

CRI Project No. 050579

OCTOBER 12, 2005

**A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY WITHIN THE
DEVELOPMENT AREAS OF THE PROPOSED CROW'S NEST
DEVELOPMENT ENCOMPASSING APPROXIMATELY 440 ACRES
STAFFORD COUNTY, VIRGINIA**

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ABSTRACT

Between June and August 2005, Cultural Resources, Inc. (CRI) conducted a cultural resource survey of the high probability areas for cultural resources within the proposed Crow's Nest development totaling approximately 450 acres within Tax Map 48 Parcel 1 and Tax Map 49 Parcel 27 in Stafford County, Virginia. The project area is located approximately seven miles northeast of Fredericksburg and approximately five miles southeast of the Stafford County Courthouse area.

The goal of the archaeological survey of the proposed Crow's Nest Development project area was to identify any previously unknown historic properties, such as Native American encampments, domestic farmsteads, gravesites, or military encampment areas that could be present within the bounds of the project area, and to determine the integrity of the resources and if the resources were potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. The project was undertaken as a partial requirement for the Stafford County Planning Commission for a rezoning application.

A predictive model of Tax Map 48 Parcel 1 and Tax Map 49 Parcel 27 was generated depicting areas of high and low potential for the presence of archaeological resources within the project area. These divisions were based upon soils, drainage, and topography as well as observations made in the field. Areas of high potential for general cultural resources made up 390 acres or 43% of the project area. An additional 50 acres of low probability was investigated to test the validity of the predictive model.

Archaeologists conducted an intensive walkover examination, judgmental metal detector survey and subsurface testing at 50' intervals throughout the high probability areas slated for development within the proposed development areas of the proposed Crow's Nest Subdivision. A total of 5813 were excavated throughout the project area. The Phase I cultural resource survey resulted in the identification of 47 archaeological sites and 56 isolated finds (Table 4). A summary of the recommendations for the archaeological sites is included in the table below. A total of 14 sites meet the criteria for recommendation for potential eligibility for listing on the NRHP. *CRI recommends that sites 44ST0729, 44ST0730, 44ST0739, 44ST0741, 44ST0742, 44ST0750, 44ST0752, 44ST0754, 44ST0757, 44ST0762, 44ST0764, 44ST0768, 44ST0772, and 44ST0773 are potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP, if avoidance is not possible then a Phase II evaluation is recommended. CRI Recommends Sites 44ST0728, 44ST0731, 44ST0732, 44ST0733, 44ST0733, 44ST0734, 44ST0734, 44ST0736, 44ST0737, 44ST0738, 44ST0740, 44ST0743, 44ST0744, 44ST0745, 44ST0746, 44ST0747, 44ST0748, 44ST0749, 44ST0751, 44ST0753, 44ST0755, 44ST0756, 44ST0758, 44ST0759, 44ST0760, 44ST0761, 44ST0763, 44ST0765, 44ST0766, 44ST0767, 44ST0769, 44ST0770, 44ST0771, 44ST0774, and 44ST0775 not eligible for listing on the NRHP and no further work is recommended.*



**NRHP Recommendations for Cultural Resources within the Proposed Crow's Nest
Development Project Area.**

Site	Resource Type	Association	NRHP Recommendation
44ST0728	Domestic Trash Scatter	Mid 19 th Century	Recommended as Not Eligible; No Further Work
44ST0729	Domestic House Site	19 th Century.	Recommended as Potentially Eligible; Avoidance or Phase II Evaluation
44ST0730	Lithic Scatter/ Domestic House Site	Native American, Indeterminate/ Historic, Late 18 th to 20 th Century	Native American Component Recommended Not Eligible/Historic Component Recommended as Potentially Eligible; Avoidance or Phase II Evaluation
44ST0731	Lithic Scatter/ Domestic House Site	Native American, Indeterminate/ Historic, Late 19 th to 20 th Century	Recommended as Not Eligible; No Further Work
44ST0732	Lithic Scatter/ Domestic Trash Scatter	Native American Indeterminate/ Historic, Late 18 th to Early 19 th Century	Recommended as Not Eligible; No Further Work
44ST0733	Temporary Camp	Late Woodland	Recommended as Not Eligible; No Further Work
44ST0734	Temporary Camp	Middle Woodland	Recommended as Not Eligible; No Further Work
44ST0735	Domestic Trash Scatter	Historic, Late 19 th Century	Recommended as Not Eligible; No Further Work
44ST0736	Lithic Scatter/Domestic Trash Scatter	Native American Indeterminate/ Historic, Late 18 th to 19 th Century	Recommended as Not Eligible; No Further Work
44ST0737	Domestic Trash Scatter	Historic, Late 18 th to 19 th C.	Recommended as Not Eligible; No Further Work
44ST0738	Lithic Scatter	Native American Indeterminate	Recommended as Not Eligible; No Further Work
44ST0739	Lithic Scatter/Domestic Trash Scatter	Native American Indeterminate/Historic, 19 th Century	Recommended as Potentially Eligible; Avoidance or Phase II Evaluation
44ST0740	Lithic Scatter, Temporary Camp	Native American, Indeterminate	Recommended as Not Eligible; No Further Work
44ST0741	Lithic Scatter; Temporary Camp	Native American, Archaic	Recommended as Potentially Eligible; Avoidance or Phase II Evaluation
44ST0742	Hamlet or Camp/ Domestic Trash Scatter	Native American, Early to Middle Woodland/Historic Unknown	Native American Component is Recommended as Potentially Eligible; Avoidance or Phase II Evaluation/ Historic Component is Recommended Not Eligible
44ST0743	Temporary Camp/ Domestic Trash Scatter	Native American, Indeterminate/ Historic, 19 th Century	Recommended as Not Eligible; No Further Work
44ST0744	Temporary Camp	Native American, Late Archaic	Recommended as Not Eligible; No Further Work
44ST0745	Lithic Scatter/ Domestic Artifact Scatter	Native American, Indeterminate/ Historic Early 19 th Century	Recommended as Not Eligible; No Further Work
44ST0746	Lithic Scatter/ Domestic Trash Scatter	Native American, Indeterminate/ Historic Mid 19 th Century.	Recommended as Not Eligible; No Further Work
44ST0747	Domestic Trash Scatter	Historic, Mid 19 th Century	Recommended as Not Eligible; No Further Work
44ST0748	Lithic Scatter	Native American, Indeterminate	Recommended as Not Eligible; No Further Work



**NRHP Recommendations for Cultural Resources within the Proposed Crow's Nest
Development Project Area.**

Site	Resource Type	Association	NRHP Recommendation
44ST0749	Domestic Trash Scatter	Historic 18 th Century	Recommended as Not Eligible; No Further Work
44ST0750	Lithic Scatter	Native American, Middle to Late Archaic	Recommended as Potentially Eligible; Avoidance or Phase II Evaluation
44ST0751	Lithic Scatter/ Domestic Trash Scatter	Native American, Indeterminate/ Historic, Late 18 th Century	Recommended as Not Eligible; No Further Work
44ST0752	Lithic Scatter/ Domestic Artifact Scatter	Native American, Indeterminate/Historic 18 th Century, 2 nd half	Historic Component Recommended as Potentially Eligible; Avoidance or Phase II Evaluation, Native American Component is Recommended Not Eligible
44ST0753	Lithic Scatter	Native American-Indeterminate	Recommended as Not Eligible; No Further Work
44ST0754	Hamlet or Camp	Archaic to Woodland	Recommended as Potentially Eligible; Avoidance or Phase II Evaluation
44ST0755	Lithic Scatter	Native American-Indeterminate	Recommended as Not Eligible; No Further Work
44ST0756	Lithic Scatter/ Domestic Trash Scatter	Native American-Indeterminate/ Historic-Mid-19 th Century	Recommended as Not Eligible; No Further Work
44ST0757	Village or Hamlet/ Domestic Single Dwelling	Native American-Early to Late Woodland/Historic-Mid 18 th to Mid 19 th Century	Both Components Recommended as Potentially Eligible; Avoidance or Phase II Evaluation
44ST0758	Lithic Scatter/Domestic Trash Scatter	Native American-Indeterminate/Historic 18 th Century	Recommended as Not Eligible; No Further Work
44ST0759	Domestic Trash Scatter	Late 18 th Century	Recommended as Not Eligible; No Further Work
44ST0760	Lithic Scatter	Native American-Indeterminate	Recommended as Not Eligible; No Further Work
44ST0761	Domestic Trash Scatter	Late 18 th to Early 19 th Century	Recommended as Not Eligible; No Further Work
44ST0762	Single Dwelling	Late 18 th to Early 19 th Century	Recommended as Potentially Eligible; Avoidance or Phase II Evaluation
44ST0763	Domestic Trash Scatter	Late 18 th to Early 19 th Century	Recommended as Not Eligible; No Further Work
44ST0764	Hamlet or Camp	Late Woodland	Recommended as Potentially Eligible; Avoidance or Phase II Evaluation
44ST0765	Lithic Scatter/ Domestic Trash Scatter	Native American, Indeterminate/ Late 18 th Century	Recommended as Not Eligible; No Further Work
44ST0766	Lithic Scatter/ Domestic Trash Scatter	Native American-Indeterminate/ Historic-Early 19 th Century	Recommended as Not Eligible; No Further Work
44ST0767	Domestic Trash Scatter	Native American-Woodland/ Historic-19 th Century	Recommended as Not Eligible; No Further Work



NRHP Recommendations for Cultural Resources within the Proposed Crow's Nest
Development Project Area.

Site	Resource Type	Association	NRHP Recommendation
44ST0768	Single Dwelling	19 th Century	Recommended as Potentially Eligible; Avoidance or Phase II Evaluation
44ST0769	Lithic Scatter/Single Dwelling	Native American-Indeterminate/Historic Late 18 th to Early 20 th Century	Recommended as Not Eligible; No Further Work
44ST0770	Lithic Scatter/Single Dwelling	Native American-Indeterminate/Historic Mid-19 th Century	Recommended as Not Eligible; No Further Work
44ST0771	Lithic Scatter/Domestic Trash Scatter	Native American-Indeterminate/Historic Mid-19 th Century	Recommended as Not Eligible; No Further Work
44ST0772	Single Dwelling	Early Nineteenth Century	Recommended as Potentially Eligible; Avoidance or Phase II Evaluation
44ST0773	Hamlet or Village Site/Single Dwelling	Native American Late Archaic to Late Woodland/Historic 19 th Century	Recommended as Potentially Eligible; Avoidance or Phase II Evaluation
44ST0774	Domestic Trash Scatter	Late 18 th Century	Recommended as Not Eligible; No Further Work
44ST0775	Lithic Scatter	Native American Indeterminate	Recommended as Not Eligible; No Further Work



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I. INTRODUCTION

Between June and August 2005, Cultural Resources, Inc. (CRI) conducted a cultural resource survey of the high probability areas for cultural resources within the proposed Crow's Nest development totaling approximately 450 acres within Tax Map 48 Parcel 1 and Tax Map 49 Parcel 27 in Stafford County, Virginia. The project area is located approximately seven miles northeast of Fredericksburg and approximately five miles southeast of the Stafford County Courthouse area. The project area is bound by Brooke Road and Accokeek Creek to the north and Potomac Creek to the south. The 1970s era platted subdivision "Crow's Nest Harbour" forms the western boundary, and Accokeek Creek forms the eastern boundary.

The current investigation was conducted for Stafford Lakes Limited Partnership and Stafford Lakes Corporation in compliance with the Stafford County Planning Commission request for Phase I Survey of the proposed development. If Federal permits are required for the project, the archaeological survey is also in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA-PL89-665), as amended, the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, Executive Order 11593, and relevant sections of 36CFR660-666 and 36CFR800.

CRI designed the survey to identify all architectural and archaeological sites and landscape features that may be present in the project area and to obtain sufficient information to make recommendations about the further research potential of each resource based on potential eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. To accomplish this, both documentary research and archaeological field testing were conducted in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's standards (Department of the Interior 1983, 48 FR 44720-44723), as well as the state standards entitled *Guidelines For Conducting Cultural Resource Survey In Virginia: Additional Guidance for the Implementation of the Federal Standards Entitled Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines (48 FR 44742, September 29, 1983) (VDHR 2000)*.

Moreover, the field survey was conducted in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended through 1992 and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's implementing regulations found at 36 CFR 800 and with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for the Documentation of Archaeological Sites (48 FR 44734-44742). To meet Advisory Council standards, a Phase I archaeological survey must be conducted in "a reasonable and good faith effort to identify historic properties that may be affected by the undertaking" (ACHP 2000:36, CFR 800.4). The Phase I archaeological survey was performed and documented at a level that meets or exceeds these standards.

This report describes the environmental conditions of the project area, the predictive modeling of cultural resources, Phase I field methods, and summarizes survey results and recommendations.

John Cooke served as Principal Investigator, authored the final report and oversaw the general course of the project. Marco Gonzalez, Patrick Walters, and Josh Lay served as Crew Chiefs in charge of the field work. The Crew Chiefs were assisted in the field by Archaeological Field Technicians Nathaniel Adams, Jamie Banguess, Justin Bedard, Kevin Blake, Kristen Bloss, Yorka Crespo, Sara Kenney, Katherine Lindsey, Fred Mayhew, Earl Proper, Richard Shatz, Kimberly Smith, Jolene Updike, Peter Wisniewski, and Nathan Workman. Laboratory Director

Lee Priddy cataloged all artifacts associated with the project. Graphics Specialist Tracey McDonald prepared the report illustrations, and Glenna Kelly provided administrative support throughout the course of the project. Copies of all field notes, maps, correspondence, and historical research materials are on file at CRI's main office in Fredericksburg, Virginia. All field notes and artifacts will be turned over to the client at the completion of the project.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

Physical Description

The project area totals approximately 3,200 acres within Stafford County Tax Map 48 Parcel 1 and Tax Map 49 Parcel 27. The project area is located southeast of the Stafford County Courthouse and is situated between Potomac Creek and Accokeek Creek (Figure 1). Both of the aforementioned creeks drain east towards the Potomac River. For the most part, the property is bounded to the north and south by Potomac and Accokeek Creeks; however, portions of the project area cross over to the north of Accokeek Creek, and the boundaries are formed by property lines. Accokeek Creek also forms the eastern boundary of the project area, where the creek turns to the south to drain into Potomac Creek, where both creeks meet the Potomac River. The western portion of the project area is bound by the Crow's Nest Harbour proposed property lines.

A central east/west trending ridge forms the major landform within the Crow's Nest project area. There are several smaller ridge fingers radiating to the north and south of the central ridge and overlooking Accokeek Creek to the north and Potomac Creek to the south. The ridges tend to be narrower in the western half of the project area, and there are a few broader ridges in the eastern half of the project area. Steep slopes are throughout the project area. Secondary growth, less than 100 years, dominates the western portion of the project area, while many of the older trees (greater than 100 years) are located towards the eastern end of the project area (Plates 1, 2, 3, and 4).

Geology and Topography

The project area is located in the Coastal Plain province of Virginia, approximately four miles east of the Fall Zone, an area where the sediments from the Piedmont dip below the Quaternary deposits of the Coastal Plain. The Coastal Plain consists of both Quaternary and Upper Tertiary age sediments. The eastern portion of the project area is primarily Quaternary Period (2 million years ago to the present), and the western portion is dominated by geologic formations dating to the Miocene (13 to 3 million years ago) and Pliocene (3 to 2 million years ago) Epochs within the Tertiary Period (Hunt 1974, Isgrig and Strobel 1974).

Within the more recent deposits of the eastern part of Stafford County (east of Interstate 95), the rolling topography is resultant of the incised drainage patterns cutting through the unconsolidated Quaternary deposits. The project area, specifically, is dominated by narrow ridges with steep slopes dissected by drainages. In this capacity, the project area ranges in elevation from sea level along the Accokeek and Potomac Creeks to 210 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) along the elevated uplands in the western part of the project area (Isgrig and Strobel 1974; USGS 1966).



Plate 1. General View of the Secondary Growth and Slopes in the Western Half of the Project Area.



Plate 2. General View of Crow's Nest Road in Area D, View to Northeast.



Plate 3. General View of Secondary Growth and Older Trees in the Eastern Part of Project Area, View to the North.



Plate 4. General View of Crow's Nest Road in the Eastern Part of the Project Area.

Hydrology

The project area is a peninsula situated between the Accokeek Creek to the north and Potomac Creek to the south. At least eight intermittent streams/creeks provide drainage for the northern portion of the project area and flow north into Accokeek Creek.

At least nine intermittent streams/creeks provide drainage along the southern portion of the project area and flow south into Potomac Creek. The central east/west running ridgeline more or less acts as a divide between the intermittent drainages flowing to the north and those flowing to the south. The Accokeek Creek and Potomac Creek flow in an easterly direction, converging at the eastern extent of the overall project area. From the convergence, Potomac Creek flows east into the Potomac River

Soil Morphology

The western portion of the project area is dominated by the Sassafras-Aura-Caroline soil association, and the eastern portion of the project area is comprised primarily of the Tetotum-Bladen-Bertie soil association. The Sassafras-Aura-Caroline soils are generally deep and well-drained soils on undulating to hilly landforms, but as is the case with the current project area, this association is also located in areas with narrow ridges and steep side slopes. These soils have a sandy clay loam, heavy clay loam, and clay subsoil, consistent with soils in the Coastal Plain Uplands. The Tetotum-Bladen-Bertie soil association is deep, moderately well-drained to poorly drained soils consisting of clay loam, sandy clay loam, or clay subsoil generally found in broad low-lying areas. Most of the association is found in gently sloping areas; however, within the current project area the slopes are steeper but with broader flat areas than the western portion of the project area (Isgrig and Strobel, 1974).

A list of soils and descriptions of each soil type found within the Crow's Nest project area can be found in Table 1, below.

Natural Resources

Prior to modern disturbances, the character and type of soil would have had a direct effect on the kind of vegetation and hydrology of an area and on the potential for human habitation and usage. For instance, a strong correlation exists between settlement density and soil fertility. A well-known study of settlement patterns in relation to soil types (Lukezic 1990) indicates that historic settlement is closely correlated with the location of prime farmland, and Native Americans during the late Native American period also appear to have had preferences for specific site locations and soil types (Rountree and Turner 2002:69).

The character of the topography, the proximity of water resources, and the types of soils all have a direct effect on the variety of flora that is attracted to the setting and in turn, the fauna that relies on that ecological setting for sustenance. The quantity and variety of both plants and animals in an area has a direct influence on human habitation. Native American populations successfully utilized a wide variety of native flora and fauna whose seasonal availability was well-known to them. New settlers relied on available timber to build shelter and in part, on

Table 1. Soils Types present in the Proposed Crow's Nest Development (from Isgrig and Strobel 1974).

SOIL SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SLOPE (%)	DRAINAGE	LAND CAPABILITY
Ad	ALLUVIAL LAND, SANDY AND GRAVELLY	0	W	VII
Ae	ALLUVIAL LAND, WET	0	P	VII
AwD	AURA-GALESTOWN-SASSAFRAS COMPLEX	6-15	W	VI
AwE	AURA-GALESTOWN-SASSAFRAS COMPLEX	15-30	W	VI
BaA	BERTIE VERY FINE SANDY LOAM	0-3	SP	III
Bb	BIBB FINE SANDY LOAM	0-4	P	VI
BmB	BOURNE FINE SANDY LOAM	2-6	MW	III
BmC2	BOURNE FINE SANDY LOAM, ERODED	6-10	MW	III
CaB2	CAROLINE FINE SANDY LOAM, ERODED	2-6	W	II
CaC2	CAROLINE FINE SANDY LOAM, ERODED	6-10	W	III
CaD2	CAROLINE FINE SANDY LOAM, ERODED	10-18	W	IV
CdD	CAROLINE-SASSAFRAS COMPLEX	10-15	W	IV
CdE	CAROLINE-SASSAFRAS COMPLEX	15-30	W	VI
CrA	CRAVEN LOAM	0-2	MW	II
CrB	CRAVEN LOAM	2-6	MW	III
Fd	FALLSINGTON VERY FINE SANDY LOAM	0-4	P	III
Fs	FRESH WATER SWAMP	0	P	VII
KfB	KEMPSVILLE FINE SANDY LOAM, GRAVELLY SUBSTRATUM	2-6	W	II
Po	POOLER LOAM, THIN SOLUM VARIANT	0-2	SP	III
Sa	SAND AND GRAVEL PITS	0	P	VII
ScF	SANDY AND CLAYEY LAND, STEEP, SASSAFRAS AND CAROLINE MATERIALS	25-35	MW	VII
SfA	SASSAFRAS FINE SANDY LOAM	0-2	W	I
SfB	SASSAFRAS FINE SANDY LOAM	2-6	W	II
SfC2	SASSAFRAS FINE SANDY LOAM, ERODED	6-10	W	III
SfD2	SASSAFRAS FINE SANDY LOAM, ERODED	10-15	W	IV
SfE2	SASSAFRAS FINE SANDY LOAM, ERODED	15-35	W	VI
TeA	TETOTUM FINE SANDY LOAM	0-2	MW	II
TeB	TETOTUM FINE SANDY LOAM	2-6	MW	II
TeC2	TETOTUM FINE SANDY LOAM, ERODED	6-10	MW	III
Tm	TIDAL MARSH	0	P	VIII
Wh	WEHADKEE VERY FINE SANDY LOAM	0-2	P	IV
WoA	WOODSTOWN FINE SANDY LOAM	0-2	MW	II
WoB	WOODSTOWN FINE SANDY LOAM	2-6	MW	II

Drainage: W = well-drained, MW = moderately well-drained, SP = somewhat poorly drained, P = poorly drained
 Soil Class: Soil productivity I (best) to VIII (least productive). Source: Isgrig and Strobel 1974,

procurable plants and animals to augment their diet. It would be difficult for a Woodland Indian in A.D. 900, a colonial planter in 1750, or a farmer in 1870 to have prospered without certain key natural resources.

During the Holocene, prior to European contact, this region of Virginia supported a diverse biotic and floral community. The riverine area, dominated by hardwoods, provided shallow water environments beneficial to shellfish and baitfish, as well as a wide variety of amphibians, reptiles, and larger fishes. This habitat also supported numerous avian species, including raptors. The uplands of the interior supported numerous species of large game animals such as elk and whitetail deer, as well as predators including black bear, eastern gray wolf, and bobcat.

A wide variety of native wildlife species still prosper in the upland and riverine setting and are typical of the mid-Atlantic region. The most common terrestrial wildlife in the area today includes deer, turkey, fox, raccoon, opossum, squirrel, rabbit, weasel, and groundhog. Amphibians and reptiles such as snakes, lizards, salamanders, frogs, and turtles are found throughout the property. Numerous species of wild songbirds nest in the area. Birds of prey and waterfowl are also commonly seen.

Modern development in the Stafford County area has dramatically altered the original natural settings that were utilized by Native American populations and colonial settlers. Numerous species of pine have become the dominant trees in the region, largely growing in now-abandoned agricultural fields (Kirby 1991:481). The Native American landscape and early colonial landscape was similar, although comprised of many more hardwoods and fewer conifers. The available animal species also were more diverse centuries ago, and game animals such as buffalo, eastern elk, and predators such as wolves and bears were once common to the area. Today's natural environment is reminiscent of the rural Stafford landscape; however, not too far to the west of the project area, the rural setting has become one of a suburban landscape.

Present Conditions

The project area is part of the Eastern Deciduous Forest region (Gleason and Cronquist 1964). The project area currently consists primarily of undeveloped wooded property. At present, mixed hardwoods dominate the property, including birch, gum, hickory, oak, poplar, and sycamore in the east and oak, hickory, and yellow-poplar in the western part of the project area. These hardwoods are co-mingled with cedar, dogwoods, holly, and Virginia pine. These species are accompanied by sporadic dense undergrowth including brambles and poison ivy (Isgrig and Stroebel 1974).

Prior to the modern era, the historic landscape in the area was comprised of a mosaic of open farm fields and large tracts of hardwood and pine forests. A few plantations are thought to have occupied Crow's Nest from the seventeenth through the nineteenth centuries while a handful of smaller farmsteads are known to have occupied the project area during the nineteenth century. There are numerous access roads, some of which follow historic roads utilized during the eighteenth through twentieth centuries. The roads are now utilized by a hunting club that leases the land for recreational hunting.

III. RESEARCH DESIGN

Objectives

The Phase I cultural resources identification survey was designed to identify all archaeological resources located within the project area, as well as to document any standing structures over 50 years of age located within the project area. CRI designed the survey to obtain sufficient information to make recommendations about the further research potential of identified cultural resources based on their potential eligibility for listing in the NRHP. A cultural resource is gauged to be significant if it meets at least one of four National Register criteria:

- A. Associated with significant events in the broad patterns of national history.
- B. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Representative of a type, period, or method of construction, or the work of a master.
- D. Capable of yielding important information about the past.

Criterion D typically applies to archaeological sites. In order to be capable of yielding important information about the past, generally a site must possess artifacts, soil strata, structural remains, or other cultural features that make it possible to test historical hypotheses, corroborate and amplify currently available information, or reconstruct the sequence of the local archaeological record.

The background research for the assessment included a review of the VDHR archives and data collected from the VDHR Data Sharing System (DSS), and the results of this research follow.

Methods

Archival Research

Archival research was conducted at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR), the Virginia Historical Society, the Library of Virginia, the Virginia Historical Society, the Simpson Library at the University of Mary Washington, and the Central Rappahannock Regional Library. The VDHR files of archaeological sites and historic structures were examined, and information was retrieved on all sites or structures located in or within a one-mile radius of the project area. Background research also focused on relevant sources of local historical information and available historical maps, which were examined to provide a historical context for the project area and to check for any buildings and other cultural features present within the project area.

Predictive Model

A basic predictive model was created for the of the project area. This model highlighted areas of high and low probability. Data from the soil survey of Stafford County (Isgrig and Strobel 1974, Stafford County GIS 2005) was utilized to create a model of cultural resource potential based upon the distribution of specific soil types. This model is mostly inductive but is based upon many years of deductive modeling of archaeological sites. In addition to the soil information,

historic map resources were utilized to project potential locations of historic buildings (Gardner 1987, Anderson and Hanson 1988, Cooke et al. 2003, See Westcott and Brandon 2000).

Using the soil descriptions, categories are created for high and low probability areas for cultural resources. High potential areas consist of moderately well to well-drained soils and have slopes that are less than 15 percent. Low probability areas included areas with poorly drained soils, and slopes that are greater than 15 percent. This predictive model uses generalized data in the form of the county soil survey (Isgrig and Strobel 1974, Stafford County GIS 2005); as such, the predictive model is merely a generalized model requiring testing in the field. Hence, areas of low probability were subjected to subsurface testing at intervals of 50 feet or 100 feet and surface collection in areas of 75 percent or greater visibility.

In addition to the soil data, high and low probability areas were further refined by distance to water source and historic roads. Gardner (1987) determined that there is a high probability for finding both historic and Native American sites within 200 to 500 feet and a moderate probability for sites to be located within 500 to 600 feet of a water source or some other variable, such as a roadway.

For the current project, within the proposed Crow's Nest development, high probability areas were defined as moderately well to well-drained soils on less than 15 percent slope and within 800 feet of nearest water source or 500 feet of historic road. Low probability areas were defined as areas of somewhat poorly to poorly drained soils, and/or on slopes greater than 15 percent and greater than 800 feet from nearest water source or 500 feet from nearest road. Historic roads within the project area vicinity include the main access road traversing the entire project area from Raven Road to the west to Crow's Nest Point at the eastern extent of the peninsula.

Field Methods

Once the predictive model was generated, an overlay of the proposed development plans with the predicted high probability areas was created. Since the proposed development areas are the only areas to be disturbed during proposed construction, the Phase I survey was limited to the high probability areas within the proposed development areas. The project area was divided up into areas, primarily based upon landforms within the proposed development. Transects were oriented along the major axis of the landform within each area and shovel tests were excavated at 50 foot intervals throughout the high probability areas. All shovel tests were at least 1.0 foot in diameter and were excavated to sterile subsoil. Soil from each shovel test was screened through ¼ inch hardware cloth, and representative soil profiles were recorded on standardized forms using Munsell color designators and U. S. Department of Agriculture soil texture terminology (*Munsell Soil Color Charts* 1994). Archaeologists recorded a stratigraphic profile of representative shovel test hole on a standardized shovel test form. The location of each shovel test hole was recorded on a survey map of the project area.

In addition to the surface inspection and subsurface testing, metal detector transects were placed across the project area in search of the possible remains of Civil War era winter camps known to exist within the project area from a previous assessment.

Definitions

This field survey utilized two designations for identified archaeological resources: the *archaeological site* and the *isolated find*. An *archaeological site* is regarded as any apparent location of human activity not limited to simple loss, casual or single-episode discard, and having sufficient archaeological evidence to indicate that further testing would produce interpretable archaeological data.

In contrast, an *isolated find* is defined as an area marked by surface indications and little else, and/or limited to simple loss, casual or single-episode discard, which has low potential of possessing interpretable archaeological resources. Some areas with archaeological resources determined to be less than 50 years old may be recorded as locations. Examples of locations would be isolated projectile point finds or scatters of not more than three to five historic artifacts. Locations may also be defined as isolated finds of questionable lithic material, such as possible fire-cracked rock or debitage.

In application, both of these definitions require a certain degree of judgment in the field and consideration of a number of variables. Contextual factors such as prior disturbance and secondary deposition must be taken into account. The representativeness of the sample, as measured by such factors as the degree of surface exposure and shovel test interval, must also be considered when determining the nature of an archaeological resource. Both *sites* and *locations* should ultimately be accorded serious consideration as potentially important traces of past human activity.

Laboratory Methods

Any archaeological data and specimens collected during Phase I survey projects are transported to CRI's laboratory in Fredericksburg, Virginia, for processing and analysis. Prior to washing, artifacts from a given provenience are first emptied into a screened basket and sorted. Next, the provenience information from the field bags are confirmed with the bag catalog and transferred onto bag tags. Stable objects are washed with tap water using a soft brush, with careful attention paid to the edges of ceramics and glass to aid in the identification of body type and to assist in mending. Washed items are then placed by provenience on a drying rack.

Once dry, the artifacts are re-bagged by provenience and material type. Artifacts of a given provenience are placed in clean 2 mil thick re-sealable polyethylene bags that have been perforated to allow air exchange. Each grouped material type is placed in a separate plastic bag (i.e., all glass in one bag, all brick fragments in one bag, etc.), and each of these individual type bags are then placed in a larger bag with the bag tag noting the provenience.

After processing and re-bagging, the entire artifact assemblage is then cataloged for analysis. Stylistic attributes are described using current terminology and are recorded by count into a database for analysis. Once all the artifacts are cataloged, ceramics are then pulled from their bags and marked with correct provenience information. Diagnostic ceramics are sorted out and grouped together based on type or ware and/or vessel or function and checked for crossmends.

Analysis of Native American lithic artifacts is aided by reference works such as *Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of Mid-continental and Eastern United States* (Justice 1995) and *Projectile*

Point Typology for the Commonwealth of Virginia (Hranicky 2001). Analysis of historic artifacts is aided by reference works such as *The Parks Canada Glass Glossary* (Jones and Sullivan 1989), the *Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America* (Noel Hume 1969), and the *Colonial Williamsburg Foundation Laboratory Manual* (Pittman et al. 1987).

All materials generated by this project will be curated according to the standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 79 ("Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections"). All processed artifact bags are deposited in acid-free Hollinger boxes for permanent storage and are eventually returned to the property owner.

Previous Investigations

Phase IA Cultural Resources Assessment

Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc. (TAA) conducted an assessment of the Crow's Nest property between 2003 and 2004. This project area investigated included five tax parcels (Tax Map 48-Parcel 1, Tax Map 40-Parcel 57, Parcel 40B-6-A, and Parcel 24D, Tax Map 49-Parcel 27) encompassing approximately 3,200 acres. The results of the assessment identified six previously recorded cultural resources within the project area (one Native American and five historic sites). A Phase I survey of the project area was recommended along with re-identification and mapping of the previously identified cultural resources.

Independently of TAA, CRI conducted a cultural resource assessment of the same property in May 2004. The project was terminated prior to the completion of the assessment; however, a general predictive model was created based on soil types, drainage, and slopes. Based on these factors, 765 acres were determined to retain a high probability for cultural resources with an additional 69 acres retaining a moderate potential. A total of 1,512 acres were determined to be low probability soils for cultural resources based on poor drainage or steep slope. The background research for the assessment included a review of the VDHR archives and data collected from the VDHR Data Sharing System (DSS). The results of this research follow:

Archaeological Sites

Three previously identified archaeological sites (44ST0384, 44ST0398, and 44ST0428) are located within the overall project area. Another 26 sites were identified within a one-mile radius of the project area (See Figure 3, Table 1). Fifteen of the previously recorded sites were associated with the Native American occupation of the eastern Stafford County, two (44ST0001 and 44ST0002) of the sites were associated with villages near Marlborough Point and the remainder were smaller temporary camps, hamlets, lithic workshops, or of indeterminate function. Of the 15 Native American sites, eight sites could be assigned to specific time periods (Early Archaic n=1, Middle Archaic n=3, Late Archaic n=2, Middle Woodland n=2, and Late Woodland n=7). Three previously identified sites were multi-component sites exhibiting evidence of both Native American and historic occupations (44ST0037, 44ST0488, and 44ST0705). Eleven previously identified archaeological resources dated to the historic time periods including three with seventeenth-century components, eight with eighteenth-century components, and two with nineteenth-century components. Several of the sites span two centuries (i.e. seventeenth to eighteenth). Only one of the nineteenth-century archaeological

sites could be attributed to the Civil War time period. The remainder of the sites appear to be farmsteads from the various time periods.

Two of the previously identified archaeological sites have been evaluated for listing in the NRHP. Both sites, Potomac Creek Village (44ST0002) and Marlborough Point Village (44ST0008), were listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register in 1969; however, only Potomac Creek Site has been listed in the NRHP.

Architectural Resources

Two architectural resources have been previously identified within the project area (both associated with Crow's Nest Plantation and cemetery (0898-0004-0001 and 089-0004-0002). Another four architectural resources were located within a one-mile radius of the project area (Figure 3, Table 2). Two of these resources (089-0001 and 089-0002) are associated with archaeological sites 44ST0008 and 44ST0002, respectively. The two other resources are an 1880 farmstead (089-0171) that was destroyed and the remaining intact earthworks along Aquia Creek associated with the Civil War (089-5015).

Table 2. Previously Identified Archaeological Sites Within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area (VDHR 2005).

Site	Resource Type	Association	Reference	NRHP Recommendation
44ST0001	Indian Point Village	Native American-Late Woodland	Hazzard and MacCord 1987	None
44ST0002	Potomac Creek Village	Native American-Late Woodland	Hazzard and MacCord 1987	NRHP Listing 1969
44ST0008	Marlborough Point Village	Historic - 17 th to 18 th Century	VDHR 1969	VLR 1969, NRHP not eligible
44ST0029	Single Dwelling	Historic -19 th Century	W. Clark 1977	None
44ST0030	Indeterminate	Historic -18 th to 19 th Century	W. Clark 1977	None
44ST0031	Indeterminate	Native American-Middle Archaic, Late Woodland	W. Clark 1977	None
44ST0032	Indeterminate	Native American-Indeterminate	W. Clark 1977	None
44ST0033	Indeterminate	Native American-Middle Archaic	W. Clark 1977	None
44ST0034	Indeterminate	Native American-Late Archaic, Late Woodland	W. Clark 1977	None
44ST0035	Indeterminate	Native American-Middle to Late Woodland	W. Clark 1977	None
44ST0036	Indeterminate	Native American-Middle Archaic	W. Clark 1977	None
44ST0037	Indeterminate/ Indeterminate	Native American-Indeterminate/Historic - Indeterminate	W. Clark 1977	None
44ST0038	Indeterminate	Native American-Middle to Late Archaic	W. Clark 1977	None
44ST0039	Indeterminate	Native American-Early Archaic	W. Clark 1977	None
44ST0041	Camp	Native American-Indeterminate	W. Clark 1977	None
44ST0042	Single Dwelling	Historic -18 th Century	W. Clark 1977	None
44ST0080	Hamlet	Native American-Late Woodland	H. MacCord 1983	None
44ST0097	Indeterminate	Historic -17 th Century, 2 nd half	J. Edlund 1986	None
44ST0384	Crow's Nest Plantation and Cemetery	Historic -17 th to 18 th Century	J. Edlund and H. Wiggins 1998	None
44ST0398	Lithic Workshop	Native American-Indeterminate	H. Wiggins 1999	None
44ST0428	Brick Kiln	Historic -19 th to 20 th Century	H. Wiggins (no date)	None

Table 2. Previously Identified Archaeological Sites Within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area (VDHR 2005).

Site	Resource Type	Association	Reference	NRHP Recommendation
44ST0488	Camp/Indeterminate	Native American-Indeterminate/Historic - 18 th to 19 th Century	C. Michaud 2001	Not Eligible
44ST0606	Indeterminate	Native American-Middle to Late Woodland	JRIA 2003	None
44ST0665	Civil War Redoubt	Historic-Civil War	C. Huston 2005	Recommended Eligible
44ST0701	Farmstead	Historic-Late 18 th to Early 19 th Century	C. Huston 2005	None
44ST0702	Temporary Camp	Native American-Indeterminate	C. Huston 2005	None
44ST0703	Farmstead	Historic-Late 19 th to Early 20 th Century	C. Huston 2005	None
44ST0704	Farmstead	Historic-Late 18 th to Early 19 th Century	C. Huston 2005	None
44ST0705	Temporary Camp/Cemetery	Native American-Indeterminate/Historic - 18 th Century 2 nd half to early 19 th Century	C. Huston 2005	None

Table 3. Previously Identified Architectural Resources Within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area (VDHR 2005).

VDHR ID	Resource Type	Association	Reference	NRHP Recommendation
089-0001	Marlborough Point Site	1691	E. Heite	NRHP Nomination 1969
089-0002	Potomac Creek Archaeological Site	1608		NRHP Listing 1969
089-0004-0001	Crow's Nest	17 th to 18 th Century	C. Loth 1969	
089-0004-0002	Crow's Nest Cemetery	17 th to 18 th Century	VDHR 2005	File Missing/None
089-0171	Honeycup	1880	Traceries 1992/C. Huston 2004	None/Destroyed
089-5015	Aquia Creek Battlefield	1861	D. Pfanz, NPS, 1992	Recommended Not Eligible