

V. SURVEY RESULTS

The proposed development areas within the Crow's Nest development encompassed approximately 893 acres. The project area is located in the southeastern portion of Stafford County, Virginia. The current project area includes portions of Tax Map 48 Parcel 1 and Tax Map 49 Parcel 27. A predictive model was generated for the project area, highlighting those areas within the proposed development areas that retained a high probability for cultural resources (see Figure 2). The predictive model was based on specific soil types, slopes, and distance to water source or historic road. High probability areas were defined as those areas comprised of moderately well to well drained soils on slopes less than 15 percent and within 500 to 800 feet of significant water source or historic road (Cooke et al 2003, Gardner 1987, Wescott and Brandon 2001). Soil productivity is also considered a good indicator for the location of archaeological sites, especially those sites with agricultural components. Soils within productivity classes I to III are considered the most desirable soil types for Woodland period sites and historic sites (Isgrig and Strobel, Potter 1993). High probability areas encompassed a total of 390 acres. An additional 50 acres (10 percent of the low probability areas) were also surveyed to provide a justification of the predictive model (VHDR 2000).

A total of 5813 shovel tests were excavated throughout the entire project area; of these, shovel tests, 581 were positive for cultural material. A total of 49 archaeological sites were identified, and 54 archaeological locations were identified (Figure 15, Table 4). The project area was divided into areas based on ridgelines or other natural barriers, e.g. drainage swales and steep slopes. These areas were identified letters (i.e. Area A, Area B, Area C, etc) beginning from the western edge of the project area and continuing to the east (Figure 16). For the most part the areas are sequential. Below is a description of each area. All the archaeological sites and isolated finds are described within the area in which they were identified.

Area A

Area A is situated at the western end of the project area. The project area is located on the south side of Raven Road (Route 609, a portion which was the old road to Crow's Nest). Raven Road and telephone lines make up the project boundary to the North. The 50 foot grid was oriented with magnetic north. The sloping topography which leads to an intermittent drainage forms the eastern boundary creating a separation to the next area, located at transect Y. Private property (Mr. Boling's House) forms the eastern boundary, and an access road forms a border in the northeastern section. The western edge is an arbitrary line marking the project limits. Area A is located on a ridge finger bounded by steep slopes and intermittent drainages which flow south into Potomac Creek.

A logging road runs down the center of the narrow finger ending where the landform slopes down into the wetland drainage area. The landscape is composed of mature oak, maple, birch, and poplar trees with patches of younger saplings along the ridge tops. In the southwestern portion of the narrow ridge top, which slopes down to the wetland drainage area, three circular pits were identified. No shovel tests were positive around the pits, and metal detecting was executed around them producing one artifact associated with logging. A shovel test located at

Table 4. Summary of Archaeological Sites Identified within the Crow's Nest Project Area.

SiteNumberID	Area	Number of Artifacts	Positive Shovel Test	Acreage
44ST0728	A	31	6	0.29
44ST0729	A	37	13	0.83
44ST0730	C	290	53	3.4
44ST0731	C	29	11	0.67
44ST0732	P	9	3	0.1
44ST0733	W	9	3	0.1
44ST0733	W	4	3	0.2
44ST0734	C	3	3	0.1
44ST0734	C	8	3	0.1
44ST0736	F	6	4	0.1
44ST0737	F	4	2	0.1
44ST0738	F	3	3	0.1
44ST0739	F & Z	55	4	5.8
44ST0740	F	11	5	0.2
44ST0741	F	58	20	1.7
44ST0742	L	137	46	4.2
44ST0743	M	24	14	0.8
44ST0744	M	13	7	0.8
44ST0745	D	15	6	0.3
44ST0746	D	7	1	0.05
44ST0747	D	5	2	0.06
44ST0748	N	3	3	0.05
44ST0749	E	6	2	0.3
44ST0750	G	25	2	0.1
44ST0751	I	12	6	0.4
44ST0752	N	16	11	0.75
44ST0753	Z	7	6	0.7
44ST0754	N	44	27	2.1
44ST0755	O	7	4	0.2
44ST0756	P	73	14	0.8
44ST0757	P	134	27	2.2
44ST0758	Z	13	7	0.8
44ST0759	Z	4	2	0.07
44ST0760	Z	3	2	0.2
44ST0761	Z	4	3	0.1
44ST0762	Z	13	13	2.2
44ST0763	Z	10	2	0.1
44ST0764	Q	276	34	3.3
44ST0765	Q	6	4	0.2
44ST0766	Q	9	7	0.9
44ST0767	U	5	4	0.4
44ST0768	U	148	29	2.4

Table 4. Summary of Archaeological Sites Identified within the Crow's Nest Project Area.

SiteNumberID	Area	Number of Artifacts	Positive Shovel Test	Acreage
44ST0769	S	16	7	0.4
44ST0770	S	49	8	0.4
44ST0771	S	30	14	0.7
44ST0772	S	76	10	0.5
44ST0773	T	107	15	4.8
44ST0774	V	17	5	0.2
44ST0775	X	6	3	0.1

Table 5. Summary of Isolated Finds Identified within the Crow's Nest Project Area.

ID Number	Area	Number of Artifacts	Unit Type	Transect	Unit Number
0679-IF1	A	1	ST	D	38
0679-IF2	A	3	Metal Detector Hit		
0679-IF3	A	1	ST	G	10
0679-IF4	X	1	ST	J	8
0679-IF5	X	1	ST	M	8
0679-IF6	C	1	ST	L	21
0679-IF7	C	1	ST	DD	7
0679-IF8	F	1	ST	KK	32
0679-IF9	I	1	ST	J	17
0679-IF10	C	5	Surface Collection		
0679-IF11	D	1	ST	JJ	2
0679-IF12	D	1	Surface Collection		
0679-IF14	H	1	ST	Q	21
0679-IF15	H	1	ST	S	35
0679-IF16	E	1	ST	F	13
0679-IF17	E		ST	G	9
0679-IF18	E	1	ST	K	5
0679-IF19	E	1	ST	M	2
0679-IF19	E	1	ST	O	3
0679-IF20	M	1	ST	K	3
0679-IF21	E	2	ST	K	12
0679-IF22	L	1	ST	J	2
0679-IF23	L	3	Surface Collection		
0679-IF24	N	1	Surface Collection		
0679-IF25	Z	2	ST	62	3
0679-IF26	Z	1	ST	78	4
0679-IF26	Z	1	Surface Collection		
0679-IF27	Z	2	Surface Collection		

Table 5. Summary of Isolated Finds Identified within the Crow's Nest Project Area.

ID Number	Area	Number of Artifacts	Unit Type	Transect	Unit Number
0679-IF28	Z	1	ST	69	21
0679-IF29	Z	1	ST	48	3
0679-IF30	Z	2	ST	19	4
0679-IF31	P	1	ST	I	13
0679-IF32	P	2	ST	N	5
0679-IF33	R	1	ST	G	11
0679-IF34	S	1	ST	P	10
0679-IF35	S	1	Surface Collection		
0679-IF36	X	1	ST	O	4
0679-IF37	X	1	ST	E	34
0679-IF38	X	2	Surface Collection		
0679-IF39	X	4			
0679-IF39	X	3	Surface Collection		
0679-IF40	U	2	ST	J	26
0679-IF41	U	1	ST	N	16
0679-IF42	U	1	ST	T	25
0679-IF43	V	1	ST	A	22
0679-IF44	V	2	ST	C	20
0679-IF45	V	1	ST	K	18
0679-IF45	V	1	Surface Collection		
0679-IF46	V	1	ST	O	17
0679-IF47	Y	3	Surface Collection		
0679-IF48	F	4	Surface Collection		
0679-IF49	U	1	ST	BB	21
0679-IF50	R	1	ST	JJ	20
0679-IF51	Z	3	ST	38	3
0679-IF52	Z	1	ST	1	28
0679-IF53	Z	1	ST	18	1
0679-IF54	Z	3	ST	22	5
0679-IF55	Z	1	ST	29	2

ZZ-24, which is 100 feet south of the circular pits, revealed a charcoal lens within the subsoil. Area A appears to have been heavily forested in the southwestern section due to the charcoal lens, logging road, and the circular pits. A total of 245 shovel tests were excavated within Area A, and only ten shovel tests were positive (Figure 17). Two sites (44ST0728 and 44ST0729) were identified in Area A along with three artifact locations (0679-IF1, 0679-IF2, and 0679-IF3).

Site 44ST0728

Site 44ST0728 is a previously unidentified mid-nineteenth century archaeological site located in a mature hardwood forest in the northwestern portion of the project area. This site is situated at approximate grid coordinates I5 in Area A at 190 feet AMSL, along the edge of a broad landform. The site boundaries were defined by the excavation of 22 shovel tests in the vicinity of Site 44ST0728 with six shovel tests positive for historic cultural materials. In addition to shovel tests, metal detectors were utilized to identify metal artifacts along the shovel test transects. Based upon the shovel testing results and surface inspection, the site limits extend 325 feet north/south and 125 feet east/west (Figure 17, Plate 9).

Soils present at the area were identified as the Sassafras fine sandy loam association, which are found in areas of two to six percent slope (Isgrig and Strobel 1974). These soils are moderately well drained and are found on broad ridges. A representative soil profile from shovel test I-5 placed within the site revealed one stratum sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I was yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty sand extending to a depth of 0.50 feet below ground surface, sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Subsoil is a strong brown (7.5YR5/8) sandy clay, and the total depth of the shovel was excavated to 0.80 feet (Figure 18). The site is a light density scatter of historic artifacts that were recovered from Stratum I.

Artifacts recovered from site 44ST0728 (n=32) included window glass fragments, Whiteware fragments, American stoneware fragments, cut-nail fragments, and several fragments of green and aqua bottle glass. The artifacts generally date to the mid-nineteenth century; however, the site does not appear to retain integrity. The scatter of artifacts is likely associated with the placement of a logging road next to the site (Table 6).

Site 44ST0729

Site 44ST0729 is an early nineteenth century historic domestic site located in Area A at approximate grid coordinates Q-8 at or near 185 feet AMSL. The site is situated south of a cleared right-of-way for power lines and conforms to the edges of a broad landform overlooking a tributary of Potomac Creek. CRI defined Site 44ST0729 through systematic subsurface testing and surface inspection of the site area. The site boundaries were defined by the excavation of 50 shovel tests in the vicinity of Site 44ST0729 with 13 shovel tests positive for historic cultural materials. In addition to shovel tests, metal detectors were utilized to identify metal artifacts along the shovel test transects. Based upon the shovel testing results and surface inspection, the site limits extend 200 feet north/south and 250 feet east/west (Figure 17, Plate 10).



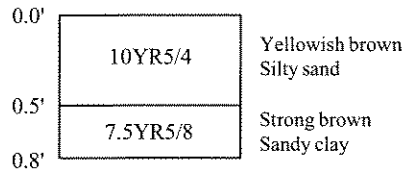
Plate 9. General View of Site 44ST0728, View to the South near Shovel Test G-5.



Plate 10. General View of Site 44ST0729, View to the East from Shovel Test Q-18.

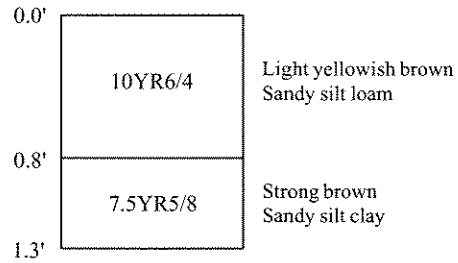
Area A

Site 0679-1
Representative Shovel Test

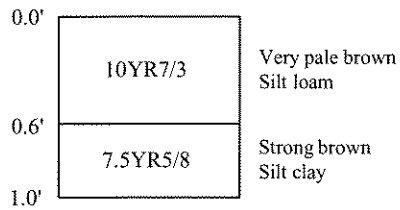


Area B

Northern Section
Representative Shovel Test



Site 0679-2
Representative Shovel Test



Southern Section
Representative Shovel Test

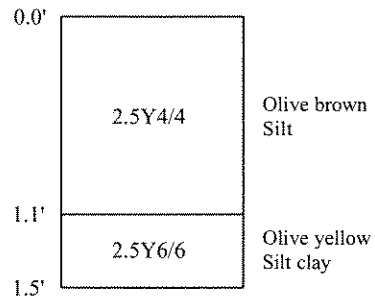


Figure 18. Representative Shovel Test Profiles from Areas A and B.
Crow's Nest Phase I - Stafford County, Virginia



Table 6. Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Site 44ST0728				
Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Total
Ceramic	refined earthenware	press molded/ Whiteware		14
			transfer printed	1
	stoneware	wheel thrown/ American Stoneware		2
			Albany slip	1
Glassware	glass	molded dark green	bottle, wine	1
		semi-automatic machine aqua	bottle	1
			unid container	1
		semi-automatic machine dark green	unid container	1
Nail	iron alloy	cut		2
		unidentified manufacture		5
Tack, misc.	iron alloy	unidentified manufacture		1
Window	glass	colorless		1
Grand Total				31

Table 7. Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Site 44ST0729.				
Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Total
Brick	brick	unidentified manufacture		22
Ceramic	refined earthenware	press molded/ Ironstone/White Granite		1
		press molded/ Whiteware		1
			hand painted	1
Nail	iron alloy	unidentified manufacture		4
Slag	unidentified			1
Tobacco pipe	white ball clay	molded		1
Window	glass	aqua		6
Grand Total				37

This site is situated on soils of the Caroline series (Isgrig and Strobel 1974). These soils are found in areas of two to six percent slope on well-drained and gentle sloping to steep soils on uplands landforms. These soils formed in stratified loamy and clayey Coastal plain sediment and are most often found on tops of ridges with moderate potential for erosion if soil is tilled or exposed. The native vegetation in the vicinity of the site consists of oaks and hickory.

A representative soil profile revealed one distinct soil strata that seals culturally sterile subsoil. Stratum I, which contains all of the artifacts, consists of a very pale brown (10YR7/3) silt loam that extends to 0.60 feet below ground surface sealing subsoil. Subsoil consists of a strong brown (7.5YR5/8) silt clay, which extends to 1.0 foot below ground surface (See Figure 18).

All of the artifacts recovered from Site 44ST0729 are early nineteenth century (n=37) and consist of a tobacco pipe fragment, brick fragments both from shovel tests and surface observation, nail fragments, aqua window glass fragments, Whiteware, ironstone, and slag (see Table 7). Two shovel tests, S-7 and T-8, produced just brick fragments, and they are located along a cleared right-of-way for power-lines. Based on the results of the survey, this site likely represents a domestic house site affiliated with the nineteenth-century Sellwood Farmstead (Scheel 2002, See Figure 14).

Isolated Finds

0679-IF1

Isolated Find 06679-IF1 was located at Transect D, Shovel Test 38 in the southern end of Area A. This find consisted of a single Whiteware fragment recovered from Stratum I. Radials in the four cardinal directions were negative.

0679-IF2

Metal detecting was executed near three pits located in the southwestern portion of Area A and three metal artifacts were found which appear to be related to logging in the area. Isolated Find 0679-IF2 was located near Transect XX, Shovel Test 21. Radials in the four cardinal directions were negative.

0679-IF3

Isolated Find 06679-IF3 was located at Transect G, Shovel Test 10 approximately 250 feet south of Site 44ST0728 in Area A. This find consisted of a single green wine bottle fragment recovered from Stratum I. Radials in the four cardinal directions were negative.

Area B

Area B is situated in the northwestern portion of the project area. This area is located due east of Area A. A small access road off of Route 609 (Raven Road) creates the project boundary to the east. The sloping topography which leads to an intermittent drainage forms the northern boundary which is shared with Area A's southern boundary, located at transect A. The western and southern edges are defined by slope and by drainages. Area B is located on a narrow ridge finger measuring 300 feet by 650 feet and is bounded by steep slopes and intermittent drainages which flow south into Potomac Creek (See Figure 17).

An access road runs north/south and forms the eastern boundary of the narrow finger, continuing to the next landform/area. The landscape is composed of mature oak, maple, birch, and hickory. An arbitrary bearing was taken of the access road to serve as the baseline for the 50 foot grid, which was oriented with 24 degrees west of north. Transects were perpendicular from the baseline (246 degrees west). Area B consisted of 42 negative shovel tests, but during surface observation modern debris was found on the surface in the form of machine parts and aluminum cans which is most likely from tree harvesting. While metal detecting the area, some unidentifiable modern metal fragments associated with logging were noted but not collected. The Phase I survey identified no archaeological sites or isolated finds within Area B.

The soils varied across this narrow landform in terms of color and depth. Shovel test D-3, located in the northern section of Area B, revealed one stratum sealing sterile subsoil. Stratum I was a light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sandy silt loam sealing cultural sterile subsoil and extended to 0.80 feet below ground surface. Subsoil is a strong brown (7.5YR5/8) sandy silt clay, and the total depth of the shovel test was 1.3 feet below ground surface. In the southern portion of the area, shovel test H-2 revealed one stratum sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I is olive brown (2.5Y4/4) silt extending to 1.1 feet below ground surface, which seals cultural sterile subsoil. Subsoil is an olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) silt clay and excavation ended at 1.5 feet below ground surface level. The variation in shovel tests is due to some soils being leached of topsoil (See Figure 18).

Area C

Area C is situated in the western portion of the project area. This area is located southeast of Area B on the south side of the old Crow's Nest Road. This road forms the project boundary to the north. The access road was used as the baseline, which is roughly oriented at 110 degrees east, and transects are perpendicular from the baseline at 200 degrees south. The sloping topography which leads to an intermittent drainage forms the western boundary, which is shared with Area B's southern boundary located at transect F. The western edge is also defined by drainage, and the southern edges are defined by drainages and slope. Area C consists of several narrow ridge fingers connected by an elevated and flat area on which the access road is located.

The landscape is composed of mature oak, maple, birch, and hickory. Historic map research projects the location of the Sellwood Farmstead in the northern portion of Area C. Area C consisted of 332 shovel tests, and 66 shovel tests were positive for cultural material. Along the access road, mainly transects F-J, were push-piles and modern debris in the form of cans and glass bottles that can be seen around the first three shovel tests of those transects. While conducting the Phase I survey, four archaeological sites (44ST0730, 44ST0731, 44ST0735) and two isolated finds (0679-IF6 and 0679-IF10) were located (Figure 19).

Site 44ST0730

Site 44ST0730 is a historic archaeological site dating from the late eighteenth to early twentieth century with a small indeterminate Native American component. This site is located along the northern boundary of Area C at or near 150 feet AMSL. The site is situated in a small clearing immediately south of the access road and is located on the broad landform overlooking a tributary of Potomac Creek. Upon looking at historic maps, site 44ST0730 is the location of a plantation called Sellwood, and the numbers of artifacts support this idea. The site is located on a broad ridge with smaller finger ridges descending south towards Potomac Creek (Figure 19, Plates 11 and 12).

CRI defined Site 44ST0730 through systematic subsurface testing and surface inspection of the site area. The site boundaries were defined by the excavation of 120 shovel tests in the vicinity of Site 44ST0730 with 53 shovel tests positive for historic cultural materials. In addition to shovel tests, metal detectors were utilized to identify metal artifacts along the shovel test

transects. Based upon the shovel testing results and surface inspection, the site limits extend 930 feet north/south and 630 feet east/west.

This site is situated on soils of the Sassafras fine sandy loam series. These soils are found on broad ridges in areas of two to six percent slope. These soils formed in sandy and loamy Coastal Plain sediment and have moderate potential for erosion if the soil is tilled or exposed. The soil found on the sides of the ridges consisted of a Sassafras fine sandy loam with small areas of soils having a sandy clay loam surface layer. The native vegetation in the vicinity of the site consists of oaks and hickory with small saplings in the clearing located just off of the access road (Isgrig and Stroebel 1974).

A representative soil profile from shovel test O-11 revealed one distinct soil strata that seals culturally sterile subsoil. Stratum I is composed of a brownish yellow (10YR6/8) silt loam that extends to 0.40 feet below ground surface sealing subsoil. Subsoil consists of a yellow (2.5Y7/6) silt clay mottled with a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) at five percent, which extends to 0.95 foot below ground surface. On the sides of the broad ridges a profile from shovel test K-10 consisted of one stratum sealing subsoil. Stratum I is a gray (7.5YR6/1) sandy silt clay loam, and it extended to 0.50 feet below ground surface level sealing subsoil. Subsoil is composed of a light brown (7.5YR6/4) silt clay, and excavation of shovel test ended at 1.2 feet below ground surface (Figure 20). All artifacts were excavated from stratum I and II.

A representative soil profile from shovel test S-16 placed in the southern section of the site revealed, one stratum sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I was pale yellow (2.5Y7/4) silt loam with five percent quartz cobbles extending to a depth of 1.1 feet below ground surface, sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Subsoil is a yellowish brown (10YR5/8) compact clay, and the total depth of the shovel was excavated to 1.5 feet. Artifacts were recovered only from Stratum I and Stratum II. The soil profile suggests a plowzone stratigraphy, and given the suspected location of Sellwood, the area around the house would have most likely been in cultivation (Figure 20).

A total of 290 artifacts were recovered from Site 44ST0730 indicating a long term domestic occupation spanning the mid-eighteenth century through the early twentieth century. Forty-four ceramic sherds include Redware, Delftware, Buckley (post-1720), Creamware shed (post-1762), two sherds of undecorated and shell edged Pearlware (post-1775), annular decorated Pearlware (post-1780), transfer printed Pearlware (post-1783), undecorated, transfer printed, and three molded relief Whiteware fragments (post-1805), undecorated and transfer printed Ironstone/White Granite (post-1813), Yellow Ware (post-1830), American Stoneware (post-1725), and American Stone ware with Albany Slip (post-1805). Sixty-two glass objects include leaded tableware (post-1676), molded containers (post-1730), semi-automatic containers and bottles (post-1821), lid liners (post-1869), One Leighton's Patent Glass (post-1864) container fragment, and machine made bottles and food containers (post-1889). Other artifacts include one copper alloy button, two mammal bone fragments, one iron alloy rod, and one white ball clay tobacco stem with a 7/64 bore. Architectural debris from Site 44ST0730 consists of 41 window glass fragments, 34 unidentified brick fragments, two wrought nails, two machine-headed cut nails (post-1805), 11 wire nails, 47 nails of unidentified manufacture, one mortar fragment, and



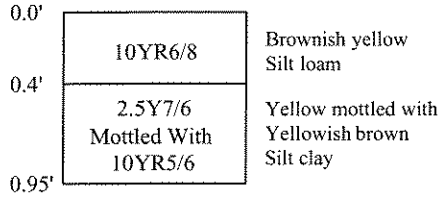
Plate 11. General View of the Site 44ST0730, View to the West from Shovel Test O-11.



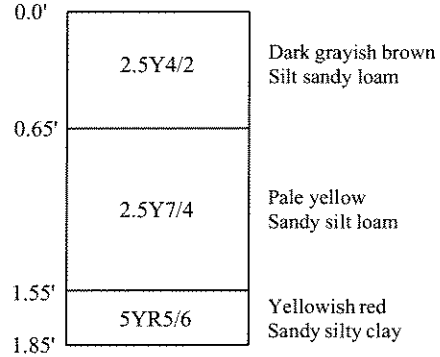
Plate 12. General View of the Southern Portion of Site 44ST0730, View to the South From Shovel Test K-15.

Area C

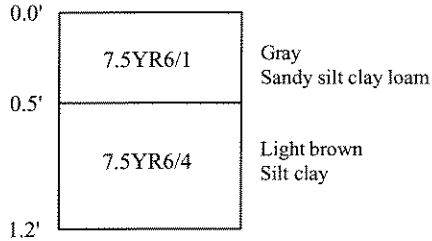
Site 0679-3
Representative Shovel Test O-11



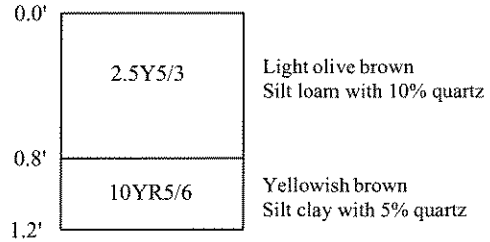
Site 0679-4
Representative Shovel Test AA-13



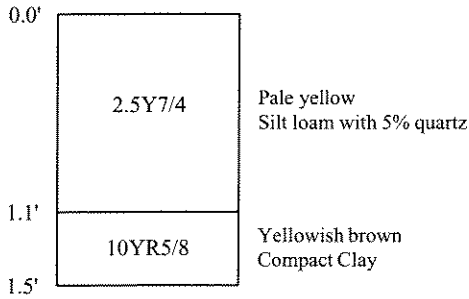
Site 0679-3
Representative Shovel Test K-10



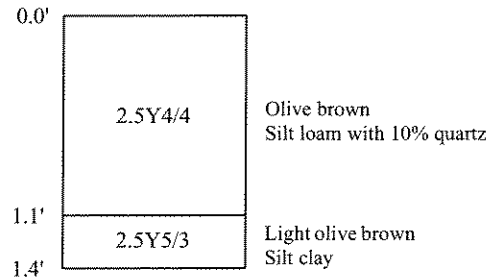
Site 0679-8
Representative Shovel Test DD-7



Site 0679-3
Representative Shovel Test S-16



Site 0679-9
Representative Shovel Test R-22



one architectural slate fragment. One argillite secondary flake and one quartz flake fragment were the only Native American cultural material recovered from the site (Table 8).

Site 44ST0731

Site 44ST0731 is a historic archaeological site dating to the late nineteenth century through the early twentieth century with a small Native American component of unknown temporal affiliation. This site is located in Area C at approximate grid coordinates AA-12 at or near 175 feet AMSL. The site is situated on the edges of a small protruding landform just south of the access road. CRI defined Site 44ST0731 through systematic subsurface testing and surface inspection of the site area. The site boundaries were defined by the excavation of 26 shovel tests in the vicinity of Site 44ST0731 with 11 shovel tests positive for historic cultural materials. Based upon the shovel testing results and surface inspection, the site limits extend 175 feet north/south and 240 feet east/west (See Figure 19, Plate 13).

A ledge/terrace was found running from east to west, almost the length of the site, which may be Civil War related. A Minie Ball was recovered in a shovel test next to the terrace and the numerous relic hunter holes. Due to the possible earthworks and evidence of relic hunting in the area, metal detecting was carried out along the shovel test transects. A small pit measuring five feet in diameter and about four feet deep was noted near shovel test Y-12 in which one piece of glass was found.

This site is situated on soils of the Sassafras fine sandy loam series. These soils are found on the sides of ridges in areas of six to ten percent slope. The soils formed in sandy and loamy Coastal Plain sediment and have moderate potential for erosion if soil is tilled or exposed. The native vegetation in the vicinity of the site consists of oaks, hickory, and yellow poplar (Isgrig and Strobel 1974).

A representative soil profile from shovel test AA-13 revealed two distinct soil strata sealing culturally sterile subsoil. Stratum I is a mineral horizon with a mixture of organic and mineral matter and is composed of a dark grayish brown (2.5Y4/2) silt sandy loam that extends to 0.65 feet. Stratum II is another mineral horizon that is characterized as a loss of clay and iron which accounts for its lighter color. It consists of a pale yellow (2.5Y7/4) sandy silt loam extending to 1.55 feet below ground surface, and it seals subsoil. Subsoil is a yellowish red (5YR5/6) sandy silty clay, and excavation ended at 1.85 feet below ground surface (see Figure 20). Artifacts were recovered from the first two soil strata.

The 29 artifacts from Site 44ST0731 represent a late nineteenth to early twentieth century domestic artifact scatter. Ceramics include one Ironstone/White Granite sherd (post-1813), one American stoneware sherd, and one English stoneware sherd. Glass objects include semi-automatic wine bottles, jars, bottles, and containers (post-1821), lid liners (post-1869), and machine-made bottles (post-1903). Architectural materials include one machine-headed cut nail (post-1805) and one unidentified manufacture nail fragment. Other artifacts include a lead alloy Minie Ball, while metal detecting a rolled/sheet composite metal cap/lid, two tusk fragments, one plow point, and a leather shoe fragment were also found. The only Native American artifact found was a quartzite primary flake (Table 9).

Table 8. Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Site 44ST0730.

Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Total		
Brick	brick	handmade		1		
		unidentified manufacture		41		
Button	copper alloy	stamped		1		
Can	iron alloy	rolled/sheet		4		
Ceramic	coarse earthenware	wheel thrown/ Buckley		1		
		wheel thrown/ Redware		4		
	earthenware	wheel thrown/ Delftware, British		1		
		refined earthenware	press molded/ Creamware		1	
		press molded/ Ironstone/White Granite		13		
			transfer printed	1		
			press molded/ Pearlware	3		
			annular slip filled band	1		
			shell edged	2		
			transfer printed	1		
			press molded/ Unidentified ware type	2		
			hand painted	3		
			transfer printed	1		
		press molded/ Whiteware	14			
			molded decoration	1		
			transfer printed	1		
		press molded/ Yellow Ware		1		
	stoneware	wheel thrown/ American Stoneware		1		
			Albany slip	2		
		wheel thrown/ Unidentified ware type		1		
Chain Link	iron alloy	wrought/forged		1		
Glassware	glass	machine made brown	bottle	1		
		machine made colorless	food container	1		
		molded aqua	unid container	1		
		molded dark green	bottle, wine	1		
		semi-automatic machine aqua	bottle	4		
			unid container	11		
			semi-automatic machine brown	bottle	3	
			semi-automatic machine colorless	bottle	1	
				unid container	14	
			semi-automatic machine dark green	bottle	3	
				bottle, wine	1	
				semi-automatic machine light	bottle	1

Table 8. Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Site 44ST0730.

Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Total
		green		
			unid container	1
			unid flat	1
		semi-automatic machine purple	unid container	11
		semi-automatic machine white	lid liner	1
			unid container	2
		unidentified manufacture colorless	pharmaceutical vial/bottle	1
			unid container	6
			unid tableware	1
		unidentified manufacture light green	unid flat	1
Lithic	argillite	flake	secondary	1
	quartz	flake		1
			tertiary	1
Mammal	bone			2
Mortar	mortar			1
Nail	iron alloy	cut		2
		unidentified manufacture		46
		wire		11
		wrought/forged		2
	steel	wire		1
Ring, unidentifiable	iron alloy	wrought/forged		1
Rod	iron alloy	wrought/forged		1
Slate, architectural	slate			1
Tobacco pipe	white ball clay	molded		1
Tool, unidentified	iron alloy	wrought/forged		1
Unidentified Object	copper alloy			1
	iron alloy			1
		rolled/sheet		1
		wrought/forged		3
Window	glass			6
		aqua		35
Grand Total				290



Plate 13. General View of Site 44ST0731, View to the West from Shovel Test BB-12.

Table 9. Summary of Artifacts Recovered From Site 44ST0731.					
Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Total	
Cap/Lid, metal	composite	rolled/sheet		1	
Ceramic	refined earthenware	press molded/ Ironstone/White Granite	molded decoration	1	
	stoneware	wheel thrown/ American Stoneware		1	
		wheel thrown/ English Stoneware		1	
Glassware	glass	machine made aqua	bottle	1	
		machine made blue	bottle	1	
		semi-automatic machine aqua	jar	1	
		semi-automatic machine colorless	bottle	5	
			unid container	1	
			semi-automatic machine dark green	bottle, wine	1
			semi-automatic machine purple	bottle	1
				unid container	1
				semi-automatic machine white	lid liner
Lithic	quartzite	flake	primary	1	
Mammal	tooth			2	
Minie Ball	lead alloy	cast		1	
Nail	iron alloy	cut		1	
		unidentified manufacture		1	
Plow Part	iron alloy	wrought/forged		1	
Shoe Upper	leather			2	
Unidentified Object	iron alloy	rolled/sheet		2	
		wrought/forged		1	
Grand Total				29	

Site 44ST0735

Site 44ST0735 is a previously unidentified late nineteenth century trash scatter in a young hardwood forest in the western portion of the project area located approximately 200 feet south of Site 44ST0730. This site is situated at approximate grid coordinates R-22 in Area C at 170 feet AMSL, along the edge of the access road, which is located on the saddle between two landforms. The site boundaries were defined by the excavation of 12 shovel tests in the vicinity of Site 44ST0735 with three shovel tests positive for Native American and historic cultural materials. In addition to shovel tests, metal detectors were utilized to identify metal artifacts along the shovel test transects. The site's dimensions are 50 feet north/south by 100 feet east/west. The site is a light density scatter of Native American and historic artifacts recovered from the surface and Stratum I (See Figure 19, Plate 14).

Soils present at the area were identified as the Sassafras fine sandy loam association, which are found in areas of six to ten percent slope. These soils are moderately well drained and are found on the sides of narrow ridges. Erosion is moderate if the soil is tilled or exposed in any way (Isgrig and Strobel 1974). A representative soil profile from shovel test R-22 placed within the site revealed, one stratum sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I was light olive brown (2.5Y4/4) silt loam plowzone extending to a depth of 1.10 feet below ground surface, sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Subsoil is a light olive brown (2.5Y5/3) silt clay excavated to a depth of 1.4 feet (See Figure 20). This shovel test is located adjacent to the access road running down the spine of the finger ridge.

Eight artifacts were found at Site 44ST0735 dating to the late nineteenth century with an isolated Native American artifact (Table 10). Overall the site is a domestic trash scatter along the side of an access road. One rhyolite secondary flake represented the only Native American artifact found. Historic ceramics include one Pearlware sherd (post-1775) and one Whiteware sherd (post-1805). Glass objects included leaded tableware (post-1676) and semi-automatic bottle and container fragments (post-1821).

Table 10. Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Site 44ST0735.				
Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Total
Ceramic	refined earthenware	press molded/ Pearlware		1
		press molded/ Whiteware		1
Glassware	glass	semi-automatic machine aqua	bottle	2
		semi-automatic machine colorless	unid container	1
		semi-automatic machine purple	unid container	1
		unidentified manufacture colorless	unid tableware	1
Lithic	rhyolite	flake	secondary	1
Grand Total				8



Plate 14. General View of Site 44ST0735, View to the North from Shovel Test R-22.

Isolated Finds

0679-IF6

Isolated Find 0679-IF6 was located at Transect L, Shovel Test 21 in the central and western side of Area C. This find consisted of a single wire nail fragment recovered from Stratum I. Radials in the four cardinal directions were negative.

0679-IF7

Isolated Find 0679-IF7 was located at Transect DD, Shovel Test 7 in the northeastern corner of Area C. This find consisted of one unidentified brick fragment, one quartz primary flake and one quartz secondary flake. Radials in the four cardinal directions were negative.

0679-IF10

Isolated Find 0679-IF10 was located at Transect W, Shovel Test 42 in the southern end of Area C. All artifacts were recovered from the surface along the road bed. This find consisted of two Whiteware/Ironstone fragments, one porcelain fragment, one Pearlware fragment, and one white glass lid fragment. Radials in the four cardinal directions were negative.

Area D

Area D is situated in the western portion of the project area and is a narrow area following the access road which connects Areas C and E. The access road forms the northern, eastern, and western boundaries of the area and was utilized as the baseline. The access road creates a horseshoe type pattern around a drainage that forms the southern boundary of Area D. The shovel test transects were oriented perpendicular to the road, which forms a U-shape. The

sloping topography which leads to an intermittent drainage serves as a transition to Area E, located at transect AAA. Area D consists of several short and narrow ridge fingers connected by an elevated and flat area on which the access road is located.

The landscape is primarily composed of mature oak, maple, birch, and hickory. A total of 165 shovel tests were excavated in Area D. Transects A-I consists of one shovel test each and transects J-O were extended to five shovel tests to cover the protruding landforms. Numerous push-piles were observed along transects A-I and FF-II. A deep road bed cut was noted paralleling transects J-O. The remaining transects all consisted of at least two shovel tests (Figure 21).

Another small road cut was located at grid coordinates NN-3 measuring 100 feet long and ended suddenly at one large push-pile, which was created from tree harvesting. One more landscape feature, a small circular pit measuring four feet in diameter and 2 feet in depth, is located 25 feet west of grid coordinate PP-1. A square aqua bottle fragment was surface collected along the access road at RR-1, which is roughly 50 feet south of the small circular pit. The pit may be Civil War related due to the Civil War era glass found within 50 feet. While conducting the Phase I survey, three archaeological sites (44ST0745, 44ST0746, and 44ST0747) and two isolated finds (0679-IF11 and 0679-IF12) were identified.

Site 44ST0745

Site 44ST0745 is a previously unidentified mid-nineteenth century archaeological site with a single Native American artifact. It is located in a mature hardwood forest in the northern portion of Area D just 100 feet south of the access road and 50 feet from the old road bed cut. The old road bed cut forms the northern boundary, and the rest of the site conforms to the narrow landform. This site is situated at approximate grid coordinates L-3 in Area D at 160 feet AMSL on top of a narrow finger (Figure 21, Plate 15).

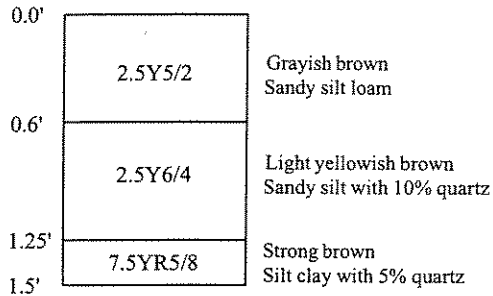
The site boundaries were defined by the excavation of 18 shovel tests in the vicinity of Site 44ST0745 with six shovel tests positive for historic cultural materials. In addition to shovel tests, metal detectors were utilized to identify metal artifacts along the shovel test transects. The site's dimensions are 150 feet north/south by 130 feet east/west. The site is a light density scatter of historic artifacts recovered from Stratum I and Stratum II. Brick was noted on the surface from a rodent hole near grid coordinates L-5.

Soils present at the site area were identified as the *Sassafras* fine sandy loam association which is found in areas of two to six percent slope. These soils are moderately well drained and are found on the top of narrow ridges (Isgrig and Stroebel 1974). A representative soil profile from shovel test L-5 placed within the site revealed two strata sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I was a grayish brown (2.5Y5/2) sandy silt loam extending to a depth of 0.60 feet below ground surface. Stratum II consists of a light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/4) sandy silt with ten percent quartz cobbles, and it extended to 1.25 feet below ground surface, sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Subsoil is a strong brown (7.5YR5/8) silt clay with five percent quartz cobbles, and the total depth of the shovel test was excavated to 1.50 feet (Figure 22).

Area D

Site 0679-20

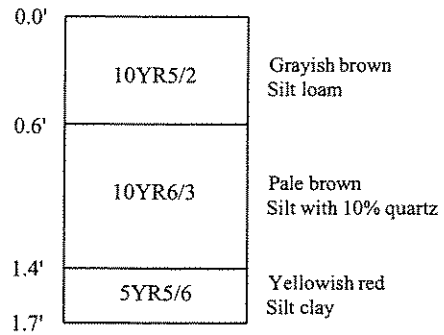
Representative Shovel Test L-5



Area E

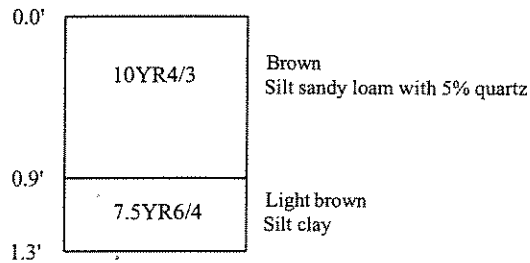
Site 0679-24

Representative Shovel Test Q-14



Site 0679-21

Representative Shovel Test OO-5



Site 0679-22

Representative Shovel Test C-1

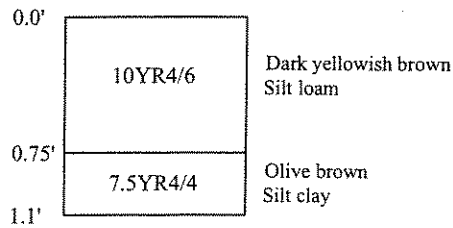


Figure 22. Representative Shovel Test Profiles from Areas D and E.
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Plate 15. General View of Site 44ST0745, View to the North near Shovel Test L-3 and L-5.

Table 11. Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Site 44ST0745.

Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Total
Brick	brick	unidentified manufacture		9
Ceramic	refined earthenware	press molded/ Whiteware		1
Glassware	glass	unidentified manufacture colorless	unid tableware	2
Lithic	argillite	flake	secondary	1
Nail	iron alloy	unidentified manufacture		1
Window	glass	aqua		1
Grand Total				15

Site 44ST0745 represents a mid-nineteenth century domestic artifact scatter. One Whiteware sherd (post-1805) and two leaded glass tableware fragments (post-1676) were recovered. Architectural debris included eight brick fragments, one unidentified nail fragment, and one window glass fragment. In addition, one argillite secondary flake was recovered.

Site 44ST0746

Site 44ST0746 is a previously unidentified historic archaeological site dating to the third quarter of the nineteenth century, with a single Native American artifact. Site 44ST0746 is located in a young hardwood forest in the eastern portion of Area D and is 200 feet west of the access road

where the baseline is situated. This site is found at approximate grid coordinates OO-5 in Area D at 140 feet AMSL on a gentle slope of a ridge finger (See Figure 21, Plate 16).

The site boundaries were defined by the excavation of nine shovel tests in the vicinity of Site 44ST0746 with two shovel tests positive for an isolated Native American artifact and historic cultural materials. In addition to shovel tests, metal detectors were utilized to identify metal artifacts along the shovel test transects. The site's dimensions are 50 feet north/south by 60 feet east/west. The site is a light density scatter of historic artifacts recovered from Stratum I.

Soils present at the area were identified as the Sassafras fine sandy loam association which is found in areas of six to ten percent slope. These soils are moderately well drained and are found on the sides of narrow ridges. Erosion is moderate if the soil is tilled or exposed in any way (Isgrig and Stroebel 1974). A representative soil profile from shovel test OO-5 placed within the site revealed one stratum sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I was brown (10YR4/3) silt sandy loam with five percent quartz cobbles, and it extended to a depth of 0.9 feet below ground surface sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Subsoil is a light brown (7.5YR6/4) silt clay, and the total depth of the shovel test was excavated to 1.3 feet (See Figure 22). This shovel test is located on edge of the landform and was 50 feet from a shallow road cut from tree harvesting. This site is located 200 feet down the slope from the small circular pit.

Site 44ST0746 represents a third quarter, nineteenth-century historic domestic trash scatter (six semi-automatic machine made glass bottle fragments). In addition, one quartz secondary flake was the only Native American artifact recovered (Table 12).



Plate 16. General View of Site 44ST0746, View to the South from Shovel Test MM-33.

Table 12. Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Site 44ST0746.				
Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Total
Glassware	glass	semi-automatic machine aqua	bottle	6
Lithic	quartz	flake	secondary	1
Grand Total				7

Site 44ST0747

Site 44ST0747 is a previously unidentified mid-nineteenth-century archaeological site located in a young hardwood forest in the western portion of Area D just 150 feet east of the drainage that divides Areas C and D. This site is located on a narrow landform at approximate grid coordinates C-1 in Area D at 155 feet AMSL, along the edge of the access road. The site boundaries were defined by the excavation of five shovel tests in the vicinity of Site 44ST0747 with two shovel tests positive for historic cultural materials. In addition to shovel tests, metal detectors were utilized to identify metal artifacts along the shovel test transects. The site's dimensions are 60 feet north/south by 55 feet east/west. The site is a light density scatter of historic artifacts recovered from Stratum I (See Figure 21, Plate 17).

Soils present at the site area were identified as the Sassafras fine sandy loam association which is found in areas of six to ten percent slope. These soils are moderately well drained and are found on the sides of narrow ridges. Erosion is moderate if the soil is tilled or exposed in any way (Isgrig and Strobel 1974). A representative soil profile from shovel test C-1 placed within the



Plate 17. General View of Site 44ST0747, View to the East along Crow's Nest Road.

site revealed one stratum sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I was a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) silt loam extending to a depth of 0.75 feet below ground surface sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Subsoil is an olive brown (7.5YR4/4) silt clay, and the total depth of the shovel test was excavated to 1.1 feet (See Figure 22). This shovel test is located right next to the access road where numerous push-piles were observed and is most likely disturbed from the construction of the road.

Site 44ST0747 is a mid-nineteenth-century domestic artifact scatter possibly associated with the Civil War. One semi-automatic glass bottle (post-1821) and four brick fragments were recovered 25 feet south of the access road in a shovel test.

Isolated Finds

0679-IF11

Isolated Find 0679-IF11 was located at Transect JJ, Shovel Test 2 along the eastern edge of the Area D. This find consisted of a single dark green wine bottle glass dating to the mid-nineteenth century. Radials in the four cardinal directions were negative.

0679-IF12

Isolated Find 0679-IF12 was recovered from the ground surface near Transect RR, Shovel Test 1 in the eastern edge of Area D. This find consisted of a single dark green wine bottle glass dating to the mid-nineteenth century. Radials in the four cardinal directions were negative. A small circular pit related to relic hunting activities was also identified 50 feet north of 0679IF-12.

Area E

Area E is situated in the western portion of the project area due south of Area D. Crow's Nest Road creates the area's boundary to the north and is also used as the baseline, which is oriented at 120 degrees east, and transects are perpendicular from the baseline (210 degrees south). The sloping topography to the east leads to an intermittent drainage forming the eastern boundary and serves as a separation to the next area, located at Transect V. The western and eastern boundaries are determined by slope, and an arbitrary development line forms the southern border. Area E is located on a ridge finger bounded by steep slopes and intermittent drainages which flow south into Potomac Creek.

A logging road runs down the narrow central ridge line ending where the landform slopes down into the wetland drainage area. The landscape is composed of mature oak, maple, birch, and poplar trees with areas of second growth, consisting mainly of mountain laurel and hollies. The narrow ridge top descends from the northwest to the southeast with a concentration of artifacts being in the northern section. A total of 347 shovel tests were excavated within Area E, and only nine shovel tests were positive (Figure 23). One site (44ST0749) was identified in Area E along with five isolated finds (679-IF16, 0679-IF18, 0679-IF9, and 0679-IF21).

Site 44ST0749

Site 44ST0749 is an eighteenth-century archaeological domestic artifact scatter. It is located in a young hardwood forest in the northern portion of Area E on a narrow ridge finger. This site is situated at approximate grid coordinates Q-14 at 155 feet AMSL, on a gentle slope. The site boundaries were defined by the excavation of 16 shovel tests in the vicinity of Site 44ST0749 with three shovel tests positive for historic cultural materials. In addition to shovel tests, metal detectors were utilized to identify metal artifacts along the shovel test transects. The site's dimensions are 50 feet north/south by 50 feet east/west (Figure 23, Plate 18). The site is a light density scatter of historic artifacts recovered from Stratum I and Stratum II.

Soils present at the site area were identified as the Sassafras fine sandy loam association, which are found in areas of six to ten percent slope. These soils are moderately well drained and are found on the sides of narrow ridges. Erosion is severe if the soil is tilled or exposed in any way (Isgrig and Strobel 1974). A representative soil profile from a shovel test Q-14 placed within the site revealed two strata sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I was a grayish brown (10YR5/2) silt loam extending to a depth of 0.60 feet below ground surface. Stratum II consists of a pale brown (10YR6/3) silt with ten percent quartz cobbles, and it extends to 1.4 feet below ground surface sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Subsoil is a yellowish red (5YR5/6) silt clay, and the total depth of the shovel test was excavated to 1.7 feet (see Figure 22, Plate 14). This shovel test is located right next to the access road where numerous push-piles were observed and is most likely disturbed from the construction of the road.

Site 44ST0749 represents a light density domestic and architectural artifact scatter dating to the eighteenth century. Two Redware fragments, one with incised lines and two white ball clay tobacco stem fragments were recovered. Architectural debris included two brick fragments of unidentified manufacture. One quartz secondary flake was the only Native American artifact recovered at Site 44ST0749 (Table 13).

Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Total
Brick	brick	unidentified manufacture		1
Ceramic	coarse earthenware	wheel thrown/ Redware		1
			incised	1
Lithic	quartz	flake	secondary	1
Tobacco pipe	white ball clay	molded		2
Grand Total				6



Plate 18. General View of Site 44ST0749, View to the South from Shovel Test Q-13.

Isolated Finds

0679-IF16

Isolated Find 0679-IF16 was located at Transect F, Shovel Test 13 in the north central portion of Area E. This find consisted of a single quartzite secondary flake. Radials in the four cardinal directions were negative.

0679-IF17

Isolated Find 0679-IF17 was located at Transect G, Shovel Test 9 in the northern edge of Area E. This find consisted of a single quartz secondary flake. Radials in the four cardinal directions were negative.

0679-IF18

Isolated Find 0679-IF18 was located at Transect K, Shovel Test 5 in the northern edge of Area E. This find consisted of a single quartz tertiary flake. Radials in the four cardinal directions were negative.

0679-IF19

Isolated Find 0679-IF19 was located at Transect M, Shovel Test 2 and Transect O, Shovel Test 3 along the northern edge of Area E. This find consisted of one quartz scraper and one quartz flake. Radials in the four cardinal directions around both shovel tests were negative.

0679-IF21

Isolated Find 0679-IF21 was located at Transect K, Shovel Test 12 in the western edge of Area E. This find consisted of one quartz biface and one white ball clay pipe fragment. Radials in the four cardinal directions were negative.

Area F

Area F is situated in the west-central portion of the Crow's Nest project area. The area is located in between two large drainages that empty south into Potomac Creek and also serve as its east and west boundaries. Crow's Nest road forms the northern boundary and is also used as the baseline. The baseline is oriented with 120 degrees east, and transects are perpendicular from the baseline at 210 degrees south. Following Crow's Nest road, the landform becomes narrower, and at Transect S there is a steep drainage which serves as a division to Area G. Area F consists of one narrow ridge top descending in a southerly direction towards Potomac Creek. The narrow ridge top has several small ridge fingers extending to the east and west.

Most of the landscape at Crow's Nest is primarily composed of mature oak, maple, birch, and hickory, but this area has heavy undergrowth of hollies and mountain laurel. A total of 361 shovel tests were excavated in Area F (Figure 24). A small logging road descends down the center of the landform, following it down to the wetland drainage area. At the intersection of Crow's Nest Road and the logging road that runs through Area F, there is brick scatter located roughly at grid coordinates I-4. Historic maps depict the location of one of Travers Daniel's Tenants along the northern edge of Area F. While conducting the Phase I survey, seven archaeological sites (44ST0736, 44ST0737, 44ST0738, 44ST0739, 44ST0740, and 44ST0741) and one isolated find (0679-IF8) were identified within Area F.

Site 44ST0736

Site 44ST0736 is a multi-component archaeological site with an indeterminate Native American component and a late-eighteenth- to early-nineteenth-century component. It is located in a mature hardwood forest with undergrowth of hollies and mountain laurel. This site is in the far southern portion of Area F and west of the access road, just before it terminates. This site is situated at approximate grid coordinates DD-33 in Area F at 155 feet AMSL, along the edge of a narrow landform (Figure 24, Plate 19).

The site boundaries were defined by the excavation of 15 shovel tests in the vicinity of Site 44ST0736 with four shovel tests positive for Native American and historic cultural materials. In addition to shovel tests, metal detectors were utilized to identify metal artifacts along the shovel test transects. The site's dimensions are 75 feet north/south by 100 feet east/west. The site is a light density scatter of both Native American and historic artifacts recovered from Stratum I and Stratum II.

Soils present at the area were identified as the Bourne fine sandy loam association, which are found in areas of two to six percent slope and was formed in the loamy sediments of the coastal plain. These soils are moderately well-drained and are found on broad ridges. Erosion is a severe hazard if the soil is tilled or exposed in any way (Isgrig and Strobel 1974). A

representative soil profile from shovel test EE-33 placed within the site revealed two strata sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I was an olive brown (2.5Y4/4) loam extending to a depth of 0.40 feet below ground surface. Stratum II is composed of a light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/4) silt loam with five percent quartz cobbles extending to 0.70 feet below ground surface sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Subsoil is a yellowish brown (10YR5/8) silt clay with five percent quartz cobbles, and the total depth of the shovel was excavated to 1.4 feet (Figure 25).

Six artifacts from Site 44ST0736 indicate a multi-component site with an indeterminate Native American component and a late eighteenth to early nineteenth century domestic artifact scatter. Native American artifacts include two quartz secondary flakes, a quartz tertiary flake, and one reworked tool/biface made of argillite. The tool/biface was recovered from Stratum II. Historic ceramics include a Pearlware sherd (post-1775) and Whiteware sherd (post-1805).

Site 44ST0737

Site 44ST0737 is a late-eighteenth-century to early-nineteenth-century archaeological site located in an area with thick undergrowth of hollies and mountain laurel in the extreme southern portion of Area F just 150 feet south of site 44ST0736. The logging road splits and follows the landform down to the drainage at the site area, and the rest of the site conforms to the narrow landform. This site is situated at approximate grid coordinates GG-36 in Area F at 180 feet AMSL on top of a landform.

The site boundaries were defined by the excavation of eight shovel tests in the vicinity of Site 44ST0737 with two shovel tests positive for historic cultural materials. In addition to shovel tests, metal detectors were utilized to identify metal artifacts along the shovel test transects. The site's dimensions are 50 feet north/south by 60 feet east/west (see Figure 24, Plate 20). The site is a light density scatter of historic artifacts recovered from Stratum I and Stratum II.

Soils present at the area were identified as the Bourne fine sandy loam association, which are found in areas of two to six percent slope and was formed in the loamy sediments of the coastal plain. These soils are moderately well-drained and are found on broad ridges. Erosion is a severe hazard if the soil is tilled or exposed in any way (Isgrig and Strobel 1974). A representative soil profile from shovel test GG-36 placed within the site revealed two strata sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I is a mineral horizon with a mixture of organic and mineral matter, and it was olive brown (2.5Y4/3) silt loam extending to a depth of 0.35 feet below ground surface. Stratum II consists of light olive brown (2.5Y5/6) silt with 10 percent quartz cobbles, and it extended to 0.70 feet below ground surface sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum II is another mineral horizon that is characterized by its loss of clay and iron which accounts for its lighter color. Subsoil is a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silt clay, and the total depth of the shovel test was excavated to 1.05 feet (Figure 25).

Four ceramic sherds dating from the late eighteenth century to the early nineteenth century were recovered from Site 44ST0737. These ceramics include one unidentified refined earthenware sherd, two Pearlware sherds (post-1775), and one Whiteware sherd (post-1805).



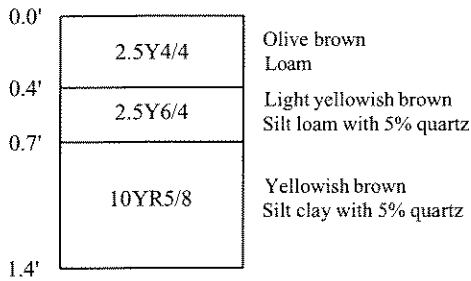
Plate 19. General View of Site 44ST0736, View to the West towards Shovel Test DD-33.



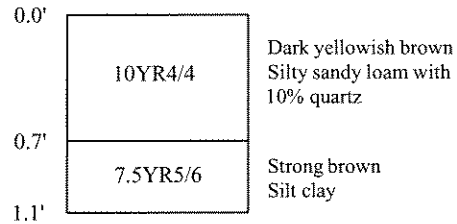
Plate 20. General View of Site 44ST0737, View to the South from Shovel Test GG35.

Area F

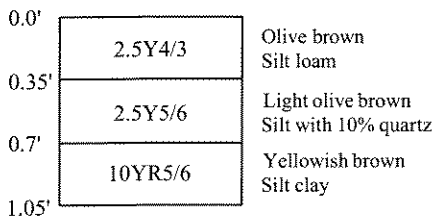
Site 0679-10
Representative Shovel Test EE-33



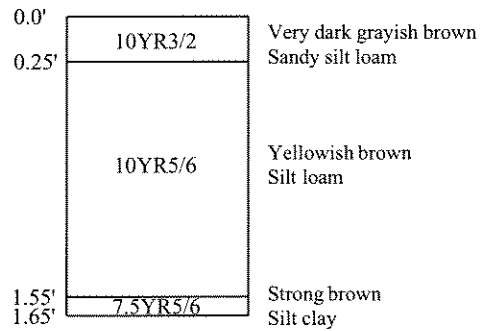
Site 0679-14
Representative Shovel Test G-3



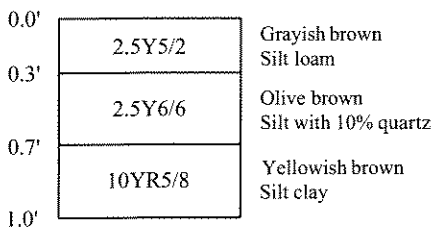
Site 0679-11
Representative Shovel Test GG-36



Site 0679-15
Representative Shovel Test Q-3



Site 0679-12
Representative Shovel Test MM-34



Site 0679-16
Representative Shovel Test L-13

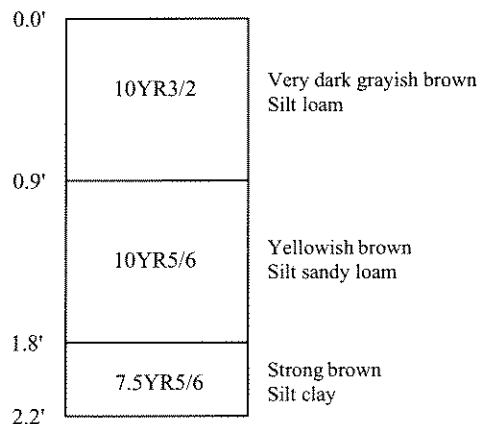


Figure 25. Representative Shovel Test Profiles from Area F.
Crow's Nest Phase I
Stafford County, Virginia



Site 44ST0738

Site 44ST0738 is an indeterminate Native American archaeological site located in an area with thick undergrowth of hollies and mountain laurel. This site was identified at the extreme south eastern portion of Area F roughly 300 east of site 44ST0737 and near the project limits. The site conforms to the edge of the narrow landform and is situated at approximate grid coordinates MM-34 in Area F at 155 feet AMSL. The site boundaries were defined by the excavation of ten shovel tests in the vicinity of Site 44ST0738 with three shovel tests positive for Native American cultural materials (see Figure 24, Plate 21). The site is a light density lithic scatter recovered from Stratum I and Stratum II.

Soils present at the area are sandy and clayey Sassafras and Caroline materials, which are found along the larger, more deeply incised drainage ways. These soils consists of inter-bedded sand, clay, and in places gravelly materials (Isgrig and Strobel 1974). A representative soil profile from shovel test MM-34 placed within the site revealed two strata sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I, a developing topsoil, was grayish brown (2.5Y5/2) silt loam extending to a depth of 0.30 feet below ground surface. Stratum II consists of olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) silt with ten percent quartz cobbling, and it extended to 1.0 foot below ground surface sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Subsoil is a yellowish brown (10YR5/8) silt clay, and the total depth of the shovel test was excavated to 1.40 feet (see Figure 25).

Site 44ST0738 represents a Native American lithic of indeterminate age, since no diagnostic artifacts were recovered. Lithic debitage recovered from the site includes one quartz crystal secondary flake, one quartz secondary flake, and one quartz tertiary flake.

Site 44ST0739

Site 44ST0739 is a previously unidentified archaeological site with a first half of nineteenth-century domestic occupation and an indeterminate Native American element. This site is located in a young hardwood forest with undergrowth of hollies and mountain laurel in the northern portion of Area E. The site is situated south of Crow's Nest Road where a logging road forks off to follow the landform down to the wetland drainage area. This site is situated at approximate grid coordinates G-3 in Area F at 175 feet AMSL, along the edge of Crow's Nest road, which serves as the site's northern boundary. The site boundaries extend north into Area Z.

The site boundaries were defined by the excavation of 126 shovel tests in the vicinity of Site 44ST0739 with 22 shovel tests positive for Native American and historic cultural materials. In addition to shovel tests, metal detectors were utilized to identify metal artifacts along the shovel test transects. A small brick scatter was observed on the surface near shovel test G-3 on the edge of this site. In examining historic maps, Site 44ST0739 is located in the map-projected location of one of Peter Daniel's Tenants. Additional testing of the area was carried out with metal detector transect along the shovel test transects. The site's dimensions are 1,000 feet north/south by 675 feet east/west (see Figure 24, Plate 22). The site is a moderate density scatter of domestic and architectural artifacts and a light density scatter of lithic debitage recovered from Stratum I and Stratum II.



Plate 21. General View of Site 44ST0738, View to the Northwest Towards Shovel Test 0-16.



Plate 22. General View of Site 44ST0739, View to the West from Shovel Test H-3.

Soils present at the area were identified as the Caroline fine sandy loam association, which are found in areas of two to six percent slope. These soils are moderately well-drained and are found on ridges. These soils formed in the stratified loamy and clayey coastal plain sediment. Erosion is moderate if the soil is tilled or exposed in any way (Isgrig and Strobel 1974).

A representative soil profile from a shovel test G-3 placed within the site revealed one stratum sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I is the accumulation of organic matter mixed with mineral matter, and it was a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty sandy loam with ten percent quartz cobbles, and it extended to a depth of 0.70 feet below ground surface sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Subsoil is a strong brown (7.5YR5/6) silt clay, and the total depth of the shovel test was excavated to 1.1 feet (see Figure 25). This shovel test is located right next to the access road where push-piles were observed and is most likely disturbed from the road maintenance.

The 55 artifacts from Site 44ST0739 indicate an early- to mid-nineteenth-century domestic occupation with an indeterminate Native American lithic scatter. A sherd of American stoneware with Albany slip (post-1805) was recovered in addition to 12 semi-automatic glass container fragments (post-1821), a possible leaded lighting glass fragment (post-1676), and two quartz secondary flakes (Table 14).

Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Total
Brick	brick	handmade		1
		unidentified manufacture		6
Ceramic	coarse earthenware	wheel thrown/ North Midlands Slipware	slip decorated	1
		wheel thrown/ Redware	smoothed	1
	refined earthenware	press molded/ Pearlware	hand painted	1
		stoneware	wheel thrown/ American Stoneware	Albany slip
Glassware	glass	Molded colorless	unid container	1
		Molded dark green	bottle, wine	1
		semi-automatic machine aqua	bottle	2
			unid container	1
		semi-automatic machine brown	bottle	11
Lithic	quartz	semi-automatic machine dark green	bottle, wine	1
		flake		1
			primary	2
			secondary	2
			tertiary	3
Nail	iron alloy	flake	secondary	1
			tertiary	1
		cut		1
		unidentified manufacture		11
Oyster	shell	wrought/forged		2
				2
Unidentified Object	iron alloy	wrought/forged		1
Grand Total				55

Site 44ST0740

Site 44ST0740 is an indeterminate Native American archaeological site located in an area with thick undergrowth of hollies and mountain laurel. This site can be found in the eastern portion of Area F roughly 75 feet west of a drainage that serves as the division to the next area (Area G). The site conforms to the edge of the narrow landform and is situated at approximate grid coordinates Q-2 in Area F at 155 feet AMSL. A total of 15 shovel tests were excavated in the vicinity of Site 44ST0747, and of these, five shovel tests were positive for Native American cultural materials defining the site boundaries (see Figure 24, Plate 23). The site's dimensions are 100 feet north/south by 100 feet east/west. The site is a light density lithic scatter recovered from Stratum I and Stratum II.

Soils present at the site area were identified as the Caroline fine sandy loam association, which are found in areas of two to six percent slope. These soils are deep, moderately-well drained and are found on ridges. These soils formed in the stratified loamy and clayey coastal plain sediment. Erosion is moderate if the soil is tilled or exposed in any way (Isgrig and Strobel 1974).

A representative soil profile from shovel test Q-3 placed within the site revealed two strata sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I, dominated by organic material, was very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy silt loam extending to a depth of 0.25 feet below ground surface. Stratum II is a mineral horizon which has lost its clay and iron content and has a concentration of more resistant materials giving it a light color. Stratum II consists of a yellowish brown (10Y5/6) silt loam, and it extended to 1.55 feet below ground surface sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Subsoil has no evidence of original rock or sediment structure. Subsoil is a strong brown (7.5YR5/6) silt clay, and the total depth of the shovel test was excavated to 1.65 feet (see Figure 25).

Eleven artifacts recovered from Site 44ST0740 indicate a Native American lithic scatter, possibly associated with a temporary camp. All lithic materials recovered were manufactured from quartz and include three primary flakes, three secondary flakes, four tertiary flakes, and one flake fragment (Table 15).

Table 15. Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Site 44ST0740.				
Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Total
Lithic	quartz	flake		1
			primary	3
			secondary	3
			tertiary	4
Grand Total				11

Site 44ST0741

Site 44ST0741 is an Archaic Native American archaeological site located in an area of mature hardwoods intermixed with thick undergrowth of hollies and mountain laurel. This site was identified in the central portion of Area F along a logging road that runs south on the narrow landform. The site is located primarily on the western side of the logging road. The narrow landform overlooks two tributaries of Potomac Creek to the east and west and is situated at approximate grid coordinates M-16 in Area F at 180 feet AMSL.

The site boundaries were defined by the excavation of 49 shovel tests in the vicinity of Site 44ST0741 with 18 shovel tests positive for Native American cultural materials. During surface observation, the base of a projectile point was recovered in the northern section of the site along the logging road near shovel test L-13. Two other surface collections were made in the southern part of the site near shovel tests R-18 and P-17. Two bifaces and several primary and secondary flakes were located in the exposed ground of the logging road. The site's dimensions are 475 feet north/south by 260 feet east/west (see Figure 24, see Plate 24). The site is a moderate density scatter of lithic debitage recovered from Stratum I and Stratum II.

Soils present at the area were identified as the Sassafras fine sandy loam association, which are found in areas of six to ten percent slope. These soils are deep, moderately well-drained and are found on the sides of narrow ridges. These soils formed in the sandy and loamy coastal plain sediment. Erosion is a severe hazard if the soil is tilled or exposed in any way (Isgrig and Strobel 1974).



Plate 23. General View of Site 44ST0740, View to the East from Shovel Test Q-2.

Soils varied across the site in terms of color variation of the different strata. A representative soil profile from the northern section of site 44ST0741 at shovel test L-13 placed within the site revealed two strata sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I was very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silt loam extending to a depth of 0.90 feet below ground surface. Stratum II consists of a yellowish brown (10Y5/6) silt sandy loam, and it extended to 1.80 feet below ground surface sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Subsoil is a strong brown (7.5YR5/6) silt clay, and the total depth of the shovel test was excavated to 2.2 feet (see Figure 25).

A representative soil profile from the southern section of the site revealed two strata sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I is developing topsoil characterized by the accumulation of organic material mixed with mineral matter. Stratum I is composed of olive brown (2.5Y4/4) silt loam, and it extended to 0.20 feet below ground surface. Stratum II is a mineral horizon characterized by a loss of clay and iron making it lighter in color. Stratum II is light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/4) silt loam extending to 1.0 feet below ground surface sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Subsoil is a yellowish brown (10YR5/8) silt clay, and the total depth of the shovel test was 1.3 feet.

Fifty-eight artifacts were recovered from Site 44ST0741. The artifacts suggest an Archaic occupation due to the recovery of one unidentified quartz side-notched projectile point and one unidentified quartz stemmed projectile point. Other tools recovered included one stage 1 quartz biface. Lithic debitage from Site 44ST0741 included one chalcedony secondary flake, three orthoquartzite secondary flakes, 13 quartz primary flakes, 15 quartz secondary flakes, nine quartz tertiary flakes, ten quartz flake fragments, one quartz crystal secondary flake, one quartz crystal flake fragment, and one rhyolite flake. In addition, one rhyolite flake fragment was also recovered (Table 16).

Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Total
Lithic	chalcedony	flake	secondary	1
	orthoquartzite	flake	secondary	3
	quartz	biface		1
			Unidentified	2
		flake		10
			primary	13
			secondary	15
			tertiary	9
	quartz crystal	flake		1
			secondary	1
	quartzite	FCR		1
	rhyolite	flake		1
Grand Total				58