



Plate 24. General View of Site 44ST0741, View to the South from Shovel Test MM-33.

Isolated Finds

0679-IF8

Isolated Find 0679-IF18 was located at Transect KK, Shovel Test 32 in the southeastern edge of Area F. This find consisted of a single quartz secondary flake. Radials in the four cardinal directions were negative.

Area G

Area G is situated in the central portion of the Crow's Nest Property. The area is located at the confluence of two small drainages that flow south into another drainage, which flows into Potomac Creek. The smaller drainages serve as the east and west boundaries, as well as the southern boundary. Crow's Nest road forms the northern boundary and is also used as an arbitrary baseline. The baseline is oriented with 110 degrees, and transects are perpendicular from the baseline at 200 degrees. Following Crow's Nest road east, the landform becomes narrower, and at Transect J there is a steep drainage which serves as a division to the next area. Area G consists of one narrow ridge finger, measuring 550 feet north/south by 250 feet east/west, descending in a southerly direction to a tributary of Potomac Creek.

Most of the landscape at Crow's Nest is primarily composed of mature oak, maple, birch, and hickory, but this area appears to have been tree harvested. Therefore second growth of hollies, mountain laurel, and briars are prevalent. A deep road cut parallels Crow's Nest road and extends the width of the area, continuing into the next area. The far northeastern section of Area G is disturbed by evidence of push-piles and another access road off of Crow's Nest road. A

total of 57 shovel tests were excavated in Area G and only two shovel tests yielded artifacts (Figure 26). While conducting the Phase I survey, one archaeological site (44ST0750) was identified within Area G.

Site 44ST0750

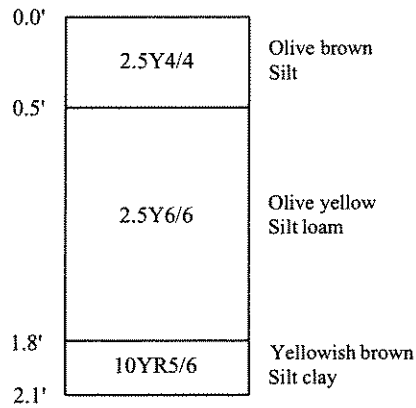
Site 44ST0750 is a Middle to Late Archaic Native American archaeological site located in an area containing secondary growth of hollies and mountain laurel. This site was identified in the central portion of Area G on the apex of a narrow landform overlooking the confluence of two tributaries that empty into Potomac Creek and is situated at approximate grid coordinates G-7 in Area G at 175 feet AMSL.

The site boundaries were defined by the excavation of eight shovel tests in the vicinity of Site 44ST0750 with two shovel tests positive for Native American cultural materials. Shovel testing produced one projectile point, and one of its radials contained 20 flakes. The site's dimensions are 25 feet north/south by 25 feet east/west (Figure 25, Plate 25). The site is a small but dense scatter of lithic debitage suggesting a small lithic reduction camp. All artifacts were recovered from Stratum I and Stratum II (Figure 26).

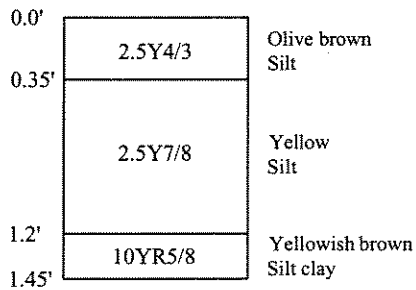


Plate 25. General View of Site 44ST0750, View to the East from Shovel Test H-7.

Area G
 Site 0679-25
 Representative Shovel Test G-7



Area H
 Representative Shovel Test



Soils present at the area were identified as the Sassafras fine sandy loam association which is 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 stratified loamy and clayey coastal plain sediment. Erosion is a moderate hazard if the soil is tilled or exposed in any way (Isgrig and Strobel 1974).

Soils conformed to a general profile across the site in terms of color variation in the different strata. A representative soil profile placed within the site area at shovel test G-7 revealed two strata sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I is a mineral horizon that forms at the surface and is a mixture of organic matter and mineral matter. Stratum I was olive brown (2.5Y4/4) silt extending to a depth of 0.50 feet below ground surface. Stratum II consists of an olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) silt loam, and it extended to 1.80 feet below ground surface sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum II is another mineral horizon characterized by loss of clay and iron, which accounts for its lighter color. Subsoil is a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silt clay and shows no evidence of parent rock or sediment structure. The total depth of the shovel test was excavated to 2.1 feet (see Figure 27).

Twenty-five artifacts were recovered from Site 44ST0750, a Middle to Late Archaic Native American lithic retooling camp. One quartz Halifax projectile point was recovered with the remainder of the artifacts consisting of two quartz primary flakes, seven quartz secondary flakes, eleven quartz tertiary flakes, and four quartz flake fragments.

Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Total
Lithic	quartz	biface	Halifax	1
		flake		4
			primary	2
			secondary	7
			tertiary	11
Grand Total				25

Area H

Area H is situated in the central portion of the Crow's Nest Property on the south side of the old Crow's Nest Road. The area is located in between two intermittent drainages that empty into Potomac Creek and also serve as its east and west edges. Crow's Nest Road forms the northern boundary and is also used as an arbitrary baseline. The baseline is oriented at 90 degrees east, and shovel test transects were oriented perpendicular to the road. Going east on Crow's Nest Road, the landform becomes narrower, and at Transect O, there is a steep drainage, which serves as a division to the next area. Area H consists of one narrow ridge top descending in a southerly direction towards Potomac Creek. The narrow ridge top has several ridge fingers extending off to the east and west (See Figure 26).

Soils from Area H are of the Sassafras fine sandy loam and are found on six to ten percent slope. These soils are located on the sides of narrow ridges and were formed in sandy and loamy coastal plain sediment. A representative shovel test was chosen in the central portion of Area H.

Generally, there were two strata sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I is an olive brown (2.5Y4/3) silt extending to a depth of 0.35 feet below ground surface. Stratum II consists of a yellow (2.5Y7/8) silt extending to 1.2 feet below ground surface sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Subsoil is yellowish brown (10YR5/8) silt clay, and excavation ended at 1.45 feet below ground surface level (see Figure 27).

Most of the landscape at Crow's Nest is primarily composed of mature oak, maple, birch, and hickory, but this area has moderate undergrowth of hollies and mountain laurel. A total of 116 shovel tests were excavated in Area H. Most of the testable area follows the access road that runs down the spine of the landform. A small logging road descends down the center of the narrow finger, following it down past the impacted area to the wetland drainage part. While conducting the Phase I survey, no archaeological sites were located, but two isolated finds were identified (0679IF-14 and 0679IF-15).

Isolated Finds

0679-IF14

Isolated Find 0679-IF14 was located at Transect Q, Shovel Test 21 in the south-central portion of Area H. This find consisted of a single quartz secondary flake. Radials in the four cardinal directions were negative.

0679-IF15

Isolated Find 0679-IF15 was located at Transect S, Shovel Test 35 in the south edge of Area H, near the boundary of the project limits. This find consisted of a single quartz secondary flake. Radials in the four cardinal directions were negative.

Area I

Area I is situated in the north-central portion of the Crow's Nest Property on the north side of the old Crow's Nest road. The area is located in between two small drainages that flow north into Accokeek Creek, serving as its east and west edges. The northern boundary is defined by sloping topography that descends toward Accokeek Creek. Crow's Nest road forms the southern extent, and the baseline roughly follows this road. The baseline is oriented at 90 degrees east and transects are oriented to magnetic north. Crow's Nest road turns to the south on to a narrow saddle at Transect M where the next area begins (Area J).

Area I consists of one narrow ridge finger, measuring 1600 feet north/south by 600 feet east/west at its widest, descending in a northerly direction to Accokeek Creek. At the southern end, near Crow's Nest access road is a noticeable plateau, and in the northern part, there are two visible knolls. Most of the landscape in Area I is primarily composed of mature oak, maple, birch, and hickory, but hollies and mountain laurel line the drainages. Crow's Nest Road becomes a deep sunken road (eight feet deep) in the southern end and extends the width of the area before turning to the south. A total of 200 shovel tests were excavated in Area I, and only seven shovel tests yielded artifacts, all of which are confined to the southern and central parts of the area (Figure 28). While conducting the Phase I survey, one archaeological site (44ST0751) and one isolated find (0679-IF9) were identified.

Site 44ST0751

Site 44ST0751 is a previously unidentified multi-component archaeological site with a eighteenth-century component and an indeterminate Native American component. Site 44ST0751 is located in a mature hardwood forest on a plateau in the south-central portion of Area I and is 400 feet east of Area H. This site is found at approximate grid coordinates J-5 at 175 feet AMSL on a plateau.

The site boundaries were defined by the excavation of 25 shovel tests in the vicinity of Site 44ST0751 with six 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. (see Figure 28, Plate 26). Additional testing of the area was carried out with metal detector transect along the shovel test transects. The site's dimensions are 185 feet north/south by 140 feet east/west. The site is a light density of scatter of historic ceramics and lithic debitage recovered from Stratum I and Stratum II.

Soils from area I consist of the Sassafras fine sandy loam found on six to ten percent slope. These soils are located on the sides of narrow ridges and were formed in sandy and loamy coastal plain sediment (Isgrig and Strobel 1974). Erosion is moderate if the soil is tilled or exposed in any way.

A representative soil profile from a shovel test J-5 revealed two strata sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I is a well developed mineral horizon formed at the surface and contains a mixture of organic and mineral material. Stratum I was a light grayish brown (10YR6/2) silt loam extending to a depth of 0.70 feet below ground surface. Stratum II is another mineral horizon (plowzone) characterized by a loss of clay and iron which gives it a lighter color composed of a yellow (10YR7/6) silt extending to 1.9 feet below ground surface sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Subsoil is a strong brown (7.5YR5/8) silt clay, and the total depth of the shovel test was excavated to 1.45 feet (Figure 29). This shovel test is located on the edge of the landform and was next to the logging road that runs down the spine of the narrow landform.

Site 44ST0751 represents a multi-component indeterminate Native American and a late eighteenth-century artifact scatter. Seven Pearlware fragments were the only historic artifacts found. Native American artifacts consisted of quartz debitage, including one primary flake, one secondary flake, two tertiary flakes, and one flake fragment.

Isolated Finds

0679-IF9

Isolated Find 0679-IF14 was located at Transect J, Shovel Test 17 in the central portion of Area I. This find consisted of a single quartz flake. Radials in the four cardinal directions were negative.

Table 18. Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Site 44ST0751.				
Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Total
Ceramic	refined earthenware	press molded/ Pearlware		2
			hand painted	2
			transfer printed	3
Lithic	quartz	flake		1
			primary	1
			secondary	1
			tertiary	2
Grand Total				12



Plate 26. General View of Site 44ST0751, View to the South Shovel Test J-4.

Area J

Area J is situated in the central portion of the Crow's Nest Property. The area is bordered to the north by Area I and an intermittent drainage to the east that flows north into Accokeek Creek. Slope determines its eastern and southern borders with Crow's Nest Road falling on the western boundary of the small knoll. The grid is oriented with 58 degrees northeast following the aspect of the landform. Going south on Crow's Nest Road, the landform drops off to slope, which serves as a division to the next area. Area J consists of one narrow ridge top measuring 200 feet north/south by 250 feet east/west, which descends to the northeast towards a small drainage (See Figure 28).

Soils from Area J consist of the Sassafras fine sandy loam and are found on six to ten percent slope. These soils are located on the sides of narrow ridges and were formed in sandy and loamy coastal plain sediment (Isgrig and Strobel 1974). Erosion is moderate if the soil is tilled or exposed in any way. A representative shovel test was chosen in the central portion of Area J, and generally, there are two strata sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I is a mineral horizon that forms at the surface and has a mixture of organic and mineral matter. Stratum I is an olive brown (2.5Y4/4) silt extending to a depth of 0.55 feet below ground surface. Stratum II consists of an olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) silt extending 1.45 feet below ground surface sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Subsoil is yellowish brown (10YR5/8) silt clay, and excavation ended at 1.80 feet below ground surface level (Figure 29).

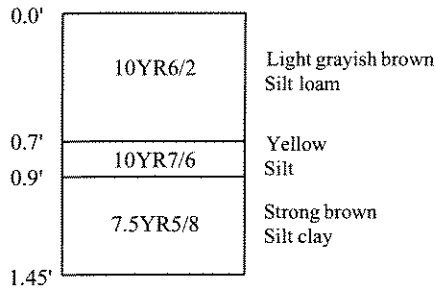
Most of the landscape at Crow's Nest is primarily composed of mature oak, maple, birch, and hickory, but this area has heavy undergrowth of hollies and mountain laurel. A total of five shovel tests were excavated in Area J. All of the testable area was concentrated on the apex of the landform. Tire ruts were found in the clearing on top of the landform from bore testing. While conducting the Phase I survey, no archaeological sites or isolated finds were located.

Area K

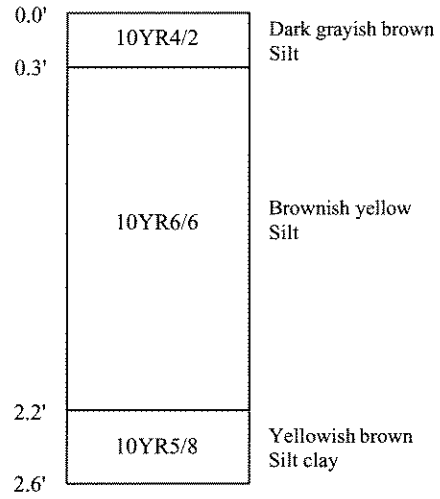
Area K is situated in the central portion of the Crow's Nest Property, southeast of Area J. The area is bordered to the north by Area J and an intermittent drainage forms the western edge, flowing south into Potomac Creek. Slope determines its eastern and southern borders with Crow's Nest Road falling on the center of the small knoll. The grid is oriented with 38 degrees northeast following the aspect of the landform. Going south on Crow's Nest Road, the landform drops off to a slope which serves as a division to the next area. Area K consists of one narrow ridge top measuring 250 feet north/south by 250 feet east/west, which descends to the southwest towards a small drainage (Figure 28).

Soils from Area K consist of the Sassafras fine sandy loam and are found on six to ten percent slope. These soils are located on the sides of narrow ridges and were formed in sandy and loamy coastal plain sediment (Isgrig and Strobel 1974). Erosion is moderate if the soil is tilled or exposed in any way. A representative shovel test was chosen in the central portion of Area K, and generally there are two strata sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I is a developing surface horizon that is dominated by organic matter. Stratum I is composed of a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silt and extends 0.30 feet below ground surface. Stratum II consists of a

Area I
 Site 0679-26
 Representative Shovel Test J-5



Area K
 Representative Shovel Test



Area J
 Representative Shovel Test

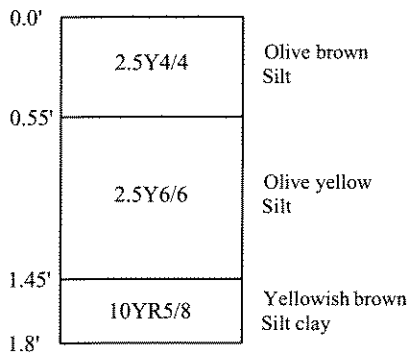


Figure 29. Representative Shovel Test Profiles from Areas I, J, and K.
 Crow's Nest Phase I - Stafford County, Virginia



brownish yellow (10YR6/6) silt extending to 2.2 feet below ground surface sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Subsoil is yellowish brown (10YR5/8) silt clay, and excavation ended at 2.6 feet below ground surface level (see Figure 29).

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 four shovel tests were excavated in Area K. All of the testable area was concentrated on the apex of the landform. Tire ruts were found in the clearing on top the landform from bore testing. While conducting the Phase I survey, no archaeological sites or isolated finds were located.

Area L

Area L is situated in the east-central portion of the Crow's Nest Property on a narrow ridge finger extending north from Crow's Nest road toward Accokeek creek. The survey area, at its widest, is 1000 feet north/south by 600 feet east/west, but only the tops of the landforms are testable. The area is located in between two small drainages that flow north into Accokeek Creek, and they also serve as its eastern and western borders. Crow's Nest Road forms the southern boundary, and the northern extent is defined by the development boundary lines. The baseline is oriented with 110 degrees east, and transects are perpendicular from the baseline at 20 degrees north. Following Crow's Nest road east, the landform gets narrower, and a saddle landform is used as a division to the next area.

The landscape at Area L is primarily composed of dense small trees such as hollies and mountain laurel. There are some mature oak, maple, birch, and hickory trees that provide a mature forest canopy. A logging road runs down the spine of the finger ridge and past the developer's boundary, following the ridge finger down to Accokeek creek. Most of the testable area hugs the edge of the road except where a few ridges protrude off of the narrow finger. A total of 141 shovel tests were excavated in Area L, and 48 shovel tests yielded artifacts (Figure 28). While conducting the Phase I survey, one archaeological site (44ST0742) was located, and two isolated finds (0679-IF22 and 0679-IF23) were identified.

Site 44ST0742

Site 44ST0742 is Early to Middle Woodland period Native American village/hamlet with a light density historic component. It is located in an area containing secondary growth of hollies and mountain laurel. This site encompasses the majority of the landforms within the central and northern portions of Area L. The site is positioned on three narrow ridge fingers overlooking tributaries that empty into Accokeek Creek and is situated at approximate grid coordinates H-14, in Area L at 150 feet AMSL.

The site boundaries were defined by the excavation of 113 shovel tests in the vicinity of Site 44ST0742 with 46 shovel tests positive for Native American cultural materials. The site's dimensions are 900 feet north/south by 575 feet east/west (Figure 28, Plate 27). The site is a moderate density scatter of Native American artifacts with a concentration of Accokeek Ware (Early Woodland) ceramics sherds in the northwestern portion of the site, suggesting a small

semi-permanent hamlet or campsite. All Native American ceramics were recovered from Stratum II, and only a couple of flake fragments were found in Stratum I.

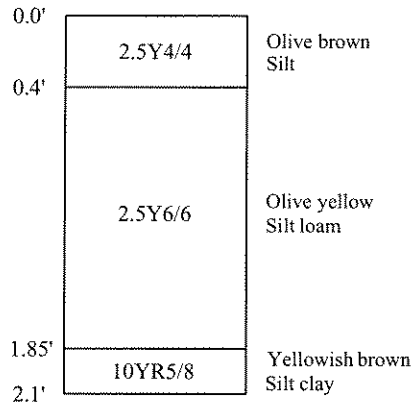
Soils from Area L consist of the Sassafras fine sandy loam and are found on six to ten percent slope. These soils are located on the sides of narrow ridges and were formed in sandy and loamy coastal plain sediment (Isgrig and Strobel 1974). Erosion is moderate if the soil is tilled or exposed in any way.

Soils varied across the site in terms of color variation in the different strata. A representative soil profile placed in the northern section of the site area at shovel test D-21 revealed two strata sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I is developing topsoil that forms at the surface and is a mixture of organic matter and mineral matter. Stratum I was olive brown (2.5Y4/4) silt extending to a depth of 0.40 feet below ground surface. Stratum II, a possible living surface due to concentration of artifacts and depth of second stratum, consists of an olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) silt loam, and it extended to 1.85 feet below ground surface sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum II is another mineral horizon characterized by loss of clay and iron which accounts for its lighter color. Subsoil is a yellowish brown (10YR5/8) silt clay and shows no evidence of parent rock or sediment structure. The total depth of the shovel test was excavated to 2.1 feet (Figure 30).

A representative shovel test profile placed in the southern portion of the site area at shovel test H-6 revealed two strata sealing cultural sterile subsoil. The strata are characterized as developing topsoil, a mineral horizon which is characterized by accumulation of organic matter mixed with mineral matter, and another mineral horizon with little or no evidence of original rock or sediment structure. Stratum I is a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silty, and it extended to 0.45 feet below ground surface. Stratum II, a possible living surface, consists of a brownish yellow (10YR6/6) silt with a depth of 1.2 feet below ground surface sealing cultural subsoil. Subsoil is a yellowish brown (10YR5/8) silt clay, and excavation ended at 1.6 feet below ground surface (Figure 30).

The 137 artifacts recovered from Site 44ST0742 indicate an Early to Middle Woodland Native American domestic site. All artifacts except two quartz flake fragments were recovered from Stratum II, a possible historic plowzone. Native American pottery (Accokeek ware) includes 12 sherds of both cord-marked and smoothed Accokeek Creek and 13 unidentified sand/crushed quartz tempered sherds. Lithic tools include two unidentified quartz projectile points, one quartzite stage 1 biface, and one quartz uniface. Debitage includes one argillite secondary flake, one orthoquartzite tertiary flake, thirteen quartz primary flakes, twenty-two quartz secondary flakes, sixteen quartz tertiary flakes, six quartz flake fragments, one quartzite tertiary flake, one quartzite bifacial thinning flake, one rhyolite secondary flake, and one unidentified secondary flake. In addition, forty naturally occurring bog iron fragments, one Creamware sherd (post-1762), and one coal fragment were recovered (Table 19).

Area L
Northern Section
Representative Shovel Test D-21



Area L
Southern Section
Representative Shovel Test H-6

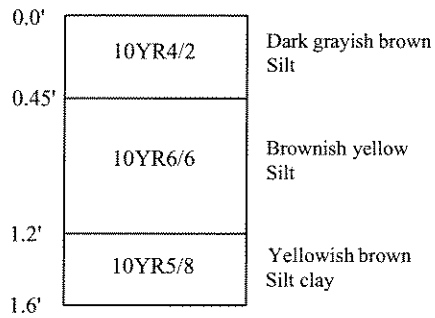


Figure 30. Representative Shovel Test Profiles from Area L.
Crow's Nest Phase I
Stafford County, Virginia





Plate 27. General View of Site 44ST0742, View to the West from Shovel Test C-21.

Isolated Finds

0679-IF22

Isolated Find 0679-IF22 was located at Transect J, Shovel Test 2 in the south-central portion of Area L. This find consisted of an unidentified nail fragment. Radials in the four cardinal directions were negative.

0679-IF23

Isolated Find 0679-IF23 was surface collected from an access road in the eastern portion of Area L. This find consisted of two quartz flakes and naturally occurring bog iron. Radials in the four cardinal directions were negative.

Table 19. Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Site 44ST0742.

Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Total
Ceramic	coarse earthenware	/ Moyaone	unidentified decoration	3
		/ Potomac Creek, NA	cord marked	11
			smoothed	1
		/ Unidentified ware type	unidentified decoration	10
	refined earthenware	press molded/ Creamware		1
Coal	coal			1
Lithic	argillite	flake	secondary	1
	orthoquartzite	flake	tertiary	1
	quartz	biface	Unidentified	2
		flake		6
			primary	13
			secondary	22
			tertiary	16
			uniface	1
		quartzite	biface	1
			FCR	1
			flake	1
			tertiary	1
		rhyolite	flake	secondary
	unidentified	flake	secondary	1
Stone, natural	bog iron			40
	unidentified			1
Unidentified Object	charcoal			1
Grand Total				137

Area M

Area M is situated in the south-central portion of the Crow's Nest Property on a narrow multi-fingered ridge extending south from Crow's Nest road and terminating on two ridges overlooking Potomac creek. The survey area is roughly 900 feet north/south by 600 feet east/west. The area is located in between two small drainages that flow south into Potomac Creek, and they also serve as its eastern and western boundaries. Crow's Nest road forms the northern boundary, and the southern extent is defined by Potomac Creek. The baseline is oriented with 150 degrees northwest and transects are perpendicular from the baseline at 60 degrees northeast. Following Crow's Nest road southeast, the landform gets narrower (Transect K) forming a drainage serving as a division to the next area.

The landscape at Area M is primarily composed of mature beech, poplar, and elm trees with some interspersed trees such as hollies and mountain laurel. All of the testable area is concentrated on top of the narrow ridge fingers. A total of 78 shovel tests were excavated in Area M, and 22 shovel tests yielded artifacts (Figure 31). While conducting the Phase I survey, two archaeological sites (44ST0743 and 44ST0744) were located, and one isolated find was found.

Site 44ST0743

Site 44ST0743 is a multi-component archaeological site with an indeterminate Native American component and a nineteenth-century historic component located in an area mainly of mature hardwoods containing secondary growth of hollies and mountain laurel. This site is located on the edges of a multi-fingered ridge in the north-eastern section of Area M, just south of Crow's Nest road at approximate grid coordinates H-3, at 165 feet AMSL.

The site boundaries were defined by the excavation of 38 shovel tests in the vicinity of Site 44ST0743 with 14 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 280 feet north/south by 270 feet east/west (see Figure 31, Plate 28). The site is a low density scatter of lithic debitage and historic artifacts. All artifacts were recovered from Stratum I and Stratum II.

Soils from Area M consist of the Sassafras fine sandy loam and are found on six to ten percent slope. These soils are located on the sides of narrow ridges and were formed in sandy and loamy coastal plain sediment (Isgrig and Strobel 1974). Erosion is moderate if the soil is tilled or exposed in any way.

Soils conformed to a general profile across the site in terms of color variation in the different strata. A representative soil profile placed within the site area at shovel test H-5 revealed two strata sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I is a surface horizon dominated by organic matter. Stratum I was very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silt loam extending to a depth of 0.50 feet below ground surface. Stratum II, a mineral horizon that contains a mixture of organic and mineral matter, consists of a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silt loam, and it extended to 1.8 feet below ground surface, sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum II is another mineral horizon characterized by loss of clay and iron, which accounts for its lighter color. Subsoil is a yellowish red (5YR4/6) silt clay and shows no evidence of parent rock or sediment structure. The total depth of the shovel test was excavated to 1.4 feet (Figure 32).

The twenty-four artifacts recovered from Site 44ST0743 indicate an indeterminate Native American temporary camp/lithic scatter and a historic trash scatter. Lithic debitage included one quartz primary secondary flake, seven quartz secondary flakes, five quartz tertiary flakes, one quartz crystal tertiary flake, one quartzite secondary flake, one quartzite flake fragment, one rhyolite secondary flake, and one rhyolite flake fragment. Historic artifacts consist of one molded wine bottle fragment (post-1730), three iron alloy can fragments (post-1825), and an iron alloy cap (Table 20).

Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Total
Can	iron alloy	rolled/sheet		3
Cap/Lid, metal	iron alloy	unidentified manufacture		1
Glassware	glass	Molded dark green	bottle, wine	1
Lithic	quartz	flake	primary	1
			secondary	7
			tertiary	5
	quartz crystal	flake	tertiary	1
	quartzite	flake		1
			secondary	1
	rhyolite	flake		1
			secondary	2
Grand Total				24

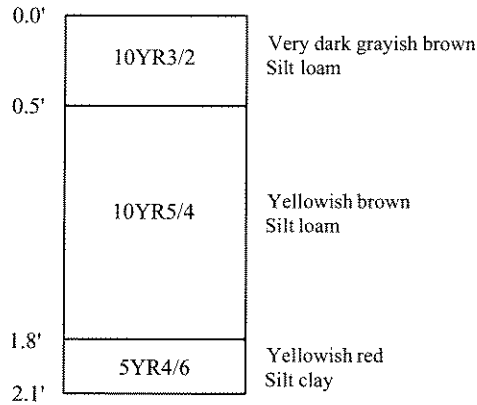
Site 44ST0744

Site 44ST0744 is a Late Archaic Native American archaeological site located in an area of mature oaks, beech, and maples containing secondary growth of hollies and mountain laurel. This site is located in the southern portion of Area M on the apex of a landform overlooking a tributary and Potomac Creek. It is situated at approximate grid coordinates M-15, in Area M at 150 feet AMSL. The site boundaries were defined by the excavation of 19 shovel tests in the vicinity of Site 44ST0744 with seven shovel tests positive for Native American cultural materials. The site's dimensions are 150 feet northwest/south east by 100 feet northeast/southwest (See Figure 31, Plate 29). The site is a low density lithic scatter of lithic debitage recovered from Stratum II (Stratum I is topsoil).

Soils from Area M consist of the Sassafras fine sandy loam and are found on six to ten percent slope. These soils are well drained and moderately deep and are located on the sides of narrow ridges. They were formed in sandy and loamy coastal plain sediment (Isgrig and Strobel 1974). Erosion is moderate if the soil is tilled or exposed in any way.

Soils conformed to a general profile across the site in terms of color variation in the different strata. A representative soil profile placed within the site area at shovel test O-16, revealed two strata sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I is a mineral horizon that forms at the surface and is a mixture of organic matter and mineral matter. Stratum I was brown (10YR4/3) silt extending to a depth of 0.30 feet below ground surface. Stratum II consists of a very pale

Area M
 Site 0679-18
 Representative Shovel Test H-5



Area M
 Site 0679-19
 Representative Shovel Test O-16

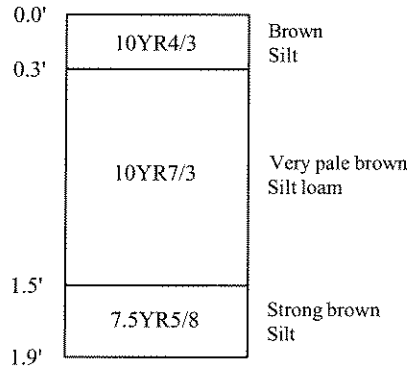


Figure 32. Representative Shovel Test Profiles from Area M.
 Crow's Nest Phase I
 Stafford County, Virginia





Plate 28. General View of Site 44ST0743, View to the Southeast from Shovel Test H-6.



Plate 29. General View of Site 44ST0744, View to the Southeast from L-15.

brown (10YR7/3) silt loam, and it extended to 1.50 feet below ground surface sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum II is another mineral horizon characterized by loss of clay and iron, which accounts for its lighter color. Subsoil is a strong brown (7.5YR5/8) silt clay and shows no evidence of parent rock or sediment structure. The total depth of the shovel test was excavated to 1.9 feet (see Figure 32).

Thirteen artifacts recovered from Site 44ST0744 indicate a Late Archaic Native American camp. The only diagnostic tool recovered was an argillite Savannah River projectile point. Quartz debitage consisted of one primary flake, one secondary flake, and two flake fragments. One quartz crystal tertiary flake was also found. Quartzite artifacts consisted of one primary flake, one secondary flake, one tertiary flake, one flake fragment, and two fire-cracked rock fragments (Table 21).

Table 21. Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Site 44ST0744.

Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Total
Lithic	argillite	biface	Savannah River	1
	quartz	flake		2
			primary	1
			secondary	1
	quartz crystal	flake	tertiary	1
	quartzite	FCR		2
		flake		1
			primary	1
			secondary	1
			tertiary	1
Stone, natural	bog iron			1
Grand Total				13

Isolated Finds

0679-IF20

Isolated Find 0679-IF20 was located at Transect K, Shovel Test 3 in the northeast corner of Area M. This find consisted of a wrought nail fragment. Radials in the four cardinal directions were negative.

Area N

Area N is situated in the eastern portion of the Crow's Nest Property on a narrow ridge finger extending south from Crow's Nest road toward Potomac Creek. The survey area, at its widest is 1350 feet north/south by 500 feet east/west, but only the tops of the landforms are testable due to slope and the drainage/wetland areas. The area is located in between two small drainages that flow south into Potomac Creek, and they also serve as its eastern and western boundaries. Crow's Nest road forms the northern boundary, and the southern extent is defined by the development boundary lines and Potomac Creek. The baseline is oriented at 90 degrees east, and transects are perpendicular from the baseline, oriented at 180 degrees. Following Crow's

Nest road east, the landform gets narrower, and an intermittent drainage is used as a division to the next area.

The landscape at Area N is primarily composed of mature hardwoods such as maple, oak, beech, and poplar with secondary growth of hollies and mountain laurel, as in previous areas. A logging road runs down the spine of the finger ridge and past the current project limits, following the ridge finger down to Potomac Creek. The southern half of the finger ridge splits into three narrow ridgelines with logging roads following the spine of each ridge. The central finger ridge ends at Potomac Creek, while the other two terminate just before Potomac Creek. Most of the testable area hugs the edge of the road, except where a few ridges protrude off of the narrow finger.

A total of 184 shovel tests were excavated in Area N, and 43 shovel tests yielded artifacts (Figure 33). This area produced both historic artifacts concentrated in the north near Crow's Nest road and Native American artifact concentration in the south. The southern ridge finger appears to have Native American ceramics in the north, while most of the lithics are in the southern part. In conducting the Phase I survey, four archaeological sites were located (44ST0748 and 44ST0752, and 44ST0754), and no isolated finds were located.

Site 44ST0748

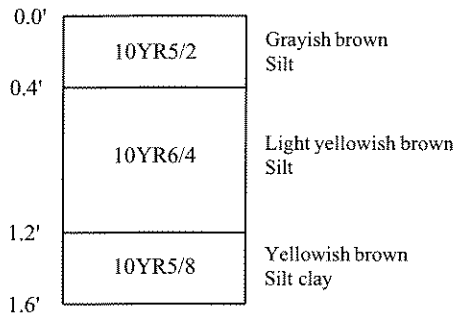
Site 44ST0748 is an indeterminate Native American archaeological site, located in an area of mature oaks, beech, and maples containing secondary growth of hollies and mountain laurel. This site can be found in the central portion of Area N on the wider part of the finger ridge, bounded to the east and west by tributaries of Potomac Creek. It is situated at approximate grid coordinates G-10, in Area N at 150 feet AMSL. The site boundaries were defined by the excavation of 13 shovel tests in the vicinity of Site 44ST0748 with three shovel tests positive for Native American cultural materials. The site's dimensions are 50 feet north/south by 60 feet east/west (Figure 33, Plate 30). The site is a light density lithic scatter recovered from Stratum II (Stratum I is topsoil).

Soils from the site area consist of the Caroline fine sandy loam and are found on two to six percent slope. These soils are well drained, moderately deep, and are located on narrow ridges. They were formed in stratified loamy and clayey coastal plain sediment. Erosion is moderate if the soil is tilled or exposed in any way (Isgrig and Strobel 1974).

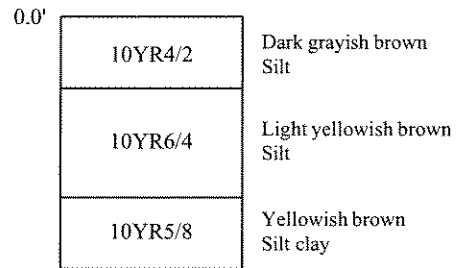
Soils conformed to a general profile across the site in terms of color variation in the different strata. A representative soil profile placed within the site area at shovel test G-10, revealed two strata sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I is a mineral horizon that forms at the surface and is a mixture of organic matter and mineral matter. Stratum I was grayish brown (10YR5/2) silt extending to a depth of 0.40 feet below ground surface. Stratum II consists of a light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silt, and it extended to 1.20 feet below ground surface, sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum II is another mineral horizon characterized by loss of clay and iron, which accounts for its lighter color. Subsoil is a yellowish brown (10YR5/8) silt clay and shows no evidence of parent rock or sediment structure. The total depth of the shovel test was excavated to 1.6 feet (Figure 34).

Area N

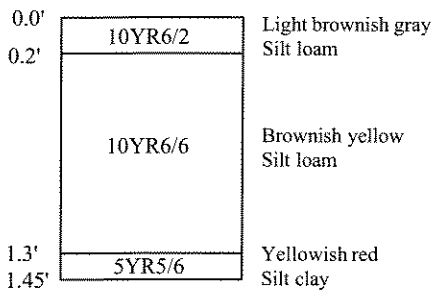
Site 0679-23
Representative Shovel Test G-10



Site 0679-29 Northern Section
Representative Shovel Test I-17



Site 0679-27
Representative Shovel Test H-5



Site 0679-29 Southern Section
Representative Shovel Test

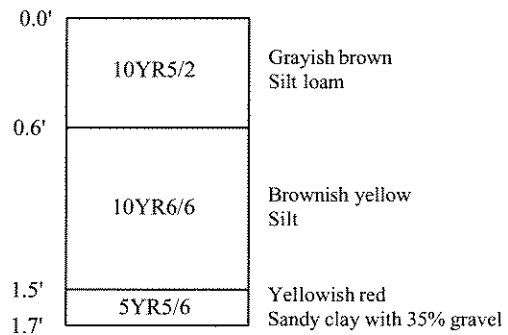


Figure 34. Representative Shovel Test Profiles from Area N.
Crow's Nest Phase I
Stafford County, Virginia





Plate 30. General View of Site 44ST0748, View to the North from Shovel Test G-10.



Plate 31. General View of Site 44ST0752, View to the North from Shovel Test F-2.

Three artifacts recovered from Site 44ST0748 indicate an indeterminate Native American occupation. One secondary quartz flake fragment and two quartz crystal tertiary flake fragments were recovered from Stratum II.

Site 44ST0752

Site 44ST0752 is a previously unidentified mid- to late-eighteenth-century domestic archaeological site with a small indeterminate Native American component located in an area mainly of mature hardwoods containing secondary growth of hollies and mountain laurel. This site is located south of Crow's Nest road on a multi-fingered ridge in the northern section of the area at approximate grid coordinates F-5, at 150 feet AMSL. An access road descends south on the narrow finger ridge, nearly bisecting the site in half.

The site boundaries were defined by the excavation of 37 shovel tests in the vicinity of Site 44ST0752 with 11 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 280 feet north/south by 265 feet east/west (see Figure 33, see Plate 31). The site is light density lithic scatter and historic trash scatter recovered from Stratum I and Stratum II.

Soils from Site 44ST0752 consist of the Caroline fine sandy loam and are found on two to six percent slope. These soils are well drained, moderately deep, and are located on narrow ridges. They were formed in stratified loamy and clayey coastal plain sediment. Erosion is moderate if the soil is tilled or exposed in any way (Isgrig and Strobel 1974).

Soils conformed to a general profile across the site in terms of color variation in the different strata and depth. A representative soil profile placed within the site area at shovel test H-5, revealed two strata sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I is a surface horizon dominated by organic matter. Stratum I was a light brownish gray (10YR6/2) silt loam extending to a depth of 0.20 feet below ground surface. Stratum II, a mineral horizon that contains a mixture of organic and mineral matter, consists of a brownish yellow (10YR6/6) silt loam, and it extended to 1.3 feet below ground surface sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum II is another mineral horizon characterized by loss of clay and iron which accounts for its lighter color. Subsoil is a yellowish red (5YR5/6) silt clay and shows no evidence of parent rock or sediment structure. The total depth of the shovel test was excavated to 1.45 feet (see Figure 34).

Site 44ST0752 consists of a mid- to late eighteenth century domestic trash scatter and a small indeterminate Native American lithic scatter. Ceramics include one Redware sherd, three Creamware sherds (post-1762), and five undecorated, hand painted or shell edged Pearlware sherds (post-1775). Two glass wine bottle fragments, one wrought nail, and one unidentified nail fragment were also recovered. Lithic debitage from the Native American component consists of one quartz secondary flake, one quartz tertiary flake, and one quartzite primary flake (Table 22).

Table 22. Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Site 44ST0752.				
Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Total
Ceramic	coarse earthenware	wheel thrown/ Redware		1
	refined earthenware	press molded/ Creamware		3
		press molded/ Pearlware		1
			hand painted	2
			shell edged	2
Glassware	glass	unidentified manufacture dark green	bottle, wine	2
Lithic	quartz	flake	secondary	1
			tertiary	1
	quartzite	flake	primary	1
Nail	iron alloy	unidentified manufacture		1
		wrought/forged		1
Grand Total				16

Site 44ST0754

Site 44ST0754 is a Native American archaeological site dating from the Early Archaic to Late Woodland period. It is located in an area dominated by smaller trees with a few young hardwoods intermixed. This site originates in the central portion of Area N, 250 feet south of site 44ST0748 and extends southeast in a linear fashion, roughly to where the multi-fingered ridge forks to the east and west. Some segments on the western ridge finger were observed having subsoil on the surface due to perk test done with heavy machinery. The site conforms to the top of the narrow landform and is situated at approximate grid coordinates I-19 in Area N at 150 feet AMSL.

The site boundaries were defined by the excavation of 105 shovel tests in the vicinity of Site 44ST0754 with 32 shovel tests positive for Native American cultural materials (see Figure 33, Plate 32). The site's dimensions are 730 feet north/south by 500 feet east/west. One projectile point and several flakes were recovered during surface inspection. The surface was exposed where the multi-fingered ridge splits to the west with visibility at 50 percent. The site is a moderate density lithic debitage and Native American ceramics recovered primarily from 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. These soils are deep, moderately well drained, and are found on broad ridges. These soils formed in loamy coastal plain sediment. Erosion is severe if the soil is tilled or exposed in any way (Isgrig and Strobel 1974).

Soils across the site varied from north to south in terms of color and depth. A representative soil profile placed in the north at shovel test I-17 within the site revealed two strata sealing cultural

sterile subsoil. Stratum I a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silt extended to a depth of 0.40 feet below ground surface. Stratum I is a surface horizon dominated by organic matter. Stratum II is a light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silt extending to a depth of 1.0 foot below ground surface sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum II is characterized as a loss of iron and clay, which accounts for its loss in color. Subsoil is a yellowish brown (10YR5/8) silt clay, and the total depth of the shovel test was excavated to 1.40 feet.

A representative shovel test profile placed in the southern section of the site area revealed two strata sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I is a grayish brown (10YR5/2) silt loam, and it extended to 0.60 feet below ground surface level. Stratum I is a mineral horizon containing a mixture of organic and mineral matter. Stratum II is a brownish yellow (10YR6/6) silt extending to a depth of 1.5 feet below ground surface sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Subsoil is a yellowish red (5YR5/6) sandy clay with gravel at 35 percent. The total depth of shovel test was excavated to 1.7 feet below ground surface (See Figure 34).

The 44 artifacts recovered at Site 44ST0754 indicate an Early Archaic through Late Woodland Native American occupation. One cord marked Potomac Creek sherd and two unidentified Native American pottery sherds were found. Lithic tools include one Early Archaic quartz Big Sandy projectile point, one Late Archaic quartz Lamoka projectile point, one quartz unidentified side-notched projectile point, one quartz bifacial scraper, and one chalcedony Stage 1 biface. Debitage from Site 44ST0754 includes six quartz primary flakes, nine quartz secondary flakes, thirteen quartz tertiary flakes, two quartz flake fragments, one quartz crystal secondary flake, one quartzite primary flake, one quartzite secondary flake, one quartzite tertiary flake, and one orthoquartzite tertiary flake (Table 23).

Table 23. Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Site 44ST0754.

Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Total	
Ceramic	coarse earthenware	/ Potomac Creek, NA	cord marked	2	
		/ Unidentified ware type	unidentified decoration	1	
Lithic	chalcedony	biface		1	
	orthoquartzite	flake	tertiary	1	
	quartz	biface		1	
			Big Sandy	1	
			Lamoka	1	
			Unidentified	1	
			flake	2	
			primary	6	
			secondary	9	
			tertiary	13	
		quartz crystal	flake	secondary	1
		quartzite	FCR		1
			flake	primary	1
			secondary	1	
			tertiary	1	
Grand Total				44	



Plate 32. General View of Site 44ST0754, View to the North from Shovel Test H-17.

Area O

Area O is situated in the eastern portion of the Crow's Nest Property on a small ridge finger extending north from Crow's Nest terminating at slope and a drainage that flows north into Accokeek Creek. The survey area is roughly 200 feet north/south by 250 feet east/west and located in between Areas N and P which also serve as its east and west edges. Crow's Nest road forms the southern boundary. The baseline is oriented due east at 90 degrees and transects are perpendicular from the baseline running magnetic north. Following Crow's Nest road east, the landform becomes narrower (Transect E), and there are heavy disturbances from road maintenance which serves as a division to Area P.

The landscape at Area O is primarily composed of secondary growth such as hollies and mountain laurel with interspersed mature beech, poplar, and elm trees. Most the area was disturbed with bulldozer tracks and logging road cuts. Surface collection was carried out along Crow's Nest access road due to high visibility. All of the testable area is concentrated on top of the narrow ridge finger. A total of 19 shovel tests were excavated in Area O, and five shovel tests yielded artifacts (Figure 35). While conducting the Phase I survey, one archaeological site (44ST0755) was located, and no isolated finds were found.

Site 44ST0755

Site 44ST0755 is a previously unidentified Native American archaeological site with an indeterminate occupation, located in an area of mature oaks, beech, and maples dominated by secondary growth of hollies and mountain laurel. This site occupies all of Area O bounded to the east and west by tributaries of Potomac Creek. It is situated at approximate grid coordinates C-4, in Area O at 150 feet AMSL. The site boundaries were defined by the excavation of seven shovel tests in the vicinity of Site 44ST0755 with four shovel tests positive for Native American and historic cultural materials. The site's dimensions are 140 feet north/south by 100 feet east/west (see Figure 35, Plate 33). The site is a light density lithic scatter with one isolated historic ceramic. The artifacts were recovered from the surface and from Strata I and II.

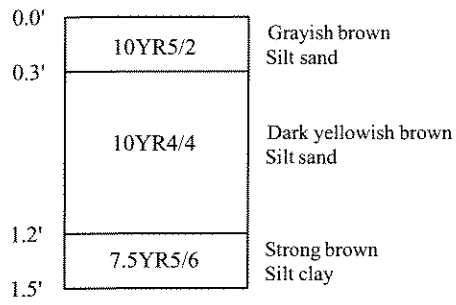
Soils from the site area consist of the Sassafras fine sandy loam and are found on a six to ten percent slope. These soils are well drained, moderately deep, and are located on sides of narrow ridges. They were formed in stratified sandy and loamy coastal plain sediment. Erosion is severe if the soil is tilled or exposed in any way (Isgrig and Strobel 1974).

Soils conformed to a general profile across the site in terms of color variation in the different strata. A representative soil profile placed within the site area at shovel test C-4 revealed two strata sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I is a mineral horizon that forms at the surface and is a mixture of organic and mineral matter. Stratum I was grayish brown (10YR5/2) silt sand extending to a depth of 0.30 feet below ground surface. Stratum II consists of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silt sand extending to 1.20 feet below ground surface, sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum II is another mineral horizon characterized by loss of clay and iron, which accounts for its lighter color. Subsoil is a strong brown (7.5YR5/6) silt clay and shows no evidence of parent rock or sediment structure. The total depth of the shovel test was excavated to 1.5 feet (Figure 36).

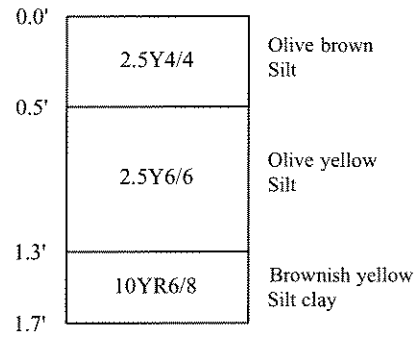
Site 44ST0755 represents a light density indeterminate Native American lithic scatter. Lithic debitage recovered from the site includes two quartz flake fragments, one quartzite secondary flake, one sandstone secondary flake, and one quartzite fire-cracked rock was found. In addition, one quartz secondary flake and one ironstone ceramic rim sherd was recovered while surface collecting the access road (Table 24).

Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Total
Ceramic	refined earthenware	press molded/ Ironstone/White Granite		1
Lithic	quartz	flake		2
			secondary	1
	quartzite	FCR		1
		flake	secondary	1
	sandstone	flake	secondary	1
Grand Total				7

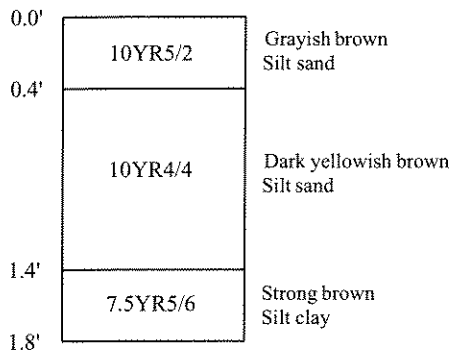
Area O
 Site 0679-30
 Representative Shovel Test C-4



Area P
 Site 0679-32
 Representative Shovel Test K-30



Area P
 Site 0679-31
 Representative Shovel Test J-7



Area P
 Site 0679-5
 Representative Shovel Test D-9

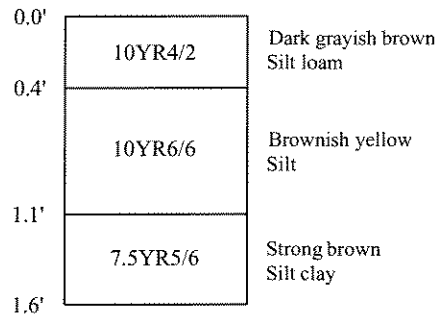


Figure 36. Representative Shovel Test Profiles from Areas O and P. Crow's Nest Phase I - Stafford County, Virginia



August 2005



Plate 33. General View of Site 44ST0755, View to the Northeast from Shovel Test B-3. .



Plate 34. General View of Site 44ST0756, View to the East from Shovel Test F-7.

Area P

Area P is situated in the eastern section of the Crow's Nest Property on a narrow ridge finger extending north from Crow's Nest road north toward Accokeek Creek. The survey area, at its widest, is 1600 feet north/south by 250 feet east/west, but only the tops of the landforms are testable due to slope and the drainage/wetland areas surrounding it. A large plateau is located at the south end measuring 450 feet north/south by 750 feet east/west with a smaller ridge tail running off of the southeast corner of the plateau, and the main ridge finger descends north from the plateau (see Figure 35). The area is located in between two small drainages that flow north into Accokeek Creek, and they also serve as its east and west edges. Crow's Nest road forms the southern boundary, and the northern extent is defined by the development boundary lines and slope. The baseline is oriented with magnetic north following the finger ridge. Continuing east on Crow's Nest road, the landform becomes narrower (Transect O) and an intermittent drainage is used as a division to the next area.

The landscape at Area P is primarily composed of mature hardwoods such as maple, oak, beech, and poplar with secondary growth of hollies and mountain laurel located in the northern section. Crow's Nest road runs across the middle of the plateau into Area Q and another logging road splits to the southeast following a narrow finger ridge. Heavy disturbances associated with road cuts and maintenance was noted at the split in Crow's Nest road, creating high visibility of the surface. Most of the testable area hugs the landform except where the plateau is in the south. A total of 327 shovel tests were excavated in Area P, and 62 shovel tests yielded artifacts (19 percent). This area produced historic artifacts concentrated in the south at the split in Crow's Nest road, and a dense scatter of Native American pottery is in the central part of the finger ridge running north. In conducting the Phase I survey, three archaeological sites were found (44ST0756, 44ST0757, and 44ST0732), and two isolated finds were identified.

Site 44ST0756

Site 44ST0756 is a previously unidentified multi-component archaeological site with an indeterminate Native American occupation and a late-nineteenth-century element located where an access road splits off of Crow's Nest road. The site is located in a clearing with large mature hardwoods surrounding the clearing. In the clearing, there is also a modern chain link fence shaped as a square, and it appears to have been used for some type of storage. This site is centered on the plateau with multiple ridge fingers extending northern and south. It is located at the split in access roads at approximate grid coordinates I-9, at 160 feet AMSL.

The site boundaries were defined by the excavation of 43 shovel tests in the vicinity of Site 44ST0756 with 14 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 275 feet north/south by 180 feet east/west (see Figure 35, see Plate 34). The site is a scattering of Native American and historic artifacts. All artifacts were recovered from Stratum I, Stratum II, and the surface.

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. These soils are deep, moderately well drained, and are

found on broad ridges. These soils formed in loamy coastal plain sediment. Erosion is severe if the soil is tilled or exposed in any way (Isgrig and Strobel 1974).

Soils conformed to a general profile across the site in terms of color variation in the different strata. A representative soil profile placed within the site area at shovel test J-7, revealed two strata sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I is a surface horizon dominated by organic matter. Stratum I was a grayish brown (10YR5/2) silt sand extending to a depth of 0.40 feet below ground surface. Stratum II, a mineral horizon that contains a mixture of organic and mineral matter, consists of a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silt sand that extends to 1.4 feet below ground surface, sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Subsoil is a strong brown (7.5YR5/6) silt clay and shows no evidence of parent rock or sediment structure. The total depth of the shovel test was excavated to 1.8 feet (see Figure 36).

A total of 71 artifacts were recovered from Site 44ST0756, an nineteenth-century domestic occupation with an indeterminate Native American occupation. Ceramics include two Ironstone/White Granite sherds (post-1813) and three unidentified refined earthenware sherds with alkaline glaze (post-1830). Glass objects consist of molded containers, semi-automatic bottles, wine bottles, and container glass (post-1821), and Leighton's Patent Glass (post-1864). Architectural debris included five unidentified brick fragments, two wire nails (post-1850), seven unidentified nail fragments, and ten window glass fragments. Native American artifacts include one mudstone unidentified stemmed projectile point, one argillite bifacial thinning flake, one chert secondary flake, and one orthoquartzite flake fragment.

Site 44ST0757

Site 44ST0757 is a previously unidentified Early to Late Woodland period Native American occupation site. This site also contains a late-eighteenth- to mid-nineteenth-century component on the northern extent of the site. This site is located along a narrow ridge finger that extends to the north and is bounded by slope to drainage areas on the east and west of the landform. The landform is dominated by mature hardwoods and light secondary undergrowth. This site is located at approximate grid coordinates J-33 in Area P, at 130 feet AMSL.

The site boundaries were defined by the excavation of 134 shovel tests in the vicinity of Site 44ST0757 with 45 shovel tests positive for Native American and historic cultural materials. The site's dimensions are 1110 feet north/south by 168 feet east/west (see Figure 34, Plate 35). The site is a moderate density Native American and historic artifacts. All artifacts were recovered from Stratum I and Stratum II.

Soils present at this site are 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 sandy and loamy Coastal Plain sediments. Soil runoff is considered medium and erosion may be severe if the soil is tilled or exposed (Isgrig and Strobel 1974).

Soils conformed to a general profile across the site in terms of color variation in the different strata. A representative soil profile placed within the site area at shovel test K-30, revealed two

strata sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I is a surface horizon dominated by organic matter. Stratum I is olive brown (2.5Y4/4) silt extending to a depth of 0.50 feet below ground surface. Stratum II, a mineral horizon that contains a mixture of organic and mineral matter, consists of olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) silt that extends to 1.3 feet below ground surface sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Subsoil is a brownish yellow (10YR6/8) silt clay and shows no evidence of parent rock or sediment structure. The total depth of the shovel test was excavated to 1.7 feet below ground surface (see Figure 35).

Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Total	
Brick	brick	unidentified manufacture		5	
Ceramic	refined earthenware	press molded/ Ironstone/White Granite		2	
		press molded/ Unidentified ware type		3	
Glassware	glass	molded aqua	unid container	2	
		semi-automatic machine aqua	bottle	8	
			pharmaceutical vial/bottle	4	
			unid container	7	
			semi-automatic machine brown	unid container	2
			semi-automatic machine colorless	unid container	9
			semi-automatic machine dark green	bottle, wine	1
			semi-automatic machine purple	unid container	1
			unidentified manufacture colorless		1
				unid container	1
Lithic	argillite	flake		1	
	chert	flake	secondary	1	
	mudstone	biface	Unidentified	1	
	orthoquartzite	flake		1	
	quartz	biface		2	
Nail	iron alloy	unidentified manufacture		7	
		wire		2	
Unidentified Object	iron alloy	cast		1	
		stamped		1	
Window	glass	aqua		10	
Grand Total				73	



Plate 35. General View of Site 44ST0757, View to the East From Shovel Test M-38.



Plate 36. General View of Site 44ST0732, View to the North From Shovel Test B-9.

One hundred and thirty-four artifacts recovered from Site 44ST0757 indicate an Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland Native American occupation with a mid-eighteenth through mid-nineteenth-century domestic occupation. Native American ceramic sherds include cord marked and unidentified decorated Accokeek (Early Woodland), incised and unidentified decorated Marcey Creek (Early Woodland), cord marked, net impressed, and unidentified decorated Popes Creek (Middle Woodland), cord marked and smoothed Potomac Creek (Late Woodland), cord marked Moyaone (Late Woodland), and other unclassified pottery sherds. One quartz Rossville projectile point from the Early/Middle Woodland and one quartz stage 1 biface were the lithic tools uncovered. Quartz lithic debitage, the predominant lithic material, included six primary flakes, sixteen secondary flakes, nine tertiary flakes, and two flake fragments. Other debitage consisted of two argillite secondary flake, one argillite tertiary flake, one orthoquartzite secondary flake, one chalcedony primary flake, two orthoquartzite bifacial thinning flakes, nine orthoquartzite secondary flakes, seven orthoquartzite tertiary flakes, four orthoquartzite flake fragments, two quartz crystal secondary flakes, one quartz crystal flake fragment, one quartzite primary flake, one quartzite secondary flake, one quartzite tertiary flake, and one rhyolite tertiary flake. In addition, one quartzite fire-cracked rock was found.

Historic ceramics from Site 44ST0757 included Jackfield (post-1740), Creamware (post-1762), shell edged and undecorated Pearlware (post-1775), transfer printed and undecorated Whiteware (post-1805), spatter and transfer printed Ironstone/White Granite (post-1813), and American Stoneware sherds (post-1725). One leaded tableware fragment (post-1676), two mammal bone fragments, one lead alloy Minie ball (post-1852), and one copper alloy tack fragment were also found. Architectural debris from Site 44ST0757 included eight brick fragments, three cut nails (post-1790), and a possible architectural slate fragment.

Table 26. Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Site 44ST0757.

Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Total
Brick	brick	unidentified manufacture		8
Ceramic	coarse earthenware	/ Accokeek, NA	cord marked	5
			unidentified decoration	1
			incised	1
			unidentified decoration	1
			cord marked	1
		/ Moyaone	cord marked	1
			cord marked	1
			net impressed	1
		/ Popes Creek, NA	unidentified decoration	2
			cord marked	4
			smoothed	1
			cord marked	1
		/ Potomac Creek, NA	cord marked	4
smoothed	1			
/ Unidentified ware type	cord marked	1		
	unidentified decoration	10		

Table 26. Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Site 44ST0757.

Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Total
	refined earthenware	press molded/ Creamware		1
		press molded/ Ironstone/White Granite	spatter	1
			transfer printed	1
		press molded/ Jackfield-Type	molded decoration	1
		press molded/ Pearlware		1
			shell edged	1
		press molded/ Unidentified ware type		6
		press molded/ Whiteware		4
			transfer printed	1
	stoneware	wheel thrown/ American Stoneware		1
Glassware	glass	unidentified manufacture colorless	unid tableware	1
Lithic	argillite	flake	secondary	2
			tertiary	1
	chalcedony	flake	primary	1
	orthoquartzite			2
		flake		4
			secondary	9
			tertiary	7
	quartz	biface		1
			Rossville	1
		flake		2
			primary	6
			secondary	16
			tertiary	9
	quartz crystal	flake		1
			secondary	2
	quartzite	FCR		1
		flake	primary	1
			secondary	1
			tertiary	1
	rhyolite	flake	tertiary	1
Mammal	bone			2
Minie Ball	lead alloy	cast		1
Nail	iron alloy	cut		3
Stone, natural	bog iron			1
Tack, misc.	copper alloy	unidentified manufacture		1
Unidentified Object	slate			1
Grand Total				134

Site 44ST0732

Site 44ST0732 is a previously unidentified early nineteenth-century historic archaeological site with an indeterminate Native American lithic scatter, located adjacent to Crow's Nest road. The site is in an area with large mature hardwoods. Crow's Nest road is 10 feet north of the site, and Site 44ST0756 is 200 feet to the east. This site is on the edge of the plateau that contains Site 44ST0756 and overlooks a small drainage that flows north into Accokeek creek. It is located in the eastern portion of Area P at approximate grid coordinates D-9, at 155 feet AMSL.

A total of nine shovel tests were excavated in the vicinity of Site 44ST0732. Three of these shovel tests were positive for Native American and historic cultural material. The site's dimensions are 65 feet north/south by 55 feet east/west (see Figure 35, See Plate 36). The site is a light density lithic scatter and domestic historic trash scatter recovered from Strata I and 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. These soils are deep, moderately well drained, and are found on broad ridges. These soils formed in loamy coastal plain sediment. Erosion is severe if the soil is tilled or exposed in any way (Isgrig and Strobel 1974).

Soils conformed to a general profile across the site in terms of color variation in the different strata. A representative soil profile placed within the site area at shovel test D-9 revealed two strata sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I is a surface horizon dominated by organic matter. Stratum I was a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silt loam extending to a depth of 0.7 feet below ground surface. Stratum II, a mineral horizon that contains a mixture of organic and mineral matter, consists of a brownish yellow (10YR6/6) silt that extends to 1.1 feet below ground surface sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Subsoil is a strong brown (7.5YR5/6) silt clay and shows no evidence of parent rock or sediment structure. The total depth of the shovel test was excavated to 1.6 feet (see Figure 36).

Site 44ST0732 represents a late eighteenth to early nineteenth-century domestic trash scatter and an indeterminate Native American lithic scatter. Domestic refuse includes one Pearlware sherd (post-1775), three coal fragments, and one unidentified iron alloy object. Architectural materials found at Site 44ST0732 consist of one brick of unidentified manufacture and one unidentified nail fragment. In addition, two quartz secondary flakes were recovered.

Isolated Finds

0679-IF31

Isolated find 0679-IF31 was located at transect I-13 in the eastern portion of Area P. This find consisted of a single quartz tertiary flake. None of the radials produced any cultural material.

0679-IF32

Isolated find 0679-IF32 was located grid coordinates N-5 in the southern portion of Area P on the southeastern finger ridge. This find consisted of two nail fragments. None of the radials produced cultural material.

Area Q

Area Q is situated in the eastern section of the Crow's Nest Property in a large area that can be described as a series of ridge fingers descending north and south with a main ridge finger descending north to Accokeek Creek. Crow's Nest road bisects the ridges in an east/west fashion following the spine of the narrow ridge and then turns directly south into the next area. The survey area is generally 1800 feet north/south by 1300 feet east/west with a majority of the area bounded by sloping terrain and low-lying drainages. There are three main ridge extensions, and each of them extends north and south of Crow's Nest road. Most of the area is located north of Crow's Nest road. The ridge finger furthest east continues past the development boundary lines, down to Accokeek Creek. The area is located in between two small drainages that flow north into Accokeek Creek, and they also serve as its east and west edges. Slope and drainages form the southern boundary, and the northern extent is defined by the development boundary lines and slope. Area Q ends where Crow's Nest road turns to the south on to a small saddle (Transect X).

The landscape at Area Q is primarily dominated by large mature hardwoods such as maple, oak, beech, and poplar with little secondary growth. A logging fork off of Crow's Nest road to the north, following the eastern finger ridge down to Accokeek Creek. The 50 foot interval grid is oriented with 340 degrees north. A total of 223 shovel tests were excavated in Area Q, and 45 shovel tests yielded artifacts (Figure 37). This area produced historic artifacts concentrated in the south at the split in Crow's Nest road, and a small scatter of Native American pottery is in the northern part of the eastern finger ridge. In conducting the Phase I survey, three archaeological sites were found (44ST0764 through 44ST0766), and no isolated finds were located.

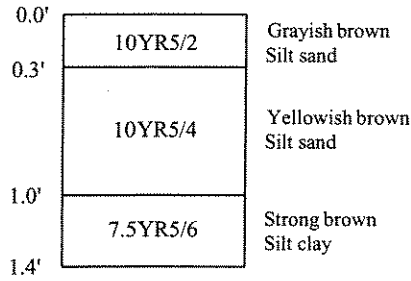
Site 44ST0764

Site 44ST0764 is a previously unidentified Late Woodland Native American archaeological site, located in an area of mature oaks, beech, and maples mixed with secondary growth of hollies and mountain laurel. This site occupies the northern section of the ridge finger that descends to Accokeek Creek. The site area is bounded to the east, west, and north by tributaries of Potomac Creek. It is situated at approximate grid coordinates DD-23, in Area Q at 130 feet AMSL. The site boundaries were defined by the excavation of 68 shovel tests in the vicinity of Site 44ST0764 with 34 shovel tests positive for Native American and historic cultural materials. The site's dimensions are 660 feet north/south by 430 feet east/west (Figure 37, Plate 37). The site contains a high density of Native American lithics and ceramics recovered from Stratum I, II, and the surface. Ceramics are concentrated in the northern part of the site area. The presence of ceramics and the high density of artifacts suggests a possible village or hamlet site.

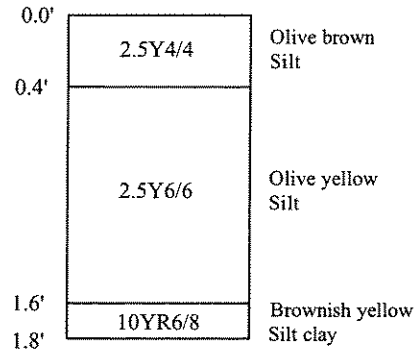
Soils from the site area consist of the Sassafras fine sandy loam and are found on six to ten percent slope. These soils are well drained, moderately deep, and are located on sides of narrow ridges. They were formed in stratified sandy and loamy coastal plain sediment. Erosion is severe if the soil is tilled or exposed in any way (Isgrig and Strobel 1974).

Soils conformed to a general profile across the site in terms of color variation in the different strata. A representative soil profile placed within the site area at shovel test FF-23 revealed two strata sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I is a mineral horizon that forms at the surface and

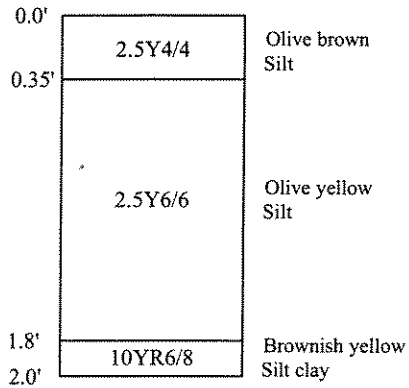
Area Q
 Site 0679-39
 Representative Shovel Test FF-23



Area Q
 Site 0679-41
 Representative Shovel Test H-12



Area Q
 Site 0679-40
 Representative Shovel Test U-7



Area R
 Representative Shovel Test

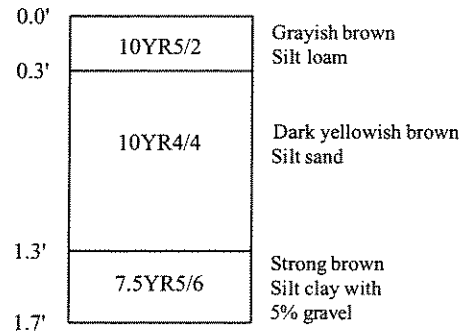


Figure 38. Representative Shovel Test Profiles from Areas Q and R.
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Plate 37. General View of Site 44ST0764, View to the East from Shovel Test CC-23.



Plate 38. General View of Site 44ST0765, View to the Southeast from Shovel Test T-8.

is a mixture of organic matter and mineral matter. Stratum I was grayish brown (10YR5/2) silt loam that extends to a depth of 0.30 feet below ground surface. Stratum II consists of a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silt sand and extends to 1.0 feet below ground surface sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum II is characterized as an old plowzone and is another mineral horizon characterized by loss of clay and iron, which accounts for its lighter color. Subsoil is a strong brown (7.5YR5/6) silt clay and shows no evidence of parent rock or sediment structure. The total depth of the shovel test was excavated to 1.4 feet (Figure 38).

The 276 artifacts from Site 44ST0764 indicate a Late Woodland Native American occupation. Ceramic sherds include two cord wrapped paddle Potomac Creek, four smoothed Potomac Creek, and one unidentified cord wrapped paddle ware type. Lithic tools consisted of one orthoquartzite core and one quartz biface, but the largest percentage of artifacts were lithic debitage. Orthoquartzite appears to have been the preferred material with four bifacial thinning flakes, four primary flakes, 110 secondary flakes, 112 tertiary flakes, and 17 flake fragments found. Other lithic debitage includes one chert flake, three quartz secondary flakes, two quartz tertiary flakes, one quartz flake fragment, one quartzite bifacial thinning flake, three quartzite primary flakes, three quartzite secondary flakes, one quartzite tertiary flakes, one rhyolite secondary flake, and one sandstone secondary flake. In addition, one quartzite fire-cracked rock and two oyster shells were uncovered (Table 27).

Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Total	
Ceramic	coarse earthenware	/ Potomac Creek, NA	cord marked	2	
			smoothed	4	
Lithic	orthoquartzite	/ Unidentified ware type	cord marked	1	
			chert	flake	1
			flake	4	
			core	1	
			flake	17	
			primary	4	
			secondary	110	
			tertiary	112	
			quartz	biface	1
			flake	1	
			secondary	3	
			tertiary	2	
quartzite		1			
	FCR	1			
	flake	primary	3		
		secondary	3		
		tertiary	1		
	rhyolite	flake	secondary	1	
	sandstone	flake	secondary	1	
Oyster	shell			2	
Grand Total				276	

Site 44ST0765

Site 44ST0765 is a previously unidentified late eighteenth century domestic archaeological site with an isolated Native American artifact, located in an area mainly of mature hardwoods containing secondary growth of hollies and mountain laurel. This site is located where an access road forks to the north off of Crow's Nest and where Crow's Nest road turns to the south. The site area is at approximate grid coordinates U-7, at 145 feet AMSL. An access road descends north on the narrow finger ridge, nearly bisecting the site in half.

The site boundaries were defined by the excavation of 20 shovel tests in the vicinity of Site 44ST0765 with four shovel tests positive for Native American and historic cultural materials. The site's dimensions are 90 feet north/south by 100 feet east/west (see Figure 37, see Plate 38). The site is a small scattering of Native American and historic artifacts. All artifacts were 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. These soils are deep, moderately well drained, and are found on broad ridges. These soils formed in loamy coastal plain sediment. Erosion is severe if the soil is tilled or exposed in any way (Isgrig and Strobel 1974).

Soils conformed to a general profile across the site in terms of color variation in the different strata and depth. A representative soil profile placed within the site area at shovel test U-7, revealed two strata sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I is a mineral horizon that contains a mixture of organic and mineral matter. Stratum I was an olive brown (2.5Y4/4) silt that extended to a depth of 0.35 feet below ground surface. Stratum II, a mineral horizon that is characterized by a loss of iron and clay, which accounts for its lighter color, consists of an olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) silt, and it extended to 1.8 feet below ground surface, sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Subsoil is a brownish yellow (10YR6/8) silt clay and shows no evidence of parent rock or sediment structure. The total depth of the shovel test was excavated to 2.0 feet (See Figure 38).

The six artifacts from Site 44ST0765 indicate a second half of the eighteenth century domestic occupation. Three Creamware sherds (post-1762), one grey flint nodule, one leaded faceted stemware fragment (post-1760), and one quartz tertiary flake were found (Table 28).

Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Total
Ceramic	refined earthenware	press molded/ Creamware		3
Flake, unmodified	flint, grey			1
Glassware	glass	free blown colorless	stemmed drinking vessel	1
Lithic	quartz	flake	tertiary	1
Grand Total				6

Site 44ST0766

Site 44ST0766 is a previously unidentified early nineteenth-century domestic archaeological site with a small indeterminate Native American occupation, located in an area mainly of mature hardwoods containing secondary growth of hollies and mountain laurel. This site is located north of Crow's Nest road on a small ridge finger descending to the north. The site area is at approximate grid coordinates U-7, at 150 feet AMSL. The site is confined to the top of the small ridge finger surrounded by slope and drainages that flow north into Accokeek Creek.

The site boundaries were defined by the excavation of 36 shovel tests in the vicinity of Site 44ST0766 with seven shovel tests positive for Native American and historic cultural materials. The site's dimensions are 290 feet north/south by 215 feet east/west (see Figure 37, Plate 39). The site is a small scattering of Native American and historic artifacts. All artifacts were 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. These soils are deep, moderately well drained, and are found on broad ridges. These soils formed in loamy coastal plain sediment. Erosion is severe if the soil is tilled or exposed in any way (Isgrig and Strobel 1974).

Soils conformed to a general profile across the site in terms of color variation in the different strata and depth. A representative soil profile placed within the site area at shovel test H-12, revealed two strata sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I is a mineral horizon that contains a mixture of organic and mineral matter. Stratum I was an olive brown (2.5Y4/4) silt that extended to a depth of 0.40 feet below ground surface. Stratum II, a mineral horizon that is characterized by a loss of iron and clay which accounts for its lighter color, consists of an olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) silt, and it extended to 1.6 feet below ground surface, sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Subsoil is a brownish yellow (10YR6/8) silt clay and shows no evidence of parent rock or sediment structure. The total depth of the shovel test was excavated to 1.8 feet (see Figure 38).

The nine artifacts from Site 44ST0766 indicate a first half of the nineteenth-century domestic occupation. Four Creamware sherds (post-1805), three brick fragments, one quartz secondary flake, and one rhyolite flake fragment were found.

Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Total
Brick	brick	unidentified manufacture		3
Ceramic	refined earthenware	press molded/ Whiteware	hand painted	1
			spatter	1
Lithic	quartz	flake	secondary	1
	rhyolite	flake		1
Grand Total				9



Plate 39. General View of Site 44ST0766, View to the South from Shovel Test H-14.

Area R

Area R is situated in the southeastern portion of the Crow's Nest Property on a narrow ridge finger extending south from the southeastern corner of Area P. This area begins in a heavily disturbed area where the landform becomes significantly narrower and ends at Potomac Creek. The narrow ridge line splits into two ridge noses before descending down to Potomac Creek. The survey area is roughly 1500 feet north/south by 100 feet east/west. The area is located in between two drainages that flow south into Potomac Creek, and they also serve as its east and west edges (Figure 39). Area P forms the northern boundary. The baseline is oriented with 320 degrees northwest and where the landform forks to the west the baseline changes to 10 degrees north.

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. These soils are deep, moderately well drained, and are found on broad ridges. These soils formed in loamy Coastal Plain sediment. Erosion is severe if the soil is tilled or exposed in any way (Isgrig and Strobel 1974). A representative shovel test profile placed in the central section of the Area R revealed two strata sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I is a grayish brown (10YR5/2) silt loam, and it extended to 0.30 feet below ground surface level. Stratum I is a mineral horizon containing a mixture of organic and mineral matter. Stratum II is a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silt sand extending to a depth of 1.3 feet below ground surface, sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Subsoil is a strong brown (7.5YR5/6)

silt clay with gravel at five percent. The total depth of shovel test was excavated to 1.7 feet below ground surface (see Figure 38).

The landscape at Area R is primarily composed of mature hardwoods such as oak, maple, and beech, with little to no secondary growth. The far northern portion of the area was disturbed from a logging road cut that continues north into Area P. All of the testable area is concentrated on top of the narrow ridge finger. A total of 80 shovel tests were excavated in Area R and two shovel tests yielded Native American artifacts. While conducting the Phase I survey, no archaeological sites were located, and one isolated find was found (0679IF-33).

Isolated Finds

0679IF-33

Isolated Find 0679IF-33 was located at Transect G, Shovel Test 11 in the northwestern end of Area R. This find consisted of one secondary orthoquartzite flake was recovered from Stratum I. Radials in the four cardinal directions were negative.

Area S

Area S is situated in the south eastern section of the Crow's Nest Property on a narrow ridge finger originating from Area Q. This area follows Crow's Nest road south then continues south on an access road following the ridge finger, while Crow's Nest road continues to the east. The survey area, at its widest is 2400 feet north/south by 800 feet east/west, but only the tops of the landforms are testable due to slope and the drainage/wetland areas surrounding it. The area is located in between two small drainages that flow south into Potomac Creek, and they also serve as its east and west edges. Crow's Nest road runs through the area before turning to the east, and the southern extent is defined by slope. The baseline is oriented with magnetic north following the finger ridge. Continuing east on Crow's Nest road, the landform becomes narrower (Transect T), and an intermittent drainage is used as a division to the next area.

The landscape at Area S is primarily composed of mature hardwoods such as maple, oak, beech, and poplar with patches of secondary growth such as hollies and mountain laurel. Crow's Nest road runs through the northern part of Area S, and where Crow's Nest road turns to the east, another logging road splits to the southeast following the spine of a narrow finger ridge. Minor disturbances associated with road cuts and maintenance was noted at the split in Crow's Nest road, creating some visibility of the surface. A total of 225 shovel tests were excavated in Area S and 41 shovel tests yielded artifacts (Figure 40). This area produced historic and Native American artifacts concentrated along the spine of the finger ridge. Most of the sites are located at the various splits in the access road following the protruding ridge noses. In conducting the Phase I survey, four archaeological sites were found (44ST0769 through 44ST0772), and two isolated finds were located (0679IF-34 and 35).

Site 44ST0769

Site 44ST0769 is a previously unidentified archaeological site with a late-eighteenth- to early-twentieth-century occupation component and an indeterminate Native American element. The

site contains mature hardwoods with concentrations of thick secondary undergrowth along the edges of the vehicle trail and landform. This site begins on a small clear cut area used for logging where a vehicle trail splits off from Crow's Nest road. Crow's Nest road serves as the north boundary for this site (see Figure 40, see Plate 40). This site is situated at approximate grid coordinates J-10 in at 165 feet AMSL.

The site boundaries were defined by the excavation of 25 shovel tests in the vicinity of Site 44ST0769 with seven 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 dimensions are 130 feet north/south by 190 feet east/west. This site is a light density scatter of domestic and architectural artifacts recovered from Stratum II and an isolated Native American artifact.

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. These soils are moderately well drained and are found on nearly level to sloping soils on uplands. These soils formed in the loamy Coastal Plain sediments. Soil runoff is considered slow to medium and erosion may be severe if the soil is tilled or exposed (Isgrig and Strobel 1974). A representative soil profile from a shovel test at J-10 placed within the site revealed, two strata sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I is the accumulation of organic matter mixed with mineral matter, and it is a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy loam extending to a depth of 0.40 feet below ground surface. Stratum II is also a mineral horizon identified as yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sandy loam and extends to a depth of 0.80 feet below ground surface. Subsoil is yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silty clay loam, and the total depth of the shovel test excavation is 1.1 feet below ground surface (see Figure 41).

The 16 artifacts recovered from Site 44ST0769 indicate a late-eighteenth- through early-twentieth-century domestic occupation. Four undecorated and one hand painted Pearlware sherds (post-1775), one leaded glass tableware fragment (post-1676), and a machine made glass flask (post-1903) were found. Architectural debris included four unidentified brick fragments and two unidentified nail fragments. One quartz secondary flake was the only Native American artifact recovered (Table 30).

Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Total
Brick	brick	unidentified manufacture		4
Ceramic	refined earthenware	press molded/ Pearlware		4
			hand painted	1
Glassware	glass	machine made colorless	flask	1
		unidentified manufacture colorless	unid tableware	3
Lithic	quartz	flake	secondary	1
Nail	iron alloy	unidentified manufacture		2
Grand Total				16

Site 44ST0770

Site 44ST0770 is a previously unidentified archaeological site with a mid-nineteenth-century occupation component and an indeterminate Native American component. The site contains mature hardwoods with concentrations of thick secondary undergrowth along the edges of the vehicle trail and landform. This site begins on a narrow section of the ridge, along the edge of the vehicle trail, and extends south into a wider flat landform. This site is situated at approximate grid coordinates L-16 in at 160 feet AMSL. The site boundaries were defined by the excavation of 26 shovel tests in the vicinity of Site 44ST0770 with eight shovel tests positive for Native American and historic cultural materials. The site dimensions are 175 feet north/south by 185 feet east/west (see Figure 40, see Plate 38). This site is a moderate density scatter of domestic and architectural 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. These soils are moderately well drained and are found on nearly level to sloping soils on uplands. These soils formed in the loamy Coastal Plain sediments. Soil runoff is considered slow to medium, and erosion may be severe if the soil is tilled or exposed (Isgrig and Strobel 1974). A representative soil profile from a shovel test at L-16 placed within the site revealed, two strata sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I is the accumulation of organic matter mixed with mineral matter, and it is a brown (10YR4/3) loam extending to a depth of 0.30 feet below ground surface. Stratum II is also a mineral horizon identified as light olive brown (2.5Y5/6) silty sand and extends to a depth of 0.80 feet below ground surface. Subsoil is a strong brown (7.5YR5/6) silty clay, and the total depth of the shovel test excavation is 1.2 feet below ground surface (Figure 41).

The 49 artifacts from Site 44ST0770 indicate a mid- to late-nineteenth-century domestic occupation and an indeterminate Native American lithic scatter. One redware sherd and one semi-automatic machine wine bottle (post-1821) was found. Architectural materials from Site 44ST0770 also included one handmade brick, 35 unidentified brick fragments, one wire nail (post-1850), one unidentified nail fragment, and one window glass fragment. Debitage from the lithic scatter consisted of one quartz secondary flake, one quartzite primary flake, and six quartzite fire-cracked rock fragments (Table 31).

Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Total
Brick	brick	handmade		1
		unidentified manufacture		35
Ceramic	coarse earthenware	/ Unidentified ware type	unid decoration	1
Glassware	glass	semi-automatic machine dark green	bottle, wine	1
Lithic	quartz	flake	secondary	1
	quartzite	FCR		6
		flake	primary	1
Nail	iron alloy	unidentified manufacture		1
		wire		1
Window	glass	aqua		1
Grand Total				49