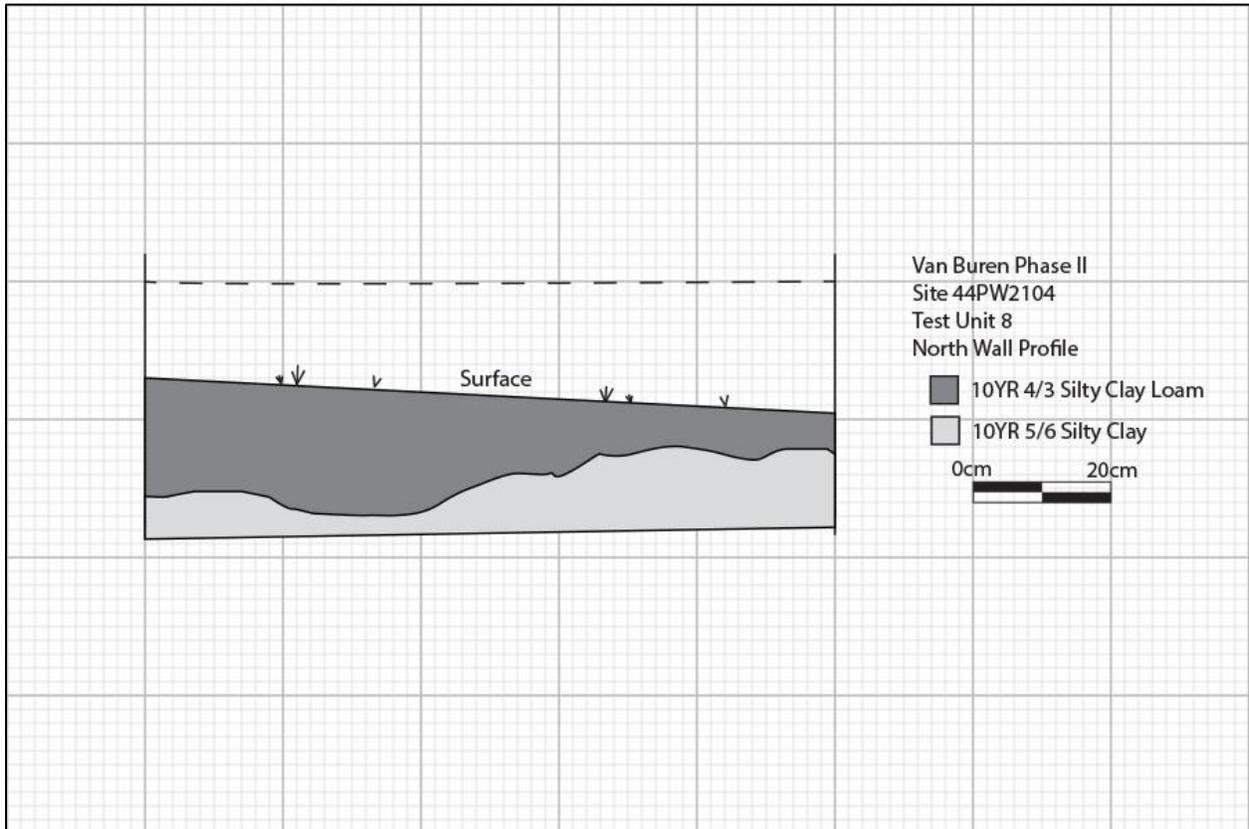


Figure 9-27: Profile drawing of north wall Unit 8 base of excavation.

Table 9-8: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 8, Stratum I.

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Refined Earthenware	Whiteware		2
Glass	Vessel	Light green	1
Glass	Vessel	Aqua	2
Glass	Vessel	Colorless	2
Glass	Vessel	Solarized	1
Glass	Vessel	Green	1
Brick	Fragment		3
Glass	Window	Aqua	2
Iron	Nail, machine cut		1
Iron	Fragment		6
Synthetic	Plastic		1

Test Unit 9

Test Unit 9 was located at shovel test (-D) (-E) 2.5, with the shovel test located in the unit's northeast corner and was approximately 30 meters (100 feet) east of Test Unit 3. Vegetation around this unit consisted of hardwood trees with mixed species of small undergrowth and grass.

Stratigraphy within the unit consisted of two layers. Stratum I consisted of approximately 30cm (11.8 in) of 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silty loam topsoil. Stratum I came down to subsoil consisting of 10YR 6/4 light yellowish-brown clay. (Figure 9-28, Figure 9-29, and Figure 9-30). Natural root disturbance was identified in the southern wall, consisting of a 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silty loam, which is consistent with the root disturbed soils identified in Unit 8. No artifacts were observed inside the potential feature and following further examination and cleaning the discoloration was determined to be associated with natural root disturbance. Excavation was stopped approximately twenty centimeters into subsoil once it was determined that it was true subsoil that contained no underlying cultural deposits. As with other units discussed above the break between topsoil and subsoil is clear and distinct and not reflective of a natural soil transition, supporting the interpretation that impacts to the areas soils have occurred and are consistent with site clearing post occupation.

A total of 26 artifacts were recovered from Unit 9, all from Stratum I. A summary of the recovered artifacts is provided in Table 9-9. Recovered materials consisted primarily of glass and ceramics with use popularity dates ranging from the last half of the nineteenth century up through the first half of the twentieth century.



Figure 9-28: Plan view of Unit 9 base of excavation.



Figure 9-29: Profile view of south wall Unit 9 base of excavation.

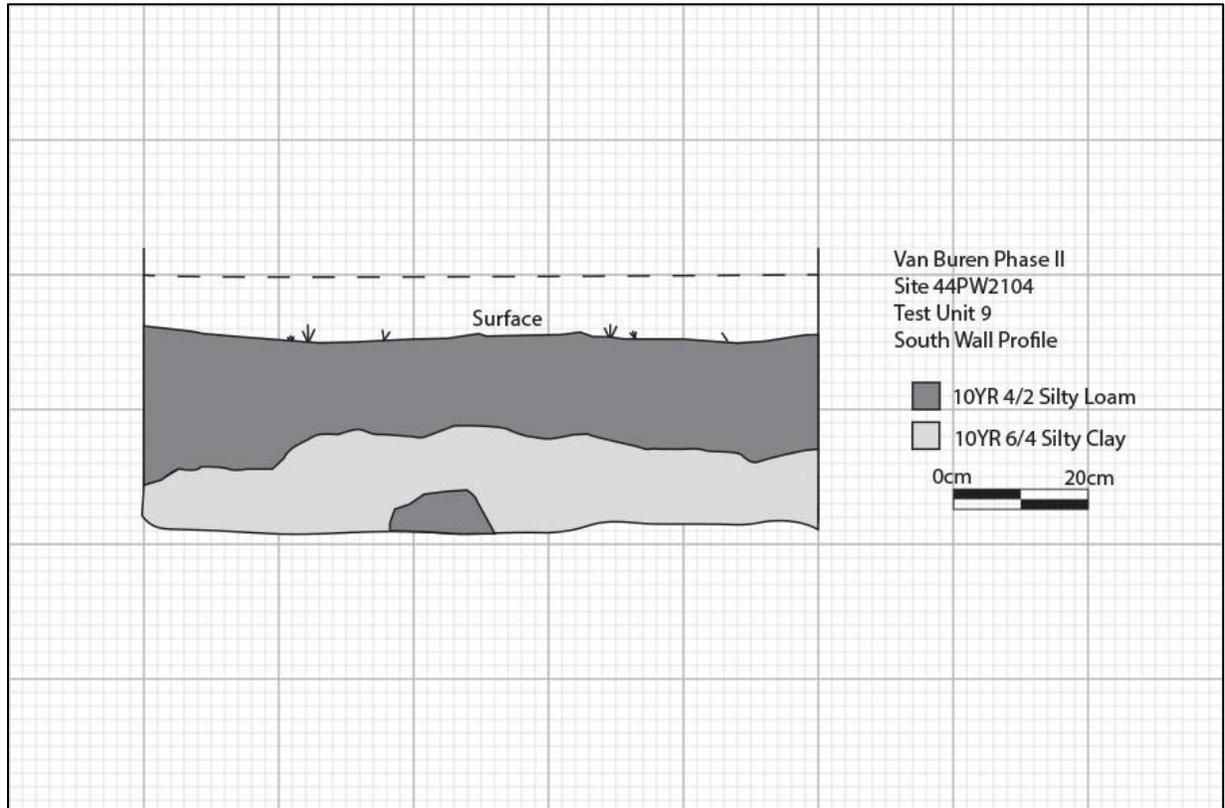


Figure 9-30: Profile drawing of south wall Unit 9 base of excavation.

Table 9-9: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 9, Stratum I.

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, banded		1
Refined Earthenware	Creamware		2
Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, transferprint	Blue	1
Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, transferprint	Red	1
Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, shell edge	Blue	1
Refined Earthenware	Whiteware		7
Refined Earthenware	Ironstone		2
Refined Earthenware	Ironstone, molded		1
Glass	Milk glass lid liner	White	1
Glass	Bottle	Dark Green	1
Shell	Oyster		2
Brick	Fragment		1
Glass	Window	Aqua	2
Iron	Nail, machine cut		2
Iron	Flattened hook		1

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

A total of 1,047 artifacts were recovered from shovel testing and unit excavation at Site 44PW2104. Units 1 and 3 contained the largest number of recovered artifacts (n=237 and n=152 respectively) and both were associated with the easternmost observed surface depression, potentially formed from the removal of structures or wells.

An analysis of recovered artifacts by material type reveals that glass (n=482) was the predominant artifact type followed by iron (n=302) then refined earthenware (n=131) (Figure 9-32). Refined earthenware represented the largest category of recovered ceramics and consisted of undecorated whitewares (n=131), Ironstone (n=10), Creamware (n=3), Pearlware (n=3), shell edge (n=1), cut sponge decoration (n=1), yellow ware (n=1), and unidentifiable (n=3) (Figure 9-33). Iron artifacts (n=302) consisted primarily of unidentified iron fragments (n=112) followed by wire nails (n=59), unidentifiable nails (n=57), and machine-cut nails (n=36) (Figure 9-31, Figure 9-31, Figure 9-32, Figure 9-33, and Figure 9-34).

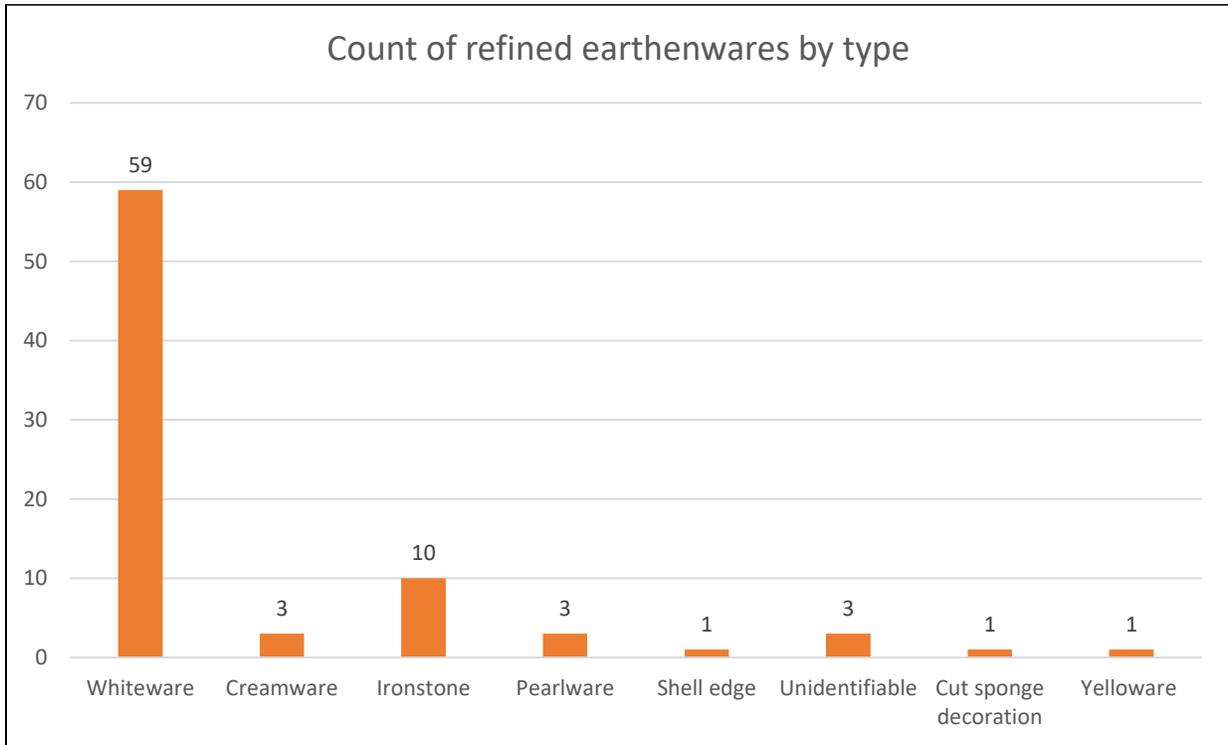


Figure 9-33: Chart of refined earthenware from Site 44PW2104 by type.

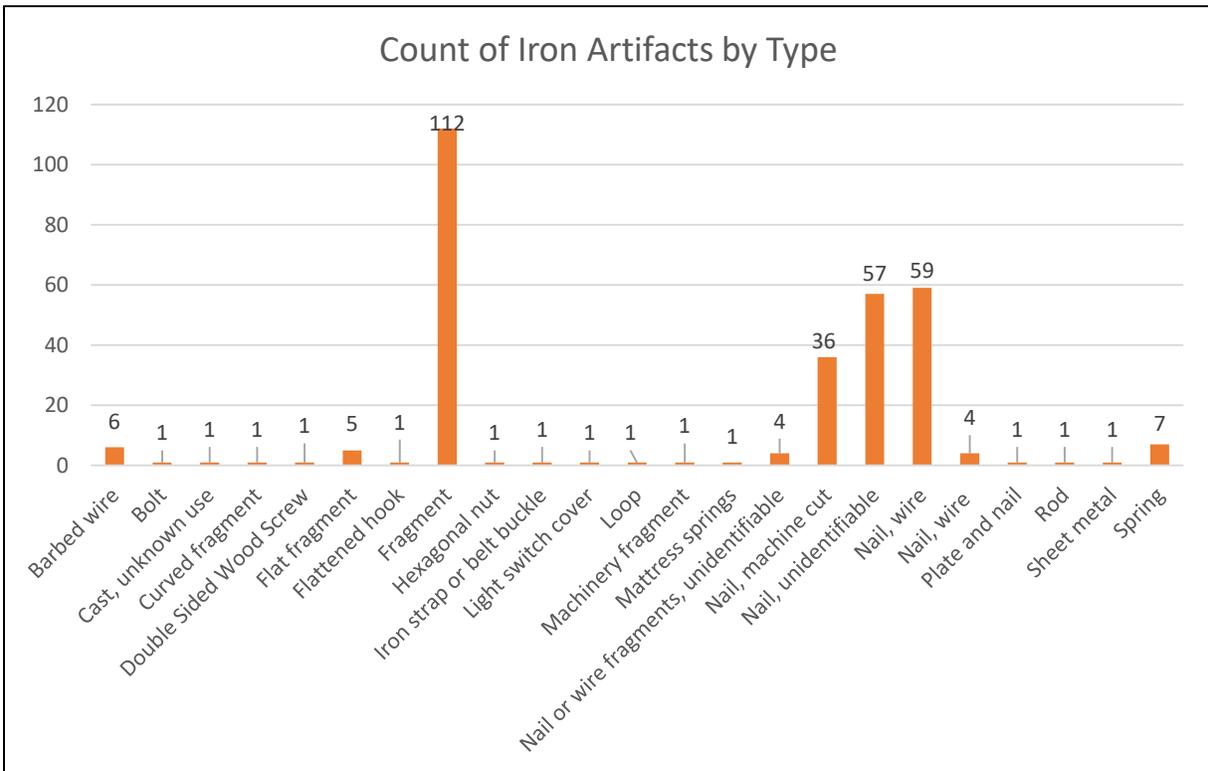


Figure 9-34: Chart of iron artifacts recovered from Site 44PW2104 by type.

The most prevalent artifact type recovered from Site 44PW2104 was glass (n=482, 46%) with vessel glass (n=308, 64%) representing the largest identifiable category. Of recovered glass,

colorless glass was the largest category (n=263, 55%) represented, although a wide variety of glass colors were represented consistent with the early twentieth century use and occupation of the site (Figure 9-35 and Figure 9-36).

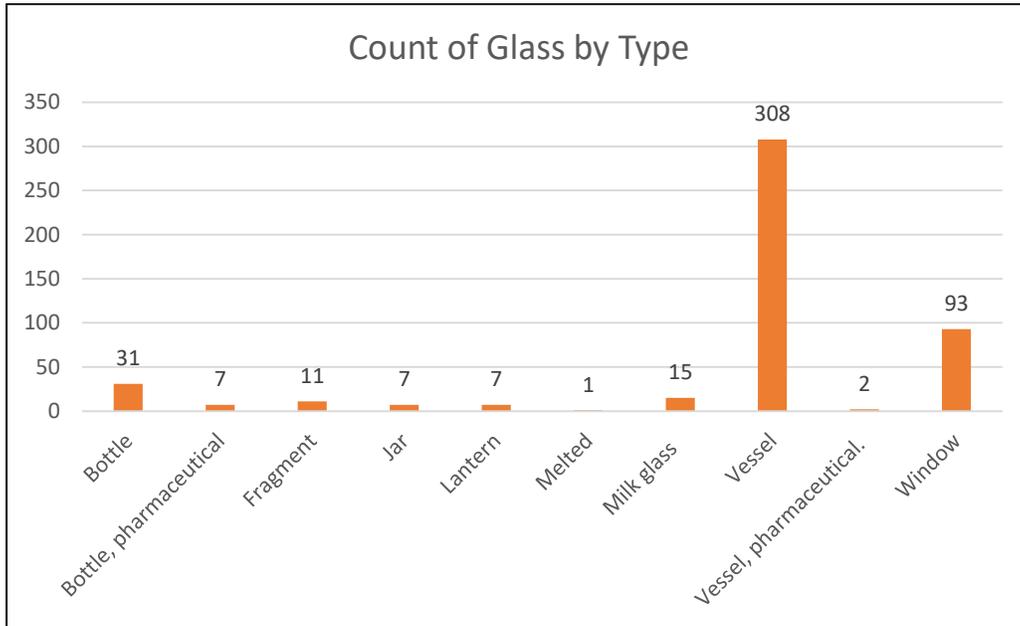


Figure 9-35: Chart of glass recovered from Site 44PW2104 by type.

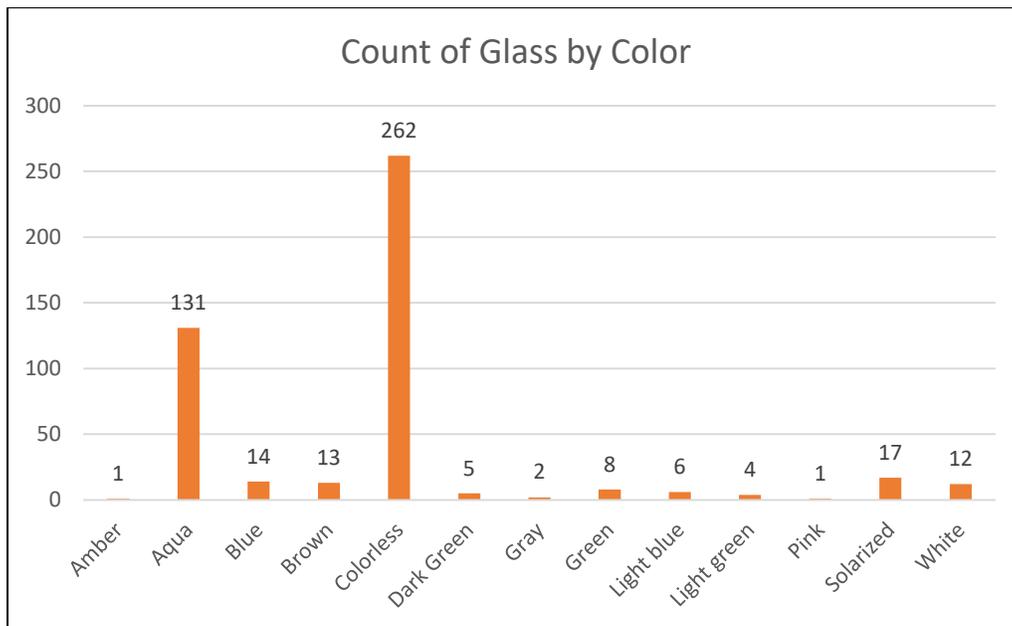


Figure 9-36: Chart of glass recovered from Site 44PW2104 by color.

The overall variety of materials recovered is representative of domestic use and occupation of the site during the last half of the nineteenth century through the early twentieth century. Artifacts associated with foodways (glass and ceramic vessel forms) dominated the assemblage followed by architectural artifacts (e.g. nails). Uses classified as other were also notable and consisted largely of corroded materials whose form and function could not be determined along with other forms such as machine parts, and unidentifiable iron fragments (Figure 9-37).

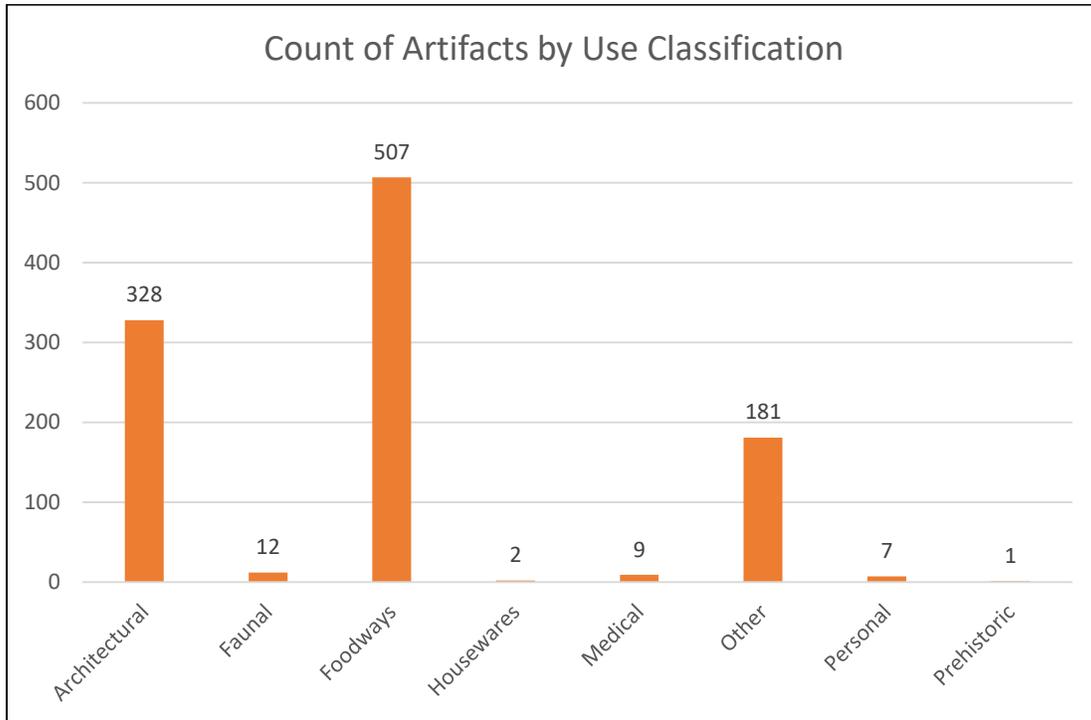


Figure 9-37: Chart of artifacts by use classification for Site 44PW2104.

Most recovered artifacts did not have clear or definitive manufacture and use dates. Only a small number of materials were clearly diagnostic in this regard. Overall, the artifact assemblage supports occupation and use of the property from the last half of the nineteenth century up through the early twentieth century. Based on a very limited number of diagnostic artifacts, Site 44PW2104's terminus post quem is 1956.

SITE STRATIGRAPHY

Shovel testing and unit excavation at Site 44PW2104 documented a two strata soil sequence across the entirety of the site located within the project APE. A silty clay loam topsoil of varying depths overlying a sterile silty clay subsoil was typical. Topsoil depths ranged from $\pm 25\text{cm}$ (9.8 in) to $\pm 35\text{cm}$ (13.7 in) across the site. While soil texture and color were relatively consistent across the site, there were some discrete areas where topsoils were noticeably darker, which as discussed in the unit descriptions above, is attributed to decaying organic material most likely building material from collapsed structures. This interpretation is further supported by the recovery of a large number of wire nails ($n=43$) representing 46% of the total number of artifacts recovered from Unit 7. Soil profiles in all units, with the exceptions of Units 4, 5, and 6, exhibited a clear and distinct break between topsoil and subsoil indicative of soil movement likely associated with clearing of the buildings and structures post occupation. All artifacts were recovered from topsoil contexts with no stratigraphic or chronological separation and no evidence of subsurface cultural features were identified. Intentional excavation into subsoil confirmed that no buried cultural deposits existed below documented subsoil depths.

SITE 44PW2105CLOSE INTERVAL SHOVEL TESTING

Close interval shovel testing of Site 44PW2105 was conducted at 7.5-meter (25-foot) intervals across the limits of the site as defined during Phase I testing. The original Phase I grid was reidentified, and the Area D3 grid was filled in at 25-foot intervals, excepting the radials already excavated. A total of 80 additional shovel tests were excavated during Phase II testing of Site 44PW2105. A total of 11 shovel tests were positive for cultural material, nine of which defined the limits of Site 44PW2105 (Figure 9-38). Shovel tests not excavated were the result of slope.

A total of 19 artifacts were recovered from Phase II close interval testing. Of these, brick was the most prominent artifact type recovered followed by refined earthenware. Recovered artifacts consisted of whiteware, pearlware, stoneware, and windowpane glass, and brick fragments. Overall, the assemblage is consistent both in terms of content and variety with domestic occupation of the site and what was recovered during the Phase I survey. The distribution of positive shovel tests and recovered material suggests that the areas of greatest activity were concentrated around the potential feature found in shovel test E5 during the Phase I investigation. Shovel tests in this area contained primarily vessel glass and refined earthenware.

Soils documented throughout the close interval shovel testing were generally consistent in composition though not in depth, with topsoil ranging from 12 cm (12 in) to 45 cm (17.7 in) below surface. A typical shovel test soil profile representative of Site 44PW2105 stratigraphy consisted of a 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty clay loam over a 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay subsoil. Some shovel tests exhibited a three-layer soil profile, although the majority of shovel tests consisted of the two-layer soil profile.

Metal Detection

Targeted metal detection was conducted in conjunction with close interval testing at Site 44PW2105, to further establish the boundaries of the site and concentrations of cultural material. Metal detection consisted of sweeps of 1 meter (3 feet) to either side of transects placed between shovel test transects. Metal detection resulted in two positive hits and contained a total of 4 artifacts, including an unidentifiable iron fragment, unidentifiable iron nail, a machine cut nail, and one whiteware sherd (Figure 9-38).

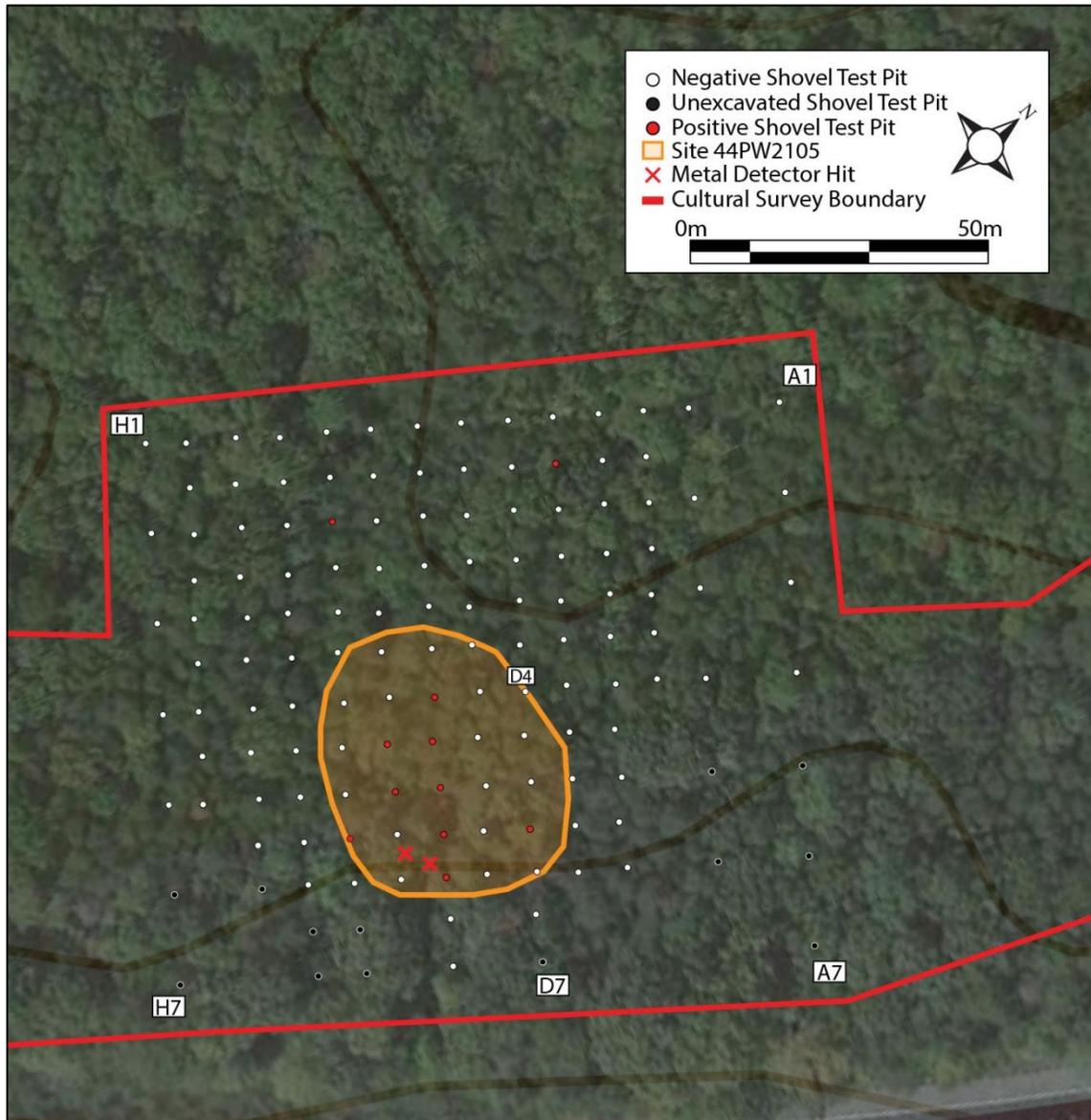


Figure 9-38: Plan view of Phase I and close interval testing at Site 44PW2105.

UNIT EXCAVATION

Close interval shovel testing resulted in clearer spatial patterning of artifacts, which were grouped in the southern portion of the site near where a potential feature was identified in shovel test E5 during Phase I testing. A total of seven test units were laid out and excavated (Figure 9-39). Units were excavated in areas with the greatest artifact concentrations and based on Phase I survey results potential features may be present. All test units were oriented magnetically northwest-southeast, measured 1-meter (3.2 feet) square, and were numbered sequentially. At the time of excavation, recent weather conditions attributed to less-than-ideal conditions with both shovel tests and units filling with water prior to completion of excavation and documentation. Ground water, as well as water from tree roots continuously leaked water into excavation units. In addition, the high clay content of the soils contributed to the difficulty in clearing and presenting clean soil profiles. Excavation results for each unit are discussed individually below.

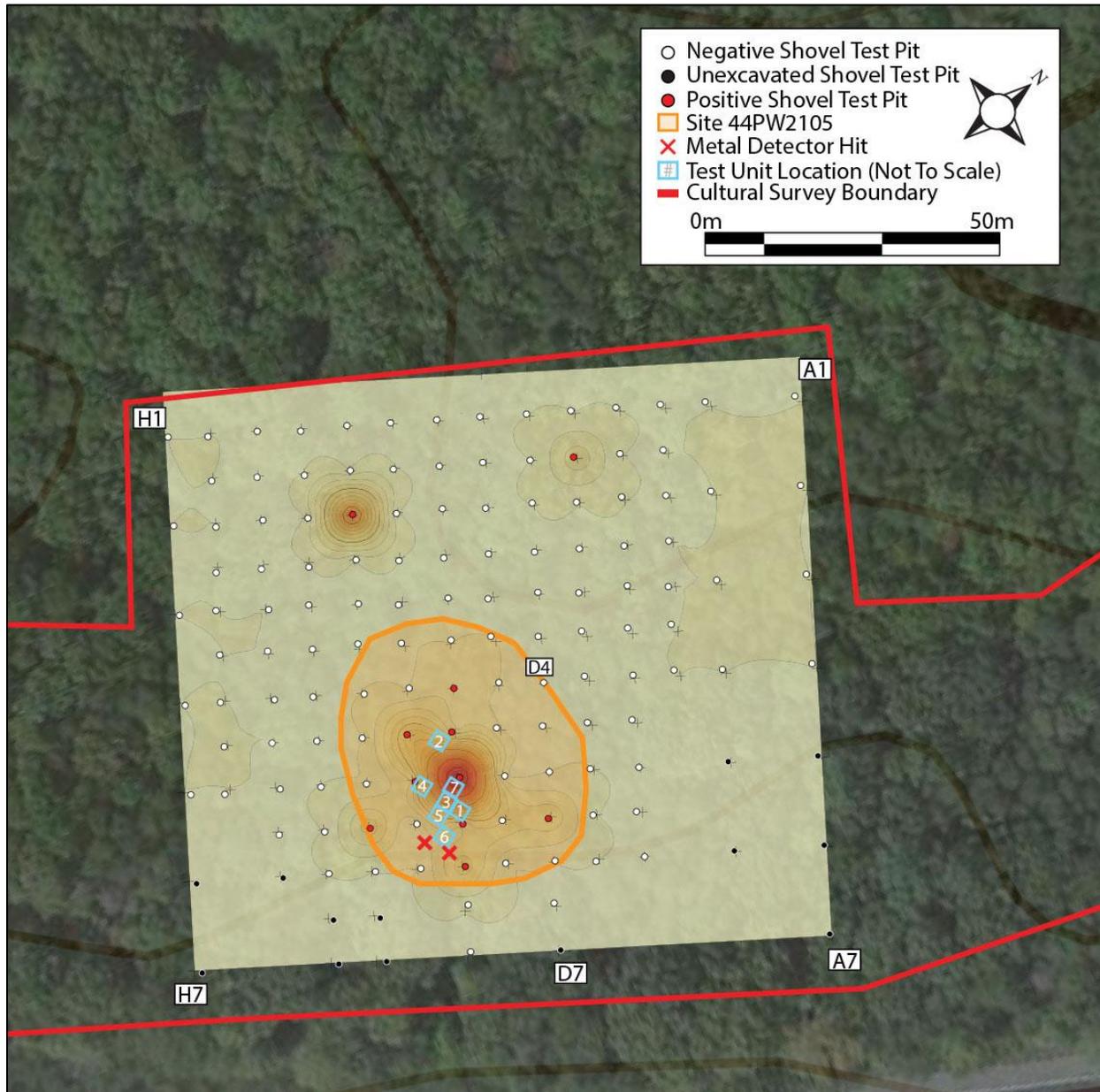


Figure 9-39: Plan of close interval shovel testing, artifact concentrations, and excavation unit placement at Site 44PW2105.

Test Unit 1

Test Unit 1 was located between shovel tests E5 and E 5.5. Vegetation around this unit consisted of hardwood trees with mixed species of small undergrowth and grass.

Stratigraphy within the unit consisted of three layers. Stratum I consisted of approximately 16 cm (6.2 in) of 2.5Y 4/4 olive brown silty clay loam topsoil. Stratum I came down to a cultural occupation layer ranging from $\pm 12\text{cm}$ (4.7) to $\pm 38\text{cm}$ (14.9 in) in depth and consisting of 10YR 5/4 silty yellowish brown silty clay with brick and oyster shell inclusions (Figure 9-40, Figure 9-41, Figure 9-42, and Figure 9-43). Stratum II came down to subsoil consisting of 7.5YR 4/6 silty clay on the eastern side of the unit. An approximate 10 additional centimeters were excavated into

subsoil to determine whether the subsoil was false or sealed underlying cultural deposits. Soils from Stratum II continued in the northwestern quadrant of the unit and excavation was terminated due to the depth of the unit and documented continuation of Stratum II in this area of the unit.

A total of 170 artifacts were recovered from Unit 1, predominately from Stratum II. A summary of the recovered materials is provided in Table 9-10. Artifacts consisted of refined earthenware, stoneware, porcelain, bone, brick, and oyster shell. The diagnostic ceramics primarily date to the second and third quarter of the eighteenth century and reflect domestic occupation and use.



Figure 9-40: Plan view of Unit 1 base of excavation.

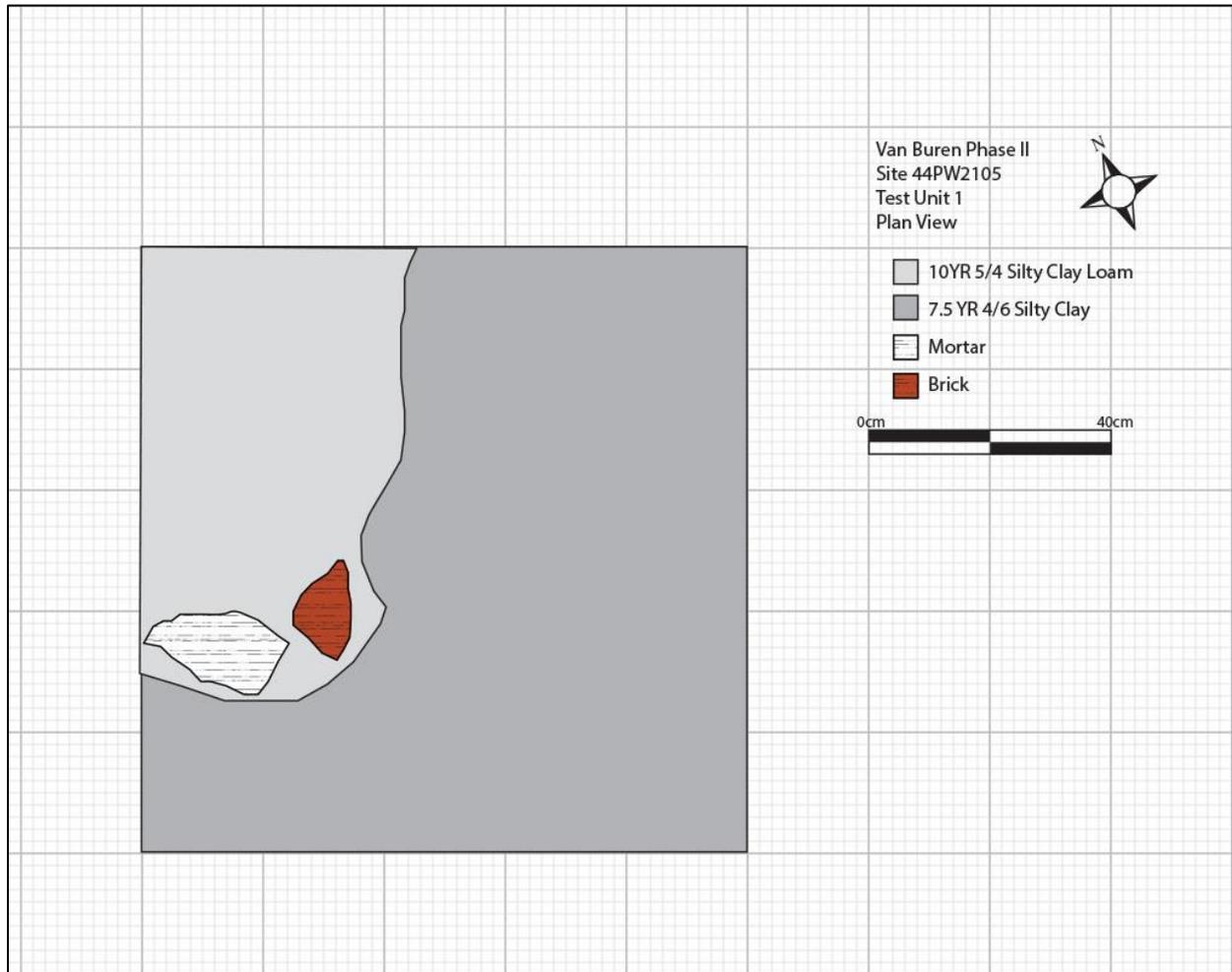


Figure 9-41: Plan view drawing of Unit 1 base of excavation.



Figure 9-42: Profile view of north wall Unit 1 at base of excavation.

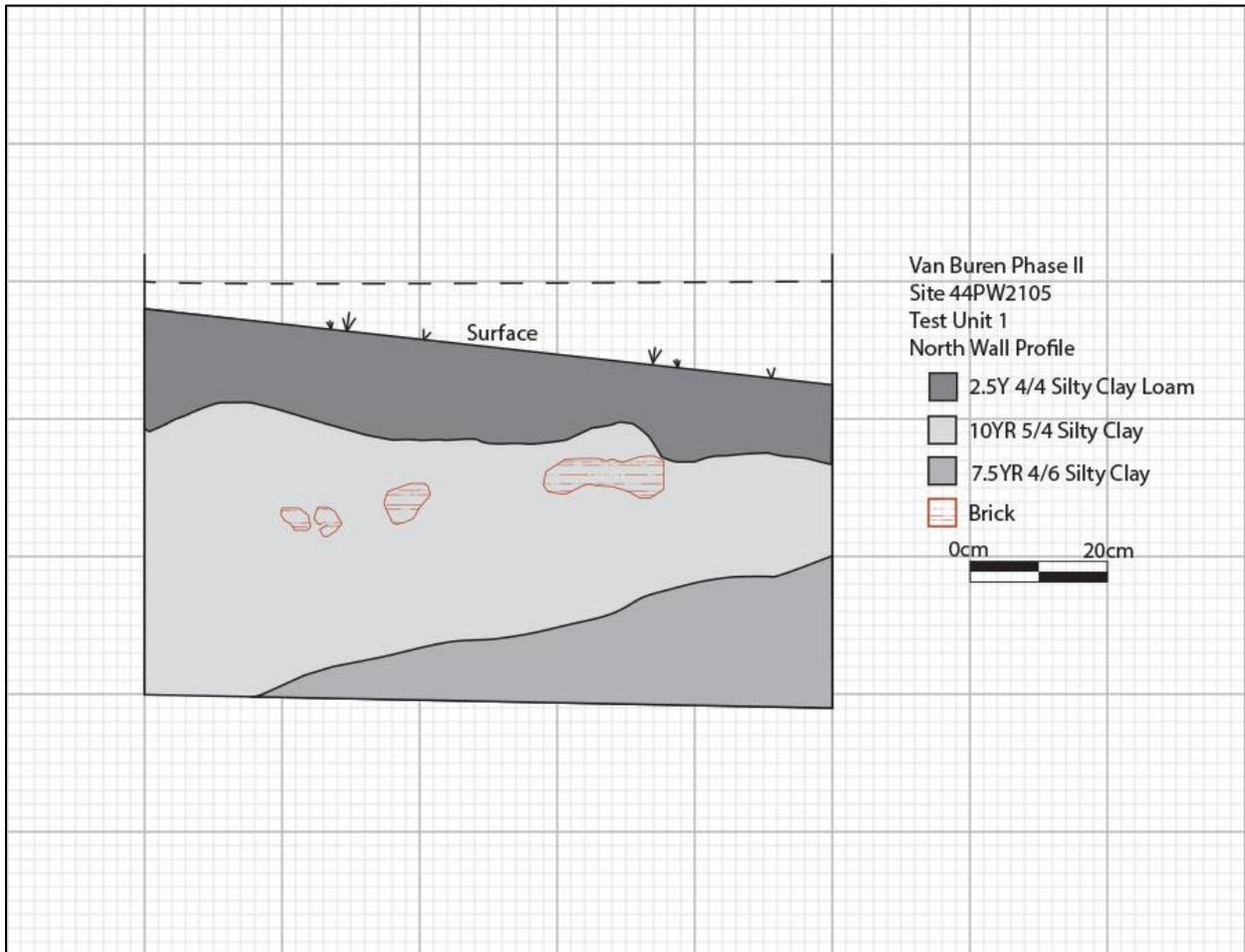


Figure 9-43: Profile drawing of Unit 1 north wall.

Table 9-10: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 1, Stratums I and II.

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Copper Alloy	Button, stamped, alpha shank		1
Refined Earthenware	Pearlware, handpainted	Dark blue	3
Refined Earthenware	Creamware		20
Refined Earthenware	Creamware, edge decorated	Green	1
Refined Earthenware	Whiteware		2
Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, handpainted	Blue	2
Refined Earthenware	Tin glazed		1
Refined Earthenware	Tin glazed, handpainted	Blue	1
Refined Earthenware	Tin glazed, handpainted	Purple, blue	1

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Coarse Earthenware	North Devon	Green	1
Coarse Earthenware	Redware, black lead glaze	Black	2
Coarse Earthenware	Redware		1
Porcelain	Chinese export, overglaze	White	1
Porcelain	Chinese export	Blue	2
Stoneware	White salt glaze, Barley and Basket pattern	White	1
Stoneware	Westerwald	Dark blue	2
Stoneware	White salt glaze, edge decorated		1
Stoneware	White salt glaze, scratch blue	Blue	1
Glass	Bottle	Dark green	19
Bone	Mammal		9
Shell	Oyster		41
Brick	Fragment		35
Daub	Handmade		1
Glass	Window		11
Iron	Nail, machine cut		2
Iron	Nail, machine cut with hand applied heads		2
Iron	Nail, unidentifiable		5
Iron	Wire		1

Test Unit 2

Test Unit 2 was located at shovel test E 4.6, approximately 22.8 meters (75 feet) northwest of Test Unit 1. Vegetation around this unit consisted of hardwood trees with mixed species of small undergrowth and grass.

Stratigraphy within the unit consisted of two layers. Stratum I consisted of approximately 33 cm (13 in) of 2.5Y 4/4 olive brown silty clay loam topsoil. A darker organic rich layer of decayed leaf material was excavated as part of Stratum I topsoil. Stratum I came down to subsoil consisting of 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty clay (Figure 9-44, Figure 9-45, and Figure 9-46). No cultural features were identified in Unit 2. Excavation was stopped twenty centimeters into subsoil once it was determined that it was true subsoil that contained no underlying cultural deposits. The soil profile in Unit 2 represented a natural soil transition topsoil and subsoil indicating that the stratigraphy in Unit 2 was natural and unplowed or disturbed.

A total of 7 artifacts were recovered from Unit 2, all from Stratum I. A summary of the recovered materials is provided in Table 9-11. Artifacts consisted refined earthenware, porcelain, green bottle glass, and iron primarily dating from the last half of the eighteenth century up through the first quarter of the nineteenth century.



Figure 9-44: Plan view of Unit 2 base of excavation.



Figure 9-45: Profile view of north wall Unit 2 at base of excavation.

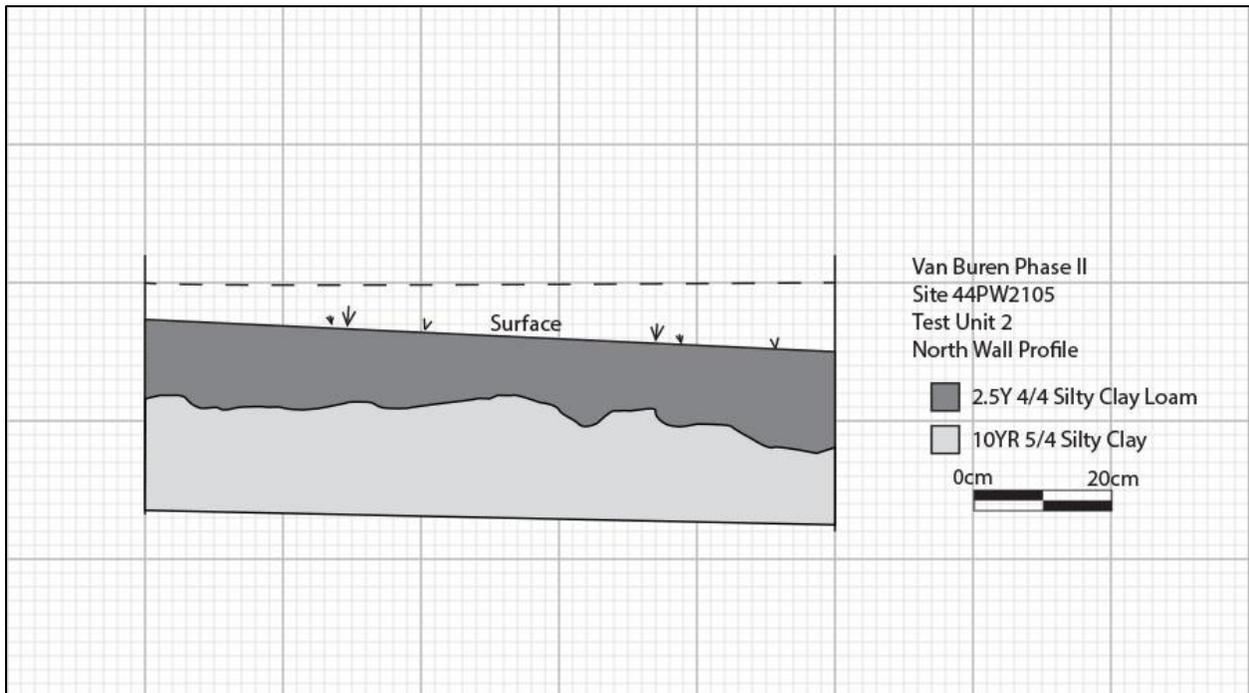


Figure 9-46: Profile drawing of Unit 2 north wall.

Table 9-11: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 2, Stratum I.

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Refined Earthenware	Dipped-ware, banded	Blue, white	1

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	White	3
Porcelain	Chinese export, overglaze handpainted	White	1
Glass	Bottle	Dark Green	1
Iron	Nail, unidentifiable		1

Test Unit 3

Test Unit 3 was created as a westward expansion of Test Unit 1 to further expose and document the cultural occupation layer encountered during excavation of Unit 1. Vegetation around this unit consisted of hardwood trees with mixed species of small undergrowth and grass.

Stratigraphy within the unit consisted of three layers. Stratum I consisted of approximately 6cm (2.3 in) of 10YR 5/2 grayish brown silty clay loam topsoil with an organic rich leaf layer on top. Stratum I came down to a variable depth cultural occupation layer with a stratigraphy of 10YR 6/3 pale brown silty clay with significant brick inclusions. Depths of Stratum II ranged from 12cm (4.7 in) to 22 cm (8.6 in). Stratum II is underlaid by a feature layer consisting of a stratigraphy of 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam mottled with 10% charcoal, 20% brick, and 35% oyster shell inclusions (**Error! Reference source not found.**, Figure 9-48, Figure 9-49, and Figure 9-50). Subsoil was not reached due to termination of excavation at the oyster shell layer. The layer of oyster shell covered the eastern and northern two-thirds of the unit. Brick inclusions were greater in concentration in the southern part of the unit with a significant amount brick material protruding from the southern wall of the unit.

A total of 69 artifacts were recovered from Unit 3, predominately from Stratum II. A summary of the recovered materials is provided in Table 9-12. Artifacts consisted primarily of brick, oyster shell, refined earthenware, glass, and nails with diagnostic material dating to the second and third quarters of the eighteenth century.



Figure 9-47: Plan view of Unit 3 base of excavation.

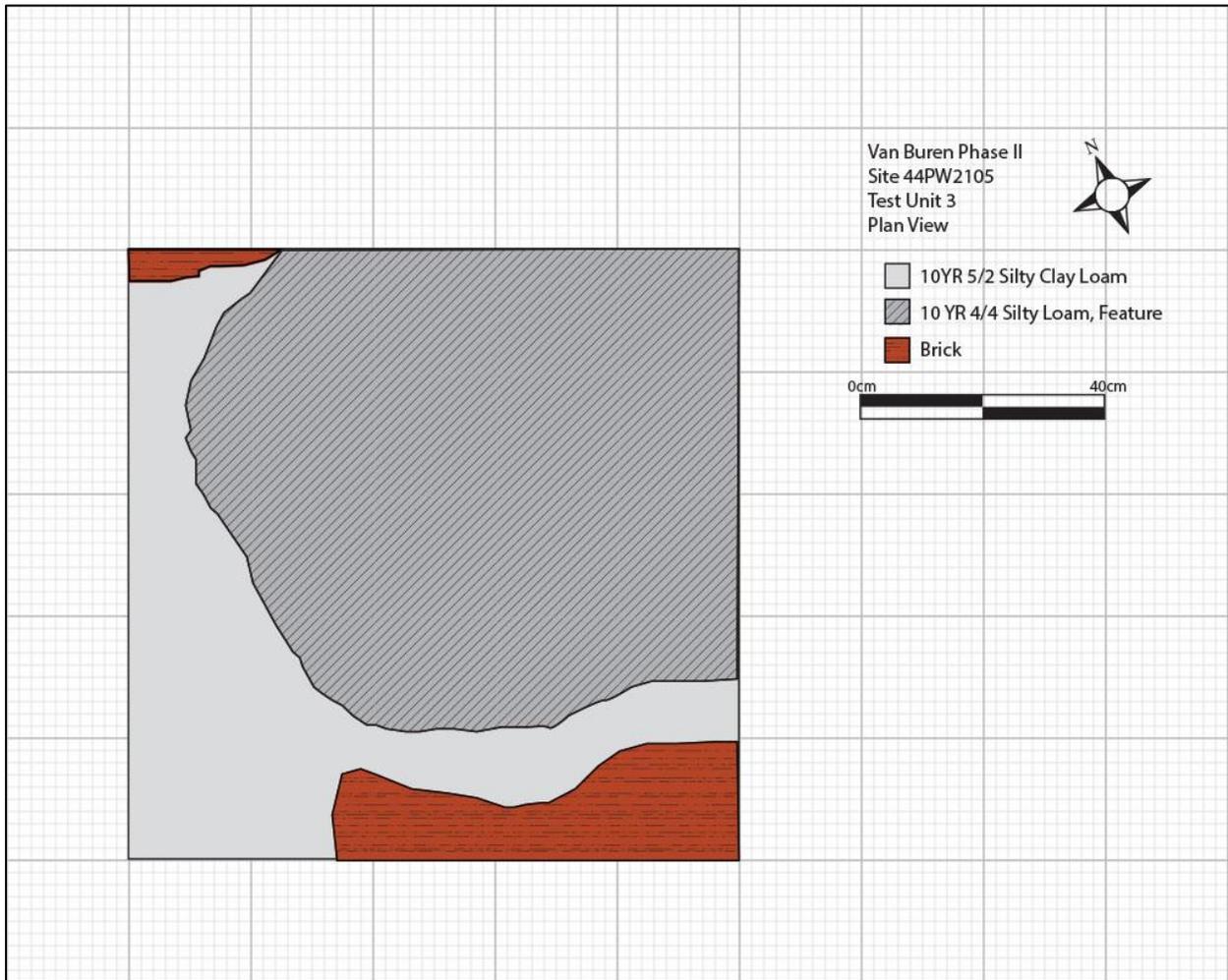


Figure 9-48: Plan view drawing of Unit 3 base of excavation.



Figure 9-49: Profile view of south wall Unit 3 at base of excavation.

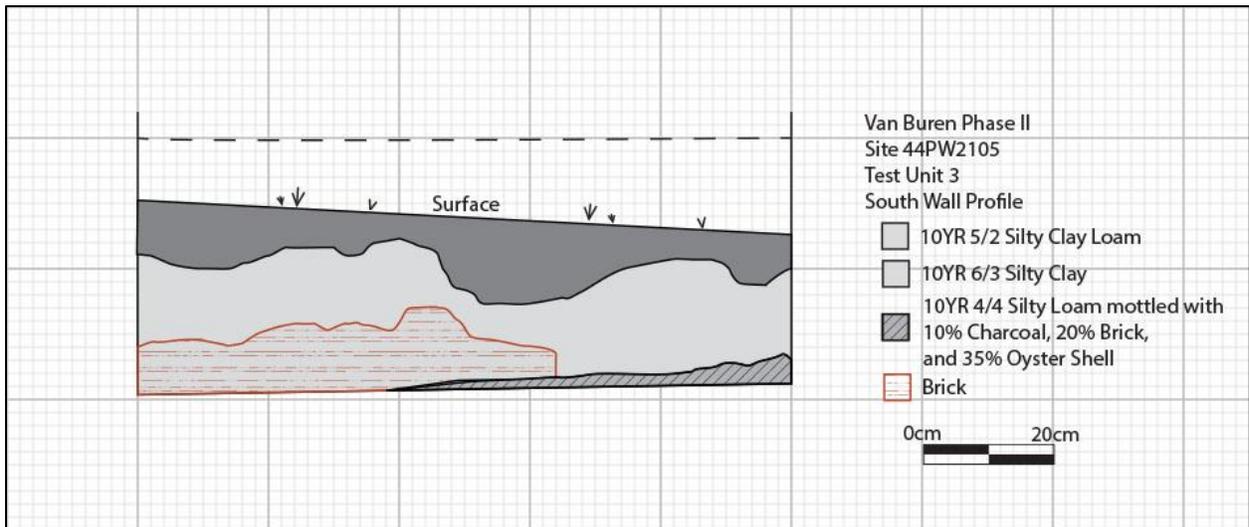


Figure 9-50: Profile drawing of Unit 3 north wall.

Table 9-12: Table of the artifacts recovered predominately from Unit 3, Stratum II.

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Refined Earthenware	Creamware		5
Refined Earthenware	Whiteware		2
Refined Earthenware	Unidentifiable	Brown	2

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Refined Earthenware	Tin glaze		1
Coarse Earthenware	Redware, black lead glaze	Black	1
Porcelain	Chinese export	Blue, Red	1
Stoneware	White salt glazed		1
Glass	Bottle	Dark Green	9
Glass	Bottle	Green	2
Shell	Oyster		12
Brick	Bat		3
Brick	Fragment		8
Glass	Window	Aqua	3
Iron	Nail, machine cut		5
Iron	Nail, machine cut with hand applied heads		2
Iron	Nail, unidentifiable		4
Mortar	Fragment		2
Iron	Fragment		6

Test Unit 4

Test Unit 4 was located 3 meters (9.1 feet) west of Test Units 1 and 3. Test Unit 4 was created to determine the western limits of the cultural deposits identified in Test Units 1 and 3. Vegetation around this unit consisted of hardwood trees with mixed species of small undergrowth and grass.

Stratigraphy within the unit consisted of two layers. Stratum I consisted of approximately 15cm (5.9 in) of 10 YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty clay loam topsoil. A darker organic rich layer of decayed leaf material was excavated as part of Stratum I topsoil. Stratum I came down to subsoil consisting of 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay (Figure 9-51, Figure 9-52, and Figure 9-53). No cultural features were identified in Unit 4.

A total of 61 artifacts were recovered from Unit 4, predominately from Stratum II. A summary of the recovered materials is provided in Table 9-13. Artifacts consisted primarily of refined earthenware, stoneware, porcelain, glass, and brick with diagnostic material dating from the last half of the eighteenth century and first quarter of the nineteenth century.



Figure 9-51: Plan view of Unit 4 base of excavation.



Figure 9-52: Profile view of north wall Unit 4 at base of excavation.

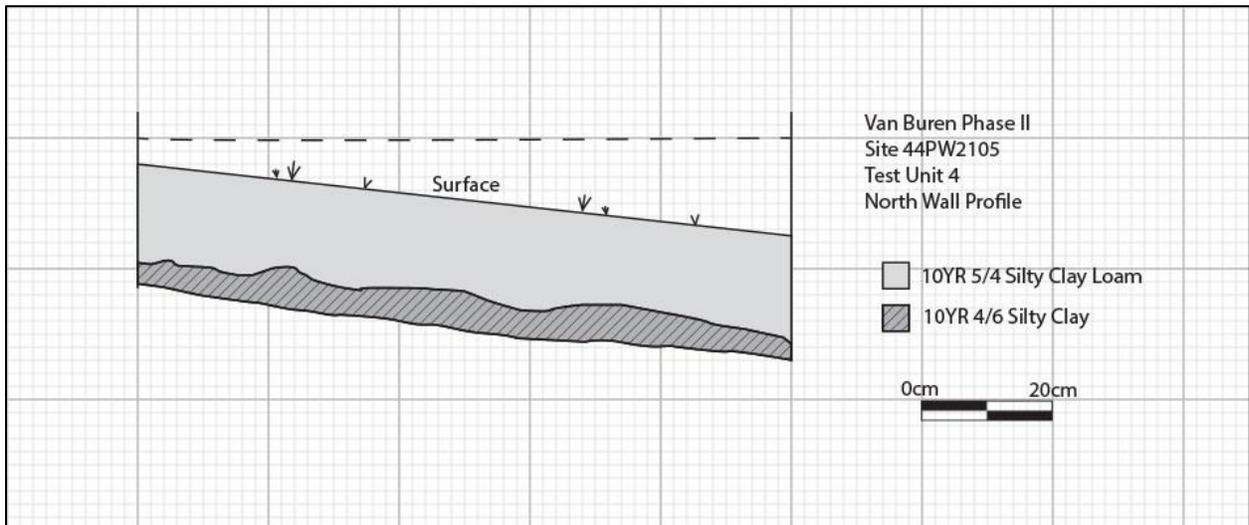


Figure 9-53: Profile drawing of Unit 4 north wall.

Table 9-13: Table of the artifacts recovered predominately from Unit 4, Stratum II.

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Copper Alloy	Button, stamped, alpha shank		1
Refined Earthenware	Creamware		9
Refined Earthenware	Whiteware		9

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Refined Earthenware	Unidentifiable		2
Refined Earthenware	Unidentifiable	Yellow, brown	1
Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, handpainted	Blue	2
Refined Earthenware	Dipped	Blue	1
Coarse Earthenware	Redware, black lead glaze	Black	3
Porcelain	Chinese export	Blue	1
Stoneware	Brown salt glaze	Brown	1
Glass	Bottle	Dark green	2
Brick	Fragment		2
Iron	Nail, machine cut with hand applied head		1
Iron	Nail, machine cut		10
Mortar	Fragment		3
Glass	Fragment	Green	3
Glass	Fragment	Aqua	3
Iron	Fragment		7

Test Unit 5

Test Unit 5 was located as a southern expansion of Unit 3. Vegetation around this unit consisted of hardwood trees with mixed species of small undergrowth and grass.

Stratigraphy within the unit consisted of three layers. Stratum I consisted of approximately 10cm (3.9 in) of 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silty clay loam topsoil. Stratum I came down to a cultural occupation layer consisting of 10YR 5/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay mottled with brick inclusions of varying depth ranging from 20cm (7.8 in) in the northern half of the unit to approximately 10cm (3.9 in) in the southern half of the unit. Stratum II came down to a feature layer in the eastern half of Unit 5 that consisted of 10YR 4/4 silty loam with stone, brick, and rubble inclusions. Excavation was terminated in the eastern half of the unit before reaching subsoil due to the feature layer being exposed. In the southwestern quadrant of the unit, Stratum II came down to subsoil consisting of 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay.

Stone and brick rubble with sand mortar were identified in the eastern half of Unit 5 and enclosed a darker soil matrix (10YR 4/4 silty loam). Neither the stone nor brick appear to be articulated and look to be more a result of demolition activity or a possible chimney fall. The dark soil matrix located in the eastern half of the unit is interpreted as feature fill associated with cultural activity. The size of the stones suggests a structural function and possibly represent foundation or chimney base material. The brick was handmade with whole brick and brick bats represented. The feature soil contained oyster shell, brick, charcoal flecks, and ceramic sherds. Based on alignment, it appears that oyster shell deposits are a continuation of those identified in Unit 3 (Figure 9-52, Figure 9-54, Figure 9-55, Figure 9-56, Figure 9-57, and Figure 9-58).

A total of 57 artifacts were recovered from Unit 5, predominately from Stratum II. A summary of the recovered materials is provided in Table 9-14. Artifacts consisted primarily of refined earthenware, stoneware, green bottle glass, brick and mortar. Approximately 7.7kg (17lbs) of brick and mortar fragments were recovered from Stratum II, weighed, and discarded. Diagnostic materials dated to the second, third, and fourth quarters of the eighteenth century.



Figure 9-54: Plan view of Unit 5 base of excavation.

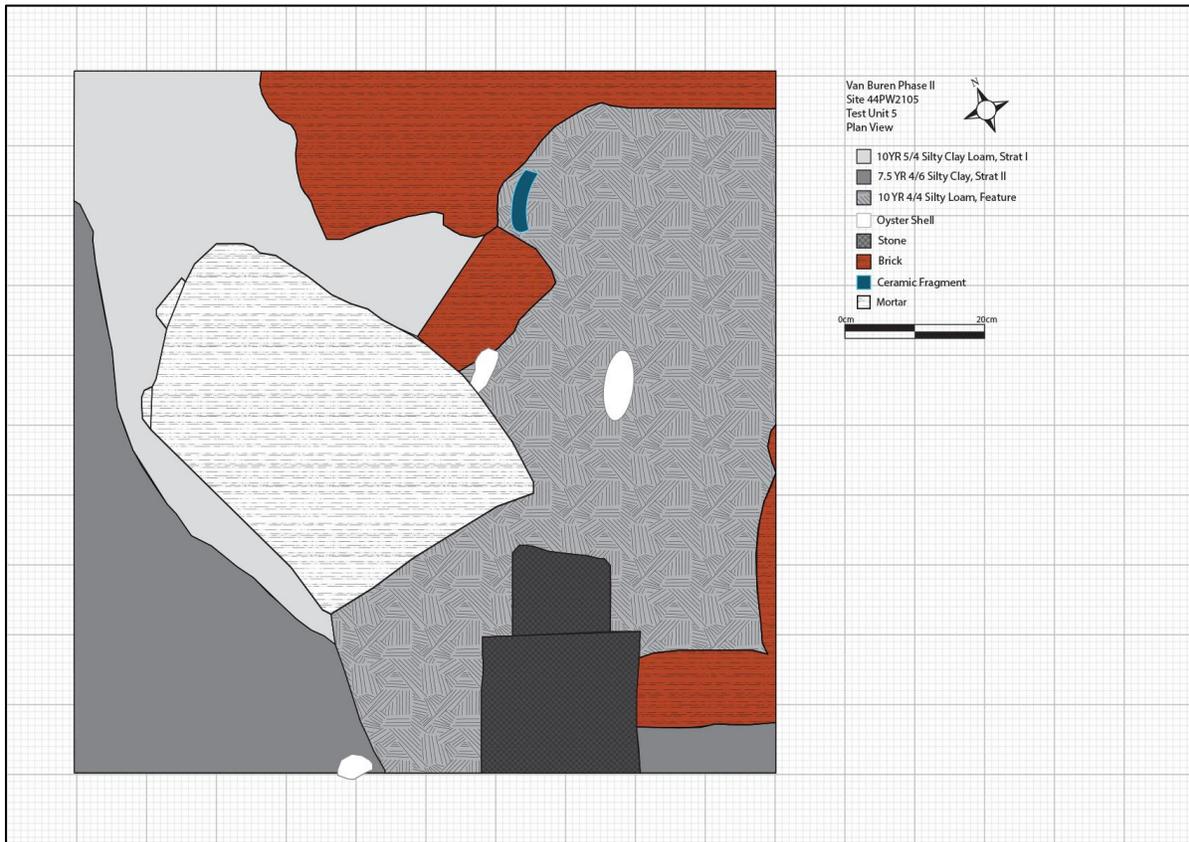


Figure 9-55: Plan view drawing of Unit 5 base of excavation.



Figure 9-56: Profile view of east wall Unit 5 at base of excavation.

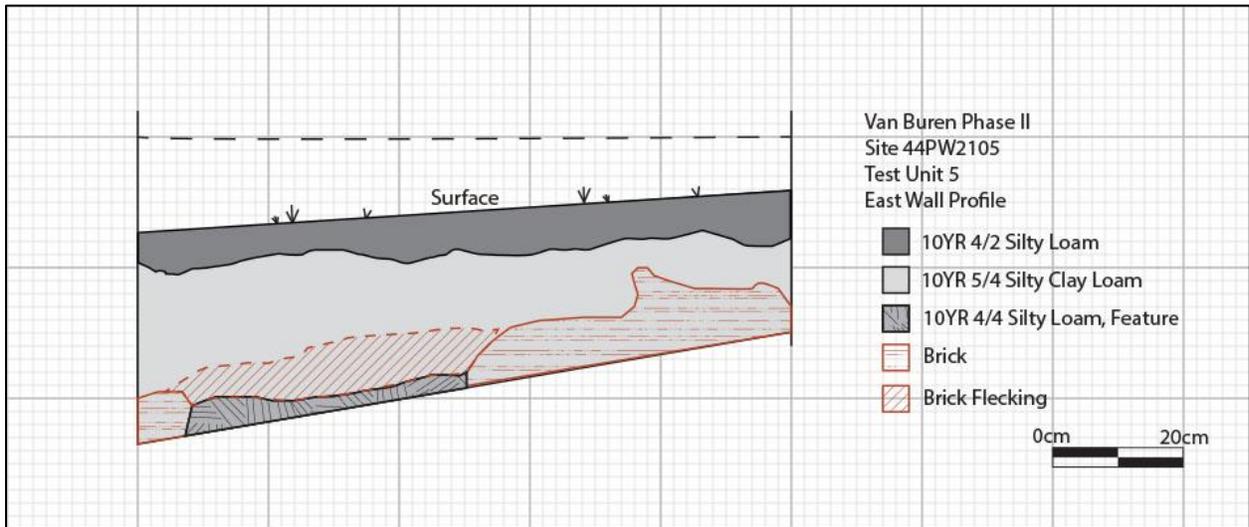


Figure 9-57: Profile drawing of Unit 5 east wall.



Figure 9-58: View of south wall Unit 5 at base of excavation



Figure 9-59: View of west wall Unit 5 at base of excavation

Table 9-14: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 5, Stratum I.

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Refined Earthenware	Creamware		6
Refined Earthenware	Creamware, Royal rim		1
Refined Earthenware	Creamware		1
Refined Earthenware	Creamware		1
Refined Earthenware	Pearlware, handpainted	Blue	4
Refined Earthenware	Pearlware		4
Refined Earthenware	Unidentifiable		3
Coarse Earthenware	Staffordshire slipware	Brown, yellow	4
Coarse Earthenware	Redware, clear lead glaze		1
Porcelain	Chinese export		1
Porcelain	Chinese export		1
Stoneware	White salt glaze, scratch blue	Blue	4
Stoneware	White salt glaze		1

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Stoneware	Brown salt glaze		1
Stoneware	Brown salt glaze		1
Bone	Utensil handle		1
Glass	Bottle	Dark green	5
Glass	Bottle	Dark green	1
Glass	Bottle	Dark green	3
Glass	Vessel	Colorless	2
Glass	Vessel	Colorless	1
Iron	Nail, machine cut		2
Iron	Nail, machine cut		1
Iron	Nail, unidentifiable		2
Iron	Fragment		2
Mortar	Sand based		1
Stone	Paving stone		1
Glass	Fragment	Aqua	1

Test Unit 6

Test Unit 6 was located southeast of and diagonally adjacent to Unit 5 and was excavated to determine if there was a continuation of the feature layer found in Unit 5. Vegetation around this unit consisted of hardwood trees with mixed species of small undergrowth and grass.

Stratigraphy within the unit consisted of three layers. Stratum I consisted of approximately 10 cm (3.9 in) of 10 YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silty clay loam topsoil. Stratum I came down to a cultural occupation layer consisting of 10YR 5/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay mottled with brick inclusions with an average depth of 20 cm (7.8 in). Stratum II came down to a feature layer that consisted of 10YR 4/4 silty loam with stone, brick, and rubble inclusions. Excavation was terminated before reaching subsoil due to the feature layer being exposed.

A layer of brick rubble was encountered at the base of Stratum II the cultural occupation layer. The brick was similar in color and dimensions to those encountered in Unit 5 and suggests a continuation of the rubble deposit found in Unit 5. None of the brick appeared articulated and its placement and orientation further supports the interpretation of demolition or chimney fall material, similar to that identified in Unit 5. In addition to brick bats and fragments, whole brick was also present. The brick did appear to be lying on a fill deposit similar to that encountered in the adjacent unit (Unit 5) (Figure 9-58, Figure 9-60, Figure 9-61, Figure 9-62, Figure 9-63, Figure 9-64, and Figure 9-65).

A total of 80 artifacts were recovered from Unit 6, predominately from Stratum II. A summary of the recovered materials is provided in Table 9-15. Artifacts consisted primarily of refined earthenware, glass, and brick. Approximately 11.7kg (26lbs) of brick and mortar fragments were collected from Stratum II, weighed, and discarded. Diagnostic material dated from the second quarter of the eighteenth century up through the first quarter of the nineteenth century.



Figure 9-60: Plan view of Unit 6 base of excavation.

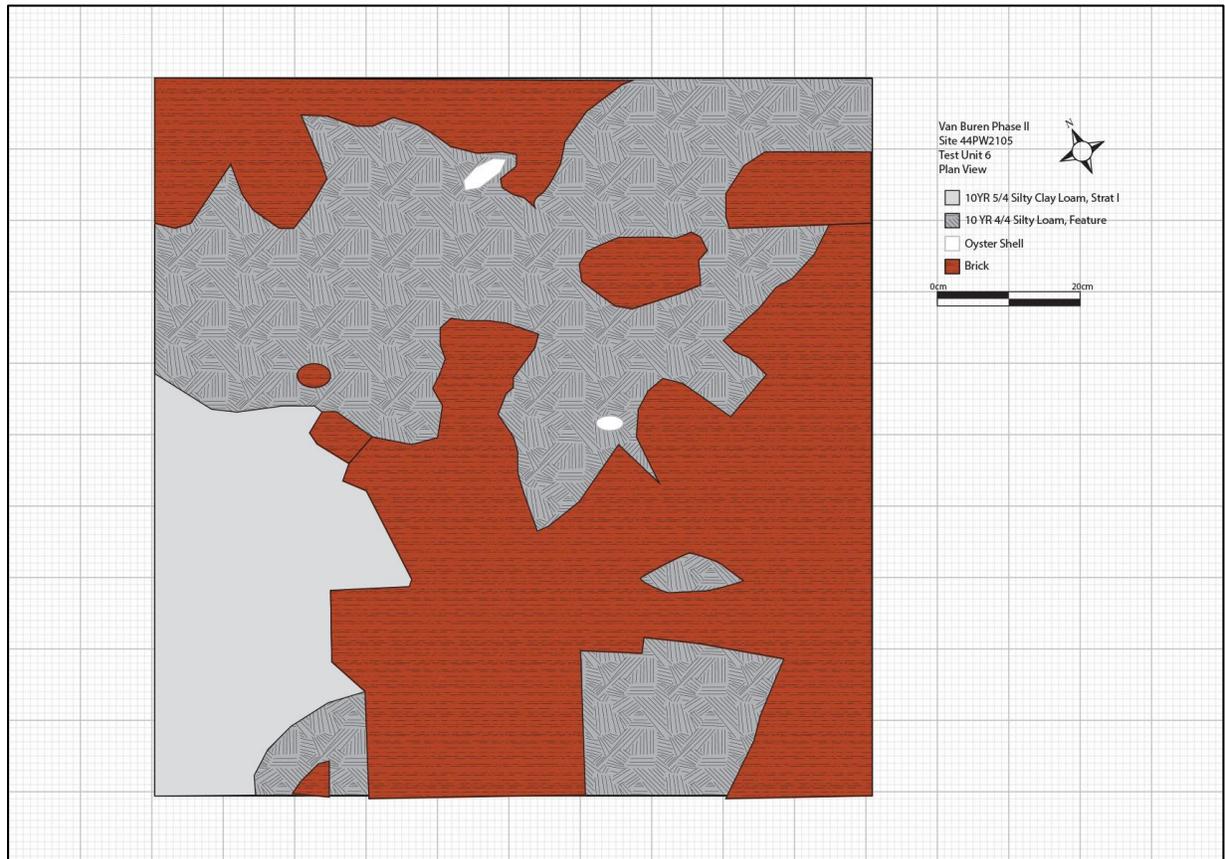


Figure 9-61: Plan view drawing of Unit 6 at base of excavation



Figure 9-62: Profile view of north wall Unit 6 at base of excavation

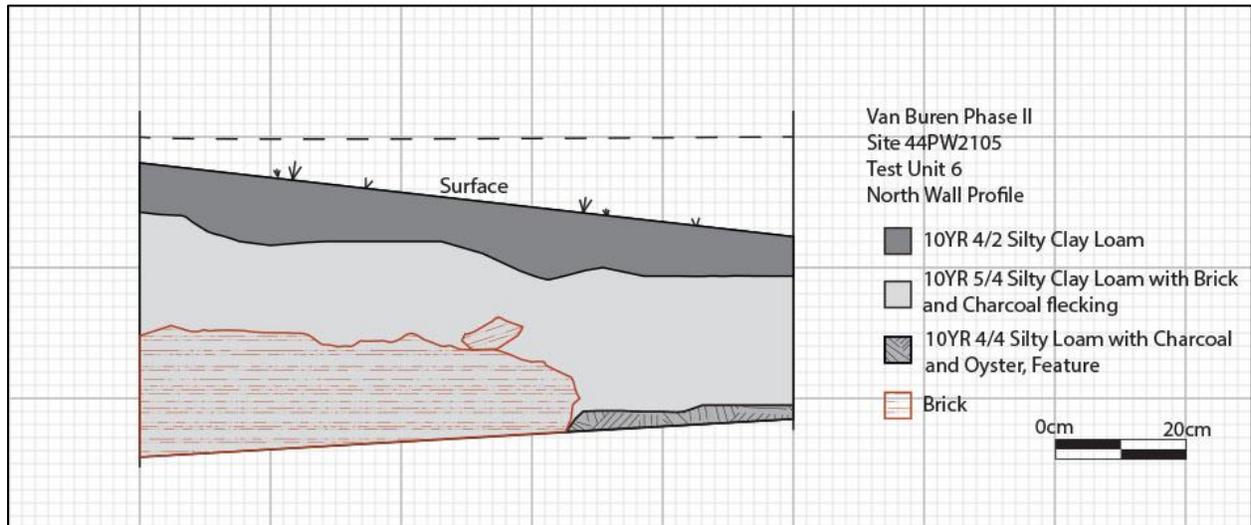


Figure 9-63: Profile drawing of north wall Unit 6 at base of excavation



Figure 9-64: Profile view of east wall Unit 6 at base of excavation



Figure 9-65: Profile view of south wall Unit 6 at base of excavation



Figure 9-66: Profile view of west wall Unit 6 at base of excavation

Table 9-15: Table of the artifacts recovered predominately from Stratum II in Unit 6.

Material	Artifact Type	Color	Quantity
Clay	Pipe bowl		1
Refined Earthenware	Creamware		3
Refined Earthenware	Whiteware		4
Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, handpainted	Blue	1
Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, handpainted	Green	1
Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, Polychrome	Blue, brown, green	1
Refined Earthenware	Creamware, Dipped, Variegated decoration	White, Black, Brown	3
Coarse Earthenware	Staffordshire slipware		1
Coarse Earthenware	Staffordshire slipware	Yellow, Brown	1
Coarse Earthenware	Staffordshire slipware	Brown, white	1
Glass	Vessel	Colorless	1
Glass	Milk glass, vessel		1
Glass	Bottle	Dark green	11
Brick	Fragment		6
Glass	Window	Aqua	1
Iron	Nail, machine cut with hand applied head		3
Iron	Nail, unidentifiable		1
Mortar	Fragment		36
Iron	Fragment		3

Test Unit 7

Test Unit 7 was a northern expansion of Unit 3, which was excavated to define the edge of the oyster layer deposit seen throughout Unit 3. Vegetation around this unit consisted of hardwood trees with mixed species of small undergrowth and grass.

Stratigraphy within the unit consisted of two layers. Stratum I consisted of approximately 18 cm (7 in) of 2.5Y 4/4 olive brown silty clay loam topsoil. Stratum I came down to a subsoil consisting of 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay in the northern half of unit (Figure 9-65, Figure 9-67, and Figure 9-69). The cultural occupation layer was encountered along the southern side of the unit and the soil matrix surrounding oyster shell consisted of consisting of 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty clay mottled with 10% charcoal inclusions, which was not visible in the unit wall profile. In areas where the oyster shell deposit was not present, excavation was stopped ten centimeters into subsoil once it was determined that it was true subsoil that contained no underlying cultural deposits.

A total of 33 artifacts were recovered from Unit 7, all from Stratum I. A summary of the recovered materials is provided in Table 9-16. Artifacts consisted primarily of refined earthenware, stoneware, glass, bone, oyster shell, and brick. Approximately 5.8kg (13lbs) of brick and mortar fragments (approximately 80% of which were mortar) were collected from Stratum I, weighed and discarded. Diagnostic material dated from the second quarter of the eighteenth century up through the first quarter of the nineteenth century.



Figure 9-67: Plan view of Unit 7 base of excavation.

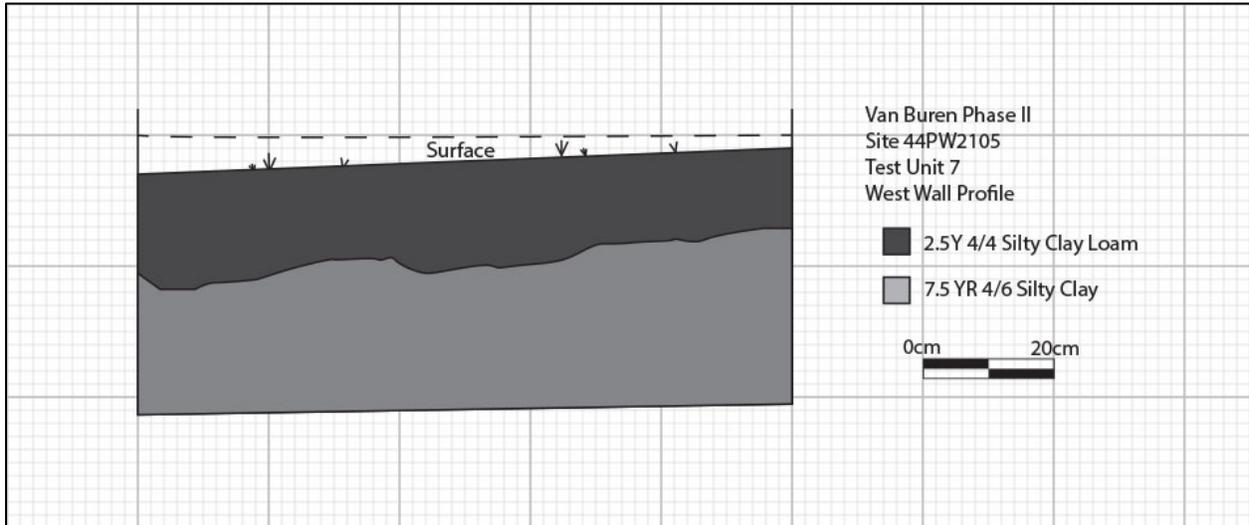


Figure 9-68: Profile drawing of Unit 7 north wall.

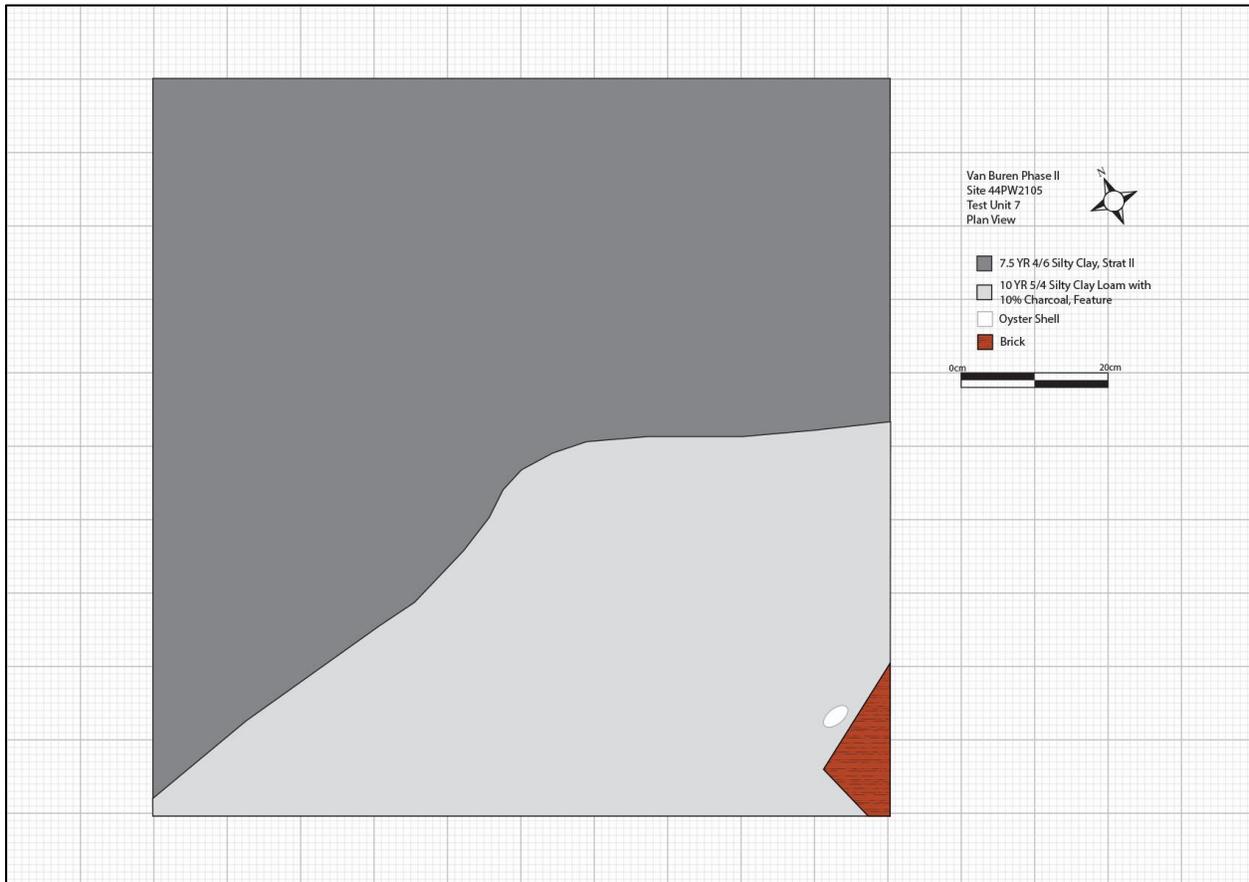


Figure 9-69: Plan view drawing of Unit 7 base of excavation

Table 9-16: Table of the artifacts recovered from Unit 7, Stratum I.

Material	Artifact	Color	Quantity
Refined Earthenware	Pearlware		2
Refined Earthenware	Tin-glazed, red-bodied		1

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

Material	Artifact	Color	Quantity
Refined Earthenware	Creamware		4
Refined Earthenware	Tin-glazed		1
Refined Earthenware	Whiteware		1
Coarse Earthenware	Staffordshire slipware	Brown, yellow	1
Coarse Earthenware	Redware, black lead glaze		1
Porcelain	Chinese export, underglaze handpainted		1
Stoneware	White salt glaze		1
Glass	Bottle	Dark Green	8
Glass	Bottle	Aqua	2
Bone	Mammal		1
Shell	Oyster		6
Glass	Window	Aqua	1
Iron	Nail, unidentifiable		2

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

A total of 324 artifacts were recovered from shovel testing and unit excavation at Site 44PW2105 with Units 1 and 6 containing the largest number of recovered artifacts (n=170 and n=80 respectively).

An analysis of recovered artifacts by material type reveals that refined earthenware (n=122) was the predominant artifact type followed by glass (n=108), brick (n=69), and iron (n=66) (Figure 9-32). Refined earthenware represented the largest category of recovered ceramics and consisted of creamware (n=57), whiteware (n=31), pearlware (n=14), tin glaze (n=6), dipped ware (n=2) and unidentifiable (n=12) (Figure 9-708 and Figure 9-7169).



Figure 9-70: representative artifacts recovered from Site 44PW2105 during Phase II evaluation survey.

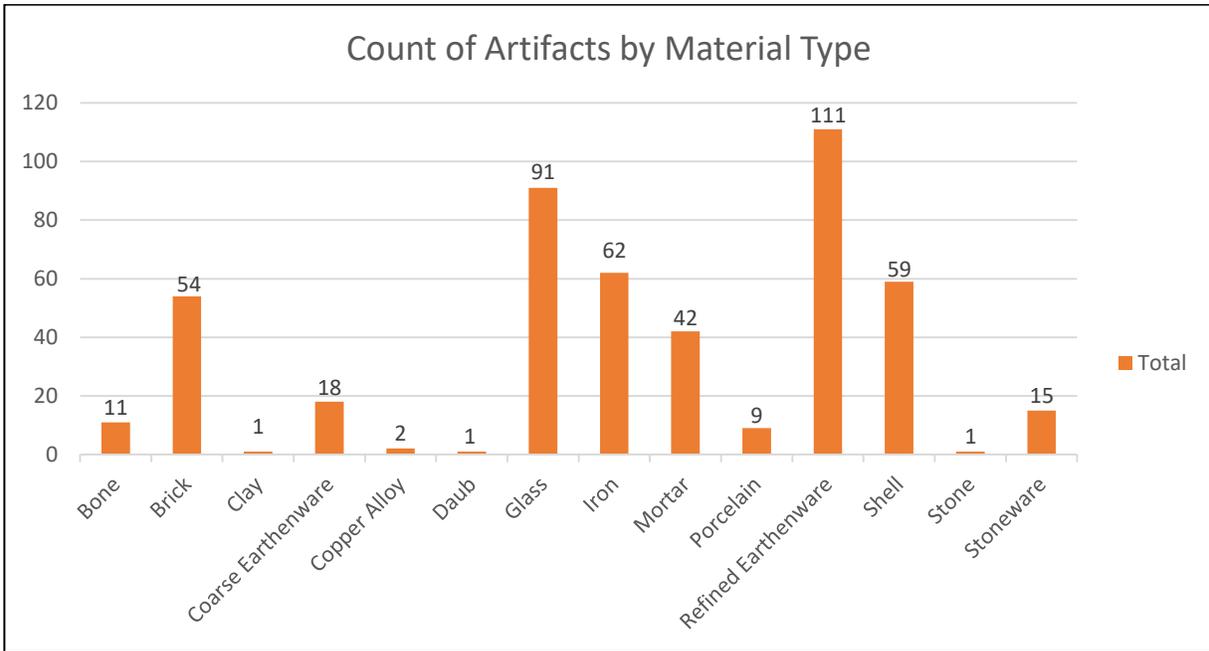


Figure 9-71: Chart of artifacts by material type for Site 44PW2105.

The most prevalent artifact type recovered from Site 44PW2105 was refined earthenware (n=122, 22%) with creamware (n=57, 47%) representing the largest identifiable category. Pearlware (n=14, 11%) represented the third largest identifiable category and along with creamware is consistent with the late eighteenth early nineteenth century occupation of the site (Figure 9-72). The other varieties of refined earthenware found were less diagnostic in determining the time period of the occupation of the site.

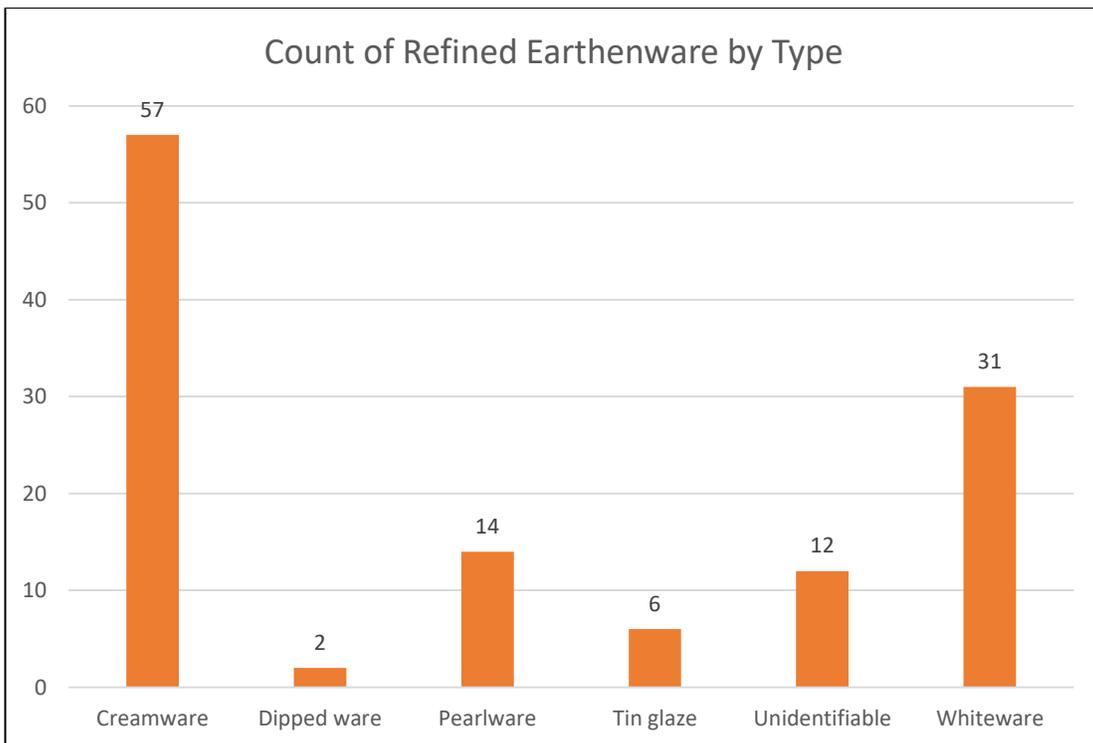


Figure 9-72: Chart of refined earthenware recovered from Site 44PW2105 by type.

The variety of coarse earthenware (n=18, 3%) found in Site 44PW2105 is another category of ceramics that is consistent with mid eighteenth to early nineteenth century occupation of the site. Staffordshire slipware (n=8, 44%) represented the largest identifiable category, followed by black lead glaze redware (n=7, 39%), and represent in equal amounts by clear lead glaze redware (n=1, 6%), unglazed redware (n=1, 6%), and North Devon slipware (n =1, 6%) (Figure 9-73).

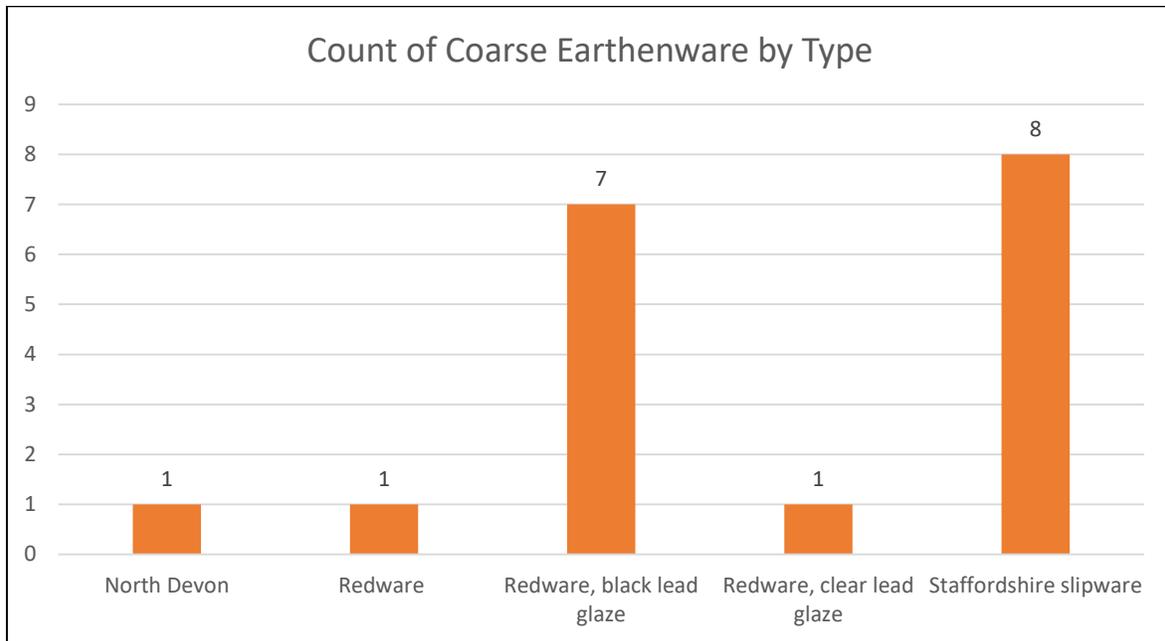


Figure 9-73: Chart of coarse earthenware recovered from Site 44PW2105 by type.

The second most prevalent artifact type recovered from Site 44PW2105 was glass (n=108, 20%) with bottle glass (n=266, 58%) representing the largest identifiable category (Figure 9-74). Of recovered glass, dark green glass (n=61, 56%) was the largest category represented, followed by aqua glass (n=25, 23%). The predominance of dark green and aqua glass over colorless glass (n= 16, 15%) is consistent with the mid eighteenth to early nineteenth century occupation of the site (Figure 9-75).

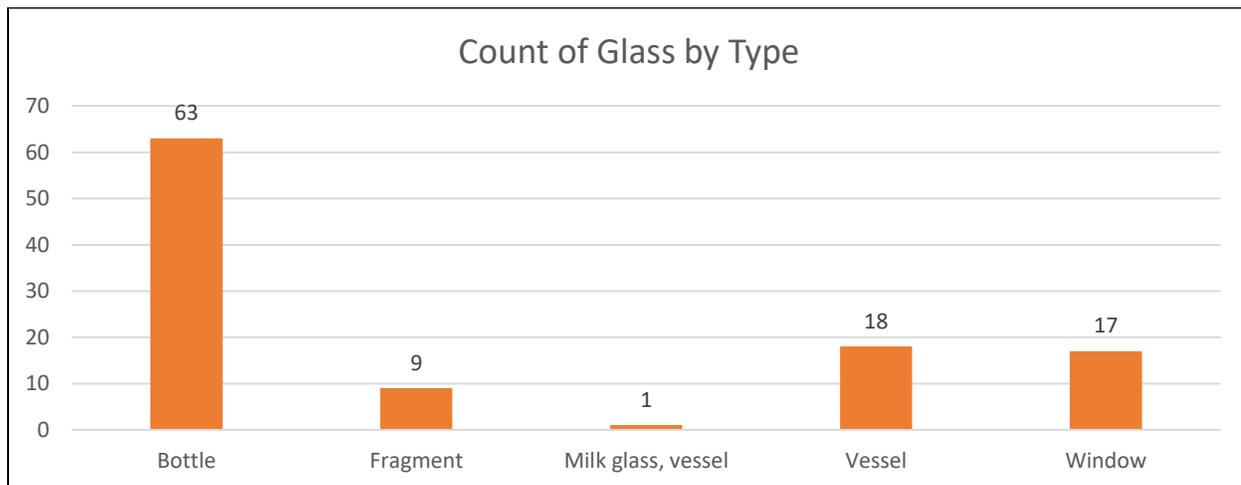


Figure 9-74: Chart of glass recovered from Site 44PW2105 by type.

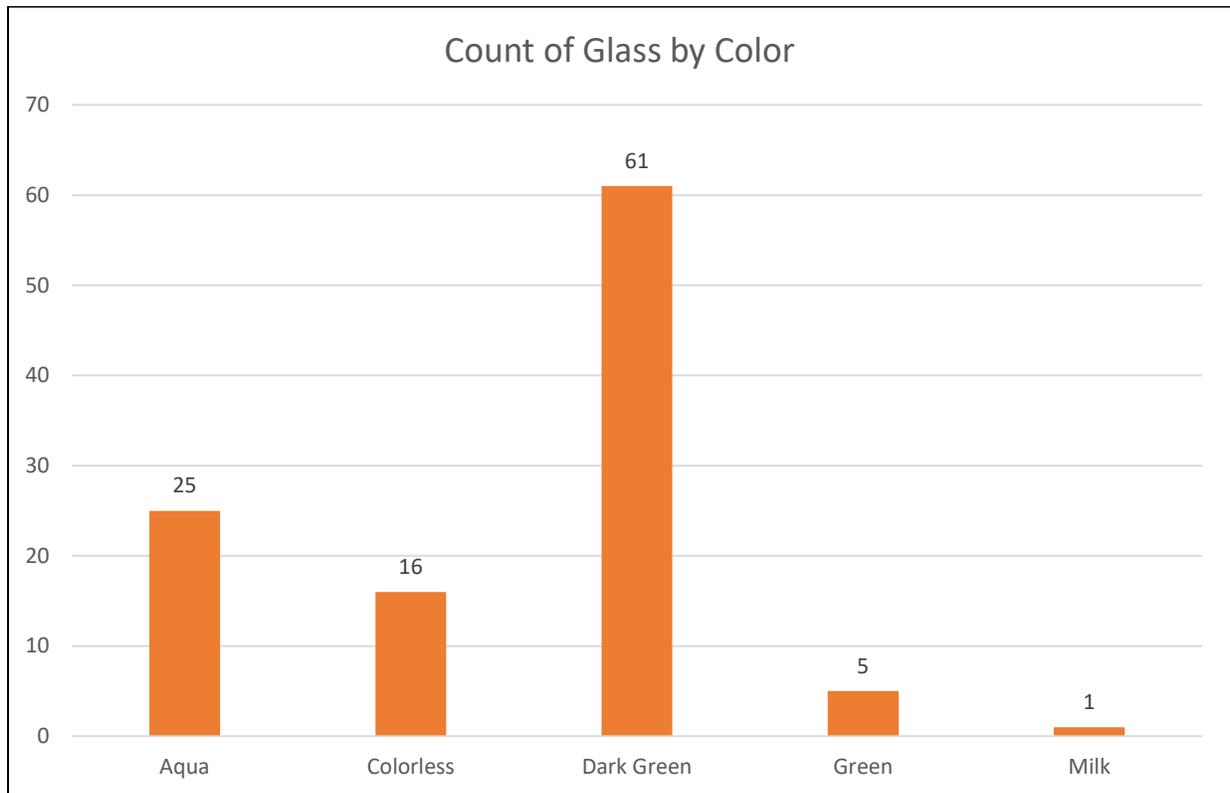


Figure 9-75: Chart of glass recovered from Site 44PW2105 by color.

The fourth most prevalent artifact type recovered from Site 44PW2105 was iron ($n=66$, 12%), with machine cut nails ($n=22$, 33%) representing the largest category, followed by unidentifiable iron fragments ($n=19$, 29%), unidentifiable nails ($n=15$, 23%), and machine cut nails with hand-applied heads ($n=8$, 12%) (Figure 9-76). The prevalence of machine cut nails, however, and complete absence of identifiable wrought nails is inconsistent with a mid-eighteenth to early nineteenth century occupation of the site as suggested by other diagnostic artifacts recovered. It is possible that a later nineteenth century or early twentieth century agricultural building or shed associated with Site 44PW2104 was constructed in this location and left little in the way of an archaeological signature other than nails. The complete absence of wrought nails is unusual when all other recovered artifacts have use popularity dates consistent with eighteenth century use and occupation of the site.

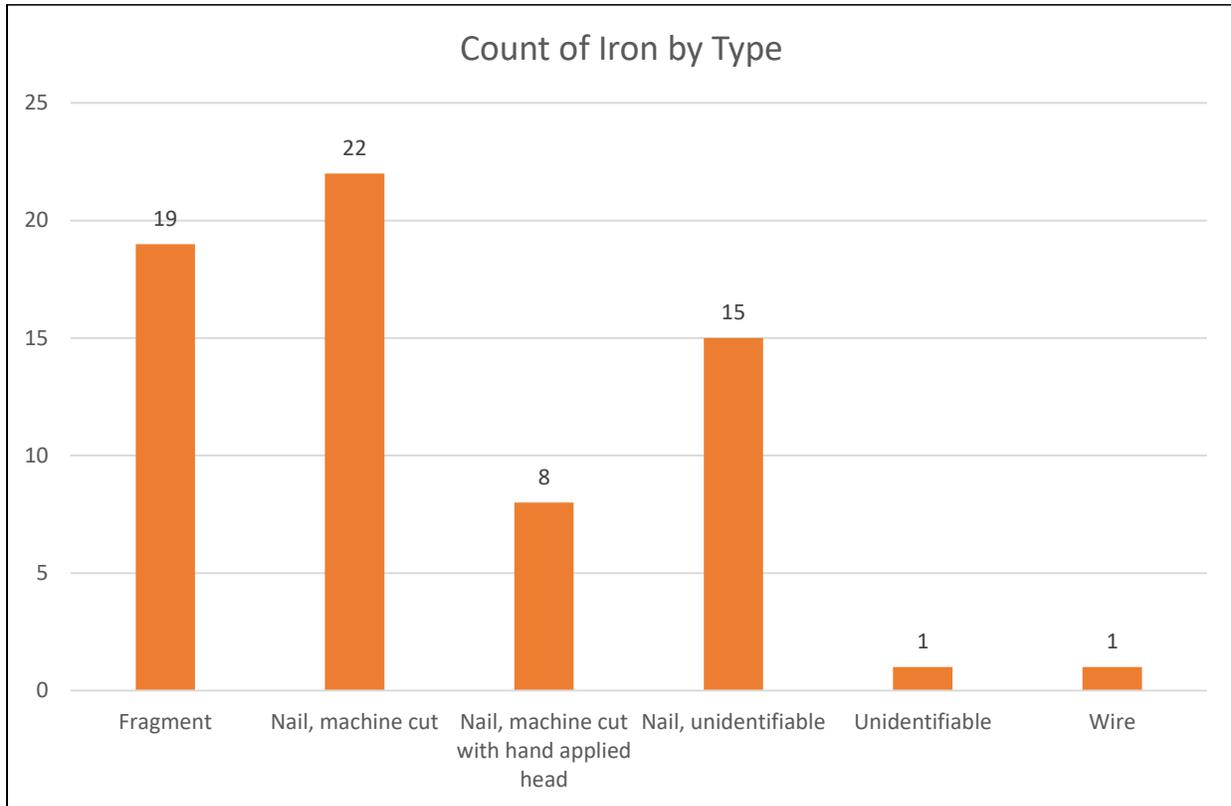


Figure 9-76: Chart of iron by type recovered from Site 44PW2105

The overall variety of materials recovered is representative of domestic use and occupation of the site during the mid-eighteenth and early nineteenth century. Artifacts associated with foodways (glass and ceramic vessel forms) dominated the assemblage followed by architectural artifacts (e.g. nails, brick, and mortar). Faunal material recovered (oyster shell, animal bone) also supports the domestic use and occupation of the site. Uses classified as other were also notable and consisted largely of glass too fragmented to identify and corroded materials whose form and function could not be determined. Based on a very limited number of diagnostic artifacts, Site 44PW2105's terminus post quem is 1830.

SITE STRATIGRAPHY

Shovel test and unit excavation at Site 44PW2105 revealed an unplowed soil sequence with a sealed cultural occupation layer present in all units except for Unit 2, which was the northern most excavated unit in the site. The cultural occupation layer contained eighteenth-century artifacts, as well as unarticulated structural stone and brick, and significant concentrations of oyster shell. The brick and stone are likely the result of a chimney of structural collapse. The presence of buried cultural deposits strongly suggests the presence of intact significant cultural deposits associated with a small eighteenth-century domestic site located at the end of a small finger ridge. The lack of plowing and subsequent soil disturbances further adds to the information potential of the site.

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10. PHASE II CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

From March through April 2022, D+A completed Phase II evaluation survey of Site 44PW2104 and 44PW2105, located in the Van Buren Road Extension project area APE. The two sites were identified during Phase I survey of the project area APE and were recommended potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. The goal of the Phase II evaluation was to determine the overall significance and eligibility of Sites 44PW2104 and 44PW2105 for listing in the NRHP. This was accomplished through a combination of detailed historic research and field investigations consisting of the excavation of close interval shovel test pits and test units.

SITE 44PW2104

Site 44PW2104 is a late nineteenth early twentieth-century domestic site associated with William Jennings, who was a freed slave that owned and occupied the property from 1883 until 1921. Mr. Jennings' father was also a freed slave and worked for President James Madison in the White House. Phase II evaluation survey of Site 44PW2104 resulted in defined site boundaries encompassing +/-0.47 hectares (+/-1.16 acres) within the proposed project APE. The recovery of artifacts up to the western boundary of the project APE suggests that potential exists for the site to continue further west beyond the present study and project limits. Shovel testing and unit excavation revealed that the site area within the APE had been impacted by the demolition of and removal of buildings and structures, which appeared to be standing as late as the early 1940s. Artifacts recovered consisted of late nineteenth to early twentieth century ceramics and glass, all recovered from Stratum I topsoil with no stratigraphic or chronological separation. Site soils in six of the nine excavated units revealed sharp transitions between topsoil and subsoil indicative of soil removal across a large portion of the site. The absence of evidence of subsurface archaeological features or any evidence of a surviving cultural occupation layer severely limits the overall potential of that portion of the site located within the project APE to contain intact significant archaeological deposits with research potential. Pushpiles containing building demolition debris located off to the side of the site further supports the interpretation that the area was scraped during building and structure demolition. Unit excavation around two depressions located within the site did not reveal any evidence of structural use and their presence appears to be more a result of timber removal or tree fall than use and occupation of the site. Given the documented presence of disturbed and cut soils and the absence of significant intact subsurface archaeological features or deposits within the project APE, the potential for that portion of Site 44PW2104 that is located within the APE to possess new or important archaeological data that can contribute to a greater understanding of the site's and/or region's history beyond what the documentary record has already provided is limited. *As such, it is D+A's recommendation that the portion of Site 44PW2104 that is in the project APE is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under criterion D. No further archaeological work is recommended for Site 44PW2104 within the APE.*

SITE 44PW2105

Phase II evaluation revealed that Site 44PW2105 is a mid-eighteenth-century domestic site, not an agricultural building as originally interpreted, and was likely associated with John Canterbury, who appears to have owned and occupied the property until 1760, at which time the land was sold to Bertrand Ewell who did not reside on the property. Phase II evaluation testing of Site 44PW2105

resulted in defined site boundaries encompassing +/-0.26 hectares (+/-0.65 acres). Based on Phase I and Phase II testing, it appears that the entirety of Site 44PW2105 is located within the project APE. Shovel testing and unit excavation revealed the presence of an intact cultural layer containing brick and stone structural rubble, oyster shell deposits, and eighteenth-century artifacts in intact soils across much of the site. Artifacts recovered include Westerwald stoneware, white salt glaze stoneware, North Devonshire plain and slip decorated wares, Delftware, dark green bottle glass bases, case bottle glass, and bone handled cutlery. The variety and use popularity dates of the recovered artifacts support a domestic occupation dating to the mid-eighteenth century. Given the presence of significant archaeological deposits with intact soils and structural remains, ***it is D+A's opinion that Site 44PW2105 contains important archaeological data that can contribute to a greater understanding of domestic occupation at the site and in the region in the mid-eighteenth century. As such, it is D+A's recommendation that Site 44PW2105 is eligible for listing in the NRHP under criterion D and site avoidance or controlled site burial is recommended.***

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Yarnell, Richard A.

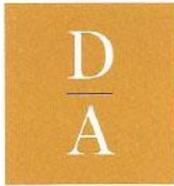
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APPENDIX A: RESUMES

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DAVID H. DUTTON
Managing Partner



Dutton + Associates

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY, PLANNING, AND MANAGEMENT



Education

Master of Arts, 1990
 Archaeological Studies
 Boston University
 Boston, Massachusetts

Bachelor of Science, 1986
 Anthropology and Sociology
 Virginia Commonwealth University
 Richmond, Virginia

Appointments

Historic Advisory Committee, Woodrow
 Wilson Bridge Design Competition,
 1998

Dept. of the Army Counterpart
 Regulations Task Force, NCSHPO, 1999

Virginia Department of Historic
 Resources Archaeology Advisory Group,
 2000

Historic Preservation Committee
 Chesterfield County, Virginia 2011

Dominion Historic, Scenic, and
 Cultural Advisory Group, 2017

Mr. Dutton has over 25 years of professional historic preservation experience throughout the East Coast, with a focus on Section 106 coordination and review. He directed the Virginia Department of Historic Resources Division of Project Review where he managed all federal and state environmental reviews, rehabilitation tax credit project certification, historic preservation easements, covenants, and archaeological permits. Prior to his work at the state, Mr. Dutton served as a project review archaeologist for the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. His geographic responsibility was the southeastern United States.

Mr. Dutton has managed the successful completion of multiple cultural resource projects for public and private clients including identification, evaluation, and data recovery efforts for archaeological and architectural properties, HABS documentation, Battlefield Cultural Heritage Plans, Interpretive Concept Plans, and Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plans (ICRMP). In addition, he has negotiated successful agreements under Section 106 for a wide variety of projects. Specific examples include a memorandum of agreement for the Dominion Surry-Skiffes-Wheaton transmission line project and a programmatic agreement for the closure of Fort Monroe, a National Historic Landmark District.

Mr. Dutton brings clients both experience and expertise ensuring cultural resource requirements are successfully and efficiently integrated into project planning and construction.



Dutton + Associates
CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY, PLANNING, AND MANAGEMENT

DAVID H. DUTTON
Managing Partner

Professional Experience

Dutton + Associates, LLC, Managing Partner, Richmond, Virginia, 2005 – Present. Directs the firm's technical services which include review of projects pursuant to federal and state historic preservation regulations, cultural resource plan development, field investigations, laboratory processing and analyses, and report preparation.

American Civil War Center at Historic Tredegar, Chief Operating Officer, Richmond, Virginia, 2002 – 2006. Managed the Tredegar Iron Works site, the financial performance of the Foundation and construction of the Foundation's new exhibition facility and exhibit *In the Cause of Liberty*.

Cultural Resources Inc., President and Principal Investigator, Williamsburg, Virginia, 1999 – 2002. Managed the firm's financial and technical performance. Directed and authored several cultural resource management studies including identification, evaluation, and data recovery efforts.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Director, Division of Project Review; Richmond, Virginia, 1994-1999. Managed all federal and state review and compliance programs; generated policies, specifications, and standards; directed the state historic preservation easement program; interfaced with federal and state executives, elected officials, developers, architects, and engineers on project development and implementation; managed the review and certification of plans for federal and state rehabilitation tax credits; and commented on proposed federal and state legislation and regulations as well as on national and regional historic preservation issues.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Archaeologist Planner; Richmond, Virginia, 1992-1994. Planned, coordinated, and supervised the statewide program in archaeological preservation planning; developed and implemented historic preservation plans; and managed, monitored, and evaluated grantee performance for departmental grants awarded in preservation planning.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Historic Preservation Specialist, Staff Archaeologist; Washington, D.C. 1989 – 1992. Reviewed federal projects under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for the southeast United States; consulted with Congressional offices, federal and state agencies, local governments, and members of the general public; developed and reviewed historic property management plans; and assisted in development of federal policy for the identification and treatment of historic property.

Example Projects and Publications

2007 Project Management of cultural resource team for King William Reservoir Archaeological Services Contract.

2008 Programmatic Agreement for the Closure of Fort Monroe and the Management of Historic Properties.

2017 Regulatory assistance for the Surry-Skiffes-Wheaton Transmission Line Project, Surry and James City Counties and the City of Newport News.

2017 Regulatory assistance for the Atlantic Coast Pipeline project, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania.

ROBERT J. TAYLOR, JR
Senior Architectural Historian



Dutton + Associates
CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY, PLANNING, AND MANAGEMENT



Education

Master of Arts, 2009
Historic Preservation
Savannah College of Art and
Design
Savannah, Georgia

Bachelor of Arts, 2005
Historic Preservation
University of Mary Washington
Fredericksburg, Virginia

Awards

Eagle Scout, 2001

Mr. Taylor holds a B.A. in Historic Preservation from University of Mary Washington and a M.A. in Historic Preservation from Savannah College of Art and Design. He has over 10 years of Cultural Resource Management Experience and has taken part in projects in Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Florida, and California.

His experience in Cultural Resource Management includes working on both Architectural and Archaeological projects while participating in all phases of compliance from project initiation and development to completion. His work includes conducting field surveys, researching and documenting historic resources, completing site file forms, writing reports, preparing *NRHP* evaluations and documentation for individual resources and historic districts, compiling HABS/HAER documentation packages, preparing Cell Tower compliance packages, and conducting archaeological testing. He has a thorough understanding of the laws and regulations that govern cultural resources and has assisted with a number of Cultural Resource Management Plans, Programmatic Agreements, and Memorandum of Agreements. Outside of CRM, he has worked for the Thomas Jefferson's Monticello Foundation where he was a field archaeologist and assisted with the long-term, Plantation Survey Project on Monticello Mountain. Mr. Taylor's primary interests lie in Architectural Forensics and the study of building evolution.

As Senior Architectural Historian for Dutton + Associates, Mr. Taylor manages and conducts all aspects of historic and architectural resource projects and studies.



Dutton + Associates
CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY, PLANNING, AND MANAGEMENT

ROBERT J. TAYLOR, JR
Senior Architectural Historian

Professional Experience

Dutton + Associates, LLC, Architectural Historian, Richmond, Virginia, March 2009-present.

Manages architectural history studies, provides regulatory and compliance consultation, conducts Historic Resources Surveys, prepares NRHP nominations, HABS/HAER packages, site forms, and other documentation packages; performs research and context development, and authors project reports.

Thomas Jefferson Monticello Foundation, Field Archaeologist, Charlottesville, Virginia, Winter 2008- 2009. Conducted archaeological testing, assisted with site research, performed lab work

Janus Research, Inc, Architectural Historian, Tampa, Florida, August 2005- May 2008.

Conducted field surveys, Prepared NRHP and HABS/HAER documentation packages, authored Cultural Resource Assessment Survey Reports

Example Projects and Publications

Transmission Line Projects

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Cunningham to Elmont 500 kV Transmission Line, Multiple Counties

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the TL47 230kV Transmission Line Rebuild, Multiple Counties
SCC Pre-Application Study for the Gainesville-Haymarket Substation and Transmission Line, Prince William Co

Cultural Resources Survey of the Bearwallow-Faraday Transmission Line Rebuild Project, Tazewell County
Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Dominion Line 567 Wilcox Wharf to Windmill Point Rebuild Project, Charles City and Prince George County
Phase I Survey of the Chase City-Kerr Dam, Line 137 and 138, Mecklenburg County
SCC Pre-Application Study of the Mount Storm-Valley Rebuild Project, Rockingham County
Phase I Survey of the Hayes-Yorktown 230kV Transmission Line, Gloucester County

Substation Projects

SCC Pre-Application Study of the Elclick Substation Expansion, Fairfax Co
SCC Pre-Application Study of the Roundtable Substation, Fairfax County
Phase I Survey of the Possum Point Project, Prince William County

Wind Power Projects

Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Rocky Forge Wind Project, Botetourt County

Solar Projects

Phase I Survey of the Briel Solar Farm, Henrico Co
Phase I Survey of the Puller Solar Project, Middlesex County
Phase I Survey of the Whitehouse Solar Project, Louisa County
Phase I Survey of the Hosier Road Solar Project, Suffolk County
Phase I Survey of the Twitty Creek Solar Project, Charlotte County

Other

Phase III Investigations of the Spring Hill Plantation Site for the Dominion Reymet Road Expansion Project, Chesterfield County
HALS Photography for the Skiffe's Creek 500kV Transmission Line Project, Charles City County

DARA FRIEDBERG
Architectural Historian



Dutton + Associates

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY, PLANNING, AND MANAGEMENT



Education

Master of Science, 2004
Historic Preservation
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Arts, 1999
Historic Preservation
Mary Washington College
Fredericksburg, Virginia

Ms. Friedberg holds a M.S. in Historic Preservation, concentrating in Architectural Conservation, from University of Pennsylvania and a B.A. in Historic Preservation from Mary Washington College. She has worked in historic preservation and conservation since 1999 and has taken part in projects in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Washington, D.C., South Carolina, Georgia, Connecticut, New York, Illinois, Ohio, and Tennessee.

Her experience in Cultural Resource Management includes conducting field surveys, researching and documenting historic resources, preparing National Register of Historic Places nominations, performing archival research, assisting in Federal Tax Credit projects, and completing material analyses of historic mortar and paint.

Prior to working at Dutton + Associates, she was employed as a conservator. This allowed her to conduct multiple conditions assessments of architecture, monuments, and sculptures as well as provide treatment recommendations and project specifications. She has also physically worked on the conservation of stone, metal, and decorative painting. At the completion of each project she provided thorough documentation of each process undertaken.

As an Architectural Historian for Dutton + Associates, Ms. Friedberg collaborates on all aspects of historic and architectural projects including performing field work, conducting project research, and authoring project reports.



DARA FRIEDBERG
Architectural Historian

Professional Experience

Dutton + Associates, LLC, Architectural Historian, Midlothian, Virginia, 2013-Present
Conducts historic resources surveys, performs background research, develops historic contexts, writes National Register nominations, and authors and formats project reports

Kreilick Conservation, LLC, Conservator, Oreland, Pennsylvania, 2006-2012
Completed conditions assessments and treatment recommendations for stone and metal projects, conserved stone and metal architectural elements, monuments, and sculptures, and authored conservation reports.

Powers & Company, Inc., Preservation Associates, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 2002-2006
Conducted historic resources surveys, performed background research, assisted with Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit projects, completed mortar and historic paint analyses, completed conditions assessments and recommendations for buildings, produced reports for large scale restoration projects, and created project specifications.

Albert Michaels Conservation, Inc., Conservation Technician, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 2001-2002
Conserved decorative paintings and refinished ornate wood, and authored conservation reports.

KCI Technologies, Inc., Cultural Resource Specialist, Hunt Valley, Maryland, 2000-2001
Conducted historic resources surveys, performed background research, and authored project reports.

Restoration Concepts, Restoration Intern, Burlington, Vermont, 1999
Assisted in the restoration of a building.

Example Projects

National Register of Historic Places Nominations

- Tower Building, Richmond
- Lee Medical Building, Richmond
- Fuqua Farm, Chesterfield

Preliminary Information Forms

- North Thompson Street Historic District, Richmond
- Virginia Avenue Elementary School, Petersburg

Interpretive Signs

- Skiffes Creek Interpretive Signs, multiple counties
- Spring Hill Plantation Interpretive Signs, Chesterfield Co.

Viewshed Analyses

- Viewshed Assessment for Fort Evans, Loudoun Co.
- Viewshed Analysis for Ellerslie, Surry Co.

Military Analyses and Landscape Studies

- Phase IA Assessment and Military Terrain Analysis of the Plantation Woods Property, Spotsylvania Co.

- Phase I, Viewshed Assessment, and Military Terrain Analysis for the Potato Run Mitigation Bank, Culpeper Co.
- Assessment of Two Core Areas of the Battle of Buckland Mills, Prince William Co.

Cultural Resource Survey and Compliance Reports

- Cultural Context and Thematic Study for the Proposed Revitalize RVA Project, Richmond
- Assessment of Fulton Gas Works, Richmond
- Documentary Study of the Cromley Row Project Area, Alexandria
- Study of Washington Boundary Ditches, Fairfax Co.
- Intensive Level Survey for Warehouse No. 3 of the Richmond Intermediate Terminal, Richmond
- Economic Context of Middlesex County and the Palmer House, Middlesex Co.
- Phase I Survey for the Remington-Gordonsville Transmission Line Rebuild Project, multiple counties
- Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Site 44LD1244, Loudoun Co.

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APPENDIX B: PHASE I ARTIFACT INVENTORY

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Provenience	Stratigraphy	Main Material, Subtype, Decoration and Color	Qty.	Part	Notes
Area B					
M1	I	Flake, tertiary. Quartz	1	Flake	
Area D1					
D3	I	Tee pipe fitting, iron with interior threading	1	Whole	
V1	I	Flake, tertiary. Quartz	1	Flake	
V1.5	I	Flake, tertiary. Quartz	1	Flake	
Area D2					
(-C)2	I	Refined earthenware, whiteware rim	1	Rim	
(-C)2	I	Refined earthenware, whiteware	1	Body	
(-C)2	I	Glass, solarized vessel	1	Body	
(-D)-1	I	Stoneware, gray salt glaze	1	Base	Orange interior wash
(-D)1	I	Prosser button, four hole	1	Whole	13.4mm diameter
(-D)1	I	Refined earthenware, whiteware	1	Body	
(-D)1	I	Aqua bottle base with impressed circle at center	1	Base	
(-D)1	I	Aqua bottle base with impressed circle at center, embossed "IV"	1	Base	
(-D)1	I	Glass, colorless vessel rim with parallel embossed lines circling lip	1	Rim	
(-D)1	I	Glass, colorless fragment. Thin.	2	Fragment	Possibly lantern or stemware.
(-D)1	I	Glass, aqua window	6	Pane	
(-D)3	I	Glass, dark green bottle	1	Body	
(-E)-1.5	I	Refined earthenware, ironstone	1	Base	Shallow footing
(-E)-1.5	I	Redware, red-brown lead glaze	1	Body	
(-E)4	I	Stoneware, gray salt glaze	1	Body	
(-E)(-F)-1	I	Refined earthenware, whiteware with handpainted blue rim and surface decoration	2	Rim	Both pieces mend
(-E)(-F)-1	I	Refined earthenware, whiteware	1	Fragment	
Area D3					
E4	I	Lithic, culturally modified stone. Quartz	1	Fragment	Possibly projectile point tip. Large flake scars.
E5	II	Stoneware, gray-white salt glaze with blue embossed decoration on exterior	1	Base	Partial body.
E5	II	Stoneware, gray-white salt glaze	2	Body	

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Main Material, Subtype, Decoration and Color	Qty.	Part	Notes
E5	II	Refined earthenware, pearlware with blue design	1	Body	
E5	II	Refined earthenware, unglazed	1	Body	
E5	II	Stoneware, brown salt glaze with impressed rouletted bands on exterior	1	Body	
E5	II	Glass, dark green vessel	1	Body	
E5	II	Glass, olive green	1	Body	
E5	II	Oyster shell	2	Fragment	68g
E5	II	Mortar	7	Fragment	16g
E5	II	Brick	6	Fragment	53g
E5	II	Charcoal	3	Fragment	3g
E5.5	I	Glass, aqua fragment	2	Fragment	Flat, possibly square bottle or window.
F2	I	Glass, colorless vessel	10	Body	Machine made with visible mold seam on side.
F2	I	Glass, colorless vessel, embossed with partial lettering. Illegible	1	Body	
F2	I	Glass, colorless vessel, embossed "2434-1 B 52"	1	Base	Machine made with visible mold seam on side with no pontil mark.
Area D4					
EF5	II	Shatter, quartz	5	Fragment	
F5	I	Flake, tertiary. Quartz	2	Flake	Pressure flake
F5	I	Flake, secondary. Quartzite	2	Flake	
Area E					
E-3.5	I	Flake, tertiary. Quartz	1	Flake	
E5	I	Flake, tertiary. Quartz	3	Flake	
E5	I	Lithic, small quartz tool or scraper.	1	Whole	
E5	I	Lithic, quartz blade with unfinished base	1	Whole	

APPENDIX C: PHASE II ARTIFACT INVENTORY

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Provenience	Stratigraphy	Main Material	Subtype and Decoration	Qty.	Part	Color	Notes
44PW2104, Phase II							
(-A)1.5	I	Glass	Window	1	Pane	Aqua	
(-B)0.5	I	Glass	Window	1	Pane	Colorless	
(-B)0.5	I	Iron	Nail, machine cut	1	Whole		
(-B)-1.5	I	Stoneware	Tan glaze	1	Body		
(-B)-1.5	I	Glass	Bottle, soft drink	1	Body	Light green	Molded panels, likely Coca Cola
(-B)-1.5	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Body	Colorless	
(-B)(-C)(-1)	I	Stoneware	Brown glaze	1	Body		Utilitarian, matte finish
(-B)(-C)(-1)	I	Iron	Nail, machine cut	1	Head, shank		
(-B)(-C) 0.5	I	Brick	Fragment	1	Fragment		
(-B)(-C) 0.5	I	Brick	Fragment	1	Fragment		burnt
(-B)(-C) 0.5	I	Iron	Curved fragment	1	Fragment		
(-B)(-C)1	I	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	1	Base		Shallow base ring
(-B)(-C)1	I	Glass	Vessel	2	Body	Colorless	
(-B)(-C)1	I	Glass	Vessel	2	Finish	Aqua	Exterior threading
(-B)(-C)1	I	Brick	Fragment	1	Fragment		
(-B)(-C)1.5	I	Refined earthenware	Pearlware	1	Body		
(-B)(-C)1.5	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Body	Solarized	
(-B)(-C)1.5	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Body	Colorless	
(-B)(-C)1.5	I	Glass	Window	1	Pane	Colorless	
(-B)(-C)1.5	I	Glass	Fragment	1	Fragment	Aqua	
(-B)(-C)1.5	I	Synthetic	Black plastic	1	Fragment		
(-B)(-C)1.5	I	Synthetic	Plastic, Shotgun Shell wad	1	Fragment		
(-B)(-C)2	I	Glass	Window	1	Pane	Aqua	
(-B)(-C)2	I	Glass	Window	1	Pane	Aqua	Yellow tinted glass, 7mm thick.
(-B)(-C)2	I	Iron	Nail, unidentifiable	1	Whole		10cm long
(-B)(-C)2	I	Iron	Fragment	4	Fragment		Likely nail pieces.
(-B)(-C)3.5	I	Iron	Nail, unidentifiable	1	Head, shank		
(-C)0.5	I	Iron	Nail, machine cut	2	Whole		
(-C)0.5	I	Iron	Nail, wire	6	Whole		
(-C)0.5	I	Iron	Nail, unidentifiable	4	Shank		

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Main Material	Subtype and Decoration	Qty.	Part	Color	Notes
(-C)0.5	I	Iron	Fragment	4	Fragment		Flat iron fragments
(-C)0.5	I	Iron	Fragment	1	Fragment		Corroding off of black material, unidentifiable.
(-C)0.5	I	Glass	Milk glass lid liner	1	Fragment	White	
(-C)0.5	I	Glass	Vessel	3	Fragment	Colorless	
(-C)0.5	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Base	Solarized	
(-C)0.5	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Body	Aqua	
(-C)0.5	I	Glass	Window	1	Pane	Aqua	
(-C)0.5	I	Bone	Mammal	1	Fragment		
(-C)(-1.5)	I	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	1	Body		Mends with following two entries
(-C)(-1.5)	I	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	1	Rim		Mends with prior and following entry
(-C)(-1.5)	I	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	1	Base		Mends with previous two entries
(-C)(-1.5)	I	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	1	Rim		
(-C)(-1.5)	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Body	Aqua	One with embossed design, possibly Ball Mason Jar.
(-C)(-1.5)	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Body	Dark Green	
(-C)(-1.5)	I	Glass	Vessel	12	Body	Colorless	
(-C)(-1.5)	I	Glass	Vessel	4	Base	Colorless	Embossed "OWENS ILLINOIS GLASS" on heel, and "L-1" on base
(-C)(-1.5)	I	Glass	Window	5	Pane	Aqua	
(-C)(-1.5)	I	Lime	Putty	1	Fragment		
(-C)1.5	I	Glass	Vessel	3	Body	Light blue	
(-C)1.5	I	Glass	Vessel	3	Body	Colorless	
(-C)1.5	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Body	Solarized	
(-C)1.5	I	Glass	Vessel	2	Body	Brown	
(-C)1.5	I	Glass	Window	2	Pane	Aqua	
(-C)1.5	I	Iron	Nail, machine cut	1	Whole		
(-C)1.5	I	Iron	Nail, machine cut	1	Shank		
(-C)1.5	I	Iron	Nail, unidentifiable	2	Fragment		
(-C)1.5	I	Synthetic	Clay Shooting Disc	1	Fragment	Yellow	

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Main Material	Subtype and Decoration	Qty.	Part	Color	Notes
(-C)2	I	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	1	Rim		Phase I Shovel Test Pit.
(-C)2	I	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	1	Body		Phase I Shovel Test Pit.
(-C)2	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Body	Solarized	Phase I Shovel Test Pit.
(-C)2.5	I	Brick	Fragment	1	Fragment		
(-C)2.5	I	Iron	Nail, unidentifiable	1	Head, shank		
(-C)2.5	I	Wood	Charred	3	Fragment		
(-C)(-D)-1.5	I	Iron	Nail, unidentifiable	1	Head, shank		
(-C)(-D)-1	I	Iron	Nail, machine cut	1	Head, shank		
(-C)(-D)-1	I	Iron	Nail, machine cut	1	Shank		
(-C)(-D)1	I	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	1	Body		
(-C)(-D)1	I	Iron	Cast, unknown use	1	Fragment		Cast into waved shape, possibly stove part or machinery component.
(-C)(-D)1.5	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	1	Rim		
(-C)(-D)1.5	I	Glass	Milk glass, vessel	1	Rim	White	
(-C)(-D)1.5	I	Glass	Vessel	2	Body	Colorless	
(-C)(-D)1.5	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Body	Aqua	
(-C)(-D)1.5	I	Brick	Fragment	1	Fragment		
(-C)(-D)2	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Shoulder	Colorless	
(-C)(-D)2	I	Iron	Nail, wire	1	Whole		
(-C)(-D)2	I	Iron	Barbed wire	3	Fragment		
(-D)-1.5	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Shoulder	Aqua	
(-D)-1	I	Stoneware	Gray Salt Glaze	1	Base		Orange interior wash. Phase I Shovel Test Pit.
(-D)1	I	Porcelain	Prosser button	1	Whole		Four Hole. 13.4mm diameter. Phase I Shovel Test Pit.
(-D)1	I	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	1	Body		Phase I Shovel Test Pit.
(-D)1	I	Glass	Bottle	1	Base	Aqua	Impressed circle at center. Phase I Shovel Test Pit.
(-D)1	I	Glass	Bottle	1	Base	Aqua	Impressed circle at center, embossed "IV".

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Main Material	Subtype and Decoration	Qty.	Part	Color	Notes
							Phase I Shovel Test Pit.
(-D)1	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Rim	Colorless	Parallel embossed lines circling lip. Phase I Shovel Test Pit.
(-D)1	I	Glass	Lantern	2	Fragment	Colorless	Thin. Lantern or Stemware. Phase I Shovel Test Pit.
(-D)1	I	Glass	Window	6	Pane	Aqua	Phase I Shovel Test Pit.
(-D)1.5	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	1	Body		
(-D)1.5	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Body	Colorless	
(-D)1.5	I	Glass	Window	1	Pane	Aqua	
(-D)2.5	I	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	1	Body		
(-D)2.5	I	Refined earthenware	Unidentifiable	1	Body		Buff
(-D)2.5	I	Iron	Nail, machine cut	1	Whole		
(-D)2.5	I	Brick	Fragment	4	Fragment		
(-D)3	I	Glass	Bottle	1	Body	Dark Green	Phase I Shovel Test Pit.
(-D)3.5	I	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	1	Body		
(-D)3.5	I	Iron	Nail, unidentifiable	1	Shank		
(-D)(-E)0.5	I	Glass	Vessel	4	Body	Colorless	
(-D)(-E)0.5	I	Glass	Fragment	1	Fragment	Aqua	
(-D)(-E)1	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	1	Body		
(-D)(-E)1	I	Glass	Vessel	4	Body	Colorless	
(-D)(-E)1	I	Glass	Lantern	3	Fragment	Colorless	
(-D)(-E)1	I	Glass	Window	1	Pane	Aqua	
(-D)(-E)1	I	Iron	Nail, wire	1	Shank		
(-D)(-E)1.5	I	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	1	Body		
(-D)(-E)1.5	I	Stoneware	Gray and Brown salt glaze	1	Body		
(-D)(-E)1.5	I	Glass	Milk glass	1	Fragment	White	
(-D)(-E)1.5	I	Brick	Fragment	1	Fragment		
(-D)(-E)1.5	I	Iron	Nail, machine cut	1	Whole		
(-D)(-E)1.5	I	Iron	Nail, unidentifiable	1	Fragment		
(-D)(-E)2	I	Refined earthenware	Ironstone	1	Rim		
(-D)(-E)2	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Body	Colorless	

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Main Material	Subtype and Decoration	Qty.	Part	Color	Notes
(-D)(-E)2	I	Clay	Pipe stem	1	Stem		5/64ths bore diameter
(-D)(-E)2	I	Mortar	Fragment	1	Fragment		
(-D)(-E)2.5	I	Refined Earthenware	Shell Edge	1	Rim	Blue	Molded blue shell edge
(-D)(-E)3	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	1	Body		
(-E)-1.5	I	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	1	Base		Shallow footing. Phase I Shovel Test Pit.
(-E)-1.5	I	Coarse earthenware	Redware	1	Body		Red-brown lead glaze. Phase I Shovel Test Pit.
(-E)4	I	Stoneware	Gray Salt Glaze	1	Body		Phase I Shovel Test Pit.
(-E)(-F)0.5	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Body	Aqua	
(-E)(-F)-1	I	Refined earthenware	Whiteware, Hand painted	2	Rim	Blue	Hand painted blue rim and surface decoration. Phase I Shovel Test Pit.
(-E)(-F)-1	I	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	1	Fragment		Phase I Shovel Test Pit.
(-E)(-F)1	I	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	1	Body		
(-E)(-F)1	I	Glass	Window	1	Pane	Aqua	
(-E)(-F)1	I	Brick	Fragment	1	Fragment		
(-E)(-F)1	I	Iron	Fragment	1	Fragment		Likely nail
(-E)(-F)1	I	Iron	Fragment	4	Fragment		Flat iron fragments
(-E)(-F)1	I	Iron	Machinery fragment	1	Fragment		Large machinery part, possibly mechanical hinge. Three screws run through flattened portion.
(-E)(-F)1.5	I	Iron	Nail, unidentifiable	2	Shank		
(-E)(-F)1.5	I	Brick	Fragment	1	Fragment		
(-E)(-F)2	I	Brick	Fragment	1	Fragment		
(-E)(-F)2.5	I	Iron	Nail, unidentifiable	1	Fragment		
(-E)(-F)3	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	1	Body		
(-E)(-F)4	I	Glass	Fragment	6	Fragment	Blue	Pale, mid shade blue.
(-E)(-F)4	I	Glass	Fragment	1	Fragment	Colorless	
(-E)(-F)4	I	Brick	Fragment	1	Fragment		

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Main Material	Subtype and Decoration	Qty.	Part	Color	Notes
(-F) 0.5	I	Iron	Nail, Wire	1	Whole		
(-F) 0.5	I	Iron	Nail, Machine cut	1	Whole		
(-F)2.5	I	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	1	Body		
(-F)2.5	I	Iron	Fragment	1	Fragment		Likely nail or barbed wire fragment
(-F)(-G)0.5	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	1	Body		
(-F)(-G)2	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	1	Rim		
(-F)(-G)5	I	Glass	Bottle, pharmaceutical	1	Base	Aqua	Rectangular paneled bottle. Approximately 28mm wide.
(-G)(-H)3	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	1	Body		
Unit 1	Surface	Glass	Vessel, paneled	1	Whole	Colorless	Dodecagon paneled vessel, straight sides.
Unit 1	Surface	Glass	Vessel, paneled	2	Body	Colorless	Part of Duraglas vessel.
Unit 1	Surface	Glass	Vessel, paneled	1	Base	Colorless	Duraglas, date code indicates production date of 1947.
Unit 1	Surface	Glass	Bottle	1	Finish	Colorless	Exterior threaded finish
Unit 1	Surface	Glass	Bottle	1	Neck	Colorless	
Unit 1	Surface	Brick	Whole	1	Whole		
Unit 1	Surface	Glass	Fragment	2	Fragment	Colorless	
Unit 1	Surface	Glass	Bottle	1	Whole	Colorless	Two part mold seam with vacuum scar on base. Marks illegible.
Unit 1	Surface	Iron	Flat fragment	5	Fragment		Lightly corrugated on one piece.
Unit 1	I	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	3	Rim		
Unit 1	I	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	2	Body		
Unit 1	I	Refined earthenware	Ironstone	1	Body		
Unit 1	I	Glass	Bottle	1	Neck	Colorless	Threaded top, paneled embossing near finish. Mold seam runs to lip.

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Main Material	Subtype and Decoration	Qty.	Part	Color	Notes
Unit 1	I	Glass	Bottle	3	Finish	Colorless	Mold seam runs to lip, all pieces mend.
Unit 1	I	Glass	Vessel	2	Base	Colorless	Stippled base. One embossed "ONE QUART"
Unit 1	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Finish	Colorless	Wide mouth vessel.
Unit 1	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Body	Colorless	Embossed "QUART"
Unit 1	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Body	Colorless	Molded decorative dots on exterior.
Unit 1	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Body	Colorless	Molded leaf and grapes on exterior.
Unit 1	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Body	Colorless	Molded triangles on exterior.
Unit 1	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Body	Colorless	Molded ridge design on exterior.
Unit 1	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Body	Colorless	Paneled
Unit 1	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Finish	Colorless	Flat tooled finish, wide mouth vessel. Paneled.
Unit 1	I	Glass	Vessel	40	Body	Colorless	
Unit 1	I	Glass	Vessel	2	Body	Brown	
Unit 1	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Body	Green	Volume notations embossed, showing "1/2"
Unit 1	I	Glass	Vessel	5	Body	Aqua	Melted
Unit 1	I	Lead alloy	Salt shaker top	1	Fragment		
Unit 1	I	Quartz	Flake, primary	1	Fragment		
Unit 1	I	Bone	Mammal	1	Fragment		
Unit 1	I	Brick	Fragment	4	Fragment		
Unit 1	I	Glass	Window	10	Pane	Aqua	
Unit 1	I	Iron	Nail, Machine cut	3	Whole		
Unit 1	I	Iron	Nail, Machine cut	1	Shank		
Unit 1	I	Iron	Nail, wire	1	Whole		Short bracket nail
Unit 1	I	Iron	Nail, unidentifiable	7	Head, shank		
Unit 1	I	Iron	Nail, unidentifiable	7	Fragment		
Unit 1	I	Mortar	Fragment	2	Fragment		
Unit 1	I	Alloy	Unidentifiable	1	Fragment		Black metal, molded.

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Main Material	Subtype and Decoration	Qty.	Part	Color	Notes
Unit 1	I	Coal	Fragment	1	Fragment		
Unit 1	I	Iron	Sheet metal	1	Fragment		
Unit 1	I	Iron	Fragment	1	Fragment		Likely bottlecap
Unit 1	I	Iron	Fragment	85	Fragment		Flat fragment, possibly roofing
Unit 1	I	Synthetic	Plastic, translucent with perforated edge	1	Fragment		
Unit 1	I	Wood	Lumber fragment	1	Fragment		30cm long, broken.
Unit 2	I	Refined earthenware	Creamware	1	Body		
Unit 2	I	Refined earthenware	Whiteware	4	Body		
Unit 2	I	Refined earthenware	Whiteware, hand painted	2	Body	Blue	
Unit 2	I	Refined earthenware	Whiteware, dipped	1	Body	Blue	
Unit 2	I	Refined earthenware	Whiteware, overglaze decal	2	Rim	Green, pink	Floral overglaze, applied decal decoration.
Unit 2	I	Refined earthenware	Unidentifiable	1	Rim		Burned
Unit 2	I	Coarse earthenware	Tile	1	Fragment	Brown	
Unit 2	I	Porcelain	Bisque	4	Fragment		Two discolored
Unit 2	I	Porcelain	Hard paste	1	Rim		Undecorated. Likely Japanese porcelain.
Unit 2	I	Porcelain	Hard paste	1	Body		Undecorated. Likely Japanese porcelain.
Unit 2	I	Stoneware	Gray finish	1	Body		
Unit 2	I	Glass	Vessel	3	Body	Solarized	
Unit 2	I	Glass	Vessel	5	Body	Aqua	One partially melted.
Unit 2	I	Glass	Vessel, pressed diamond pattern	1	Body	Solarized	
Unit 2	I	Glass	Bottle	1	Neck, finish	Solarized	Cork closure, seam runs to top of lip
Unit 2	I	Glass	Milk glass lid liner	1	Fragment	White	
Unit 2	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Body	Light green	Likely Coca Cola
Unit 2	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Base	Blue	
Unit 2	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Body	Brown	
Unit 2	I	Glass	Vessel	8	Body	Colorless	

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Main Material	Subtype and Decoration	Qty.	Part	Color	Notes
Unit 2	I	Glass	Melted	1	Fragment	Colorless	Melted
Unit 2	I	Shell	Oyster	2	Fragment		
Unit 2	I	Brick	Fragment	4	Fragment		
Unit 2	I	Glass	Window	29	Pane	Aqua	
Unit 2	I	Iron	Nail, machine cut	2	Whole		
Unit 2	I	Iron	Nail, wire	2	Head, shank		
Unit 2	I	Iron	Nail, unidentifiable	7	Fragment		
Unit 2	I	Lime	Putty	20	Fragment		Mortar fragments attached.
Unit 2	I	Mortar	Fragment	1	Fragment		
Unit 2	I	Iron	Rod	1	Fragment		12cm long
Unit 2	I	Iron	Loop	1	Fragment		Flattened iron loop. Attachment or machinery part.
Unit 3	I	Clay	Pipe stem	1	Stem		5/64th bore diameter
Unit 3	I	Clay	Pipe stem	1	Stem		4/64th bore diameter
Unit 3	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	11	Body		
Unit 3	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	1	Rim		Flat extruding rim
Unit 3	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	1	Rim		Molded rim with dot design
Unit 3	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	3	Rim		
Unit 3	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	2	Base		
Unit 3	I	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	1	Body		
Unit 3	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, transfer print overglaze	1	Body	Green	Possibly decal. Three leaves remaining, remainder is ghost.
Unit 3	I	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware, hand painted	1	Base	Blue	Possibly flow blue decoration.
Unit 3	I	Refined Earthenware	Unidentifiable	1	Body	Dark Green	Possibly Majolica. Dark green glaze.
Unit 3	I	Coarse Earthenware	Unidentifiable	1	Body	Blue	Molded design on exterior with white and blue gradient glaze.
Unit 3	I	Glass	Vessel	46	Body	Colorless	
Unit 3	I	Glass	Vessel	2	Body	Solarized	

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Main Material	Subtype and Decoration	Qty.	Part	Color	Notes
Unit 3	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Body	Pink	
Unit 3	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Body	Green	Likely beer or soft drink bottle
Unit 3	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Body	Dark Green	
Unit 3	I	Glass	Jar	3	Finish	Colorless	
Unit 3	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Base	Colorless	
Unit 3	I	Glass	Vessel	6	Body	Aqua	
Unit 3	I	Glass	Jar	1	Finish	Aqua	
Unit 3	I	Glass	Jar	2	Body	Aqua	Embossed "ECT..SON", part of PERFECT MASON
Unit 3	I	Glass	Bottle	7	Body	Brown	One embossed "FEDERAL"
Unit 3	I	Glass	Vessel	2	Body	Gray	
Unit 3	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Body	Colorless	Embossed "6fl"
Unit 3	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Body	Colorless	Embossed "ONE"
Unit 3	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Base	Aqua	
Unit 3	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Fragment	Aqua	Embossed lettering, illegible.
Unit 3	I	Glass	Vessel	3	Body	Colorless	Embossed lettering with exterior stippling. Illegible. Likely soft drink bottle.
Unit 3	I	Glass	Jar	1	Base	Colorless	Embossed "BALL" with basal stippling.
Unit 3	I	Glass	Milk glass lid liner	1	Fragment	White	
Unit 3	I	Bone	Mammal	3	Fragment		
Unit 3	I	Brick	Fragment	4	Fragment		
Unit 3	I	Glass	Window	6	Pane	Colorless	
Unit 3	I	Glass	Window	7	Pane	Aqua	
Unit 3	I	Glass	Window	1	Pane	Light green	
Unit 3	I	Iron	Nail, machine cut	5	Whole		
Unit 3	I	Iron	Nail, machine cut	4	Head, shank		
Unit 3	I	Iron	Nail, wire	3	Whole		
Unit 3	I	Iron	Nail, unidentifiable	7	Whole		
Unit 3	I	Iron	Bolt	1	Whole		17.5cm long
Unit 3	I	Porcelain	Hard paste	2	Base		Embossed exterior.

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Main Material	Subtype and Decoration	Qty.	Part	Color	Notes
							Unidentifiable pattern.
Unit 3	I	Porcelain	Hard paste	1	Fragment		
Unit 3	I	Porcelain	Bisque	1	Fragment		
Unit 3	I	Stoneware	Unidentifiable	1	Fragment	Brown	Rounded fragment, brown glaze.
Unit 3	I	Glass	Milk glass	8	Fragment	White	Painted exterior, green tint.
Unit 3	I	Iron	Fragment	1	Fragment		Flat fragment
Unit 3	I	Porcelaneous	Vessel	1	Base, body, rim		
Unit 3	I	Synthetic	Vial cap	1	Fragment		Metal screw cap with rubberized plastic attachment.
Unit 4	Surface	Refined Earthenware	Cut Sponge decoration	1	Body	Blue	
Unit 4	Surface	Glass	Vessel	1	Body	Light blue	
Unit 4	Surface	Glass	Vessel	1	Body	Solarized	
Unit 4	Surface	Glass	Vessel	3	Body	Colorless	
Unit 4	Surface	Iron	Light switch cover	1	Whole		Push-button style. Two holes with screw fasteners at corners.
Unit 4	Surface	Iron	Barbed wire	3	Fragment		
Unit 4	I	Alloy	Clothing rivet	1	Whole	Silver	
Unit 4	I	Iron	Mattress springs	1	Fragment		
Unit 4	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, flow blue	1	Body	Blue	
Unit 4	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, sponge	1	Body	Blue	
Unit 4	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	10	Body		
Unit 4	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	1	Base		Prominent foot ring
Unit 4	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	1	Base		Shallow foot ring
Unit 4	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, molded	1	Body		Molded floral decoration.
Unit 4	I	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	1	Body		
Unit 4	I	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	1	Body		
Unit 4	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	4	Body		
Unit 4	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	1	Body		Burned

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Main Material	Subtype and Decoration	Qty.	Part	Color	Notes
Unit 4	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	1	Body		Possibly heated
Unit 4	I	Refined Earthenware	Yellowware	1	Body		White banded
Unit 4	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, Rim Decoration	1	Rim	Brown	Banded and Floral Rim decoration
Unit 4	I	Porcelain	Japanese, Geisha Girl	1	Body	Red	Overglaze Painted Japanese Porcelain, Geisha Girl Porcelain
Unit 4	I	Stoneware	Gray salt glaze	1	Body		
Unit 4	I	Glass	Vessel, pressed diamond pattern	1	Body	Colorless	Drinking vessel
Unit 4	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Body	Blue	Partial embossing. Likely Ball Mason Jar.
Unit 4	I	Glass	Vessel	6	Body	Blue	
Unit 4	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Body	Brown	
Unit 4	I	Glass	Bottle	1	Body	Dark Green	Olive
Unit 4	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Finish	Colorless	Wide mouth
Unit 4	I	Glass	Vessel	11	Body	Colorless	
Unit 4	I	Glass	Vessel	3	Fragment	Solarized	
Unit 4	I	Glass	Bottle	5	Fragment	Green	"ER" embossed on one fragment.
Unit 4	I	Glass	Vessel	8	Fragment	Aqua	Possible embossing UID on one fragment
Unit 4	I	Glass	Bottle	1	Fragment	Colorless	Dr. Pepper (1pt.)
Unit 4	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Finish	Colorless	
Unit 4	I	Glass	Vessel	4	Base	Colorless	"14" embossed on one in addition to UID numbers
Unit 4	I	Glass	Vessel	20	Body	Colorless	one fragment has a protruding detail
Unit 4	I	Glass	Vessel	2	Fragment	Colorless	Geometric molding decoration on interior of curve, embossed "A" present
Unit 4	I	Glass	Vessel	6	Fragment	Colorless	
Unit 4	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Body	Amber	
Unit 4	I	Bone	Mammal	2	Fragment		
Unit 4	I	Brick	Fragment	1	Fragment		

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Main Material	Subtype and Decoration	Qty.	Part	Color	Notes
Unit 4	I	Brick	Fragment	5	Fragment		Two are possibly heated
Unit 4	I	Glass	Window	4	Pane	Aqua	
Unit 4	I	Glass	Window	1	Fragment	Aqua	
Unit 4	I	Glass	Window	2	Fragment	Colorless	
Unit 4	I	Iron	Nail, machine cut	2	Whole		One 14cm in length, the other is 7cm.
Unit 4	I	Iron	Nail, unidentifiable	3	Whole		
Unit 4	I	Iron	Nail, unidentifiable	6	Fragment		
Unit 4	I	Iron	Nail, Wire	2	Whole		
Unit 4	I	Iron	Nail, Wire	1	Shank		
Unit 4	I	Iron	Nail, Wire	2	Head, shank		
Unit 4	I	Mortar	Fragment	1	Fragment		Sand Based
Unit 4	I	Iron	Hexagonal nut	1	Whole		
Unit 4	I	Iron	Plate and nail	1	Fragment		
Unit 4	I	Iron	Double Sided Wood Screw	1	Whole		
Unit 4	I	String	Fragment	1	Fragment		
Unit 4	I	Synthetic	Plastic	1	Fragment	Blue, Black	
Unit 4	I	UID Synthetic	Fragment	1	Fragment		may be a part of the mattress in same context
Unit 4	I	Glass	Lantern	2	Fragment	Colorless	
Unit 5	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, transfer print	1	Body	Red	
Unit 5	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	2	Body		
Unit 5	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	1	Base		Shallow base ring
Unit 5	I	Stoneware	Gray salt glaze	1	Body		
Unit 5	I	Stoneware	Bristol glaze with Albany slip	1	Body		
Unit 5	I	Glass	Vessel	2	Body	Colorless	
Unit 5	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Finish	Colorless	Likely jar
Unit 5	I	Glass	Bottle, pharmaceutical	4	Body	Colorless	Small paneled bottle.
Unit 5	I	Glass	Bottle, pharmaceutical	1	Base	Colorless	
Unit 5	I	Glass	Bottle, pharmaceutical	1	Neck, finish	Colorless	Cork top, mold seam runs to top of lip.
Unit 5	I	Brick	Fragment	1	Fragment		
Unit 5	I	Glass	Window	1	pane	Aqua	

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Main Material	Subtype and Decoration	Qty.	Part	Color	Notes
Unit 5	I	Iron	Nail or wire fragments, unidentifiable	4	Fragment		
Unit 5	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Body	Colorless	Molded brick pattern. Possibly decorative.
Unit 5	I	Iron	Spring	7	Fragment		Broken
Unit 5	I	Iron	Fragment	1	Fragment		Flat iron fragment
Unit 6	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, transfer print	1	Body	Blue	
Unit 6	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	1	Body		No decoration, little crazing.
Unit 6	I	Stoneware	Bristol glaze with Albany slip	1	Body	Brown	
Unit 6	I	Glass	Milk glass lid liner	1	Fragment	Milk	
Unit 6	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Finish	Colorless	
Unit 6	I	Glass	Vessel	5	Body	Colorless	
Unit 6	I	Glass	Bottle	1	Neck, finish	Aqua	Cork finish. Mold seam stops at neck.
Unit 6	I	Glass	Vessel	2	Body	Light blue	
Unit 6	I	Glass	Vessel, pharmaceutical.	2	Body	Aqua	Small paneled bottle.
Unit 6	I	Brick	Fragment	1	Fragment		
Unit 6	I	Glass	Window	2	Pane	Aqua	
Unit 6	I	Iron	Nail, unidentifiable	1	Whole		
Unit 7	I	Iron	Iron strap or belt buckle	1	Whole		3.5cm by 3 cm wide.
Unit 7	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	4	Body		
Unit 7	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, transfer print	1	Body	Green	Green floral transfer print.
Unit 7	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, transfer print	1	Base	Green	Green floral transfer print.
Unit 7	I	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	3	Body		
Unit 7	I	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	3	Rim		
Unit 7	I	Glass	Bottle	1	Neck, finish	Solarized	Tooled ring finish. No visible mold seam
Unit 7	I	Glass	Bottle	1	Neck, finish	Aqua	Flat tooled finish. Mold seam stops partway up neck.
Unit 7	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Body	Solarized	
Unit 7	I	Glass	Vessel	7	Body	Colorless	
Unit 7	I	Glass	Vessel	2	Body	Aqua	

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Main Material	Subtype and Decoration	Qty.	Part	Color	Notes
Unit 7	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Body	Aqua	Bubbles throughout
Unit 7	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Finish	Colorless	Wide mouth, likely jar. Threaded.
Unit 7	I	Glass	Bottle	1	Body	Colorless	Embossed "RICHMO..". Paneled Bottle.
Unit 7	I	Bone	Mammal	1	Fragment		
Unit 7	I	Brick	Fragment	5	Fragment		
Unit 7	I	Glass	Window	4	Pane	Aqua	
Unit 7	I	Iron	Nail, machine cut	4	Whole		
Unit 7	I	Iron	Nail, machine cut	1	Whole		13cm long
Unit 7	I	Iron	Nail, wire	39	Whole		
Unit 7	I	Iron	Nail, unidentifiable	4	Shank		
Unit 7	I	Iron	Nail, wire	4	Whole		Thin bracket nails.
Unit 7	I	Iron	Fragment	3	Fragment		Flat fragments
Unit 8	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	2	Body		
Unit 8	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Base	Light green	
Unit 8	I	Glass	Vessel	2	Body	Aqua	
Unit 8	I	Glass	Vessel	2	Body	Colorless	
Unit 8	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Body	Solarized	
Unit 8	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Body	Green	Bright green, likely beer or soft drink bottle.
Unit 8	I	Brick	Fragment	3	Fragment		
Unit 8	I	Glass	Window	2	Pane	Aqua	
Unit 8	I	Iron	Nail, machine cut	1	Whole		
Unit 8	I	Iron	Fragment	6	Fragment		
Unit 8	I	Synthetic	Plastic	1	Fragment		
Unit 9	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, banded	1	Body		
Unit 9	I	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	2	Body		
Unit 9	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, transfer print	1	Body	Blue	Chinoiserie or later pattern style
Unit 9	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, transfer print	1	Body	Red	
Unit 9	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, shell edge	1	Body	Blue	

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Main Material	Subtype and Decoration	Qty.	Part	Color	Notes
Unit 9	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	6	Body		Burned
Unit 9	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	1	Rim		
Unit 9	I	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	2	Body		
Unit 9	I	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone, molded	1	Body		Molded flower relief on exterior.
Unit 9	I	Glass	Milk glass lid liner	1	Fragment	White	Melted
Unit 9	I	Glass	Bottle	1	Body	Dark Green	
Unit 9	I	Shell	Oyster	2	Fragment		
Unit 9	I	Brick	Fragment	1	Fragment		
Unit 9	I	Glass	Window	2	Pane	Aqua	
Unit 9	I	Iron	Nail, machine cut	2	Whole		
Unit 9	I	Iron	Flattened hook	1	Fragment		Unknown use
44PW2105, Phase II							
Metal Detector Hit 1	I	Iron	Fragment	1	Fragment		12.3mm thick, potential cannonball fragment or machinery part.
Metal Detector Hit 4	I	Iron	Unidentifiable	1	Fragment		Possibly part of nail
Metal Detector Hit 4	I	Iron	Nail, machine cut	1	Head, shank		
Metal Detector Hit 4	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	1	Body	White	
CD1.5	I	Quartz	Flake, tertiary	3	Fragment		
D5.5	I	Brick	Fragment	3	Fragment		
E4	I	Quartz	Lithic, culturally modified	1	Fragment		Possibly projectile point tip. Large flake scars. Phase I Shovel Test Pit.
E4.5	I	Brick	Fragment	1	Fragment		
E5	II	Stoneware	Gray-white salt glaze, blue embossed decoration	1	Base		Partial Body. Phase I Shovel Test Pit.
E5	II	Stoneware	Gray-white salt glaze	2	Body		
E5	II	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	1	Body	Blue	Phase I Shovel Test Pit.

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Main Material	Subtype and Decoration	Qty.	Part	Color	Notes
E5	II	Refined Earthenware	Unidentifiable	1	Body		Phase I Shovel Test Pit.
E5	II	Stoneware	Brown salt glaze	1	Body		Impressed rouletted bands on exterior. Phase I Shovel Test Pit.
E5	II	Glass	Vessel	1	Body	Dark Green	Phase I Shovel Test Pit.
E5	II	Glass	Vessel	1	Body	Dark Green	Olive Green, Phase I Shovel Test Pit.
E5	II	Shell	Oyster	2	Fragment		Phase I Shovel Test Pit.
E5	II	Mortar	Fragment	7	Fragment		Phase I Shovel Test Pit.
E5	II	Brick	Fragment	6	Fragment		Phase I Shovel Test Pit.
E5	II	Charcoal	Fragment	3	Fragment		Phase I Shovel Test Pit.
E5.5	I	Glass	Fragment	2	Fragment	Aqua	Flat, possibly square bottle or window. Phase I Shovel Test Pit.
E6	I	Refined Earthenware	Unidentifiable	1	Body		
E6	I	Iron	Nail, machine cut	1	Whole		
E6	I	Brick	Handmade	2	Fragment		
EF4.5	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	2	Body		
EF4.5	I	Glass	Window	1	Pane	Aqua	
EF4.5	I	Brick	Fragment	3	Fragment		One piece glazed on one side
EF5	I	Refined Earthenware	Unidentifiable, decorated edge	1	Rim	Green	Likely shell edge.
EF5	I	Refined Earthenware	Unidentifiable, hand painted	1	Body	Brown, blue	Possibly polychrome
F2	I	Glass	Vessel	10	Body	Colorless	Machine made with visible mold seam on side. Phase I Shovel Test Pit.
F2	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Body	Colorless	Embossed with partial lettering, illegible Phase I Shovel Test Pit
F2	I	Glass	Vessel	1	Body	Colorless	Embossed "2434-2 B 52". Phase I Shovel Test Pit.
F5.5	I	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	3	Body		

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Main Material	Subtype and Decoration	Qty.	Part	Color	Notes
F5.5	I	Stoneware	White salt glazed	1	Body		Molded band impressed
Unit 1	II	Copper Alloy	Button, stamped, alpha shank	1	Whole		Rouletted decoration.
Unit 1	II	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware, hand painted	1	Rim	Dark blue	Unidentifiable design
Unit 1	II	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware, hand painted	1	Body	Dark blue	Hand painted butterfly or moth
Unit 1	II	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware, hand painted	1	Body	Dark blue	Hand painted line with feathered edge.
Unit 1	II	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	17	Body		
Unit 1	II	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	1	Rim		
Unit 1	II	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	1	Base		
Unit 1	II	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	1	Lip		
Unit 1	II	Refined Earthenware	Creamware, edge decorated	1	Body	Green	
Unit 1	II	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	2	Body		
Unit 1	II	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, hand painted	2	Body	Blue	Heavily discolored, unidentifiable pattern.
Unit 1	II	Refined Earthenware	Tin glaze	1	Body		
Unit 1	II	Refined Earthenware	Tin glaze, hand painted	1	Rim	Blue	
Unit 1	II	Refined Earthenware	Tin glaze, hand painted	1	Body	Purple, blue	Mix of underglaze and overglaze detailing present.
Unit 1	II	Coarse Earthenware	North Devon	1	Body	Green	No gravel temper
Unit 1	II	Coarse Earthenware	Redware, black lead glaze	1	Body	Black	
Unit 1	II	Coarse Earthenware	Redware, black lead glaze	1	Base	Black	Thick black glaze.
Unit 1	II	Coarse Earthenware	Redware	1	Body		Unglazed, wheel thrown
Unit 1	II	Porcelain	Chinese export, overglaze	1	Body	White	Overglaze ghost of floral decoration remaining.
Unit 1	II	Porcelain	Chinese export	1	Rim	Blue	Hand painted blue overglaze with gold rim.
Unit 1	II	Porcelain	Chinese export	1	Rim	Blue	Underglaze hand painted.

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Main Material	Subtype and Decoration	Qty.	Part	Color	Notes
Unit 1	II	Stoneware	White salt glaze, Barley and Basket pattern	1	Rim	White	
Unit 1	II	Stoneware	Westerwald	2	Body	Dark blue	Incised decoration with cobalt blue coloration
Unit 1	II	Stoneware	White salt glaze, edge decorated	1	Rim		Molded wave design
Unit 1	II	Stoneware	White salt glaze, scratch blue	1	Body	Blue	Two parallel lines molded and painted.
Unit 1	II	Glass	Bottle	2	Body	Dark green	
Unit 1	II	Glass	Bottle	15	Body	Dark green	
Unit 1	II	Glass	Bottle	1	Base	Dark green	Edge of base, mends to kick
Unit 1	II	Glass	Bottle	1	Base	Dark green	Kick, 41mm deep.
Unit 1	II	Bone	Mammal	2	Fragment		Part of long bone
Unit 1	II	Bone	Mammal	7	Fragment		
Unit 1	II	Shell	Oyster	41	Fragment		
Unit 1	II	Brick	Fragment	35	Fragment		
Unit 1	II	Daub	Handmade	1	Fragment		
Unit 1	II	Glass	Window	11	Pane	Aqua	
Unit 1	II	Iron	Nail, machine cut	2	Whole		
Unit 1	II	Iron	Nail, machine cut with hand applied head	2	Whole		
Unit 1	II	Iron	Nail, unidentifiable	2	Whole		
Unit 1	II	Iron	Nail, unidentifiable	3	Fragment		
Unit 1	II	Iron	Wire	1	Fragment		
Unit 2	I	Refined Earthenware	Dipped-ware, banded	1	Body	Blue, white	
Unit 2	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	3	Body	White	
Unit 2	I	Porcelain	Chinese export, overglaze hand painted	1	Body	White	Overglaze floral decoration, predominantly missing.
Unit 2	I	Glass	Bottle	1	Body	Dark Green	Olive glass
Unit 2	I	Iron	Nail, unidentifiable	1	Fragment		
Unit 3	I	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	5	Body		

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Main Material	Subtype and Decoration	Qty.	Part	Color	Notes
Unit 3	II	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	2	Body		
Unit 3	II	Refined Earthenware	Unidentifiable	2	Body	Brown	Brown and white lead glaze
Unit 3	II	Refined Earthenware	Tin glaze	1	Body		
Unit 3	II	Coarse Earthenware	Redware, black lead glaze	1	Body	Black	
Unit 3	II	Porcelain	Chinese export	1	Rim	Blue, Red	Underglaze blue hand painting, red overglaze hand painting.
Unit 3	II	Stoneware	White salt glazed	1	Body		
Unit 3	II	Glass	Bottle	2	Body	Dark green	Light patina on interior and edges
Unit 3	II	Glass	Bottle	5	Body	Dark Green	
Unit 3	II	Glass	Bottle	2	Body	Green	
Unit 3	II	Glass	Bottle	1	Neck	Dark Green	
Unit 3	II	Glass	Bottle	1	Finish	Dark Green	Short cracked off finish, Likely case bottle.
Unit 3	II	Shell	Oyster	12	Fragment		
Unit 3	II	Brick	Bat	3	Bat		
Unit 3	II	Brick	Fragment	8	Fragment		
Unit 3	II	Glass	Window	3	Pane	Aqua	
Unit 3	II	Iron	Nail, machine cut	4	Whole		
Unit 3	II	Iron	Nail, machine cut	1	Head, shank		
Unit 3	II	Iron	Nail, machine cut with hand applied head	2	Whole		
Unit 3	II	Iron	Nail, unidentifiable	4	Fragment		
Unit 3	II	Mortar	Fragment	2	Fragment		
Unit 3	II	Iron	Fragment	2	Fragment		Round fragment, possibly nail head.
Unit 3	II	Iron	Fragment	3	Fragment		Flattened fragment, deformed.
Unit 3	II	Iron	Fragment	1	Fragment		Loop, possibly clasp or latch.
Unit 4	I	Copper Alloy	Button, stamped, alpha shank	1	Whole		14.2mm diameter.
Unit 4	I	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	8	Body		

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Main Material	Subtype and Decoration	Qty.	Part	Color	Notes
Unit 4	I	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	1	Rim		
Unit 4	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	9	Body		
Unit 4	I	Refined Earthenware	Unidentifiable	2	Body		Glaze missing.
Unit 4	I	Refined Earthenware	Unidentifiable	1	Body	Yellow, brown	Possibly tortoiseshell or clouded ware
Unit 4	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, hand painted	2	Body	Blue	Hand painted blue line
Unit 4	I	Refined Earthenware	Dipped	1	Body	Blue	Banded
Unit 4	I	Coarse Earthenware	Redware, black lead glaze	3	Body	Black	
Unit 4	I	Porcelain	Chinese export	1	Rim	Blue	
Unit 4	I	Stoneware	Brown salt glaze	1	Body	Brown	
Unit 4	I	Glass	Bottle	2	Body	Dark green	
Unit 4	I	Brick	Fragment	2	Fragment		
Unit 4	I	Iron	Nail, machine cut with hand applied head	1	Head, shank		
Unit 4	I	Iron	Nail, machine cut	3	Whole		
Unit 4	I	Iron	Nail, machine cut	7	Fragment		
Unit 4	I	Mortar	Fragment	3	Fragment		
Unit 4	I	Glass	Fragment	3	Fragment	Green	
Unit 4	I	Glass	Fragment	3	Fragment	Aqua	
Unit 4	I	Iron	Fragment	7	Fragment		
Unit 5	II	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	6	Body		
Unit 5	II	Refined Earthenware	Creamware, Royal rim	1	Rim		
Unit 5	II	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	1	Rim		
Unit 5	II	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	1	Base		Shallow base ring
Unit 5	II	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware, hand painted	4	Body	Blue	
Unit 5	II	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	4	Body		
Unit 5	II	Refined Earthenware	Unidentifiable	3	Body		
Unit 5	II	Coarse Earthenware	Staffordshire slipware	4	Body	Brown, yellow	
Unit 5	II	Coarse Earthenware	Redware, clear lead glaze	1	Rim		Banded white slip decoration

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Main Material	Subtype and Decoration	Qty.	Part	Color	Notes
Unit 5	II	Porcelain	Chinese export	1	Base		Footring is unglazed
Unit 5	II	Porcelain	Chinese export	1	Body		
Unit 5	II	Stoneware	White salt glaze, scratch blue	4	Body	Blue	
Unit 5	II	Stoneware	White salt glaze	1	Rim		Shallow cup or bowl
Unit 5	II	Stoneware	Brown salt glaze	1	Body		
Unit 5	II	Stoneware	Brown salt glaze	1	Body		Possibly English Brown.
Unit 5	II	Bone	Utensil handle	1	Fragment		Incised crosshatch decoration
Unit 5	II	Glass	Bottle	5	Body	Dark green	
Unit 5	II	Glass	Bottle	1	Body	Dark green	Thicker than other fragments (7.1mm)
Unit 5	II	Glass	Bottle	3	Body	Dark green	Heavy patina on all sides.
Unit 5	II	Glass	Vessel	2	Body	Colorless	
Unit 5	II	Glass	Vessel	1	Rim	Colorless	Molded horizontal lines on exterior.
Unit 5	II	Iron	Nail, machine cut	2	Whole		Unidentifiable head
Unit 5	II	Iron	Nail, machine cut	1	Shank		
Unit 5	II	Iron	Nail, unidentifiable	2	Whole		
Unit 5	II	Iron	Fragment	2	Fragment		Unidentifiable
Unit 5	II	Mortar	Sand based	1	Fragment		
Unit 5	II	Stone	Paving stone	1	Fragment		
Unit 5	II	Glass	Fragment	1	Fragment	Aqua	Dark aqua, possibly window glass
Unit 6	II	Clay	Pipe bowl	1	Bowl		
Unit 6	II	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	3	Body		
Unit 6	II	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	4	Body		
Unit 6	II	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, hand painted	1	Body	Blue	
Unit 6	II	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, hand painted	1	Body	Green	Likely floral design.
Unit 6	II	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, Polychrome	1	Body	Blue, brown, green	

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Main Material	Subtype and Decoration	Qty.	Part	Color	Notes
Unit 6	II	Refined Earthenware	Creamware, Dipped, Variegated decoration	1	Body	White, Black, Brown	
Unit 6	II	Refined Earthenware	Creamware, Dipped, Variegated decoration	2	Rim	White, Black, Brown	
Unit 6	II	Coarse Earthenware	Staffordshire slipware	1	Body		
Unit 6	II	Coarse Earthenware	Staffordshire slipware	1	Rim	Yellow, Brown	Trailed decoration
Unit 6	II	Coarse Earthenware	Staffordshire slipware	1	Rim	Brown, white	"Piecrust" impressions around rim. Flat form.
Unit 6	II	Glass	Vessel	1	Body	Colorless	
Unit 6	II	Glass	Milk glass, vessel	1	Body	Milk	
Unit 6	II	Glass	Bottle	1	Base	Dark green	Deep base ring, partial kick.
Unit 6	II	Glass	Bottle	10	Body	Dark green	One with heavy patina.
Unit 6	II	Brick	Fragment	6	Fragment		Three pieces glazed.
Unit 6	II	Glass	Window	1	Window	Aqua	
Unit 6	II	Iron	Nail, machine cut with hand applied head	3	Whole		
Unit 6	II	Iron	Nail, unidentifiable	1	Whole		
Unit 6	II	Mortar	Fragment	36	Fragment		
Unit 6	II	Iron	Fragment	3	Fragment		
Unit 7	I	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	1	Body		
Unit 7	I	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	1	Body		Blue botanical pattern, possibly hand painted
Unit 7	I	Refined Earthenware	Tin-glaze, red-bodied	1	Rim		Could also be buff-bodied
Unit 7	I	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	1	Base		foot ring
Unit 7	I	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	3	Body		thin
Unit 7	I	Refined Earthenware	Tin glaze	1	Body		soft bodied
Unit 7	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	1	Body		
Unit 7	I	Coarse Earthenware	Staffordshire slipware	1	Rim	Brown, yellow	North Midlands Staffordshire slipware, likely

Provenience	Stratigraphy	Main Material	Subtype and Decoration	Qty.	Part	Color	Notes
							trailed, reddish body interior
Unit 7	I	Coarse Earthenware	Redware, black lead glaze	1	Body		Interior and exterior glaze
Unit 7	I	Porcelain	Chinese export, underglaze hand painted	1	Base		Unidentifiable blue decoration, foot ring, small bowl or cup
Unit 7	I	Stoneware	White salt glaze	1	Body		
Unit 7	I	Glass	Bottle	2	Fragment	Dark Green	Olive glass
Unit 7	I	Glass	Bottle	1	Rim	Dark Green	Olive glass
Unit 7	I	Glass	Bottle	1	Base	Dark Green	Olive glass
Unit 7	I	Glass	Bottle	4	Fragment	Dark green	Case bottle
Unit 7	I	Glass	Bottle	2	Fragment	Aqua	Case bottle, dark aqua
Unit 7	I	Bone	Mammal	1	Fragment		Part of long bone with joint head
Unit 7	I	Shell	Oyster	6	Fragment		
Unit 7	I	Glass	Window	1	Pane	Aqua	
Unit 7	I	Iron	Nail, unidentifiable	1	Whole		
Unit 7	I	Iron	Nail, unidentifiable	1	Head, shank		

APPENDIX D: V-CRIS FORMS

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Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Archaeological Site Record

DHR ID: 44PW2102

Snapshot		Date Generated: July 06, 2022		
Site Name:	No Data	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Site Evaluation Status</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Evaluated</td> </tr> </table>	Site Evaluation Status	Not Evaluated
Site Evaluation Status				
Not Evaluated				
Site Classification:	Terrestrial, open air			
Year(s):	No Data			
Site Type(s):	Artifact scatter			
Other DHR ID:	No Data			
Temporary Designation:	Site 3			

Locational Information	
USGS Quad:	QUANTICO
County/Independent City:	Prince William (County)
Physiographic Province:	Coastal Plain
Elevation:	177
Aspect:	Facing Southeast
Drainage:	Potomac
Slope:	0 - 2
Acreeage:	0.120
Landform:	Ridge Finger
Ownership Status:	Local Govt
Government Entity Name:	No Data

Site Components	
Component 1	
Category:	Indeterminate
Site Type:	Artifact scatter
Cultural Affiliation:	Native American
Cultural Affiliation Details:	No Data
DHR Time Period:	Pre-Contact
Start Year:	No Data
End Year:	No Data
Comments:	No Data

Bibliographic Information	
Bibliography:	No Data
Informant Data:	No Data

CRM Events		
Event Type: Survey:Phase I		
Project Staff/Notes: David Dutton Christine Muron Hope Smith		
Project Review File Number:	No Data	
Sponsoring Organization:	No Data	
Organization/Company:	Dutton + Associates, LLC	
Investigator:	Hope Smith	
Survey Date:	10/20/2021	
Survey Description:		
<p>A systematic phase I survey of the project area was performed which included pedestrian survey and subsurface shovel testing. At the outset of field investigations, a pedestrian survey of the project area was conducted to document existing conditions and to note surface evidence of cultural activity or material and identify areas with the potential for intact subsurface archaeological resources. For any newly encountered archaeological resources identified during the reconnaissance, photographs were taken of the general vicinity and of any visible features. A field map was prepared showing feature locations, permanent landmarks, topographic and vegetation variation, as well as sources of disturbance. Sufficient information was included on the map to permit easy re-identification of the resources. Following the pedestrian survey, systematic shovel testing was conducted throughout the high probability sections, with shovel test placement avoided in areas of documented or visible significant ground disturbance, slopes in excess of 15 percent, and areas in statutory wetlands or water saturated soils at the time of the survey. Shovel tests were excavated at a maximum of 15-meter (50-foot) intervals along transects spaced 15 meters (50 feet) apart. The soil excavated from all shovel tests was passed through 0.63-centimeter (1/4-inch) mesh screen and all shovel tests were approximately 0.38 meters (15 inches) in diameter and excavated to sterile subsoil or the practical limits of excavation. Isolated positive shovel tests were bracketed with radial shovel tests (half the distance to the next shovel test in all four directions) until two negative shovel tests in each direction were documented.</p>		
Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Forest	4/1/2022 12:00:00 AM	No Data
Threats to Resource:	Transportation Expansion	
Site Conditions:	0-24% of Site Destroyed	
Survey Strategies:	Subsurface Testing	
Specimens Collected:	Yes	
Specimens Observed, Not Collected:	No	
Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:		
Four quartz flakes and quartz shatter		
Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:		
No Data		
Current Curation Repository:	D+A	
Permanent Curation Repository:	Prince William County	
Field Notes:	Yes	
Field Notes Repository:	D+A	
Photographic Media:	Digital	
Survey Reports:	Yes	
Survey Report Information:		
Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the ±37.2-Hectare (±91.8-Acre) Van Buren Road Extension Project Area and Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Field Sites 1 and 2		
Survey Report Repository:	D+A	
DHR Library Reference Number:	No Data	
Significance Statement:	Given the limited number of artifacts recovered, the site has little information potential beyond what has already been recovered. and documented.	
Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:	Recommended Not Eligible	
Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :	No Data	
Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:	No Data	

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Archaeological Site Record

DHR ID: 44PW2103

Snapshot		Date Generated: July 06, 2022		
Site Name:	No Data	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Site Evaluation Status</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Evaluated</td> </tr> </table>	Site Evaluation Status	Not Evaluated
Site Evaluation Status				
Not Evaluated				
Site Classification:	Terrestrial, open air			
Year(s):	No Data			
Site Type(s):	Artifact scatter			
Other DHR ID:	No Data			
Temporary Designation:	Site 4			

Locational Information	
USGS Quad:	QUANTICO
County/Independent City:	Prince William (County)
Physiographic Province:	No Data
Elevation:	134
Aspect:	Facing Southwest
Drainage:	Potomac
Slope:	0 - 2
Acreeage:	0.250
Landform:	Ridge Finger
Ownership Status:	Local Govt
Government Entity Name:	No Data

Site Components	
Component 1	
Category:	Indeterminate
Site Type:	Artifact scatter
Cultural Affiliation:	Native American
Cultural Affiliation Details:	No Data
DHR Time Period:	Pre-Contact
Start Year:	No Data
End Year:	No Data
Comments:	No Data

Bibliographic Information	
Bibliography:	No Data
Informant Data:	No Data

CRM Events		
Event Type: Survey:Phase I		
Project Staff/Notes: David Dutton Christine Muron Hope Smith		
Project Review File Number:	No Data	
Sponsoring Organization:	No Data	
Organization/Company:	Dutton + Associates, LLC	
Investigator:	Hope Smith	
Survey Date:	10/20/2021	
Survey Description:		
<p>A systematic phase I survey of the project area was performed which included pedestrian survey and subsurface shovel testing. At the outset of field investigations, a pedestrian survey of the project area was conducted to document existing conditions and to note surface evidence of cultural activity or material and identify areas with the potential for intact subsurface archaeological resources. For any newly encountered archaeological resources identified during the reconnaissance, photographs were taken of the general vicinity and of any visible features. A field map was prepared showing feature locations, permanent landmarks, topographic and vegetation variation, as well as sources of disturbance. Sufficient information was included on the map to permit easy re-identification of the resources. Following the pedestrian survey, systematic shovel testing was conducted throughout the high probability sections, with shovel test placement avoided in areas of documented or visible significant ground disturbance, slopes in excess of 15 percent, and areas in statutory wetlands or water saturated soils at the time of the survey. Shovel tests were excavated at a maximum of 15-meter (50-foot) intervals along transects spaced 15 meters (50 feet) apart. The soil excavated from all shovel tests was passed through 0.63-centimeter (1/4-inch) mesh screen and all shovel tests were approximately 0.38 meters (15 inches) in diameter and excavated to sterile subsoil or the practical limits of excavation. Isolated positive shovel tests were bracketed with radial shovel tests (half the distance to the next shovel test in all four directions) until two negative shovel tests in each direction were documented.</p>		
Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Forest	4/1/2022 12:00:00 AM	No Data
Threats to Resource:	Transportation Expansion	
Site Conditions:	0-24% of Site Destroyed	
Survey Strategies:	Subsurface Testing	
Specimens Collected:	Yes	
Specimens Observed, Not Collected:	No	
Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:		
A total of six artifacts were recovered including quartz flakes, a small scraper, and an unfinished blade base.		
Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:		
No Data		
Current Curation Repository:	D+A	
Permanent Curation Repository:	Prince William County	
Field Notes:	Yes	
Field Notes Repository:	D+A	
Photographic Media:	Digital	
Survey Reports:	Yes	
Survey Report Information:		
Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the ±37.2-Hectare (±91.8-Acre) Van Buren Road Extension Project Area and Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Field Sites 1 and 2		
Survey Report Repository:	D+A	
DHR Library Reference Number:	No Data	
Significance Statement:	Given the limited number of artifacts recovered, the site has little information potential beyond what has already been recovered. and documented.	
Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:	Recommended Not Eligible	
Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :	No Data	
Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:	No Data	

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Archaeological Site Record

DHR ID: 44PW2104

Snapshot		Date Generated: July 06, 2022		
Site Name:	No Data	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Site Evaluation Status</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Evaluated</td> </tr> </table>	Site Evaluation Status	Not Evaluated
Site Evaluation Status				
Not Evaluated				
Site Classification:	Terrestrial, open air			
Year(s):	No Data			
Site Type(s):	Dwelling, single			
Other DHR ID:	No Data			
Temporary Designation:	Site 1			

Locational Information	
USGS Quad:	QUANTICO
County/Independent City:	Prince William (County)
Physiographic Province:	No Data
Elevation:	220
Aspect:	No Data
Drainage:	Potomac
Slope:	2 - 6
Acreage:	1.160
Landform:	Ridge Top
Ownership Status:	Local Govt
Government Entity Name:	No Data

Site Components	
Component 1	
Category:	Domestic
Site Type:	Dwelling, single
Cultural Affiliation:	African American
Cultural Affiliation Details:	No Data
DHR Time Period:	Reconstruction and Growth, World War I to World War II
Start Year:	No Data
End Year:	No Data
Comments:	No Data

Bibliographic Information	
Bibliography:	No Data
Informant Data:	No Data

CRM Events		
Event Type: Survey:Phase I		
Project Staff/Notes: David Dutton Christine Muron Hope Smith		
Project Review File Number:	No Data	
Sponsoring Organization:	No Data	
Organization/Company:	Dutton + Associates, LLC	
Investigator:	Hope Smith	
Survey Date:	10/20/2021	
Survey Description:		
<p>A systematic phase I survey of the project area was performed which included pedestrian survey and subsurface shovel testing. At the outset of field investigations, a pedestrian survey of the project area was conducted to document existing conditions and to note surface evidence of cultural activity or material and identify areas with the potential for intact subsurface archaeological resources. For any newly encountered archaeological resources identified during the reconnaissance, photographs were taken of the general vicinity and of any visible features. A field map was prepared showing feature locations, permanent landmarks, topographic and vegetation variation, as well as sources of disturbance. Sufficient information was included on the map to permit easy re-identification of the resources. Following the pedestrian survey, systematic shovel testing was conducted throughout the high probability sections, with shovel test placement avoided in areas of documented or visible significant ground disturbance, slopes in excess of 15 percent, and areas in statutory wetlands or water saturated soils at the time of the survey. Shovel tests were excavated at a maximum of 15-meter (50-foot) intervals along transects spaced 15 meters (50 feet) apart. The soil excavated from all shovel tests was passed through 0.63-centimeter (1/4-inch) mesh screen and all shovel tests were approximately 0.38 meters (15 inches) in diameter and excavated to sterile subsoil or the practical limits of excavation. Isolated positive shovel tests were bracketed with radial shovel tests (half the distance to the next shovel test in all four directions) until two negative shovel tests in each direction were documented.</p>		
Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Forest	4/1/2022 12:00:00 AM	No Data
Threats to Resource:	Transportation Expansion	
Site Conditions:	50-74% of Site Destroyed	
Survey Strategies:	Historic Map Projection, Observation, Subsurface Testing	
Specimens Collected:	Yes	
Specimens Observed, Not Collected:	Yes	
Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:		
<p>Artifacts recovered included whiteware, ironstone, stoneware, clear vessel glass, milk glass, green and amber bottle glass, wire and cut nails, unidentified iron fragments, brick, and plastic. Artifact use or popularity dates indicate a late nineteenth to early twentieth century occupation and use of the site.</p>		
Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:		
Brick, sheet metal and other structural debris.		
Current Curation Repository:	D+A	
Permanent Curation Repository:	Prince William County	
Field Notes:	Yes	
Field Notes Repository:	D+A	
Photographic Media:	Digital	
Survey Reports:	Yes	
Survey Report Information:		
Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the ±37.2-Hectare (±91.8-Acre) Van Buren Road Extension Project Area and Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Field Sites 1 and 2		
Survey Report Repository:	D+A	
DHR Library Reference Number:	No Data	
Significance Statement:	Given the documented presence of archaeological materials and site history, the site may possess new or important archaeological data that can contribute to a greater understanding of the site's and/or region's history beyond what the documentary record has already provided.	
Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:	Recommended Potentially Eligible	
Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :	D	
Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:	No Data	

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Archaeological Site Record

DHR ID: 44PW2105

Snapshot		Date Generated: July 06, 2022		
Site Name:	No Data	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Site Evaluation Status</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Evaluated</td> </tr> </table>	Site Evaluation Status	Not Evaluated
Site Evaluation Status				
Not Evaluated				
Site Classification:	Terrestrial, open air			
Year(s):	No Data			
Site Type(s):	Dwelling, single			
Other DHR ID:	No Data			
Temporary Designation:	Site 2			

Locational Information	
USGS Quad:	QUANTICO
County/Independent City:	Prince William (County)
Physiographic Province:	Coastal Plain
Elevation:	186
Aspect:	Facing East
Drainage:	Potomac
Slope:	0 - 2
Acreeage:	0.450
Landform:	Ridge Finger
Ownership Status:	Local Govt
Government Entity Name:	No Data

Site Components	
Component 1	
Category:	Domestic
Site Type:	Dwelling, single
Cultural Affiliation:	Indeterminate
Cultural Affiliation Details:	No Data
DHR Time Period:	Early National Period
Start Year:	No Data
End Year:	No Data
Comments:	No Data

Bibliographic Information	
Bibliography:	No Data
Informant Data:	No Data

CRM Events		
Event Type: Survey:Phase I		
Project Staff/Notes: David Dutton Christine Muron Hope Smith		
Project Review File Number:	No Data	
Sponsoring Organization:	No Data	
Organization/Company:	Dutton + Associates, LLC	
Investigator:	Hope Smith	
Survey Date:	10/20/2021	
Survey Description:		
<p>A systematic phase I survey of the project area was performed which included pedestrian survey and subsurface shovel testing. At the outset of field investigations, a pedestrian survey of the project area was conducted to document existing conditions and to note surface evidence of cultural activity or material and identify areas with the potential for intact subsurface archaeological resources. For any newly encountered archaeological resources identified during the reconnaissance, photographs were taken of the general vicinity and of any visible features. A field map was prepared showing feature locations, permanent landmarks, topographic and vegetation variation, as well as sources of disturbance. Sufficient information was included on the map to permit easy re-identification of the resources. Following the pedestrian survey, systematic shovel testing was conducted throughout the high probability sections, with shovel test placement avoided in areas of documented or visible significant ground disturbance, slopes in excess of 15 percent, and areas in statutory wetlands or water saturated soils at the time of the survey. Shovel tests were excavated at a maximum of 15-meter (50-foot) intervals along transects spaced 15 meters (50 feet) apart. The soil excavated from all shovel tests was passed through 0.63-centimeter (1/4-inch) mesh screen and all shovel tests were approximately 0.38 meters (15 inches) in diameter and excavated to sterile subsoil or the practical limits of excavation. Isolated positive shovel tests were bracketed with radial shovel tests (half the distance to the next shovel test in all four directions) until two negative shovel tests in each direction were documented.</p>		
Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Forest	4/1/2022 12:00:00 AM	No Data
Threats to Resource:	Transportation Expansion	
Site Conditions:	0-24% of Site Destroyed	
Survey Strategies:	Subsurface Testing	
Specimens Collected:	Yes	
Specimens Observed, Not Collected:	No	
Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:		
Shovel testing revealed the presence of brick, oyster shell, white salt glaze stoneware, North Devonshire, and dark green bottle glass.		
Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:		
No Data		
Current Curation Repository:	D+A	
Permanent Curation Repository:	Prince William County	
Field Notes:	Yes	
Field Notes Repository:	D+A	
Photographic Media:	Digital	
Survey Reports:	Yes	
Survey Report Information:		
Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the ±37.2-Hectare (±91.8-Acre) Van Buren Road Extension Project Area and Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Field Sites 1 and 2		
Survey Report Repository:	D+A	
DHR Library Reference Number:	No Data	
Significance Statement:	Given the presence of intact soils and eighteenth-century artifacts with no later materials, the site has the potential to contain new information about the history and prehistory of the site and region.	
Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:	Recommended Potentially Eligible	
Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :	D	
Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:	No Data	