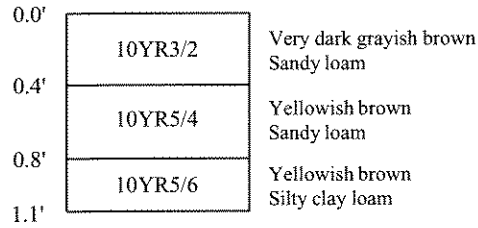
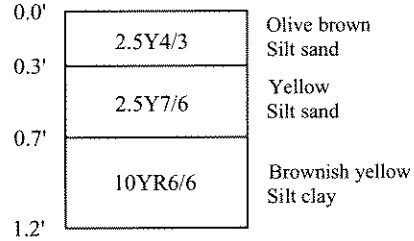


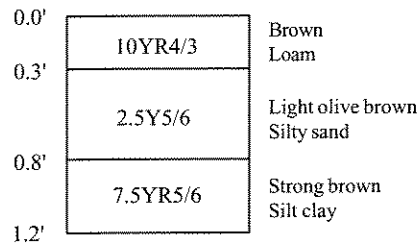
**Area S**  
 Site 0679-47  
 Representative Shovel Test J-10



**Area S**  
 Site 0679-49  
 Representative Shovel Test P-30



**Area S**  
 Site 0679-48  
 Representative Shovel Test L-16



**Area S**  
 Site 0679-50  
 Representative Shovel Test D-9

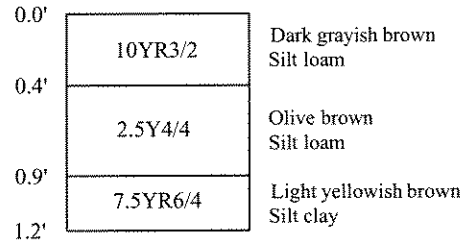




Plate 40. General View of Site 44ST0769, View to the Southeast from Shovel Test K-10.



Plate 41. General View of Site 44ST0770, View to the South from Shovel Test K-14.

### *Site 44ST0771*

Site 44ST0771 is a previously unidentified mid-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 along the edges of the landform. This site is located south of Crow's Nest road on an access road that follows the ridge finger descending to the south. The site area is at approximate grid coordinates P-29 at 150 feet AMSL. The site is situated midway down the narrow ridge finger where another finger ridge splits to the south, while the main finger ridge continues southeast towards Potomac Creek (see Figure 40, Plate 42).

The site boundaries were defined by the excavation of 31 shovel tests in the vicinity of Site 44ST0771 with 14 shovel tests positive for Native American and historic cultural materials. The site's dimensions are 200 feet north/south by 235 feet east/west. 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 site 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 P-30 revealed two strata sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I is a mineral horizon that is a mixture of organic and mineral matter. Stratum I was olive brown (2.5Y4/3) silt sand that extends to a depth of 0.30 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 yellow (2.5Y7/6) silt sand, and it extended to 0.70 feet below ground surface, sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Subsoil is a brownish yellow (10YR6/6) silt clay and shows no evidence of parent rock or sediment structure. The total depth of the shovel test was excavated to 1.2 feet (see Figure 41).

Site 44ST0771 represents a mid-nineteenth-century domestic occupation and an indeterminate Native American lithic scatter. One Whiteware sherd with spatter decoration (post-1830) and four undecorated Whiteware sherds (post-1805) were found. One semi-automatic bottle fragment (post-1821) and one unidentified wrought iron alloy object were also recovered. Architectural debris included sixteen unidentified brick fragments and one unidentified nail fragment. Native American lithic artifacts found at Site 44ST0771 consist of two quartz tertiary flakes, one quartz flake fragment, one quartzite secondary flake, one quartzite tertiary flake, and one rhyolite tertiary flake (Table 32).

Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Total
Brick	brick			16
Ceramic	refined earthenware	press molded/ Whiteware		4
			spatter	1
Glassware	glass	semi-automatic machine	bottle	1
		aqua		
Lithic	quartz	flake		1
			tertiary	2
	quartzite	flake	secondary	1
			tertiary	1
	rhyolite	flake	tertiary	1
Nail	iron alloy	unidentified manufacture		1
Unidentified Object	iron alloy	wrought/forged		1
Grand Total				30

*Site 44ST0772*

Site 44ST0772 is a previously unidentified early-nineteenth-century historic archaeological site, located at the far southern end of Area S. The site is in an area with large mature hardwoods and thick undergrowth of small saplings. An access road is located in the northern part of Site 44ST0772 and continues south to Potomac Creek. The site is on the edge of a narrow ridge finger overlooking Potomac Creek and Area T. It is situated in between two drainages, which serve as its eastern and western boundaries, and is located in Area S at approximate grid coordinates Y-36, at 140 feet AMSL (See Figure 40, Plate 43). The site boundaries were defined by the excavation of 21 shovel tests in the vicinity of Site 44ST0772 with ten shovel tests positive for historic cultural materials. The site's dimensions are 310 feet north/south by 110 feet east/west. The site is a small scattering of historic artifacts recovered from Stratum I and Stratum II.

Soils present at the site 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, the plowzone, is a surface horizon dominated by organic matter. Stratum I was a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silt loam 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 an olive brown (2.5Y4/4) silt loam that extends to 0.90 feet below ground surface, sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Subsoil is a light yellowish brown (7.5YR6/4) silt clay and shows no evidence of parent rock or sediment structure. The total depth of the shovel test was excavated to 1.2 feet (see Figure 41).

The 76 artifacts recovered from Site 44ST0772 indicate an early-nineteenth-century domestic occupation. Historic ceramics include two American Stoneware fragments (post-1725), three Whiteware sherds (post-1805), and three undecorated and one transfer printed Ironstone/White Granite sherds (post-1813). Glass objects included molded containers and semi-automatic bottles and wine bottles (post-1821). Architectural materials consist of 48 unidentified brick fragments, two machine-headed cut nails (post-1805), one wrought nail, five unidentified nail fragments, and four window glass fragments. In addition, one unidentified slag fragment was uncovered.

Table 33. Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Site 44ST0772.

Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Total
Brick	brick	unidentified manufacture		48
Ceramic	refined earthenware	press molded/ Ironstone/White Granite		3
			Transfer printed	1
		press molded/ Whiteware		3
	stoneware	wheel thrown/ American Stoneware		2
Glassware	glass	Molded aqua	unid container	1
		Molded brown	unid container	2
		semi-automatic machine aqua	bottle	1
		semi-automatic machine dark green	bottle, wine	2
Nail	iron alloy	cut		2
		unidentified manufacture		5
		wrought/forged		1
Slag	unidentified			1
Window	glass	aqua		4
Grand Total				76

### *Isolated Finds*

#### *0679IF-34*

Isolated Find 0679IF-34 was located at Transect P, Shovel Test 10 in the northwestern end of Area R. This find consisted of one Pearlware fragment recovered from Stratum I. Radials in the four cardinal directions were negative.

#### *0679IF-35*

Isolated Find 0679IF-35 was located near Transect L, Shovel Test 21 in the northwestern end of Area R. This find consisted of one fragment of transfer-printed Whiteware recovered from the surface. Radials in the four cardinal directions were negative.





Plate 42. General View of Site 44ST0771, View to the South from Shovel Test N-27.



Plate 43. General View of Site 44ST0772, View to the North from Shovel Test Y-36.

## Area T

Area T is a large and relatively flat area situated in the southeastern corner of the proposed development area of the Crow's Nest Property. This area is located south of the southern most point of Area S at the base of the finger ridge. The site is on an elevated floodplain overlooking Potomac Creek to the south. The survey area, at its widest is 800 feet north/south by 700 feet east/west. Development boundaries serve as the east, south, and west boundaries and slope from the finger ridge of Area S define this area to the north. The baseline is oriented with magnetic north following the aspect of the landform.

The landscape at Area T is composed of mature hardwoods such as maple, oak, beech, and poplar with heavy secondary growth such as hollies and mountain laurel. The access road from Area S continues into Area T and ends before Potomac Creek. A small brick scatter was noted along the access road cut at grid coordinate H-15. Minor disturbances associated with road cuts and maintenance was noted along the access road, creating some visibility of the surface. A total of 230 shovel tests were excavated in Area T and 50 shovel tests yielded artifacts (See Figure 40). This area produced a multi-component site (44ST0773) in the southern half of the area. No isolated finds were located.

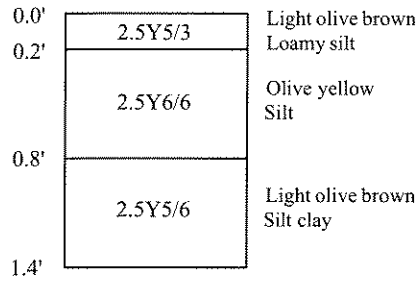
### *Site 44ST0773*

Site 44ST0773 is a previously unidentified archaeological site with a nineteenth-century domestic occupation and a Woodland period Native American component. This site is located on a flat low-lying area located at the base of a ridge with a southern overlook of Potomac Creek. The area contains a mature hardwood forest with significant undergrowth. A vehicle trail runs down from the top of the ridge and along the west boundary of the site which leads to a documented wharf located to the south of this area along the Potomac Creek at Boykin's Island. This site encompasses the majority of the southern half of Area T and is situated at approximate grid coordinates I-10 at 50 feet AMSL. The site also continues south of Area T and outside of the proposed development area.

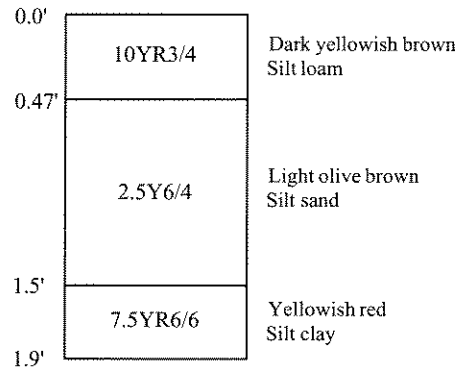
The site boundaries were defined by the excavation of 232 shovel tests in the vicinity of Site 44ST0773 with 53 shovel tests positive for Native American and historic cultural materials. A small brick scatter was observed on the surface near shovel test H-15 at which subsurface testing in the vicinity produced more brick fragments. The site's dimensions are 830 feet north/south by 675 feet east/west (see Figure 40, Plate 44 and 45). The site is a moderate density scatter of historic (domestic and architectural artifacts) and Native American (lithic debitage and Native American pottery) artifacts recovered from Stratum I and Stratum II.

Soils present at the area were identified as the Craven loam association, which are found in areas of zero to two percent slope. These soils are moderately well drained and are found on nearly level to gently sloping soils of the Coastal Plain lowlands. These soils are formed in clayey sediments which create a slow permeability in the subsoil. Seasonal water tables may be high in the winter and fall wet periods (Isgrig and Strobel 1974).

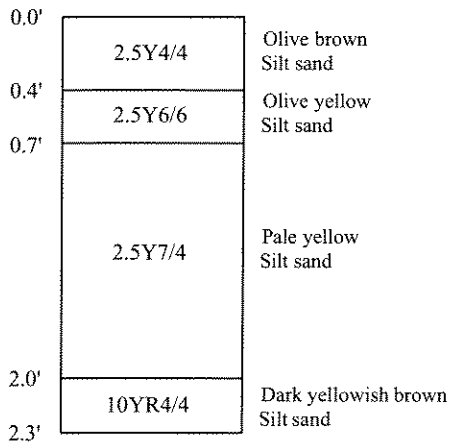
**Area T**  
 Site 0679-51  
 Representative Shovel Test H-15



**Area U**  
 Site 0679-43 Western Portion  
 Representative Shovel Test



**Area U**  
 Site 0679-42  
 Representative Shovel Test E-19



**Area U**  
 Site 0679-43 Eastern Portion  
 Representative Shovel Test

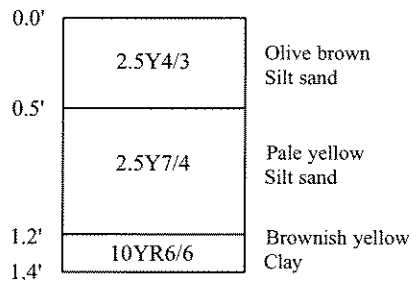


Figure 42. Representative Shovel Test Profiles from Areas T and U.  
 Crow's Nest Phase I - Stafford County, Virginia





A representative soil profile from a shovel test H-15 placed within the site revealed, two strata sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I is an accumulation of organic matter identified as light olive brown (2.5Y5/3) loamy silt extending to a depth of 0.20 feet below ground surface. Stratum II is an accumulation of organic matter mixed with mineral grains, and it is olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) silt extending to 0.80 feet below ground surface sealing cultural sterile subsoil. This stratum is thought to represent an old plowzone seen throughout this site. Subsoil is a light olive brown (2.5YR5/6) silt clay, and the total depth of the shovel test was excavated to 1.4 feet (see Figure 42). This shovel test is located near a surface brick scatter and an old unused logging road. A soil profile from shovel test P-16 west radial produced an ash layer found between Stratum I and II.

The 107 artifacts recovered from Site 44ST0773 indicate a multi-component site with Late Archaic and Late Woodland Native American occupation and an early-nineteenth-century domestic occupation, potentially associated with the operation of the Crow's Nest Plantation wharf located at Boykin's Point. Native American ceramics include two cord marked Potomac Creek, three smoothed Potomac Creek, one Rappahannock Fabric Impressed, one unidentified cord marked, and eight unidentified ceramics sherds. Lithic tools included one slate Savannah River projectile point, one unidentified quartz projectile point and two quartz stage 1 bifaces. Lithic debitage consisted of one chalcedony primary flake, three quartz primary flakes, six quartz secondary flakes, four quartz tertiary flakes, three quartz flake fragments, one quartzite primary flake, one quartzite secondary flake, and one quartzite tertiary flake. In addition, five quartzite fire-cracked rocks were found. From the historic component, two undecorated, one shell edged, and one transfer printed Whiteware (post-1805), two American Stoneware sherds (post-1725), one semi-automatic glass container (post-1821), and one semi-automatic wine bottle (post-1821), and one unidentified wrought iron alloy object were found. Architectural debris included one handmade brick fragment, 33 unidentified brick fragments, two mortar fragments, four machine-headed cut nails (post-1805), and 12 unidentified nail fragments (Table 34).

## **Area U**

Area U is situated in the eastern section of the Crow's Nest Property on a broad landform with several ridge fingers running north and south off of it. Crow's Nest road follows the spine of the broad landform and then continues southeast into Area V. The survey area, at its widest is 1200 feet north/south by 1200 feet east/west, but only the tops of the landforms are testable due to slope, drainage/wetland areas surrounding it, and disturbances made by heavy machinery. The broad landform overlooks tributaries that empty into Potomac Creek and Accokeek Creek. The southern border is defined by a tributary flowing south to Potomac Creek and the northern extent is bordered by Area W. Crow's Nest road runs through the spine of the area before turning to the southeast into Area V. The baseline is oriented with magnetic north with transects perpendicular from the baseline following the numerous ridge fingers.

The landscape at Area U is composed of mature hardwoods such as maple, oak, beech, and poplar with patches of secondary growth such as hollies and mountain laurel near areas of past logging activities. Crow's Nest road runs through the northern part of Area U and Crow's Nest road turns to the southeast serving as a division to the next area. In examining historic maps, this area appears to be the location of the New York Sportsman Club and large oak trees are



Plate 44. General View of Site 44ST0773, View to the North from Shovel Test Q-17.



Plate 45. General View of Site 44ST0773, View to the South from Shovel Test O-10.

Table 34. Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Site 44ST0773.

Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Total	
Brick	brick	handmade		1	
		unidentified manufacture		33	
Ceramic	coarse earthenware	/ Potomac Creek, NA	cord marked	2	
			smoothed	3	
		/ Rappahannock	fabric impressed	1	
		/ Unidentified ware type	cord marked	1	
			unidentified decoration	8	
		refined earthenware	press molded/ Whiteware		2
				shell edged	1
				transfer printed	1
			stoneware	wheel thrown/ American Stoneware	2
		Glassware	glass	semi-automatic machine aqua	unid container
semi-automatic machine dark green	bottle, wine			1	
Lithic	chalcedony	flake	primary	1	
	quartz	biface		2	
			Unidentified	1	
		flake		3	
			primary	3	
			secondary	6	
			tertiary	4	
		quartzite	FCR	5	
			flake	primary	1
				secondary	1
			tertiary	1	
	slate	biface	Savannah River	1	
Mortar	mortar			2	
Nail	iron alloy	cut		4	
		unidentified manufacture		12	
Stone, natural	bog iron			2	
Unidentified Object	iron alloy	wrought/forged		1	
Grand Total				107	

associated within this area with secondary hardwoods and shrubs interspersed. Minor disturbances associated with road cuts and maintenance were noted at the split of the two southern finger ridges and where Crow's Nest road turns to the southeast. During surface inspection an eight foot deep road cut that parallels Crow's Nest road 25 feet to the south and to the north two depressions one with concrete and re-bar were located along with a small brick scatter.

A total of 275 shovel tests were excavated in Area U and 36 shovel tests yielded artifacts (Figure 43). This area produced historic and Native American artifacts concentrated along Crow's Nest road and the northern ridge fingers. In conducting the Phase I survey two archaeological sites were found (44ST0767 and 44ST0768) and three isolated finds were located.

#### *Site 44ST0767*

Site 44ST0767 is a previously unidentified late-nineteenth-century domestic archaeological site with a Native American Woodland period artifact scatter, located in an area of mature hardwoods with heavy secondary growth of hollies and mountain laurel. Most of the site is located north of Crow's Nest road, which runs through the southern portion of the site. The site area is at approximate grid coordinates F-18 at 150 feet AMSL. The site overlooks the head of a small drainage that flows north into Accokeek Creek

The site boundaries were defined by the excavation of 24 shovel tests in the vicinity of Site 44ST0767 with four shovel tests positive for Native American and historic cultural materials. The site's dimensions are 260 feet north/south by 120 feet east/west (see Figure 43, Plate 46). The site is a small 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 Sassafras 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 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 and depth. A representative soil profile placed within the site area at shovel test E-19 revealed three strata sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I is a mineral horizon that is a mixture of organic and mineral matter. Stratum I was an olive brown (2.5Y4/4) silt sand that extends 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 olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) silt sand, and it extended to 0.70 feet below ground surface. Stratum III is a pale yellow (2.5Y7/4) silt sand, and it extended to 2.0 feet below ground surface, sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Subsoil is a brownish yellow (10YR6/6) silt clay and shows no evidence of parent rock or sediment structure. The total depth of the shovel test was excavated to 2.3 feet (see Figure 42).

The five artifacts from Site 44ST0767 indicate a Woodland Native American scatter and a late nineteenth century domestic scatter. Native American artifacts include one unidentified sand/crushed quartz tempered sherd and one quartz secondary flake. Historic artifacts consist of one Whiteware sherd with molded decoration (post-1805), one Ironstone/White Granite sherd with decalomania (post-1880), and one wire nail (post-1850).

*Site 44ST0768*

Site 44ST0768 is a previously unidentified nineteenth century historic archaeological site, located along Crow's Nest road in the northern portion of Area U. The site is in an area with large mature hardwoods mostly dominated by small thicker secondary growth. The site is on the northern edge of the plateau overlooking a small tributary of Accokeek Creek. It is situated in Area U at approximate grid coordinates N-20, at 155 feet AMSL.

The site boundaries were defined by the excavation of 57 shovel tests in the vicinity of Site 44ST0768 with 29 shovel tests positive for historic cultural materials. The site's dimensions are 220 feet north/south by 525 feet east/west (see Figure 43, Plate 47). The site is a large scattering of historic artifacts recovered from Stratum I, Stratum II, and the surface. While surface inspecting the western portion of the site, there was a surface scatter of machine cut brick, a large pit measuring six feet in diameter and five feet in depth, and trash was noted on the side of a slope. While surface inspecting in the eastern portion of the site, there was an exposed foundation with its North, West, and South walls still standing. The east wall has collapsed onto the slope. The foundation is poured concrete with re-bar insets measuring 60 feet by 60 feet. Judging by historic maps of the project area this site appears to be the location of the New York Sportsman Club.

Soils present in the site area were identified as the Sassafras 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 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 did not conform to a general profile across the site in terms of color variation and depth in the shovel tests. A representative soil profile placed in the western portion of the site area at shovel test L-21 revealed two strata sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I, the plowzone, is a surface horizon dominated by organic matter. Stratum I was a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) silt loam extending to a depth of 0.470 feet below ground surface. Stratum II, a mineral horizon containing a mixture of organic and mineral matter, consists of a light olive brown (2.5Y6/4) silt sand that extends to 1.50 feet below ground surface, sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Subsoil is a yellowish red (7.5YR6/6) 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 42).

A representative soil profile taken from the eastern portion of the site area revealed two strata sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I, a mineral horizon containing a mixture of mineral and organic matter, consist of olive brown (2.5Y4/3) silt sand and that extended to 0.50 feet below ground surface. Stratum II is another mineral horizon that is characterized as having no clay or iron which gives it a light color. It consists of pale yellow (2.5Y7/4) silt sand, and it extended to 1.2 feet below ground surface sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Subsoil is brownish yellow (10YR6/6) clay, and excavation of the shovel test ended at 1.4 feet below ground surface.







Plate 46. General View of Site 44ST0767, View to the North from Shovel Test F-18.



Plate 47. General View of Site 44ST0768, View to the North from Shovel Test K-19.

The 147 artifacts from Site 44ST0768 indicate a nineteenth-century domestic occupation. Ceramics included smoothed Redware, undecorated and hand painted Creamware (post-1762), Pearlware (post-1775), Whiteware (post-1805), Ironstone/White Granite (post-1813), American Stoneware (post-1725), American Stoneware with Bristol Slip (post-1835), and Porcellaneous (post-1820). Glass objects consist of semi-automatic containers, bottles, and wine bottles (post-1821) and lighting glass fragments. Architectural debris included two machine made brick fragments, four unidentified brick fragments, wire nails (post-1850), unidentified nail fragments, architectural slate, and window glass fragments. Activity-oriented artifacts found at Site 44ST0768 include barbed wire, an iron alloy bolt and screw, an iron alloy horseshoe, an iron alloy ring, and an iron alloy staple. In addition, a 1944 silver dime was recovered (Table 35).

#### *Isolated Finds*

##### *0679IF-40*

Isolated Find 0679IF-40 was located at Transect J, Shovel Test 26 in the northwestern end of Area U. This find consisted of two unidentified cord-marked Potomac Creek ceramics recovered from Stratum I. Radials in the four cardinal directions were negative.

##### *0679IF-41*

Isolated Find 0679IF-41 was located at Transect N, Shovel Test 16 in the central portion of Area U. This find consisted of one transfer printed porcelain ceramic recovered from Stratum II. Radials in the four cardinal directions were negative.

##### *0679IF-42*

Isolated Find 0679IF-42 was located at Transect T, Shovel Test 25 in the north central portion of Area U. This find consisted of one quartzite secondary flake recovered from Stratum I. Radials in the four cardinal directions were negative.

##### *0679IF-49*

Isolated Find 0679IF-49 was located at Transect BB, Shovel Test 21 near the eastern edge of Area U. This find consisted of one possible Nomini Native American ceramic recovered from Stratum II. Radials in the four cardinal directions were negative.

#### **Area V**

This area is located in the extreme eastern portion of the Crow's Nest property in between two drainages that flow south into Potomac Creek. Area V is an extension of a ridge originating in Area U, and the division for the areas is a narrow saddle to the north. The landform has two ridge fingers that descend towards the northeast, and further south the area splits into two finger ridges. Crow's Nest road follows the ridge to the east, and a small access road follows the west ridge down to Potomac Creek. The survey area, at its widest is 1200 feet north/south by 800 feet east/west. Development boundaries serve as the east and south boundaries. The baseline is oriented with 320 degrees northwest following the aspect of the landform.

Table 35. Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Site 44ST0768.

Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Total
Barbed wire	iron alloy	wire		1
Bolt	iron alloy	wrought/forged		1
Brick	brick	machine made		2
		unidentified manufacture		4
Ceramic	coarse earthenware	wheel thrown/ Redware	smoothed	1
	porcelain	press molded		1
		press molded/ Porcellaneous	molded decoration	1
	refined earthenware	press molded/ Creamware		3
			hand painted	1
		press molded/ Ironstone/White Granite	molded decoration	1
		press molded/ Pearlware		1
		press molded/ Whiteware		5
	stoneware	wheel thrown/ American Stoneware		2
			Bristol slip	4
Coin, American	silver	stamped		1
Glassware	glass	machine made bright green	bottle	2
		semi-automatic machine aqua	bottle	2
			unid container	2
		semi-automatic machine brown	unid container	1
		semi-automatic machine colorless	bottle	1
			unid container	13
		semi-automatic machine dark green	bottle, wine	2
		unidentified manufacture colorless	unid container	14
Horseshoe	iron alloy	wrought/forged		1
Lamp Chimney	glass	unidentified manufacture		2
Nail	iron alloy	unidentified manufacture		13
		wire		30
Ring, unidentifiable	iron alloy	wrought/forged		1
Screw, wood, blunt	iron alloy			1
Slate, architectural	slate			1
Staple	iron alloy	wrought/forged		1
Unidentified Object	iron alloy	rolled/sheet		16
		wrought/forged		1
Window	glass	aqua		14
		colorless		1
Grand Total				148

The landscape at Area V is composed of mature hardwoods such as maple, oak, beech, and poplar with little secondary growth such as hollies and mountain laurel. Area V follows Crow's Nest road, and the road continues east out of the Crow's Nest project area to Crow's Nest Point. Surface inspection recovered one projectile point along the access road cut at grid coordinate K-18 and one historic ceramic along an access road at grid coordinates S-10. Minor disturbances associated with road cuts and maintenance was noted along the access road, creating some visibility of the surface. A total of 117 shovel tests were excavated in Area V, and nine shovel tests yielded artifacts (Figure 44). This area produced historic artifacts concentrated in the southwest and Native American artifacts were concentrated in the north along Crow's Nest road. In conducting the Phase I survey one archaeological site was found (44ST0774), and four isolated finds were located.

#### *Site 44ST0774*

Site 44ST0774 is a previously unidentified archaeological site with a late-eighteenth-century domestic trash scatter and an isolated Native American lithic. This site is located in a clear cut area with well spaced mature hardwoods. The site is located in the southwest portion of Area V along a vehicle trail where it forks off to follow the landform down to the wetland drainage area. This site is situated at approximate grid coordinates U-9 in area V at 150 feet AMSL. Shovel testing and surface inspection defined site boundaries of 225 feet north/south and 90 feet east/west (see Figure 44, Plate 48). The site boundaries were defined by the excavation of 21 shovel tests in the vicinity of Site 44ST0774 with five shovel tests positive for Native American and historic cultural materials. The site is a light density scatter of domestic and architectural artifacts and a single lithic 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 two to six percent slope. These soils are deep, moderately well drained, and are found on ridges. These soils formed in the sandy and loamy Coastal Plain sediments. Erosion is moderate if the soil is tilled or exposed in any way (Isgrig and Strobel 1974). A representative soil profile from shovel test U-9 placed within the site revealed, two strata sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I is an accumulation of organic matter identified as olive brown (2.5Y4/3) silty sand extending to a depth of 0.30 feet below ground surface. Stratum II is an accumulation of organic matter mixed with mineral grains defined as yellow (2.5Y7/6) silty sand extending to 1.1 feet below ground surface. Subsoil is a brownish yellow (10YR6/6) clay, and the total depth of the shovel test is 1.3 feet below ground surface (Figure 45).

The artifacts from Site 44ST0774 indicate a late-eighteenth-century domestic occupation with an indeterminate Native American lithic scatter. One Creamware sherd (post-1762) was recovered from this site, and architectural debris included fifteen unidentifiable brick fragments. In addition, one quartz secondary flake was the only Native American artifact recovered.

Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Total
Brick	brick	unidentified manufacture		15
Ceramic	refined earthenware	press molded/ Creamware		1
Lithic	quartz	flake	secondary	1
Grand Total				17

### *Isolated Finds*

#### *0679IF-43*

Isolated Find 0679IF-43 was located at Transect A, Shovel Test 22 in the northern end of Area V. This find consisted of one possible Nomini fabric-impressed Native American sherd recovered from Stratum II. Radials in the four cardinal directions were negative.

#### *0679IF-44*

Isolated Find 0679IF-44 was located at Transect C, Shovel Test 20 in the northern portion of Area V. This find consisted of two iron barbed-wire fragments recovered from Stratum II. Radials in the four cardinal directions were negative.

#### *0679IF-45*

Isolated Find 0679IF-45 was located at Transect K, Shovel Test 18 in the south central portion of Area V. This find consisted of one unidentified quartz projectile point recovered from the surface, and one quartz secondary flake recovered from Stratum II. Radials in the four cardinal directions were negative.

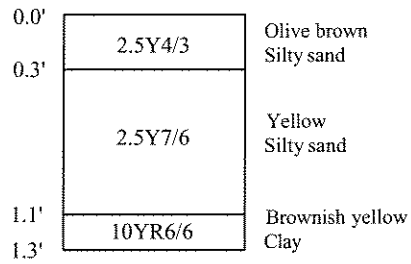
#### *0679IF-46*

Isolated Find 0679IF-46 was located at Transect O, Shovel Test 17 in the southeastern portion of Area V. This find consisted of one unidentified wrought iron fragment recovered from Stratum I. Radials in the four cardinal directions were negative.

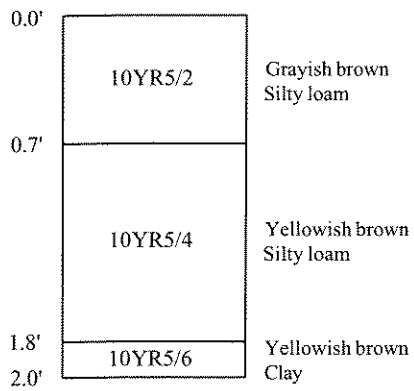




**Area V**  
 Site 0679-57  
 Representative Shovel Test U-9



**Area W**  
 Site 0679-6  
 Representative Shovel Test M-18



**Area W**  
 Site 0679-7  
 Representative Shovel Test K-7

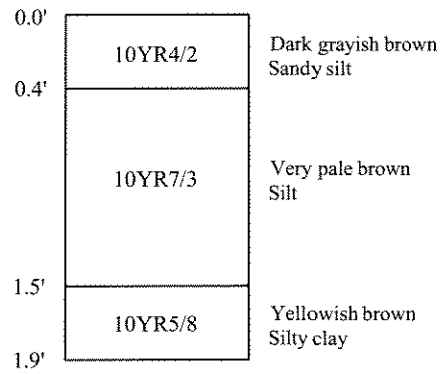


Figure 45. Representative Shovel Test Profiles from Areas V and W.  
 Crow's Nest Phase I - Stafford County, Virginia





Plate 48. General View of Site 44ST0774, View to the Southwest from Shovel Test S-14.

### **Area W**

Area W is situated in the north eastern corner of the Crow's Nest Property on a narrow ridge finger originating from Area U. This area follows an access road north of Crow's Nest road, which terminates at Accokeek Creek. The survey area, at its widest is 1100 feet north/south by 700 feet east/west, but only the tops of the narrow landforms are testable due to slope and the drainage/wetland areas surrounding it (Figure 46). 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. The southern boundary is Area U, and the northern extent is defined by the development boundary lines and slope. The baseline is oriented with magnetic north following the finger ridge.

The landscape in the south of Area W is primarily composed of mature hardwoods such as maple, oak, beech, and poplar, and to the north there are significantly more patches of secondary growth such as hollies and mountain laurel. The dense undergrowth is associated with timber clearing and large push-piles from tree harvesting. Heavy disturbances associated with road cuts and logging was noted in the north closer to Accokeek Creek. A total of 91 shovel tests were excavated in Area W, and six shovel tests yielded artifacts. This area produced Native American artifacts concentrated along the spine of the finger ridge. In conducting the Phase I survey, two archaeological sites were found (44ST0733 and 44ST0733), and no isolated finds were located.

Site 44ST0733 is a Late Woodland Native American occupation, located on a small finger ridge in the north portion of Area W overlooking Accokeek Creek to the north. This landform contains large hardwoods surrounding a small clearing with some recent tree falls. This site is situated at approximate grid coordinates M-18 in at 135 feet AMSL. The site boundaries were defined by the excavation of 11 shovel tests in the vicinity of Site 44ST0733 with three shovel tests positive for Native American cultural materials. The site's dimensions are 60 feet north/south by 60 feet east/west (Figure 46, see Plate 49). This site is a light density lithic scatter recovered from Stratum II. Immediately north of the site boundaries, the slope increases significantly and continues toward the floodplain of Accokeek Creek.

Soils present at the area were identified as the Sassafra 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 narrow ridges. These soils formed in the sandy and loamy Coastal Plain sediments. Soil runoff is considered medium and erosion may be severe if the soil is tilled or exposed (Asrig and Strobel 1974). A representative soil profile from a shovel test M-18 placed within the site revealed, two strata sealing cultural sterile subsol. Stratum I is the accumulation of organic matter mixed with mineral matter, and it is a grayish brown (10YR5/2) silty loam extending to a depth of 0.70 feet below ground surface. Stratum II is also a mineral horizon identified as yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty loam extending to a depth of 1.8 feet below ground surface. Subsoil is a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) clay, and the total depth of the shovel test excavation is 2.0 feet below ground surface (see Figure 45).

The nine artifacts from Site 44ST0733 indicate a light density Late Woodland Native American temporary camp. One smoothed Potomac Creek sherd was recovered. Lithic tools include one quartz Potomac projectile point, and one quartz crystal Stage 3 biface. Lithic debitage include one quartz secondary flake, two quartz flake fragments, one quartz crystal secondary flake, and two quartz crystal tertiary flakes (Table 37).

Table 37. Summary of Artifacts Recovered from Site 44ST0733.

Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Total
Ceramic	earthenware	NA / Potomac Creek,	smoothed	1
Lithic	quartz	biface	Potomac	1
		flake		2
			secondary	1
	quartz crystal	biface		1
		flake	secondary	1
			tertiary	2
Grand Total				9





Plate 49. General View of Site 44ST0733, View to the North from Shovel Test M-17.



Plate 50. General View of Site 44ST0733, View to the North from Shovel Test K-4.

### *Site 44ST0733*

Site 44ST0733 is a previously unidentified archaeological site with a Middle Woodland period Native American occupation. This site is located in a mature hardwood forest on a narrow ridge extending north toward Accokeek Creek. This site is situated at approximate grid coordinates K-7 in area W at 140 feet AMSL. The site boundaries were defined by the excavation of 19 shovel tests in the vicinity of Site 44ST0733 with three shovel tests positive for Native American cultural materials. The site's dimensions are 200 feet north/south by 50 feet east/west (see Figure 46, see Plate 50). The site is a light density scatter of lithic debitage and Native American pottery recovered from 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 narrow ridges. These soils formed in the 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). A representative soil profile from a shovel test K-7 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 dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) sandy silt extending to a depth of 0.40 feet below ground surface. Stratum II is also a mineral horizon identified as a very pale brown (10YR7/3) silt and extends to a depth of 1.5 feet below ground surface. Subsoil is a yellowish brown (10YR5/8) silty clay, and the total depth of the shovel test excavation is 1.9 feet below ground surface (see Figure 45).

Four artifacts were recovered from Site 44ST0733, a Middle Woodland Native American camp. Two cord marked Popes Creek sherds, one quartz secondary flake, and one quartz tertiary flake were found.

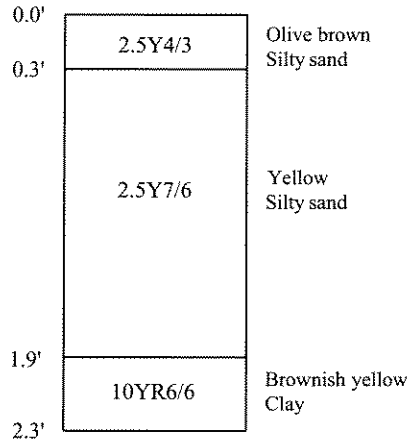
### **Area X**

This area is located in the southwestern portion of the Crow's Nest property in between Areas E and F. The two drainages that flow south into Potomac Creek create a western and eastern boundary for the area. Area X is an extension of a ridge originating at Crow's Nest road, which is located on top of broad landform and development boundary lines serve as the northern and southern boundaries. This area has one small ridge extension in the north by Crow's Nest road and then it becomes narrower descending south. The central part of the area widens and again splits into a narrow ridge that terminates at the wetland drainage area. The main ridge finger continues south past the development boundary lines and descends south to Potomac Creek. The survey area, at its widest is 2400 feet north/south by 800 feet east/west (Figure 47). The baseline is oriented with magnetic south following the aspect of the landform.

The landscape at Area X is composed of mature hardwoods such as maple, oak, beech, and poplar with moderate secondary growth such as hollies and mountain laurel. Area X follows an access road that splits from Crow's Nest road, and the road continues south out of the Crow's Nest project area to Potomac Creek. Surface inspection recovered several artifacts along the access road cut at grid coordinates E-37. Minor disturbances associated with road cuts and



**Area X**  
Site 0679-58  
Representative Shovel Test H-11



**Area Y**  
Representative Shovel Test

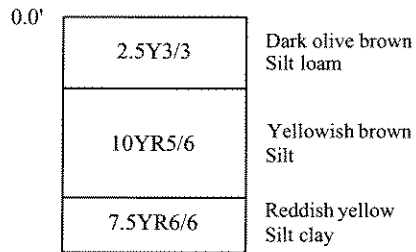


Figure 48. Representative Shovel Test Profiles from Areas X and Y.  
Crow's Nest Phase I - Stafford County, Virginia





Plate 51. General View of Site 0678-58, View to the North from Shovel Test H-10.

*0679-IF36*

Isolated find 0679-IF36 was located at Transect O-4 in the northern edge of Area X. This find consisted of one orthoquartzite tertiary flake recovered from Stratum I. None of the radials produced any cultural material.

*0679-IF37*

Isolated find 0679-IF37 was located at Transect E-24 in the southern portion of Area X. This find consisted of one quartz secondary flake from Stratum I. None of the radials produced any cultural material.

*0679-IF38*

Isolated find 0679-IF38 was located on the surface approximately 20 feet north of Transect E-27 in the southern portion of Area X. This find consisted of one unidentified quartz projectile point fragment and one Whiteware sherd (post-1805). None of the radials produced any cultural material.

*0679-IF39*

Isolated find 0679-IF39 was located on the surface approximately 25 feet northwest of Transect C-29 in the southern portion of Area X. This find consisted of two quartz secondary flakes and one fire-cracked rock fragment. None of the radials produced any cultural material.

maintenance was noted along the access road, creating some visibility of the surface. A total of 256 shovel tests were excavated in Area X, and seven shovel tests yielded artifacts. This area produced historic and Native American artifacts were concentrated along Crow's Nest road. In conducting the Phase I survey, one archaeological site was identified (44ST0775), and six isolated finds were located.

#### *Site 44ST0775*

Site 44ST0775 is a previously unidentified archaeological site with an indeterminate Native American component. This site contains mature hardwoods and thick secondary undergrowth, which include hollies and mountain laurels. The site is located along the edge of a vehicle trail that runs along the length of the landform and is situated at approximate grid coordinates H-11 in Area X at 190 feet AMSL. The site boundaries were defined by the excavation of 22 shovel tests in the vicinity of Site 44ST0775 with three shovel tests positive for Native American cultural materials. The site dimensions are 200 feet north/south by 50 feet east/west (see Figure 47, see Plate 51). This site is a light density scatter of lithic debitage recovered from 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 narrow ridges. These soils formed in the 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). A representative soil profile from a shovel test H-11 placed within the site revealed, two strata sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I is an accumulation of organic matter mixed with mineral matter, and it is olive brown (2.5Y4/3) silty sand extending to a depth of 0.30 feet below ground surface. Stratum II is also a mineral horizon identified as yellow (2.5Y7/6) silty sand and extends to a depth of 1.9 feet below ground surface. Subsoil is a brownish yellow (10YR6/6) clay, and the total depth of the shovel test excavation is 2.3 feet below ground surface (Figure 48).

Six artifacts from site 44ST0775 represent an indeterminate Native American lithic scatter. A chert uniface was the only lithic tool found. Lithic debitage consisted of one quartz primary flake, one quartz secondary flake, two quartz tertiary flakes, and one rhyolite secondary flake.

#### *Isolated Finds*

##### *0679-IF4*

Isolated find 0679-IF4 was located at Transect J-8 in the northern portion of Area Z. This find consisted of one rhyolite secondary flake recovered from Stratum II. None of the radials produced any cultural material.

##### *0679-IF5*

Isolated find 0679-IF5 was located at Transect M-8 in the north central portion of Area X. This find consisted of one orthoquartzite secondary flake recovered from Stratum II. None of the radials produced any cultural material.



## **Area Y**

Area Y is situated in the western portion of the Crow's Nest Property on a small ridge nose extending south from Crow's Nest road. It is located 500 feet east of Area X, and this area is defined by slope to the east and west. The narrow ridge overlooks the head of a small tributary that flows south into Potomac Creek. The survey area is roughly 200 feet north/south by 150 feet east/west (see Figure 47). The area is located in between two drainages that flow south into Potomac Creek, and Crow's Nest road forms the northern boundary. The baseline is oriented with magnetic north following the aspect of the landform.

Soils present at the area were identified as the Bourne 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 loamy sediment on the Coastal Plain. 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 Y revealed two strata sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I is a dark olive brown (2.5Y3/3) silt loam, and it extends to 0.40 feet below ground surface level. Stratum I is a mineral horizon containing a mixture of organic and mineral matter. Stratum II is a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silt extending to a depth of 1.0 feet below ground surface, sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Subsoil is a reddish yellow (7.5YR6/6) silt clay with gravel at five percent. The total depth of shovel test was excavated to 1.3 feet below ground surface.

The landscape at Area Y is primarily composed of mature hardwoods such as oak, maple, and beech, with little secondary growth such as hollies and mountain laurel. Most of the area was disturbed from logging road cuts and large push piles particularly near Crow's Nest road. All of the testable area is concentrated on top of the narrow ridge nose. A total of 12 shovel tests were excavated in Area Y, and no shovel tests yielded cultural material. While conducting the Phase I survey, no archaeological sites were located, and one isolated find was found.

### *Isolated Finds*

#### *0679IF-47*

Isolated find 0679IF-47 was on the surface near Shovel Test D-1 in the northern portion of Area Y and along the road bed. This find consisted of two glass fragments from baking powder jar and one transfer-printed porcelain fragment. None of the radials produced any cultural material.

## **Area Z**

Area Z is situated in the north central portion of the Crow's Nest Property. This area contains two large finger ridges separated by a drainage, and the east and west edges are bordered by slope and a tributary of Accokeek Creek. Crow's Nest road forms the southern boundary for both landforms and area. Following Crow's Nest road, the landform becomes narrower to form a saddle, which serves as a division of the survey area. Transects are oriented with the landform following the top of it and its numerous protruding fingers. Area Z consists of two narrow ridge tops descending in a northerly direction to Accokeek Creek. The narrow ridge top has several

fingers sprouting off to the east and west. The area measured 3200 feet north/south and 2350 feet east/west (see Figure 49).

Crow's Nest road is along the southern edge of Area Z and forms the northern boundary of Area Z. 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 643 shovel tests were excavated in Area Z. A small logging road descends down the center of both landforms, following them down to the swamps of Accokeek Creek. At the intersection of Crow's Nest road and the logging road that runs through the western finger ridge in Area Z, there was brick noted on the surface, located roughly at grid coordinates 1-1. This same area also contained a small circular depression, measuring 8 feet in diameter and four feet deep, located next to an old road trace about 8 feet deep. This site is related to site 44ST0739 of Area F due to its proximity and similarity of artifacts; therefore, they will be combined. Upon looking at historic maps this is the location of Daniel's tenant plantation. While conducting the Phase I survey, eight archaeological sites (44ST0753, 44ST0758, 44ST0759, 44ST0760, 44ST0761, 44ST0762, 44ST0763) and six isolated finds (0679IF-25 through 30), were located.

#### *Site 44ST0753*

Site 44ST0753 is a previously unidentified Native American archaeological site with an indeterminate occupation, located in an area of small sapling with undergrowth of smaller stalk plants. This site can be found in the north portion of Area Z on a small floodplain of Accokeek Creek, bounded to the south by slope. It is situated at approximate grid coordinates 76-2, in Area Z at 20 feet AMSL. The site boundaries were defined by the excavation of 21 shovel tests in the vicinity of Site 44ST0753 with five shovel tests positive for Native American cultural materials. The site's dimensions are 250 feet northwest/southeast by 150 feet northeast/southwest (Figure 49). The site is a small scattering of Native American artifacts, all recovered from Stratum I.

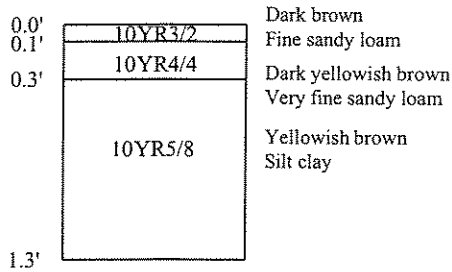
Soils from the site area consist of the Bertie very fine sandy loam and are found on zero to three percent slope. These soils are somewhat poorly drained, deep, and are located on broad areas of the Coastal Plain. They were formed in loamy and clayey Coastal Plain sediment. Erosion is moderate if the 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 76-4, revealed two strata sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I is a mineral horizon that forms at the surface and is a mixture of organic matter and mineral matter. Stratum I was dark brown (10YR3/2) fine sandy loam extending to a depth of 0.10 feet below ground surface. Stratum II consists of a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) very fine sandy loam, and it extended to 0.30 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 1.3 feet (Figure 50).

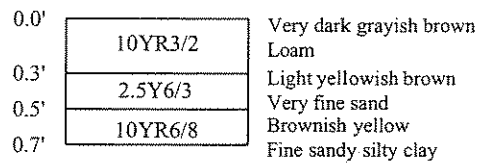


## Area Z

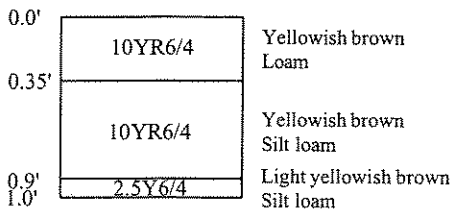
Site 0679-28  
Representative Shovel Test 76-4



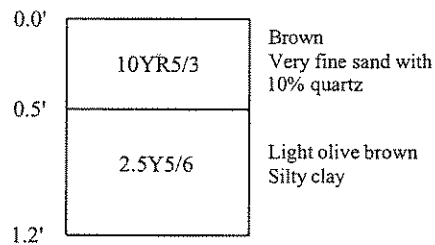
Site 0679-35  
Representative Shovel Test 72-5



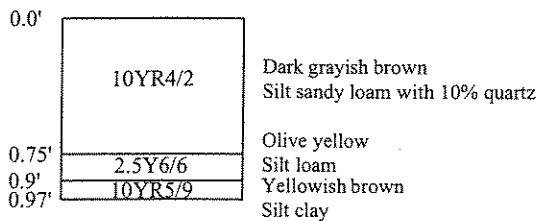
Site 0679-33  
Representative Shovel Test 53-1



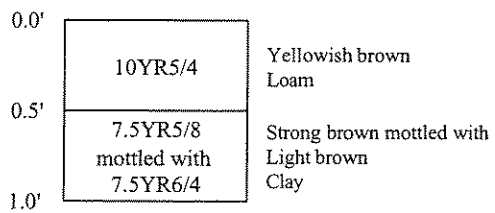
Site 0679-36  
Representative Shovel Test 45-2



Site 0679-34  
Representative Shovel Test 71-36



Site 0679-37  
Representative Shovel Test 34-2





Seven artifacts recovered from Site 44ST0753 indicate an indeterminate Native American lithic reduction camp. One quartz flake fragment, three primary quartz flake fragments, one tertiary quartz flake fragment, one rhyolite flake fragment, and one secondary orthoquartzite flake were recovered from Stratum I.

#### *Site 44ST0758*

Site 44ST0758 is a previously unidentified multi-component archaeological site with an indeterminate Native American occupation and a late-eighteenth-century historic component, located in an area mainly of mature hardwoods containing secondary growth of hollies and mountain laurel. This site is located at the head of the western multi-fingered ridge in the southern section of the area next to a logging road. The site is located at approximate grid coordinates 53-1 in Area Z, at 155 feet AMSL.

The site boundaries were defined by the excavation of 40 shovel tests in the vicinity of Site 44ST0758 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's dimensions are 200 feet north/south by 125 feet east/west (see Figure 49). The site is a light density scatter of Native American and historic artifacts concentrated on the edges of the landform. All artifacts were recovered from Stratum I.

Soils from the site area consist of the Sassafras fine sandy loam and are found on zero to six percent slope. These soils are located on broad ridges and were formed in 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 53-1 revealed two strata sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I is a mineral horizon with a mixture of organic and mineral matter. Stratum I was a yellowish brown (10YR6/4) loam extending to a depth of 0.35 feet below ground surface. Stratum II, a mineral horizon characterized as having no clay or iron, which accounts for its lighter color, consists of a yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silt loam, and it extended to 0.90 feet below ground surface, sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Subsoil is a light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/4) silt loam. The total depth of the shovel test was excavated to 1.0 foot (see Figure 50).

The 13 artifacts recovered from Site 44ST0758 indicate an indeterminate Native American camp. Lithic debitage included one quartz primary flake, two quartz shatter fragments, and two secondary quartz flake fragment. Historic artifacts consist of two Creamware fragments (post-1762), two iron nail fragments, and one brick fragment.

#### *Site 44ST0759*

Site 44ST0759 is a previously unidentified archaeological site with a late-eighteenth-century domestic trash scatter. This site is located in a young hardwood forest with undergrowth of

found on sides of ridges. These soils formed in the sandy and loamy Coastal plain sediment. 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 45-2 placed within the site revealed one stratum sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I, a mineral horizon mixed with mineral and organic matter, was a brown (10YR5/3) very fine sand with 10 percent quartz cobbles, and it extended to a depth of 0.50 feet below ground surface, sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Subsoil is a light olive brown (2.5Y5/6) silt clay, and the total depth of the shovel test was excavated to 1.2 feet (see Figure 50). This shovel test is located right next to the access road and is likely disturbed from the construction of the road.

The four artifacts from Site 44ST0761 indicate a late-eighteenth-century domestic trash scatter. Two sherds of Creamware (post-1783) were recovered in addition to one iron nail fragment. The Native American component consisted of one secondary quartz flake.

#### *Site 44ST0762*

Site 44ST0762 is a previously unidentified mid-eighteenth-century domestic archaeological site, located in an area mainly of mature hardwoods containing secondary growth of hollies and mountain laurel. This site is located on the western multi-fingered ridge at one of the wider points of the finger ridge at approximate grid coordinates 34-2, at 160 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 23 shovel tests in the vicinity of Site 44ST0762 with eight shovel tests positive for Native American and historic cultural materials. The site's dimensions are 90 feet northwest/southeast by 175 feet northeast/southwest (see Figure 49). The site is a light to moderate density scatter of Native American and historic artifacts. All artifacts were recovered from Stratum I and Stratum I.

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 sides of ridges. These soils formed in the 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 and depth. A representative soil profile placed within the site area at shovel test 34-2, revealed one stratum sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Stratum I is a mineral horizon mixed with organic and mineral matter. Stratum I was a yellowish brown (2.5Y5/4) loam extending to a depth of 0.50 feet below ground surface, sealing cultural sterile subsoil. Subsoil is a strong brown (7.5YR5/8) clay mottled with a light brown (7.5YR6/4) at three percent. The total depth of the shovel test was excavated to 1.0 feet (see Figure 50).

Site 44ST0762 consists of a mid-eighteenth-century domestic occupation possibly associated with Site 44ST0739 950 feet south. Ceramics include one Creamware sherd (post-1762), four undecorated and one hand painted Pearlware sherds (post-1775), one Delftware fragment (post-1775), one iron nail fragment, and one brick bat with four small brick fragments.

Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Total
Brick	brick	unidentified manufacture		4
Brick, bat	brick	handmade		1
Ceramic	earthenware	wheel thrown/ Delftware, British		1
	refined earthenware	press molded/ Creamware		1
		press molded/ Pearlware		4
			hand painted	1
Nail	iron alloy	unidentified manufacture		1
Grand Total				13

*Site 44ST0763*

Site 44ST0763 is a previously unidentified archaeological site with a late-eighteenth- to early-nineteenth-century component. This site is located along the edge of Upper Road which runs along a narrow ridge finger that stretches north originating at the intersection with Crow's Nest road. This site contains mature hardwoods and thick secondary growth which include hollies and mountain laurels. This site is situated at approximate grid coordinates 70-27 in Area Z at 135 feet AMSL. The site boundaries were defined by the excavation of five shovel tests in the vicinity of Site 44ST0763 with one shovel tests positive for historic cultural materials. The site dimensions are 50 feet north/south by 50 feet east/west (see Figure 49). 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 are found in areas of six to ten percent slope. These soils are deep, moderately well drained, and are found on narrow ridges. These soils formed in the 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). A representative soil profile from a shovel test 70-27 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 dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) loam extending to a depth of 0.30 feet below ground surface. Stratum II is also a mineral horizon identified as olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) very fine sandy silt and extends to a depth of 0.90 feet below ground surface. Subsoil is a yellowish brown (10YR5/8) clay, and the total depth of the shovel test excavation is 1.1 feet below ground surface (see Figure 50).

The ten artifacts recovered from Site 44ST0763 indicate a late eighteenth through early nineteenth century domestic trash scatter, since the site is located just east of the access road. Six Pearlware sherds (post-1775), one Whiteware (post-1805) sherd, one molded light green bottle glass, and two wrought nails were found.

Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Total
Ceramic	refined earthenware	press molded/ Pearlware		5
			molded decoration	1
		press molded/ Whiteware		1
Glassware	glass	molded light green	bottle	1
Nail	iron alloy	wrought/forged		2
Grand Total				10

### *Isolated Finds*

#### *0679-IF25*

Isolated find 0679-IF25 was located at transect 62-3 in the southern portion of Area Z. This find consisted of a single quartz secondary flake and one Native American ceramic characterized as Marcey Creek, which is one of the earliest ceramics. One of the radials produced the quartz secondary flake.

#### *0679-IF26*

Isolated find 0679-IF26 was located at transect 78-4 in the northern portion of Area Z on a low-lying finger ridge. This find consisted of one dark green wine bottle glass fragment and one quartz primary flake found along an access road during surface collection. None of the radials produced cultural material.

#### *0679-IF27*

Isolated find 0679-IF27 was located at transect 68-47 in the southeastern section of Area Z along Crow's Nest access road. This find consisted of a quartz secondary flake and a quartzite primary flake both of which were found during surface collection along Crow's Nest road. No shovel tests were positive in the vicinity.

#### *0679-IF28*

Isolated find 0679-IF28 was located at transect 69-21 in the east central portion of Area Z. This find consisted of one quartz tertiary flake while shovel testing the various landforms. None of the radials produced any cultural material.

#### *0679-IF29*

Isolated find 0679-IF29 was located at transect 48-3 in the north western part of Area Z. The find consisted of one orthoquartzite secondary flake found while shovel testing the numerous landforms. None of the radials produced any cultural material.

*0679-IF30*

Isolated find 0679-IF30 was located at transect 19-4 in the central section of Area Z on the edge of a broad landform. The find consisted of two unidentified nail fragments which were found while shovel testing. None of the radials produced cultural material.

*0679-IF51*

Isolated find 0679-IF30 was located at transect 38-3 and 38-3 North Radial in the central section of Area Z on the edge of a narrow finger ridge landform. The find consisted of two quartz secondary flakes and one Creamware (post-1765) sherd recovered from Stratum I. None of the radials produced cultural material.

*0679-IF52*

Isolated find 0679-IF30 was located at transect 19-4 in the central section of Area Z on the edge of a broad landform. The find consisted of two unidentified nail fragments recovered from Stratum I. None of the radials produced cultural material.

*0679-IF53*

Isolated find 0679-IF30 was located at transect 1-28 in the central section of Area Z on the edge of a broad landform. The find consisted of one quartz secondary flake recovered from Stratum I. None of the radials produced cultural material.

*0679-IF54*

Isolated find 0679-IF30 was located at transect 18-1 in the central section of Area Z on the edge of a broad landform. The find consisted of one Creamware sherd (post-1762), one white ball clay pipe fragment, and one quartz secondary flake recovered from Stratum I. None of the radials produced cultural material.

*0679-IF55*

Isolated find 0679-IF30 was located at transect 19-4 in the central section of Area Z on the edge of a narrow ridge finger landform. The find consisted of one Whiteware (post-1805) fragment recovered from Stratum I. None of the radials produced cultural material.



