Site 44FX1330 Ft. Belvoir PH II 2015 Artifact Inventory

Site No.	Catalog No.	Provenience	Level	Northing	Easting	Begin Depth	End Depth	Artifact Class	Material	Description	Comments	Count	Weight (gm)
44FX1330	1.1	ST		925	988	0	20	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	12.1
44FX1330	2.1	ST		932	988	0	35	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.5
44FX1330	2.2	ST		932	988	0	35	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	2.3
44FX1330	3.1	ST		948	989	0	19	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.3
44FX1330	3.2	ST		948	989	0	19	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	1.8
44FX1330	4.1	ST		967	997	0	25	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	1.1
44FX1330	5.1	ST		985	998	0	23	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.3
44FX1330	5.2	ST		985	998	0	23	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.3
44FX1330	5.3	ST		985	998	0	23	Debitage	Chalcedony	Flake		1	0.1
44FX1330	5.4	ST		985	998	0	23	Debitage	Gray Chert	Flake		1	0.3
44FX1330	6.1	ST		1000	1000			Debitage	Quartz	Angular Chert Fragment		1	0.2
44FX1330	7.1	ST		1015	985	0	33	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.3
44FX1330	8.1	ST		968	981	0	10	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.1
44FX1330	8.2	ST		968	981	0	10	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.6
44FX1330	9.1	ST		978	937	0	15	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	1.3
44FX1330	9.1	ST		978	937	0	15	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	1.3
44FX1330	9.2	ST		978	937	0	15	Uniface	Quartz	Utilized Flake		1	0.8
44FX1330	9.3	ST		978	937	0	15	Debitage	Gray Chert	Angular Chert Fragment		1	0.2
44FX1330	10.1	ST		932	971	0	20	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		2	1.7
44FX1330	10.2	ST		932	971	0	20	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.7
44FX1330	11.1	ST		986	963	0	16	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		3	2.6
44FX1330	11.2	ST		986	963	0	16	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.8
44FX1330	11.3	ST		986	963	0	16	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		5	1.2
44FX1330	11.4	ST		986	963	0	16	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.1

Site 44FX1330 Ft. Belvoir PH II 2015 Artifact Inventory

Site No.	Catalog No.	Provenience	Level	Northing	Easting	Begin Depth	End Depth	Artifact Class	Material	Description	Comments	Count	Weight (gm)
44FX1330	11.5	ST		986	963	0	16	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		2	1.2
44FX1330	11.6	S		986	963	0	16	Debitage	Chalcedony	Flake		1	0.3
44FX1330	12.1	ST		1015	970	0	13	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.4
44FX1330	12.2	ST		1015	970	0	13	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	1.3
44FX1330	13.1	ST		954	1008	0	22	Debitage	Quartz	Angular Chert Fragment		1	0.6
44FX1330	14.1	ST		970	1015	0	10	Uniface	Quartz	Utilized Flake		1	0.4
44FX1330	14.2	ST		970	1015	0	10	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.2
44FX1330	15.1	ST		985	1021	0	16	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.2
44FX1330	16.1	ST		1000	1015	0	27	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.1
44FX1330	17.1	ST		988	972	0	19	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	1
44FX1330	17.2	ST		988	972	0	19	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.4
44FX1330	17.3	ST		988	972	0	19	Debitage	Quartz	Angular Chert Fragment		1	0.6
44FX1330	18.1	ST		979	963			Debitage	Quartz	Angular Chert Fragment		1	0.1
44FX1330	19.1	ST		994	963			Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.4
44FX1330	20.1	ST		986	957	0	24	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	2.8
44FX1330	20.2	ST		986	957	0	24	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		2	2.2
44FX1330	20.3	ST		986	957	0	24	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		3	1.1
44FX1330	20.4	ST		986	957	0	24	Uniface	Quartz	Utilized Flake		1	0.4
44FX1330	21	ST		986	988	0	20	Miscellaneous	Quartz	Fire-Cracked Rock	Secondary, Discarded	1	43.3
44FX1330	21.1	ST		986	988	0	20	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.8

Site 44FX1330 Ft. Belvoir PH II 2015 Artifact Inventory

Site No.	Catalog No.	Provenience	Level	Northing	Easting	Begin Depth	End Depth	Artifact Class	Material	Description	Comments	Count	Weight (gm)
44FX1330	21.2	ST		986	988	0	20	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		2	5.2
44FX1330	22.1	ST		1000	978	0	22	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.2
44FX1330	23.1	ST		1000	992	0	23	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.41
44FX1330	24.1	ST		992	1018	0	18	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	1.32
44FX1330	24.2	ST		992	1018	0	18	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.3
44FX1330	25.1	ST		977	950	0	18	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	1.25
44FX1330	26.1	ST		931	1000	0	23	Preh Ceramic	Sand	Cordmarked		2	6.55
44FX1330	26.2	ST		931	1000	0	23	Preh Ceramic	Sand	Unknown		2	1.65
44FX1330	26.3	ST		931	1000	0	23	Debitage	Lt. Gray Chert	Flake		1	0.35
44FX1330	26.4	ST		931	1000	0	23	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		2	1.2
44FX1330	27.1	ST		963	1010	10	23	Debitage	Quartz	Angular Chert Fragment		2	0.51
44FX1330	27.2	ST		963	1010	10	23	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		6	2.17
44FX1330	27.3	ST		963	1010	10	23	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.21
44FX1330	27.4	ST		963	1010	10	23	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.18
44FX1330	27.5	ST		963	1010	10	23	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	3.27
44FX1330	28.1	ST		957	1003	0	22	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		2	0.2
44FX1330	28.2	ST		957	1003	0	22	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	1.02
44FX1330	29	ST		967	966	10	30	Miscellaneous	Quartzite	Fire-Cracked Rock	0%, Discarded	1	12.05
44FX1330	29.1	ST		967	966	10	30	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		1	1.33
44FX1330	29.2	ST		967	966	10	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		2	0.49
44FX1330	29.3	ST		967	966	10	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.57
44FX1330	30	T 1	1	977	1019	0	10	Miscellaneous	Quartzite	Fire-Cracked Rock	0%, Discarded	3	21.13
44FX1330	30	T 1	1	977	1019	0	10	Miscellaneous	Quartzite	Fire-Cracked Rock	Sec, Discarded	3	182.46

Site 44FX1330 Ft. Belvoir PH II 2015 Artifact Inventory

Site No.	Catalog No.	Provenience	Level	Northing	Easting	Begin Depth	End Depth	Artifact Class	Material	Description	Comments	Count	Weight (gm)
44FX1330	30.1	T 1	1	977	1019	0	10	Debitage	Quartz	Angular Chert Fragment		1	0.28
44FX1330	30.2	T 1	1	977	1019	0	10	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	2.9
44FX1330	30.3	T 1	1	977	1019	0	10	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		1	0.81
44FX1330	31	T 1	2	977	1019	10	16	Miscellaneous	Quartzite	Fire-Cracked Rock	0%, Discarded	2	114.27
44FX1330	31	T 1	2	977	1019	10	16	Miscellaneous	Quartzite	Fire-Cracked Rock	Sec, Discarded	15	1967.7
44FX1330	31.1	T 1	2	977	1019	10	16	Debitage	Quartz	Angular Chert Fragment		1	8.08
44FX1330	31.2	T 1	2	977	1019	10	16	Debitage	Quartzite	Angular Chert Fragment		1	0.48
44FX1330	31.3	T 1	2	977	1019	10	16	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.56
44FX1330	31.4	T 1	2	977	1019	10	16	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		1	2.4
44FX1330	31.5	T 1	2	977	1019	10	16	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.16
44FX1330	31.6	T 1	2	977	1019	10	16	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.26
44FX1330	32	T 1	3	977	1019	16	26	Miscellaneous	Quartzite	Fire-Cracked Rock	0%, Discarded	3	166.35
44FX1330	32	T 1	3	977	1019	16	26	Miscellaneous	Quartz	Fire-Cracked Rock	Sec, Discarded	6	545.46
44FX1330	32	T 1	3	977	1019	16	26	Miscellaneous	Quartzite	Fire-Cracked Rock	Sec, Discarded	24	2996.09
44FX1330	32.1	T 1	3	977	1019	16	26	Biface	Quartz			1	41.09

Site 44FX1330 Ft. Belvoir PH II 2015 Artifact Inventory

Site No.	Catalog No.	Provenience	Level	Northing	Easting	Begin Depth	End Depth	Artifact Class	Material	Description	Comments	Count	Weight (gm)
44FX1330	32.1	T 1	3	977	1019	16	26	Miscellaneous	Quartz	Fire-Cracked Rock	Sec	8	688.97
44FX1330	32.2	T 1	3	977	1019	16	26	Miscellaneous	Quartzite	Fire-Cracked Rock	0%	2	97.99
44FX1330	32.3	T 1	3	977	1019	16	26	Miscellaneous	Quartz	Fire-Cracked Rock	Sec	2	129.41
44FX1330	32.4	T 1	3	977	1019	16	26	Debitage	Quartz	Angular Chert Fragment		5	43.07
44FX1330	32.5	T 1	3	977	1019	16	26	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	14.91
44FX1330	32.6	T 1	3	977	1019	16	26	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		2	0.9
44FX1330	32.7	T 1	3	977	1019	16	26	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.8
44FX1330	32.8	T 1	3	977	1019	16	26	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.16
44FX1330	32.9	T 1	3	977	1019	16	26	Core	Quartz	Tested		1	99.97
44FX1330	33	T 1	4	977	1019	26	30	Miscellaneous	Quarzitic	Fire-Cracked Rock	Sec, Discarded	1	93.49
44FX1330	33.1	T 1	4	977	1019	26	30	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		1	0.91
44FX1330	33.2	T 1	4	977	1019	26	30	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		1	2
44FX1330	33.3	T 1	4	977	1019	26	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.26
44FX1330	33.4	T 1	4	977	1019	26	30	Debitage	Quartz	Angular Chert Fragment		1	0.24
44FX1330	33.5	T 1	4	977	1019	26	30	Ground/Pecked Stone	Quartz/ Quartzite	tool blank?		1	206.67

Site 44FX1330 Ft. Belvoir PH II 2015 Artifact Inventory

Site No.	Catalog No.	Provenience	Level	Northing	Easting	Begin Depth	End Depth	Artifact Class	Material	Description	Comments	Count	Weight (gm)
44FX1330	34	ST Opp 6		978	1018	0	40	Miscellaneous	Quartzite	Fire-Cracked Rock	0%, Discarded	1	33.32
44FX1330	34	ST Opp 6		978	1018	0	40	Miscellaneous	Quartzite	Fire-Cracked Rock	Sec, Discarded	7	286.07
44FX1330	34.1	ST Opp 6		978	1018	0	40	Debitage	Quartz	Angular Chert Fragment		1	3.95
44FX1330	34.2	ST Opp 6		978	1018	0	40	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		1	4.59
44FX1330	35	F 1 N1/2		977	1019	26	42	Miscellaneous	Quartzite	Fire-Cracked Rock	Sec, Discarded	6	1366.46
44FX1330	35.1	F 1 N1/2		977	1019	26	42	Miscellaneous	Wood	Charcoal	C-14 sample	1	0.25
44FX1330	35.2	F 1 N1/2		977	1019	26	42	Ground/Pecked Stone	Quartz/ Quartzite	Hammerstone		1	281.24
44FX1330	35.3	F 1 N1/2		977	1019	26	42	Miscellaneous	Quartzite	Fire-Cracked Rock	0%	1	14.91
44FX1330	35.4	F 1 N1/2		977	1019	26	42	Miscellaneous	Quartzite	Fire-Cracked Rock	Sec	2	984.45
44FX1330	35.5	F 1 N1/2		977	1019	26	42	Debitage	Quartz	Angular Chert Fragment		1	0.73
44FX1330	35.6	F 1 N1/2		977	1019	26	42	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		1	1.01
44FX1330	35.7	F 1 N1/2		977	1019	26	42	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.82
44FX1330	36	F 1 S1/2		977	1019	26	42	Miscellaneous	Quartzite	Fire-Cracked Rock	Secondary, Discarded	4	722.2

Site 44FX1330 Ft. Belvoir PH II 2015 Artifact Inventory

Site No.	Catalog No.	Provenience	Level	Northing	Easting	Begin Depth	End Depth	Artifact Class	Material	Description	Comments	Count	Weight (gm)
44FX1330	36.1	F 1 S1/2		977	1019	26	42	Miscellaneous	Quartzite	Fire-Cracked Rock	Secondary	2	701.2
44FX1330	36.2	F 1 S1/2		977	1019	26	42	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		2	1.9
44FX1330	36.3	F 1 S1/2		977	1019	26	42	Ground/Pecked Stone	Quartzite	Possible Grinding Stone	Secondary use FCR	1	1155.9
44FX1330	37.1	T 2	1	961	1009	10	20	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		7	2.1
44FX1330	37.2	T 2	1	961	1009	10	20	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		2	0.6
44FX1330	37.3	T 2	1	961	1009	10	20	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		4	0.9
44FX1330	37.4	T 2	1	961	1009	10	20	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		3	1.7
44FX1330	37.5	T 2	1	961	1009	10	20	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.3
44FX1330	37.6	T 2	1	961	1009	10	20	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		2	1.5
44FX1330	37.7	T 2	1	961	1009	10	20	Debitage	Quartz	Angular Chert Fragment		1	0.2
44FX1330	37.8	T 2	1	961	1009	10	20	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	1.7
44FX1330	37.9	T 2	1	961	1009	10	20	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		2	6.6
44FX1330	38.1	T 2	2	961	1009	20	30	Core	Quartz	Tested		1	52
44FX1330	38.1	T 2	2	961	1009	20	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		13	5.1
44FX1330	38.2	T 2	2	961	1009	20	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		3	2.5
44FX1330	38.3	T 2	2	961	1009	20	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		2	1.7
44FX1330	38.4	T 2	2	961	1009	20	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		2	3.2
44FX1330	38.5	T 2	2	961	1009	20	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		5	2.8
44FX1330	38.6	T 2	2	961	1009	20	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		3	0.6
44FX1330	38.7	T 2	2	961	1009	20	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		3	13.8
44FX1330	38.8	T 2	2	961	1009	20	30	Debitage	Quartz	Angular Chert Fragment		4	4.6

Site 44FX1330 Ft. Belvoir PH II 2015 Artifact Inventory

Site No.	Catalog No.	Provenience	Level	Northing	Easting	Begin Depth	End Depth	Artifact Class	Material	Description	Comments	Count	Weight (gm)
44FX1330	38.9	T 2	2	961	1009	20	30	Debitage	Chalcedony	Angular Chert Fragment		1	1.3
44FX1330	39.1	T 2	3	961	1009	30	40	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		1	0.4
44FX1330	39.1	T 2	3	961	1009	30	40	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		3	1.9
44FX1330	39.2	T 2	3	961	1009	30	40	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		3	8.5
44FX1330	39.3	T 2	3	961	1009	30	40	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		3	1.1
44FX1330	39.4	T 2	3	961	1009	30	40	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	1.8
44FX1330	39.5	T 2	3	961	1009	30	40	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.1
44FX1330	39.6	T 2	3	961	1009	30	40	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	1.1
44FX1330	39.7	T 2	3	961	1009	30	40	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.1
44FX1330	39.8	T 2	3	961	1009	30	40	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		1	4.7
44FX1330	39.9	T 2	3	961	1009	30	40	Debitage	Quartz	Angular Chert Fragment		1	4.4
44FX1330	40.1	T 2	2	961.64	1010	24	24	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	18.2
44FX1330	41.1	T 2	2	961.77	1009	22	22	Biface	Quartz	Blank		1	52
44FX1330	42	T 3	1	987	962	10	20	Miscellaneous	Quartzite	Fire-Cracked Rock	0%, Discarded	1	10.8
44FX1330	42	T 3	1	987	962	10	20	Miscellaneous	Quartzite	Fire-Cracked Rock	Secondary, Discarded	2	20.6
44FX1330	42.1	T 3	1	987	962	10	20	Biface	Quartz	Fragment-Unknown		2	1.4
44FX1330	42.1	T 3	1	987	962	10	20	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		14	6.3
44FX1330	42.11	T 3	1	987	962	10	20	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		1	0.2
44FX1330	42.12	T 3	1	987	962	10	20	Debitage	Chalcedony	Flake		1	1.2

Site 44FX1330 Ft. Belvoir PH II 2015 Artifact Inventory

Site No.	Catalog No.	Provenience	Level	Northing	Easting	Begin Depth	End Depth	Artifact Class	Material	Description	Comments	Count	Weight (gm)
44FX1330	42.13	T 3	1	987	962	10	20	Debitage	Quartzite	Angular Chert Fragment		1	1.1
44FX1330	42.2	T 3	1	987	962	10	20	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		10	4.1
44FX1330	42.3	T 3	1	987	962	10	20	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		10	5.2
44FX1330	42.4	T 3	1	987	962	10	20	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		6	4.8
44FX1330	42.5	T 3	1	987	962	10	20	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		5	2.6
44FX1330	42.6	T 3	1	987	962	10	20	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		2	0.7
44FX1330	42.7	T 3	1	987	962	10	20	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	1.4
44FX1330	42.8	T 3	1	987	962	10	20	Debitage	Quartz	Angular Chert Fragment		4	8.1
44FX1330	42.9	T 3	1	987	962	10	20	Uniface	Quartz	Utilized Flake		2	0.7
44FX1330	43	T 3	2	987	962	20	30	Miscellaneous	Quartzite	Fire-Cracked Rock	Secondary, Discarded	4	15.7
44FX1330	43.1	T 3	2	987	962	20	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		10	4.8
44FX1330	43.1	T 3	2	987	962	20	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		34	12.4
44FX1330	43.11	T 3	2	987	962	20	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	2
44FX1330	43.12	T 3	2	987	962	20	30	Debitage	Quartz	Angular Chert Fragment		9	10.8
44FX1330	43.13	T 3	2	987	962	20	30	Biface	Quartz	Preform I		1	5.5
44FX1330	43.14	T 3	2	987	962	20	30	Biface	Quartz	Fragment-Unknown		1	1.5
44FX1330	43.15	T 3	2	987	962	20	30	Debitage	Chalcedony	Flake		1	0.2
44FX1330	43.16	T 3	2	987	962	20	30	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		1	0.2

Site 44FX1330 Ft. Belvoir PH II 2015 Artifact Inventory

Site No.	Catalog No.	Provenience	Level	Northing	Easting	Begin Depth	End Depth	Artifact Class	Material	Description	Comments	Count	Weight (gm)
44FX1330	43.17	T 3	2	987	962	20	30	Uniface	Quartz	Utilized Flake		2	1.9
44FX1330	43.18	T 3	2	987	962	20	30	Uniface	Quartzite	Utilized Flake		1	1.7
44FX1330	43.19	T 3	2	987	962	20	30	Debitage	Chalcedony	Flake		1	4.1
44FX1330	43.2	T 3	2	987	962	20	30	Debitage	Gray Chert	Flake		1	0.2
44FX1330	43.2	T 3	2	987	962	20	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		18	11.7
44FX1330	43.3	T 3	2	987	962	20	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	1.9
44FX1330	43.4	T 3	2	987	962	20	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		6	1.7
44FX1330	43.5	T 3	2	987	962	20	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		4	9.2
44FX1330	43.6	T 3	2	987	962	20	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		12	9.9
44FX1330	43.7	T 3	2	987	962	20	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.3
44FX1330	43.8	T 3	2	987	962	20	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		2	0.6
44FX1330	43.9	T 3	2	987	962	20	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.3
44FX1330	44.1	T 3	3	987	962	30	40	Biface	Quartz (MN)	Projectile Point/Knife Fragment		1	0.88
44FX1330	44.2	T 3	3	987	962	30	40	Debitage	Quartz	Angular Chert Fragment		6	2.99
44FX1330	44.3	T 3	3	987	962	30	40	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		19	6.03
44FX1330	44.4	T 3	3	987	962	30	40	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		2	1.47
44FX1330	44.5	T 3	3	987	962	30	40	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		6	3.43
44FX1330	44.6	T 3	3	987	962	30	40	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		4	3.2
44FX1330	44.7	T 3	3	987	962	30	40	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		3	0.95
44FX1330	44.8	T 3	3	987	962	30	40	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	1.65
44FX1330	44.9	T 3	3	987	962	30	40	Debitage	Pink Chert	Flake		1	0.84
44FX1330	45.1	T 3	4	987	962	40	50	Uniface	Quartz	possible scraper fragment		1	1.51

Site 44FX1330 Ft. Belvoir PH II 2015 Artifact Inventory

Site No.	Catalog No.	Provenience	Level	Northing	Easting	Begin Depth	End Depth	Artifact Class	Material	Description	Comments	Count	Weight (gm)
44FX1330	45.2	T 3	4	987	962	40	50	Debitage	Quartz	Angular Chert Fragment		4	1.75
44FX1330	45.3	T 3	4	987	962	40	50	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		6	0.91
44FX1330	45.4	T 3	4	987	962	40	50	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.57
44FX1330	45.5	T 3	4	987	962	40	50	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.54
44FX1330	45.6	T 3	4	987	962	40	50	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	3.37
44FX1330	45.7	T 3	4	987	962	40	50	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.2
44FX1330	45.8	T 3	4	987	962	40	50	Debitage	Gray Chert	Angular Chert Fragment		1	0.76
44FX1330	46.1	T 3	5	987	962	50	60	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.99
44FX1330	47.1	T 3		987.75	962.6	20	20	Uniface	Quartz	Utilized Flake		1	1.58
44FX1330	48.1	T 3		987	962.7	18	18	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	2.41
44FX1330	49.1					0	0	Uniface	Quartz	Utilized Flake		1	3.11
44FX1330	49.2					0	0	Biface	Quartz	Preform I		1	6.19
44FX1330	50.1	ST		985	1010	0	25	Debitage	Quartz	Angular Chert Fragment		2	2.56
44FX1330	50.2	ST		985	1010	0	25	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.37
44FX1330	50.3	ST		985	1010	0	25	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		1	0.39
44FX1330	50.4	ST		985	1010	0	25	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		1	6.37
44FX1330	51.1	F 2		959	980	65	65	Preh Ceramic	Sand	Unknown		1	0.58
44FX1330	52.1	ST		1015	1000			Uniface	Quartz	Utilized Flake		1	5.2
44FX1330	53.1	T 4	5	986	962	40	50	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.16

Site 44FX1330 Ft. Belvoir PH II 2015 Artifact Inventory

Site No.	Catalog No.	Provenience	Level	Northing	Easting	Begin Depth	End Depth	Artifact Class	Material	Description	Comments	Count	Weight (gm)
44FX1330	54.1	T 4	4B	986	962	35	40	Debitage	Gray Chert	Angular Chert Fragment		1	1.27
44FX1330	55.1	T 4	2B	986	962	15	20	Core	Quartz	Tested		2	180.14
44FX1330	55.1	T 4	2B	986	962	15	20	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		7	3.11
44FX1330	55.11	T 4	2B	986	962	15	20	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	3.59
44FX1330	55.12	T 4	2B	986	962	15	20	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		4	2.35
44FX1330	55.13	T 4	2B	986	962	15	20	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.26
44FX1330	55.14	T 4	2B	986	962	15	20	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		1	0.25
44FX1330	55.15	T 4	2B	986	962	15	20	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		1	9.04
44FX1330	55.16	T 4	2B	986	962	15	20	Uniface	Chalcedony	Utilized Flake		1	1.2
44FX1330	55.17	T 4	2B	986	962	15	20	Debitage	Rhyolite	Flake		1	0.14
44FX1330	55.2	T 4	2B	986	962	15	20	Biface	Quartz	Fragment-Late		1	1.8
44FX1330	55.3	T 4	2B	986	962	15	20	Biface	Quartz	Fragment-Unknown		1	0.73
44FX1330	55.4	T 4	2B	986	962	15	20	Ground/Pecked Stone	Slate	Inside with XX, opposite side abraded, also appears that one side has been cut then snapped		1	10.97
44FX1330	55.5	T 4	2B	986	962	15	20	Debitage	Quartz	Angular Chert Fragment		12	9.12
44FX1330	55.6	T 4	2B	986	962	15	20	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		31	11.28
44FX1330	55.7	T 4	2B	986	962	15	20	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	1.5
44FX1330	55.8	T 4	2B	986	962	15	20	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		2	3.82
44FX1330	55.9	T 4	2B	986	962	15	20	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		5	1.7

Site 44FX1330 Ft. Belvoir PH II 2015 Artifact Inventory

Site No.	Catalog No.	Provenience	Level	Northing	Easting	Begin Depth	End Depth	Artifact Class	Material	Description	Comments	Count	Weight (gm)
44FX1330	56	T 4	3A	986	962	20	25	Miscellaneous	Quartzite	Fire-Cracked Rock	, Sec, Discarded	1	29.84
44FX1330	56.1	T 4	3A	986	962	20	25	Biface	Quartz	Projectile Point/Knife Fragment		1	0.21
44FX1330	56.1	T 4	3A	986	962	20	25	Debitage	Quartz	Angular Chert Fragment		6	2.64
44FX1330	56.11	T 4	3A	986	962	20	25	Debitage	Chalcedony	Angular Chert Fragment		2	1.68
44FX1330	56.12	T 4	3A	986	962	20	25	Preh Ceramic	Sand	Unknown		1	1.58
44FX1330	56.13	T 4	3A	986	962	20	25	Debitage	Chalcedony	Flake		1	4.3
44FX1330	56.2	T 4	3A	986	962	20	25	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		14	5.42
44FX1330	56.3	T 4	3A	986	962	20	25	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		5	3.16
44FX1330	56.4	T 4	3A	986	962	20	25	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		3	1.56
44FX1330	56.5	T 4	3A	986	962	20	25	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.32
44FX1330	56.6	T 4	3A	986	962	20	25	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	2.43
44FX1330	56.7	T 4	3A	986	962	20	25	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.46
44FX1330	56.8	T 4	3A	986	962	20	25	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake	refit	2	1.39
44FX1330	56.9	T 4	3A	986	962	20	25	Biface	Quartz	Preform I		1	4.3
44FX1330	57.1	T 4		986.82	962.75	8	8	Biface	Quartz	Jack's Reef PPk		1	8.36
44FX1330	58	T 4	1	986	962	0	10	Miscellaneous	Quartzite	Fire-Cracked Rock	, Sec, Discarded	1	42.66
44FX1330	58.1	T 4	1	986	962	0	10	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.99

Site 44FX1330 Ft. Belvoir PH II 2015 Artifact Inventory

Site No.	Catalog No.	Provenience	Level	Northing	Easting	Begin Depth	End Depth	Artifact Class	Material	Description	Comments	Count	Weight (gm)
44FX1330	58.1	T 4	1	986	962	0	10	Debitage	Quartz	Angular Chert Fragment		9	10.53
44FX1330	58.11	T 4	1	986	962	0	10	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		2	0.59
44FX1330	58.12	T 4	1	986	962	0	10	Miscellaneous	Slate			1	2.32
44FX1330	58.2	T 4	1	986	962	0	10	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		26	9.79
44FX1330	58.3	T 4	1	986	962	0	10	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		2	2.92
44FX1330	58.4	T 4	1	986	962	0	10	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		7	4.52
44FX1330	58.5	T 4	1	986	962	0	10	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	2.02
44FX1330	58.6	T 4	1	986	962	0	10	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.55
44FX1330	58.7	T 4	1	986	962	0	10	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		6	3.01
44FX1330	58.8	T 4	1	986	962	0	10	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.18
44FX1330	58.9	T 4	1	986	962	0	10	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	1.18
44FX1330	59.1	T 4	2A	986	962	10	15	Uniface	Quartzite	Utilized Flake		1	1.8
44FX1330	59.1	T 4	2A	986	962	10	15	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		2	1.57
44FX1330	59.11	T 4	2A	986	962	10	15	Debitage	Chalcedony	Flake		1	1.52
44FX1330	59.2	T 4	2A	986	962	10	15	Debitage	Quartz	Angular Chert Fragment		8	3.79
44FX1330	59.3	T 4	2A	986	962	10	15	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		31	12.25
44FX1330	59.4	T 4	2A	986	962	10	15	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	3.14
44FX1330	59.5	T 4	2A	986	962	10	15	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		4	1.85
44FX1330	59.6	T 4	2A	986	962	10	15	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.7
44FX1330	59.7	T 4	2A	986	962	10	15	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	3.41
44FX1330	59.8	T 4	2A	986	962	10	15	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	3.27
44FX1330	59.9	T 4	2A	986	962	10	15	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	1.54

Site 44FX1330 Ft. Belvoir PH II 2015 Artifact Inventory

Site No.	Catalog No.	Provenience	Level	Northing	Easting	Begin Depth	End Depth	Artifact Class	Material	Description	Comments	Count	Weight (gm)
44FX1330	60.1	F 2		959	980.45	37	37	Preh Ceramic	Sand	Cordmarked		1	6.2
44FX1330	61.1	ST		968	972			Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	1.34
44FX1330	61.2	ST		968	972			Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	2.41
44FX1330	61.3	ST		968	972			Debitage	Chalcedony	Flake		1	1.01
44FX1330	62.1	T 4	4A	986	962	30	35	Debitage	Quartz	Angular Chert Fragment		2	0.44
44FX1330	62.2	T 4	4A	986	962	30	35	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		2	1.34
44FX1330	62.3	T 4	4A	986	962	30	35	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.19
44FX1330	63.1	T 4		986.52	962.24	2	2	Biface	Quartz			1	157.14
44FX1330	64.1	T 4	3B	986	962	25	30	Debitage	Quartz	Angular Chert Fragment		1	0.1
44FX1330	64.2	T 4	3B	986	962	25	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	1.16
44FX1330	64.3	T 4	3B	986	962	25	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		11	2.6
44FX1330	64.4	T 4	3B	986	962	25	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.1
44FX1330	64.5	T 4	3B	986	962	25	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		2	0.32
44FX1330	64.6	T 4	3B	986	962	25	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.46
44FX1330	64.7	T 4	3B	986	962	25	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.19
44FX1330	64.8	T 4	3B	986	962	25	30	Preh Ceramic	Sand	Unknown		2	3.35
44FX1330	65.1	T 5	3	958	980	20	30	Preh Ceramic	Sand	Cordmarked		1	3.81
44FX1330	65.2	T 5	3	958	980	20	30	Preh Ceramic	Sand	Cordmarked		1	3.29
44FX1330	65.3	T 5	3	958	980	20	30	Preh Ceramic	Sand	Plain		1	1.74

Site 44FX1330 Ft. Belvoir PH II 2015 Artifact Inventory

Site No.	Catalog No.	Provenience	Level	Northing	Easting	Begin Depth	End Depth	Artifact Class	Material	Description	Comments	Count	Weight (gm)
44FX1330	65.4	T 5	3	958	980	20	30	Preh Ceramic	Sand	Unknown		3	4.21
44FX1330	66.1	T 5	6	958	980	50	60	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		4	0.56
44FX1330	66.2	T 5	6	958	980	50	60	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.61
44FX1330	66.3	T 5	6	958	980	50	60	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	4.3
44FX1330	66.4	T 5	6	958	980	50	60	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.75
44FX1330	66.5	T 5	6	958	980	50	60	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		2	3.1
44FX1330	67.1	T 5	3	958.2	980.8	32	32	Preh Ceramic	Sand	Cordmarked		2	17.22
44FX1330	68.1	F 2		958	980			Miscellaneous	Wood	Charcoal	C-14 sample from F.2 fill	1	5.13
44FX1330	69.1	ST		1015	1015	0	28	Core	Quartzite	Tested		1	74.48
44FX1330	69.2	ST		1015	1015	0	28	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.17
44FX1330	69.3	ST		1015	1015	0	28	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	1.5
44FX1330	70.1	ST 48		959	980	40	68	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		1	1.36
44FX1330	70.1	ST 48		959	980	40	68	Biface	Quartz	Preform I		1	19.89
44FX1330	70.11	ST 48		959	980	40	68	Uniface	Quartzite	Utilized Flake		1	3.69
44FX1330	70.12	ST 48		959	980	40	68	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		2	0.97
44FX1330	70.13	ST 48		959	980	40	68	Debitage	Quartz	Angular Chert Fragment		13	6.93
44FX1330	70.14	ST 48		959	980	40	68	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		19	8
44FX1330	70.15	ST 48		959	980	40	68	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	2.24
44FX1330	70.16	ST 48		959	980	40	68	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		4	1.84
44FX1330	70.17	ST 48		959	980	40	68	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		2	4.45
44FX1330	70.18	ST 48		959	980	40	68	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	12.83
44FX1330	70.19	ST 48		959	980	40	68	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.34
44FX1330	70.2	ST 48		959	980	40	68	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	1.24

Site 44FX1330 Ft. Belvoir PH II 2015 Artifact Inventory

Site No.	Catalog No.	Provenience	Level	Northing	Easting	Begin Depth	End Depth	Artifact Class	Material	Description	Comments	Count	Weight (gm)
44FX1330	70.2	ST 48		959	980	40	68	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		2	0.74
44FX1330	70.21	ST 48		959	980	40	68	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.16
44FX1330	70.22	ST 48		959	980	40	68	Preh Ceramic	Sand	Unknown		3	4.02
44FX1330	70.23	ST 48		959	980	40	68	Preh Ceramic	Sand	Unknown		1	0.58
44FX1330	70.24	ST 48		959	980	40	68	Debitage	Rhyolite	Flake		1	0.1
44FX1330	70.25	ST 48		959	980	40	68	Miscellaneous	Wood	Charcoal	C-14 sample	1	0.12
44FX1330	70.3	ST 48		959	980	40	68	Biface	Quartz	Fragment-Late		1	0.13
44FX1330	70.4	ST 48		959	980	40	68	Uniface	Quartzite	Utilized Flake		1	21.14
44FX1330	70.5	ST 48		959	980	40	68	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		10	5.34
44FX1330	70.6	ST 48		959	980	40	68	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		1	0.25
44FX1330	70.7	ST 48		959	980	40	68	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		1	1.85
44FX1330	70.8	ST 48		959	980	40	68	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		1	0.77
44FX1330	70.9	ST 48		959	980	40	68	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		1	1.45
44FX1330	71.1	ST 48		959	980	15	40	Biface	Quartzite	Piscataway PPk missing tip		1	9.13
44FX1330	71.1	ST 48		959	980	15	40	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		2	0.78
44FX1330	71.11	ST 48		959	980	15	40	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		3	1.38
44FX1330	71.12	ST 48		959	980	15	40	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	2.98
44FX1330	71.13	ST 48		959	980	15	40	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		2	0.51
44FX1330	71.14	ST 48		959	980	15	40	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.2
44FX1330	71.15	ST 48		959	980	15	40	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	1.5
44FX1330	71.16	ST 48		959	980	15	40	Debitage	Quartzite	Angular Chert Fragment		1	0.3
44FX1330	71.17	ST 48		959	980	15	40	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		7	5.88
44FX1330	71.18	ST 48		959	980	15	40	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		2	3.76

Site 44FX1330 Ft. Belvoir PH II 2015 Artifact Inventory

Site No.	Catalog No.	Provenience	Level	Northing	Easting	Begin Depth	End Depth	Artifact Class	Material	Description	Comments	Count	Weight (gm)
44FX1330	71.19	ST 48		959	980	15	40	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		1	2.39
44FX1330	71.2	ST 48		959	980	15	40	Preh Ceramic	Sand	Cordmarked		1	2.21
44FX1330	71.2	ST 48		959	980	15	40	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		2	2.77
44FX1330	71.21	ST 48		959	980	15	40	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		1	2.85
44FX1330	71.22	ST 48		959	980	15	40	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		1	0.44
44FX1330	71.3	ST 48		959	980	15	40	Core	Quartz	Amorphous		1	98.02
44FX1330	71.4	ST 48		959	980	15	40	Uniface	Quartz	Utilized Flake		1	0.9
44FX1330	71.5	ST 48		959	980	15	40	Debitage	Quartz	Angular Chert Fragment		10	4.47
44FX1330	71.6	ST 48		959	980	15	40	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		29	10.54
44FX1330	71.7	ST 48		959	980	15	40	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	1.29
44FX1330	71.8	ST 48		959	980	15	40	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		7	3.41
44FX1330	71.9	ST 48		959	980	15	40	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	5.29
44FX1330	72.1	T 5	3	958	980	20	30	Biface	Quartz	Fragment-Unknown		1	1.33
44FX1330	72.1	T 5	3	958	980	20	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		6	21.07
44FX1330	72.11	T 5	3	958	980	20	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		4	1.22
44FX1330	72.12	T 5	3	958	980	20	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	1.78
44FX1330	72.13	T 5	3	958	980	20	30	Debitage	Quartzite	Angular Chert Fragment		1	0.45
44FX1330	72.14	T 5	3	958	980	20	30	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		18	10.55
44FX1330	72.15	T 5	3	958	980	20	30	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		3	9.81
44FX1330	72.16	T 5	3	958	980	20	30	Uniface	Quartzite	Utilized Flake		1	1.83
44FX1330	72.17	T 5	3	958	980	20	30	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		2	1.6
44FX1330	72.18	T 5	3	958	980	20	30	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		5	2.42

Site 44FX1330 Ft. Belvoir PH II 2015 Artifact Inventory

Site No.	Catalog No.	Provenience	Level	Northing	Easting	Begin Depth	End Depth	Artifact Class	Material	Description	Comments	Count	Weight (gm)
44FX1330	72.19	T 5	3	958	980	20	30	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		5	3.65
44FX1330	72.2	T 5	3	958	980	20	30	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		1	5.74
44FX1330	72.2	T 5	3	958	980	20	30	Uniface	Quartz	Utilized Flake		2	8.34
44FX1330	72.21	T 5	3	958	980	20	30	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		1	0.8
44FX1330	72.22	T 5	3	958	980	20	30	Debitage	Rhyolite	Flake		2	0.51
44FX1330	72.23	T 5	3	958	980	20	30	Debitage	Chalcedony	Flake		1	0.47
44FX1330	72.3	T 5	3	958	980	20	30	Debitage	Quartz	Angular Chert Fragment		25	31.8
44FX1330	72.4	T 5	3	958	980	20	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		65	28.37
44FX1330	72.5	T 5	3	958	980	20	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		7	17.44
44FX1330	72.6	T 5	3	958	980	20	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		25	14.22
44FX1330	72.7	T 5	3	958	980	20	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		6	15.97
44FX1330	72.8	T 5	3	958	980	20	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		3	2.07
44FX1330	72.9	T 5	3	958	980	20	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		11	10.25
44FX1330	73.1	ST		953	1001	8	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		2	0.6
44FX1330	73.2	ST		953	1001	8	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.3
44FX1330	73.3	ST		953	1001	8	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.6
44FX1330	73.4	ST		953	1001	8	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		6	6.2
44FX1330	73.5	ST		953	1001	8	30	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		1	0.5
44FX1330	73.6	ST		953	1001	8	30	Biface	Quartz	Selby Bay/Fox Creek PPk		1	14.1
44FX1330	74.1	F 2		958	980	40	65	Debitage	Quartzite	Angular Chert Fragment		1	0.3
44FX1330	74.1	F 2		958	980	40	65	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		2	0.9
44FX1330	74.11	F 2		958	980	40	65	Debitage	Gray Chert	Flake		1	0.1
44FX1330	74.12	F 2		958	980	40	65	Preh Ceramic	Sand	Unknown		2	0.9

Site 44FX1330 Ft. Belvoir PH II 2015 Artifact Inventory

Site No.	Catalog No.	Provenience	Level	Northing	Easting	Begin Depth	End Depth	Artifact Class	Material	Description	Comments	Count	Weight (gm)
44FX1330	74.13	F 2		958	980	40	65	Miscellaneous	Quartzite	Fire-Cracked Rock	0%	1	3.4
44FX1330	74.2	F 2		958	980	40	65	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	2
44FX1330	74.3	F 2		958	980	40	65	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		4	1.7
44FX1330	74.4	F 2		958	980	40	65	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		2	1.6
44FX1330	74.5	F 2		958	980	40	65	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	5.7
44FX1330	74.6	F 2		958	980	40	65	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.6
44FX1330	74.7	F 2		958	980	40	65	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		3	2.1
44FX1330	74.8	F 2		958	980	40	65	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		1	5.4
44FX1330	74.9	F 2		958	980	40	65	Debitage	Quartz	Angular Chert Fragment		2	0.8
44FX1330	75.1	T 5	7	958	980	60	70	Biface	Quartz	Fragment-Late		1	1
44FX1330	76	T 5	4	958	980	30	40	Miscellaneous	Quartz	Fire-Cracked Rock	Secondary, Discarded	2	5.6
44FX1330	76.1	T 5	4	958	980	30	40	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	2.7
44FX1330	76.1	T 5	4	958	980	30	40	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		15	4.2
44FX1330	76.11	T 5	4	958	980	30	40	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		3	1.5
44FX1330	76.12	T 5	4	958	980	30	40	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		1	2.8
44FX1330	76.13	T 5	4	958	980	30	40	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		1	0.3
44FX1330	76.14	T 5	4	958	980	30	40	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		1	0.4
44FX1330	76.15	T 5	4	958	980	30	40	Biface	Quartz	Fragment-Late		1	0.4
44FX1330	76.16	T 5	4	958	980	30	40	Preh Ceramic	Sand	Unknown		2	2.9
44FX1330	76.2	T 5	4	958	980	30	40	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		2	1.5
44FX1330	76.3	T 5	4	958	980	30	40	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		5	2.7
44FX1330	76.4	T 5	4	958	980	30	40	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		10	6.1

Site 44FX1330 Ft. Belvoir PH II 2015 Artifact Inventory

Site No.	Catalog No.	Provenience	Level	Northing	Easting	Begin Depth	End Depth	Artifact Class	Material	Description	Comments	Count	Weight (gm)
44FX1330	76.5	T 5	4	958	980	30	40	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.4
44FX1330	76.6	T 5	4	958	980	30	40	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		2	0.5
44FX1330	76.7	T 5	4	958	980	30	40	Debitage	Quartz	Angular Chert Fragment		5	2
44FX1330	76.8	T 5	4	958	980	30	40	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		4	3.3
44FX1330	76.9	T 5	4	958	980	30	40	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.7
44FX1330	77	T 5	1	958	980	0	10	Miscellaneous	Quartzite	Fire-Cracked Rock	0%, Discarded	1	17.1
44FX1330	77	T 5	1	958	980	0	10	Miscellaneous	Quartzite	Fire-Cracked Rock	Secondary, Discarded	3	28.2
44FX1330	77.1	T 5	1	958	980	0	10	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		3	2.7
44FX1330	77.1	T 5	1	958	980	0	10	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		12	2.9
44FX1330	77.11	T 5	1	958	980	0	10	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		1	1.9
44FX1330	77.12	T 5	1	958	980	0	10	Debitage	Chalcedony	Flake		1	0.4
44FX1330	77.13	T 5	1	958	980	0	10	Debitage	Gray Chert	Flake		1	0.5
44FX1330	77.14	T 5	1	958	980	0	10	Debitage	Gray Chert	Flake		1	0.2
44FX1330	77.14	T 5	1	958	980	0	10	Preh Ceramic	Sand	Unknown		1	1.6
44FX1330	77.2	T 5	1	958	980	0	10	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		7	4.1
44FX1330	77.3	T 5	1	958	980	0	10	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	3.1
44FX1330	77.4	T 5	1	958	980	0	10	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		3	1.9
44FX1330	77.5	T 5	1	958	980	0	10	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		2	1.4
44FX1330	77.6	T 5	1	958	980	0	10	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	2.1
44FX1330	77.7	T 5	1	958	980	0	10	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		2	0.6
44FX1330	77.8	T 5	1	958	980	0	10	Debitage	Quartz	Angular Chert Fragment		5	5

Site 44FX1330 Ft. Belvoir PH II 2015 Artifact Inventory

Site No.	Catalog No.	Provenience	Level	Northing	Easting	Begin Depth	End Depth	Artifact Class	Material	Description	Comments	Count	Weight (gm)
44FX1330	77.9	T 5	1	958	980	0	10	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		1	
44FX1330	78	T 5	2	958	980	10	20	Miscellaneous	Quartz	Fire-Cracked Rock	Secondary, Discarded	1	4.1
44FX1330	78	T 5	2	958	980	10	20	Miscellaneous	Quartzite	Fire-Cracked Rock	Secondary, Discarded	3	98.3
44FX1330	78.1	T 5	2	958	980	10	20	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		10	7.9
44FX1330	78.1	T 5	2	958	980	10	20	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		57	23.3
44FX1330	78.11	T 5	2	958	980	10	20	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		1	4.5
44FX1330	78.12	T 5	2	958	980	10	20	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		1	3.9
44FX1330	78.13	T 5	2	958	980	10	20	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		1	3
44FX1330	78.14	T 5	2	958	980	10	20	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	2
44FX1330	78.15	T 5	2	958	980	10	20	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.4
44FX1330	78.16	T 5	2	958	980	10	20	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		6	4.5
44FX1330	78.17	T 5	2	958	980	10	20	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.2
44FX1330	78.18	T 5	2	958	980	10	20	Debitage	Quartz	Angular Chert Fragment		12	5.9
44FX1330	78.19	T 5	2	958	980	10	20	Debitage	Gray Chert	Flake		3	1.9
44FX1330	78.2	T 5	2	958	980	10	20	Debitage	Chalcedony	Flake		2	2
44FX1330	78.2	T 5	2	958	980	10	20	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		6	3
44FX1330	78.21	T 5	2	958	980	10	20	Debitage	Chalcedony	Flake		1	1.8
44FX1330	78.22	T 5	2	958	980	10	20	Debitage	Chalcedony	Flake		2	0.4
44FX1330	78.23	T 5	2	958	980	10	20	Biface	Quartz	Preform II		1	3.9
44FX1330	78.24	T 5	2	958	980	10	20	Biface	Quartzite	Preform II		1	8.3

Site 44FX1330 Ft. Belvoir PH II 2015 Artifact Inventory

Site No.	Catalog No.	Provenience	Level	Northing	Easting	Begin Depth	End Depth	Artifact Class	Material	Description	Comments	Count	Weight (gm)
44FX1330	78.25	T 5	2	958	980	10	20	Biface	Quartz	Finished Biface Unknown		1	1.7
44FX1330	78.26	T 5	2	958	980	10	20	Preh Ceramic	Sand	Unknown		7	5.1
44FX1330	78.27	T 5	2	958	980	10	20	Preh Ceramic	Sand	Plain		1	3.4
44FX1330	78.3	T 5	2	958	980	10	20	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		10	8.1
44FX1330	78.4	T 5	2	958	980	10	20	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		6	17.7
44FX1330	78.5	T 5	2	958	980	10	20	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		24	17.6
44FX1330	78.6	T 5	2	958	980	10	20	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		3	11.2
44FX1330	78.7	T 5	2	958	980	10	20	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		2	11.4
44FX1330	78.8	T 5	2	958	980	10	20	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		20	13.5
44FX1330	78.9	T 5	2	958	980	10	20	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		1	0.7
44FX1330	79.1	T 5	5	958	980	40	50	Biface	Quartz	Preform II		1	3.3
44FX1330	79.1	T 5	5	958	980	40	50	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		9	4.1
44FX1330	79.11	T 5	5	958	980	40	50	Preh Ceramic	Sand	Unknown		1	1.3
44FX1330	79.2	T 5	5	958	980	40	50	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.6
44FX1330	79.3	T 5	5	958	980	40	50	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		4	2.7
44FX1330	79.4	T 5	5	958	980	40	50	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		2	0.7
44FX1330	79.5	T 5	5	958	980	40	50	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	1.1
44FX1330	79.6	T 5	5	958	980	40	50	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		2	0.9
44FX1330	79.7	T 5	5	958	980	40	50	Debitage	Quartz	Flake		2	0.7
44FX1330	79.8	T 5	5	958	980	40	50	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		3	2
44FX1330	79.9	T 5	5	958	980	40	50	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		1	0.1
44FX1330	80.1	F 1		977	1019			Debitage	Dark Red Chert	Angular Chert Fragment		1	0.04

Site 44FX1330 Ft. Belvoir PH II 2015 Artifact Inventory

Site No.	Catalog No.	Provenience	Level	Northing	Easting	Begin Depth	End Depth	Artifact Class	Material	Description	Comments	Count	Weight (gm)
44FX1330	80.2	F 1		977	1019			Debitage	Quartz	Angular Chert Fragment		1	0.1
44FX1330	80.3	F 1		977	1019			Debitage	Quartz	Flake		1	0.08
44FX1330	80.4	F 1		977	1019			Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		3	0.3
44FX1330	80.5	F 1		977	1019			Miscellaneous	Quarzite	Fire-Cracked Rock	Secondary	5	3.43
44FX1330	80.6	F 1		977	1019			Miscellaneous	Wood	Charcoal	C-14 Sample	1	1.2
44FX1330	81.1	F 2		958	980			Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		1	0.16
44FX1330	81.1	F 2		958	980			Biface	Quartz	Fragment-Late		1	1.41
44FX1330	81.11	F 2		958	980			Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		1	0.15
44FX1330	81.12	F 2		958	980			Debitage	Chalcedony	Angular Chert Fragment		1	0.26
44FX1330	81.13	F 2		958	980			Debitage	Chalcedony	Flake		1	0.77
44FX1330	81.14	F 2		958	980			Miscellaneous				34	3.28
44FX1330	81.15	F 2		958	980			Miscellaneous		Charcoal	C-14 Sample	1	1.5
44FX1330	81.2	F 2		958	980			Debitage	Quartz	Angular Chert Fragment		7	3.48
44FX1330	81.3	F 2		958	980			Debitage	Quartz	Flake		9	3.23
44FX1330	81.4	F 2		958	980			Debitage	Quartz	Flake		10	0.73
44FX1330	81.5	F 2		958	980			Debitage	Quartz	Flake		5	3.26
44FX1330	81.6	F 2		958	980			Debitage	Quartz	Flake		2	0.16

Site 44FX1330 Ft. Belvoir PH II 2015 Artifact Inventory

Site No.	Catalog No.	Provenience	Level	Northing	Easting	Begin Depth	End Depth	Artifact Class	Material	Description	Comments	Count	Weight (gm)
44FX1330	81.7	F 2		958	980			Debitage	Quartzite	Angular Chert Fragment		4	1.06
44FX1330	81.8	F 2		958	980			Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		1	1.35
44FX1330	81.9	F 2		958	980			Debitage	Quartzite	Flake		2	0.12

WOODLAWN VILLAGE 44FX1498 PHASE II
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Surface Collection 1

Prehistoric

3 quartz biface thinning flakes, proximal

Surface Collection 2

Prehistoric

1 quartz primary reduction flake, medial

1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal

Surface Collection 3

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, medial

Surface Collection 4

Prehistoric

1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal

Surface Collection 5

Prehistoric

1 quartz primary reduction flake, medial

1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal

Surface Collection 6

Prehistoric

1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal

STP 001, Fill

Metal

1 ferrous metal hinge fragment, rectangular

1 wire 12d nail, pulled (1890-present)

STP 002, Ap

Prehistoric

1 chert decortication flake, proximal

1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal

STP 003, Ap

Prehistoric

2 quartz primary reduction flakes, proximal

STP 004, Ap

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal

2 quartz primary reduction flakes, proximal

STP 007, Ap

Prehistoric

1 quartzite primary reduction flake, proximal

STP 009, Ap

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal

STP 202, Fill

Glass

1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat

STP 203, Fill

Prehistoric

2 quartz biface thinning flakes, proximal

STP 205, Ap

Prehistoric

1 rhyolite primary reduction flake, proximal

STP 207, Ap

Prehistoric

1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal

STP 208, Fill

Glass

2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)

STP 210, Ap

Glass

1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat, scratched

Prehistoric

1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal

STP 212, Apb

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal
1 quartzite biface thinning flake, proximal

STP 213, Fill

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat

STP 215, Ap

Metal

1 cut nail fragment (post-1790)
1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment

Prehistoric

2 quartzite primary reduction flakes, proximal

STP 216, Ap

Prehistoric

1 quartz decortication flake, proximal
1 quartzite decortication flake, proximal

STP 217, Ap

Miscellaneous

1 coal fragment, 0.3 grams

Prehistoric

1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal
1 quartzite fire cracked rock

STP 218, Ap

Glass

1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat, scratched

Prehistoric

1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal

STP 219, Ap, Level 2

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal

STP 221, Ap

Glass

1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat

Prehistoric

1 quartzite fire cracked rock

STP 222, Ap

Prehistoric

1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal

STP 223, Ap

Prehistoric

1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal

STP 224, Ap

Prehistoric

1 quartzite biface thinning flake, proximal

STP 226, Ap

Prehistoric

1 quartzite biface thinning flake, proximal

STP 227, Ap

Prehistoric

1 rhyolite primary reduction flake, proximal

STP 228, Ap

Prehistoric

2 quartzite biface thinning flakes, proximal

STP 233, Ap, Level 2

Prehistoric

1 quartz decortication flake, proximal
1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, proximal

STP 234, Ap

Miscellaneous

1 brick fragment (discarded in lab), 0.3 grams

Prehistoric

1 chert primary reduction flake, whole, 46.9 mm x 19.4 mm, heat treated

STP 235, Ap

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal

STP 236, Ap, Level 2

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal

1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal
1 quartzite biface thinning flake, distal
10 quartzite biface thinning flakes, proximal
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, distal
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, whole, 21.1 mm x 14.2 mm
3 quartzite primary reduction flakes, proximal

STP 237, Ap

Glass

1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat, scratched

Prehistoric

1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal, cortex lateral margin
1 quartzite biface thinning flake, proximal
1 quartzite fire cracked rock
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, medial
3 quartzite primary reduction flakes, proximal

STP 238, Ap, Level 2

Prehistoric

1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal
2 quartzite biface thinning flakes, proximal
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, proximal
2 quartzite primary reduction flakes (mend), proximal

STP 239, Ap

Metal

1 barbed wire fragment (post-1874)

Prehistoric

2 quartz primary reduction flakes, proximal

STP 241, Ap

Prehistoric

1 jasper primary reduction flake, proximal, cortex lateral margin
1 quartz decortication flake, proximal
1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal

STP 242, Ap

Glass

1 7-up® green cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (post-1934)

Miscellaneous

1 charcoal fragment, 0.03 grams

Prehistoric

1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal
1 quartzite biface thinning flake, proximal

STP 243, Ap

Prehistoric

2 quartz primary reduction flakes, proximal

STP 244, Ap

Prehistoric

1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal, cortex lateral margin

1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal, cortex proximal
1 quartzite biface thinning flake, proximal
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, distal
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, proximal
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, proximal, heat treated

STP 245, Ap, Level 2

Prehistoric

1 quartzite fire cracked rock
2 quartzite primary reduction flakes, proximal

STP 246, Ap, Level 1

Prehistoric

1 quartzite biface thinning flake, proximal
1 quartzite biface thinning flake, whole, 11.5 mm x 8.6 mm

STP 246, BE

Prehistoric

1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal, cortex lateral margin

STP 247, Ap, Level 2

Metal

4 unidentified ferrous metal fragments

Prehistoric

1 quartzite biface thinning flake, proximal

STP 248, Fill

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal
2 quartz primary reduction flakes, proximal
5 quartzite biface thinning flakes, proximal
11 quartzite primary reduction flakes, proximal

STP 248, Ap, Level 2

Prehistoric

1 quartzite biface thinning flake, distal
7 quartzite biface thinning flakes, proximal
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, distal
4 quartzite primary reduction flakes, medial
2 quartzite primary reduction flakes, proximal

STP 249, Ap, Level 2

Prehistoric

1 quartz fire cracked rock
2 quartzite biface thinning flakes, proximal
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, proximal

STP 251, Ap, Level 2

Prehistoric

2 quartz primary reduction flakes, proximal

STP 252, Apb, Level 1

Prehistoric

2 quartz primary reduction flakes, proximal
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, proximal, heat treated

STP 252, Apb, Level 2

Prehistoric

5 quartzite primary reduction flakes, proximal

STP 253, Ap, Level 2

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal
1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal
1 quartzite biface thinning flake, medial, heat treated
2 quartzite biface thinning flakes, medial
10 quartzite biface thinning flakes, proximal
1 quartzite decortication flake, whole, 51.0 mm x 29.3 mm
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, distal
13 quartzite primary reduction flakes, proximal
3 quartzite primary reduction flakes, proximal, heat treated

STP 254, Ap, Level 1

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal
3 quartzite biface thinning flakes, proximal
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, distal
2 quartzite primary reduction flakes (mend), whole, 33.1 mm x 20.3 mm, heat treated
2 quartzite primary reduction flakes, proximal
2 quartzite primary reduction flakes, proximal, heat treated

STP 254, Ap, Level 2

Prehistoric

1 quartzite biface thinning flake, proximal, heat treated
4 quartzite biface thinning flakes, proximal
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, proximal, cortex proximal/platform
9 quartzite primary reduction flakes, proximal

STP 255, Ap, Level 2

Prehistoric

2 quartz primary reduction flakes, proximal
1 quartzite biface thinning flake, distal
1 quartzite biface thinning flake, proximal, heat treated
6 quartzite biface thinning flakes, proximal
1 quartzite fire cracked rock
2 quartzite primary reduction flakes, distal
8 quartzite primary reduction flakes, proximal
3 quartzite primary reduction flakes, proximal, heat treated

STP 255, B

Prehistoric

1 quartzite primary reduction flake, medial
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, proximal

STP 256, Ap, Level 1

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, distal
1 quartz biface thinning flake, medial
1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal
1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal

STP 257, Ap, Level 2

Prehistoric

1 quartzite biface thinning flake, distal
1 quartzite biface thinning flake, medial
1 quartzite decortication flake, whole, 51.7 mm x 33.7 mm
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, medial
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, whole, 17.2 mm x 37.8 mm, utilized

STP 258, Ap, Level 2

Prehistoric

1 quartzite biface thinning flake, medial
3 quartzite biface thinning flakes, proximal
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, distal
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, medial

STP 259, Ap, Level 1

Prehistoric

1 quartzite biface thinning flake, proximal
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, medial

STP 259, Ap, Level 2

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, medial
1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, proximal
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, whole, 20.1 mm x 14.1 mm
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, whole, 23.1 mm x 30.6 mm

STP 260, Ap, Level 2

Prehistoric

1 quartzite biface thinning flake, medial
2 quartzite biface thinning flakes, proximal
1 rhyolite biface thinning flake, medial

STP 261, Ap, Level 2

Prehistoric

1 hornfels primary reduction flake, proximal
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, medial
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, proximal

Test Unit 201, Ap

Metal

2 cut nail fragments (mend) (post-1790)

Miscellaneous

3 coal fragments, 6.1 grams

Prehistoric

1 chert primary reduction flake, proximal, cortex lateral margin

3 jasper biface thinning flakes, proximal
1 quartz biface thinning flake, whole, 12.5 mm x 8.5 mm
2 quartz biface thinning flakes, proximal
2 quartz primary reduction flakes, medial
17 quartz primary reduction flakes, proximal
3 quartz primary reduction flakes, proximal, cortex lateral margin
1 quartz projectile point fragment, side notched, probable Calvert Stemmed type, Early Woodland (1200 BC - 500 BC, DHR 2019)
2 quartzite biface thinning flakes, proximal
3 quartzite fire cracked rock

Test Unit 202, Ap, Level 1

Glass

1 7-up® green cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (post-1934)

Prehistoric

2 chert primary reduction flakes, proximal
1 quartz decortication flake, proximal
2 quartz fire cracked rocks
3 quartz primary reduction flakes, proximal
1 quartzite biface thinning flake, whole, 17.7 mm x 11.8 mm
1 quartzite biface thinning flake, whole, 21.7 mm x 16.7 mm
40 quartzite biface thinning flakes, proximal
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, whole, 25.5 mm x 27.0 mm
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, whole, 31.3 mm x 40.2 mm
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, whole, 38.0 mm x 31.3 mm
4 quartzite primary reduction flakes, distal
40 quartzite primary reduction flakes, proximal
1 rhyolite biface thinning flake, proximal
2 rhyolite biface thinning flakes (mend), whole, 30.2 mm x 12.1 mm

Test Unit 202, Ap, Level 2 (Bioturbation)

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, medial
10 quartz primary reduction flakes, proximal
1 quartzite biface thinning flake, medial, heat treated
3 quartzite biface thinning flakes, distal
10 quartzite biface thinning flakes, medial
17 quartzite biface thinning flakes, proximal
3 quartzite biface thinning flakes, proximal, heat treated
1 quartzite decortication flake, distal
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, distal
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, medial
1 rhyolite biface thinning flakes, medial

Test Unit 202, Ap, Level 2

Prehistoric

1 chert primary reduction flake, proximal
1 chert primary reduction flake, proximal, cortex lateral margin

3 quartz biface thinning flakes, proximal
3 quartz fire cracked rock
1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal
1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal, cortex proximal
5 quartz primary reduction flakes, proximal
57 quartzite biface thinning flakes, proximal
8 quartzite biface thinning flakes, proximal, heat treated
1 quartzite decortication flake, proximal
1 quartzite fire cracked rock
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, distal, heat treated
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, whole, 39.4 mm x 34.3 mm
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, whole, 41.5 mm x 24.3 mm
2 quartzite primary reduction flakes, distal
4 quartzite primary reduction flakes, medial
51 quartzite primary reduction flakes, proximal
11 quartzite primary reduction flakes, proximal, heat treated
3 rhyolite biface thinning flakes, proximal

Test Unit 202, BE

Prehistoric

1 hornfels primary reduction flake, proximal
1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal
1 quartzite biface fragment, late stage, utilized as scraper
1 quartzite biface thinning flake, whole, 10.1 mm x 16.4 mm
1 quartzite biface thinning flake, whole, 24.6 mm x 15.9 mm, heat treated
2 quartzite biface thinning flakes, distal
3 quartzite biface thinning flakes, medial
5 quartzite biface thinning flakes, proximal
1 quartzite decortication flake, medial, heat treated
1 quartzite decortication flake, proximal
2 quartzite primary reduction flakes, medial
4 quartzite primary reduction flakes, proximal
1 rhyolite biface thinning flake, medial
1 rhyolite biface thinning flake, proximal
1 rhyolite decortication flake, distal

Test Unit 203, Ap, Level 1

Metal

1 lead .21 caliber shot

Miscellaneous

1 brick fragment (discarded in lab), 0.2 grams
1 plastic fragment, flat, turquoise (discarded in lab)

Prehistoric

1 banded chert primary reduction flake, proximal
1 chert fire cracked rock
2 jasper decortication flakes, proximal
1 quartz biface thinning flake, medial

1 quartz crystal biface thinning flake, medial
9 quartz fire cracked rocks
2 quartz fire cracked rocks
1 quartz primary reduction flake, medial
1 quartzite biface thinning flake, whole, 10.2 mm x 8.0 mm
1 quartzite biface thinning flake, whole, 11.5 mm x 9.7 mm
1 quartzite biface thinning flake, whole, 12.6 mm x 9.8 mm
1 quartzite biface thinning flake, whole, 17.9 mm x 14.6 mm
1 quartzite biface thinning flake, whole, 18.4 mm x 18.6 mm
1 quartzite biface thinning flake, whole, 7.1 mm x 11.2 mm
1 quartzite biface thinning flake, whole, 7.6 mm x 9.0 mm
1 quartzite biface thinning flake, whole, 8.9 mm x 7.3 mm
1 quartzite biface thinning flake, whole, 9.9 mm x 11.4 mm
6 quartzite biface thinning flakes, distal
14 quartzite biface thinning flakes, medial
16 quartzite biface thinning flakes, proximal
1 quartzite decortication flake, medial
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, medial, heat treated
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, proximal, heat treated
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, whole, 31.4 mm x 13.1 mm
3 quartzite primary reduction flakes, distal
8 quartzite primary reduction flakes, medial
14 quartzite primary reduction flakes, proximal
1 rose quartz biface thinning flake, medial

Test Unit 203, Ap, Level 2 (Bioturbation)

Prehistoric

7 quartzite biface thinning flakes, proximal
1 quartzite decortication flake, proximal
1 quartzite fire cracked rock
14 quartzite primary reduction flakes, proximal

Test Unit 203, Ap, Level 2

Prehistoric

1 chert primary reduction flake, proximal
1 quartz biface fragment, late stage, utilized
1 quartz biface thinning flake, whole, 13.5 mm x 10.7 mm
1 quartz biface thinning flake, whole, 9.6 mm x 8.2 mm
2 quartz biface thinning flakes, proximal
1 quartz decortication flake, proximal
1 quartz decortication flake, whole, 13.3 mm x 14.9 mm
2 quartz decortication flakes, medial
4 quartz fire cracked rock
2 quartz primary reduction flakes, distal
2 quartz primary reduction flakes, medial
2 quartz primary reduction flakes, proximal
2 quartz primary reduction flakes, proximal, heat treated
1 quartz projectile point tip fragment

5 quartzite biface thinning flakes, distal
12 quartzite biface thinning flakes, medial
3 quartzite biface thinning flakes, medial, heat treated
29 quartzite biface thinning flakes, proximal
3 quartzite biface thinning flakes, proximal, heat treated
1 quartzite decortication flake, proximal
8 quartzite fire cracked rock
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, distal
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, medial, heat treated
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, proximal, utilized lateral margin
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, whole, 12.6 mm x 19.8 mm
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, whole, 20.3 mm x 34.8 mm
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, whole, 21.5 mm x 16.3 mm
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, whole, 23.4 mm x 27.7 mm
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, whole, 37.9 mm x 18.6 mm
5 quartzite primary reduction flakes, medial
25 quartzite primary reduction flakes, proximal
2 quartzite primary reduction flakes, proximal, cortex proximal
3 quartzite primary reduction flakes, proximal, heat treated
1 quartzite projectile point, expedient tool, broadspear variant, possible Savannah River stemmed type, 58.2 mm x 25.3 mm x 8.7 mm, Late Archaic (2500 BC- 1200 BC)
1 rhyolite biface thinning flake, distal
1 rhyolite biface thinning flake, medial
1 rhyolite biface thinning flake, proximal
1 smokey quartz biface thinning flake, medial

Test Unit 203, BE

Prehistoric

7 quartzite biface thinning flakes, proximal
5 quartzite primary reduction flakes, proximal

Test Unit 204, Ap, Level 1

Glass

6 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)

Miscellaneous

1 brick fragment (discarded in lab), 0.7 grams

Prehistoric

1 chert biface thinning flake, proximal
1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal
2 quartz decortication flakes, proximal
2 quartz fire cracked rock
5 quartz primary reduction flakes, proximal
1 quartzite biface thinning flake, whole, 16.1 mm x 14.5 mm
1 quartzite biface thinning flake, whole, 26.6 mm x 20.6 mm
3 quartzite biface thinning flakes, distal
64 quartzite biface thinning flakes, proximal

6 quartzite biface thinning flakes, proximal, heat treated
2 quartzite decortication flakes, proximal
10 quartzite fire cracked rock
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, whole, 19.9 mm x 19.9 mm
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, whole, 26.1 mm x 22.5 mm
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, whole, 30.0 mm x 25.5 mm
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, whole, 39.2 mm x 29.2 mm
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, whole, 53.2 mm x 45.5 mm
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, whole, 53.5 mm x 30.0 mm
3 quartzite primary reduction flakes, medial
58 quartzite primary reduction flakes, proximal
11 quartzite primary reduction flakes, proximal, heat treated
1 rhyolite biface thinning flake, proximal

Test Unit 204, Ap, Level 2

Miscellaneous

1 bone fragment, calcined, 0.3 grams

Prehistoric

1 chert primary reduction flake, proximal, cortex proximal/platform
1 quartzite biface thinning flake, whole, 21.9 mm x 20.3 mm
2 quartzite biface thinning flakes, distal
6 quartzite biface thinning flakes, proximal
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, distal
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, proximal, heat treated
13 quartzite primary reduction flakes, proximal
2 rhyolite primary reduction flakes, proximal

Test Unit 204, B

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal

Test Unit 204, BE

Prehistoric

13 quartzite biface thinning flakes, proximal
1 quartzite primary reduction flake, distal
2 quartzite primary reduction flakes, medial
11 quartzite primary reduction flakes, proximal
1 rhyolite biface thinning flake, proximal
1 rhyolite primary reduction flake, proximal

Site 44FX1500 Ft. Belvoir PH II 2015 Artifact Inventory

Site No.	Catalog No.	Provenience	Level	Northing	Easting	Begin Depth	End Depth	Artifact Class	Material	Description	Count	Weight (gm)
44FX1500	1.1	T 1	1	1015	993	0	10	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake	1	1.1
44FX1500	1.2	T 1	1	1015	993	0	10	Biface	Quartz	Stanly Stemmed PPk	1	6.9
44FX1500	2.1	T 2	2	1022	1004	10	20	Debitage	Quartz	Flake	1	0.2
44FX1500	2.2	T 2	2	1022	1004	10	20	Debitage	Quartz	Angular Chert Fragment	1	0.6
44FX1500	2.3	T 2	2	1022	1004	10	20	Debitage	Quartz	Flake	1	15
44FX1500	2.4	T 2	2	1022	1004	10	20	Biface	Quartz	Preform II	1	2
44FX1500	3.1	T 2	3	1022	1004	20	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake	4	1.3
44FX1500	3.2	T 2	3	1022	1004	20	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake	1	0.5
44FX1500	3.3	T 2	3	1022	1004	20	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake	1	31.7
44FX1500	3.4	T 2	3	1022	1004	20	30	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake	1	16
44FX1500	3.5	T 2	3	1022	1004	20	30	Biface	Quartzite	Preform II	1	0.5
44FX1500	4.1	ST		1015	992.5			Debitage	Quartz	Flake	1	0.2
44FX1500	5.1	ST		1022.5	1007.5	0	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake	1	0.2
44FX1500	5.2	ST		1022.5	1007.5	0	30	Debitage	Quartz	Flake	1	0.5
44FX1500	6.1	ST		1015	1007.5	0	10	Debitage	Quartz	Flake	1	1.5




Phase I-II Archeological Investigations for the Dogue Creek Force Main Fairfax County and Fort Belvoir, Virginia

VDHR File #2008-2043

DRAFT REPORT

John Milner Associates, Inc.
Alexandria, Virginia

February 2009

PHASE I-II ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE DOGUE CREEK FORCE MAIN FAIRFAX COUNTY AND FORT BELVOIR, VIRGINIA

VDHR File #2008-2043

Prepared for

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Draft Report

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February 2009

ABSTRACT

JMA (John Milner Associates, Inc.) was contracted by CH2M HILL to conduct Phase I and II archeological investigations for Task Order 4 of the Rehabilitation of the Dogue Creek Sewage Pumping Station Project for the Fairfax County Department of Public Works & Environmental Services (DPWES). Task Order 4 consists of design and related services for the installation of a new 36-inch Dogue Creek Force Main. Two areas will be disturbed by installation of the force main; a 160-by-80-ft. temporary easement area adjacent to Site 44FX1917 located on Fort Belvoir and a 150-by-100-ft. temporary easement area located east of Mt. Vernon Memorial Highway at the Dogue Creek Pumping Station. The archeological investigations were designed to evaluate the significance of Site 44FX1917 and its eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and identify archeological resources within the Pumping Station Temporary Easement Area that may be eligible for the NRHP.

Shovel testing was conducted across the Pumping Station Temporary Easement Area and no artifacts were recovered and no archeological resources were identified. The subsurface testing indicated that fill materials likely deposited as a base for construction of the existing pumping station covered much of the area. No further work is warranted.

Archeological investigations at Site 44FX1917 and the adjacent temporary easement area resulted in the identification of a prehistoric and a historic component at the sit, as well as the delineation of new site boundaries. The site is situated directly to the west of the temporary easement area. Although soils were unplowed, the site's location in an upland and erosional environment where sedimentation was minimal or absent indicates that occupation episodes are not separated vertically and artifacts have migrated downward through the different soil horizons.

The prehistoric component of Site 44FX1917 consists of a temporary campsite occupied during the Late Archaic period. It appears that the prehistoric occupation of the site focused around the head of the swale, where quartzite and quartz cobbles are naturally exposed and could be easily gathered and then taken to a level area on the ridge spur to be reduced. Further investigations at the site would not contribute additional important information on the prehistory of Virginia, and the prehistoric component is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

The historic component of Site 44FX1917 was likely occupied from the early nineteenth to the early twentieth century. The site may have first been occupied by enslaved African-Americans, but later was occupied by tenants. The site is likely associated with Site 44FX1918, Gray's Hill Farmstead, located just uphill. Although a stone chimney fall was present, excavations determined that borrowing rodents had disturbed the area where the structure was located. No other cultural features were identified. The historic component contains little research potential and is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP. No further work is warranted at Site 44FX1917.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

JMA (John Milner Associates, Inc.) was contracted by CH2M HILL to conduct Phase I and II archeological investigations for Task Order 4 of the Rehabilitation of the Dogue Creek Sewage Pumping Station Project for the Fairfax County Department of Public Works & Environmental Services (DPWES). Task Order 4 consists of design and related services for the installation of a new 36-inch Dogue Creek Force Main. The proposed force main starts at the Dogue Creek Pumping Station in a residential area at 5408 Old Mill Road, Alexandria, Virginia, crosses the grounds of the Fort Belvoir Military Reservation, and ends at the existing junction chamber east of Belvoir Road just before the intersection with Casey Road (approximate length 4,500 feet [ft.]).

Two areas will be disturbed by installation of the force main: a 160-by-80-ft. temporary easement area adjacent to Site 44FX1917 located on Fort Belvoir and a 150-by-100-ft. temporary easement area located east of Mt. Vernon Memorial Highway at the Dogue Creek Pumping Station (Figure 1). Site 44FX1917 was identified as a prehistoric site in the 1990 inventory survey of Fort Belvoir (Polk et al. 1992).

The archeological investigations were designed to evaluate the eligibility of Site 44FX1917 for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and identify archeological resources within the Pumping Station Temporary Easement Area that may be eligible for the NRHP. The investigations were designed to comply with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia* (VDHR 2001) and the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*. The investigation included background research on the prehistory and history of the project area and its vicinity, as well as subsurface testing.

JMA carried out the fieldwork between 17 November and 2 December 2008. Charles Goode, Kerri Holland, Cynthia Vollbrecht, and Josh Lay conducted the field investigations under the direction of Donna Seifert, the project manager. Charles Goode prepared the results. Lynn Jones conducted the historic background research and prepared the historic context. Cynthia Vollbrecht cleaned and cataloged the artifacts. Sarah Ruch, Rob Schultz, and Mary Paradise produced the graphics. Casey Gonzalez prepared and produced the document with the assistance of Marcia Gibbs.

2.0 PROJECT LOCATION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Both temporary easement areas and Site 44FX1917 are located on the Mid-Atlantic Coastal Plain within the Alluvial and Estuarine Valley of the Potomac River, which consists of broad, flat bottomlands and terraces parallel to the modern river channel (Ator et al. 2005:39). The sediments that fill the valley range in age from Pliocene to Holocene, although most are middle Pleistocene or younger. The deeper parts of the valley are filled by coarse-grained alluvial sediments; the upper section of the infill sequence is typically composed of fine-grained, organic-rich sediments deposited in alluvial floodplain or estuarine environments (Ator et al. 2005:19).

Site 44FX1917 is located on a ridge spur and an adjoining narrow finger ridge that overlooks the Dogue Creek stream valley (Figure 1). The temporary easement area located directly to the north is situated within an adjacent upland swale. The portion of the site situated on the finger ridge consists of a 10 percent slope, while the temporary easement area within the swale is situated on a 13 percent slope. The site and temporary easement area are wooded and contain mature oaks, hickory, beech, holly, and tulip-poplar with some Virginia pine. Soils at the site are reported to belong to the Sassafras-Marumsco complex with 7 to 15 percent slopes, which consists of deep, well-drained, nearly level to steep soils formed in sandy and loamy Coastal Plain sediment.

The Pumping Station Temporary Easement Area is located on the flood plain at the confluence of the mainstem and North Fork of Dogue Creek (Figure 1). The northern and eastern portions of the temporary easement area are wooded and contain mainly young red cedars mixed with some young hardwoods. In the southwestern corner mature hardwoods are present along the creek bank. The southeastern corner of the temporary easement area is located within the yard of the pumping station which consists of a maintained lawn. Soils are reported to belong to the Hatboro-Codorus complex with 0 to 2 percent slopes. It consists of very deep and well-drained to somewhat poorly drained soils formed in alluvium washed from soils formed from igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary rock.

Figure 1. Location of both Temporary Easement Areas and Site 44FX1917 (Fairfax County, Virginia 2002).

3.0 HISTORIC CONTEXT

3.1 REGIONAL PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

The prehistoric cultural sequence for Fairfax County, Virginia generally conforms to that defined for other areas in the Middle Atlantic region. The three major temporal periods are Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Woodland, which are based on the presence or absence of certain diagnostic artifacts (Dent 1995:8). This sequence is further divided into seven subperiods: Paleo-Indian (9500-8000 B.C.), Early Archaic (8000-6500 B.C.), Middle Archaic (6500-3000 B.C.), Late Archaic (3000-1200 B.C.), Early Woodland (1200-500 B.C.), Middle Woodland (500 B.C.-A.D. 900), and Late Woodland (A.D. 900 to Contact).

3.1.1 PALEO-INDIAN (9500 TO 8000 B.C.)

The earliest documented inhabitants of the Middle Atlantic region were Paleo-Indian hunters who arrived around 9500 B.C. They came at a time of dramatic climate change during the Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene of the Late Glacial period, which was characterized by cooler and drier conditions with less marked seasonal variation. The diagnostic Paleo-Indian artifact is the basally fluted, lanceolate Clovis point. Several archeological sites have yielded radiocarbon dates that imply an occupation earlier than Clovis occupations. Controversy surrounds most of these pre-Clovis sites, including the Meadowcroft Rockshelter in western Pennsylvania (Adovasio et al. 1990) and Cactus Hill in southern Virginia (McAvoy 1997; Johnson 1997), and many prehistorians hold to the Clovis-first model. Later projectile points that are assigned to the Paleo-Indian period include the Dalton and Hardaway types (Gardner 1989).

Jasper, chalcedony, and chert were the preferred lithic materials for the manufacture of Paleo-Indian stone tools. Gardner's (1989) work at the Flint Run Paleo-Indian Complex, which is located near Front Royal, Virginia, has led him to believe that these preferred cryptocrystalline lithic materials played a major role in Paleo-Indian settlement patterns. His research has shown that Paleo-Indian groups regularly exploited sources of cryptocrystalline lithic materials and the locations of these lithic sources would determine their annual settlement round.

Gardner identified five types of Paleo-Indian sites: the quarry, a reduction station, base camp, maintenance camp, and non-quarry-associated base camp. Raw material was extracted from the quarry and taken to a nearby reduction station where it was reduced into more easily transported chunks. Maintenance camps were necessary for the procurement of food and/or other resources. Base camps, central sites within this system, are defined by the presence of the complete tool kit that was necessary for independent operation. The outlying non-quarry-associated base camp is the fifth type of site in the system. The frequency of these sites increases in proximity to the quarry and fall off with increasing distance. These sites may have been kill sites or just served as bases for local

and nearby resource exploitation. Some regional prehistorians believe Gardner and others have exaggerated the importance of cryptocrystalline lithic materials to Paleo-Indian groups to the point where Gardner's model has been dubbed "lithic determinism" (Anderson and Sassaman 1996:23). Dent (1995) argues that although this material does appear at every site, various lithic materials were often employed in the manufacture of stone tools, including quartz and quartzite.

In the western portion of North America, Clovis points have been recovered at kill sites alongside the remains of mammoths. East of Missouri, however, there is no evidence that Paleo-Indians hunted mammoth or mastodon. The sparse remains of identifiable calcined bone that have been recovered from Eastern Paleo-Indian sites suggest the hunting of deer and, to a lesser degree, elk, which would have been rapidly expanding into the environmental niches opened by the extinction and extirpation of the herd animals and megafauna characteristic of the Late Pleistocene. Floral and aquatic remains recovered at Dust Cave (Alabama) and the Shawnee-Minisink (Pennsylvania) sites suggest that foraging was a part of the subsistence system along with fishing and, perhaps, shellfish gathering (Dent 1995:128).

3.1.2 EARLY ARCHAIC (8000 TO 6500 B.C.)

Climate change, which began during the Late Pleistocene, continued into the Early Archaic. Warmer temperatures, increased precipitation, and more marked seasonality were the characteristic conditions by 7000 B.C. The shift from an open conifer-dominated parkland to an oak-hickory forest resulted in the reduction of edge habitats and decreased the range and population size of edge-adapted species such as deer. A stylistic shift of the temporally diagnostic artifacts also occurs from the basally fluted, lanceolate Clovis point of the Paleo-Indians to notched forms. Diagnostic projectile points assigned to the first part of the Early Archaic (8000-7300 B.C.) include corner-notched types (Palmer, Amos, Kirk) or side-notched types (Thebes, Bolen, Fort Nottoway) (Egloff and McAvoy 1990). The reason behind this change in hafting technique is unclear, though it may be attributed to the introduction of the spearthrower or atlatl. The side-notched points that become prevalent by 7300 B.C. include the Warren, Big Sandy, and Kessell types, and Kirk Stemmed points are also assigned to the latter portion of the Early Archaic. Although high-quality cryptocrystalline lithic materials are still preferred, Early Archaic groups also began to utilize more locally available materials, such as quartz and quartzite. The exploitation of sources of rhyolite, which is a distinctive raw material with natural availability limited to the Blue Ridge Province, is another aspect of lithic resource use patterns during the Early Archaic (Custer 1990:38). The remainder of the Early Archaic toolkit remains essentially the same as the Paleo-Indian, but with the addition of ground-stone tools and chipped-stone axes (Gardner 1989; Geier 1990:70; Dent 1995:170).

At the start of the Early Archaic, the settlement pattern was similar to that of the Paleo-Indian period. Settlement patterns seem to diverge at circa 7500 B.C. These changes include a movement away from a reliance on high-quality lithic materials and a shift

toward more expedient materials. Settlement patterns also suggest a greater exploitation of areas not previously utilized. This change has been attributed to the increase in deciduous trees and the subsequent closure of the forested areas, making areas that were once of low productivity more attractive to settlement by Early Archaic groups. A population increase also seems to be a factor in this increased number of sites. Subsistence strategies also differ somewhat from the previous Paleo-Indian period with the exploitation of the wide variety of resources presented by the newly emerging Holocene ecology (Dent 1995:172). Evidence from Middle Atlantic Early Archaic sites indicates the utilization of hickory nut, butternut and, possibly, acorns along with some tuberous plants.

3.1.3 MIDDLE ARCHAIC (6500 TO 3000 B.C.)

The Middle Archaic period corresponds to the Atlantic environmental episode that resulted in an acceleration of the warming trend. Two major sub-episodes were present: an earlier, moist period, which lasted until approximately 4500 B.C., and a later, warmer and drier period that lasted until approximately 3000 B.C. These climate changes result in an increase in deciduous vegetation, more marked seasonality of plant resources, a decrease in the deer population (because of the disappearance of edge habitats) and an increase in the numbers of other game animals, such as turkey. The increased growth of the oak-hickory forest allowed for the utilization of mast products (acorns, nuts), which provided a nutritious and storable food source. Diagnostic projectile points of the Middle Archaic include LeCroy, Stanly, Morrow Mountain, Guilford, Halifax, and other bifurcate/notched-base, contracting-stem, and side-notched variants. Additions to the general tool kit includes grinding and milling stones, chipped and ground-stone axes, drills, and other wood-working tools, such as adzes and celts (Dent 1995:176).

It is with Middle Archaic groups that the procurement of high-quality lithic material is no longer an important factor in settlement patterns, and most artifacts are manufactured from whatever local material was readily available, especially quartz. This change suggests more restricted movements of Middle Archaic bands due to growing populations moving into previously unutilized upland settings. Many more sites appear in upland settings during the Middle Archaic, and groups often took advantage of interior wetland areas (Gardner 1987; Dent 1995:177). Major floodplains were still used for large base camps, suggesting a fusion-fission settlement system. Smaller bands would unite at large floodplain base camps when certain resources were available and would later divide to take advantage of upland settings when scarcity of resources demanded.

Subsistence strategies seem to mirror those of the Early Archaic period. Once again emphasis is on mast products, utilization of various plant species, and exploitation of large and small temperate animal species such as deer and turkey (Dent 1995:177).

3.1.4 LATE ARCHAIC (3000 TO 1200 B.C.)

The Late Archaic period in the Middle Atlantic region is a period marked by major changes, both environmental and cultural. It is during this period that major estuarine systems in the region are established due to the rising sea levels that began at the end of the Late Pleistocene. These estuaries became viable ecosystems and offered a major adaptive element for the groups inhabiting the area and signs of increased sedentism are evident. Diagnostic artifacts include broadspear variants, such as the Savannah River type, and descendent forms, such as the notched broadspears, Perkiomen, Dry Brook and Orient, and narrow-bladed, stemmed forms such as the Holmes type.

Gardner (1987) separates the Late Archaic into two phases: Late Archaic I (2500-1800 B.C.) and Late Archaic II (1800-1000 B.C.). The Late Archaic I corresponds to the appearance of the Savannah River broadspear. The Late Archaic II is defined by the Holmes projectile point, a later variant of the Savannah River type, and the Susquehanna broadspear, attributed to cultures to the north. The distribution of these two, Gardner suggests, shows the development of stylistic or territorial zones. The Susquehanna style was restricted to the Potomac above the Fall Line and through the Shenandoah Valley, while the Savannah River and Holmes points were restricted to the tidewater and south of the Potomac through the Piedmont. Another aspect of the differences between the two groups is in their raw material preferences: Susquehanna and related forms, such as Dry Brook and, less so, Orient Fishtail types, tended to be manufactured from rhyolite, while Savannah River and Holmes spearpoints were generally manufactured from quartzite. There is much debate by regional prehistorians whether these “broadspears” were indeed spearpoints, knives, or multi-functional tools (Dent 1995:181).

Another major new item in the artifact inventory of the period was the stone bowl manufactured from steatite (soapstone). These large flat-bottomed vessels, which typically had lug handles, were often carved directly from steatite outcrops located in the western Fall Line and Piedmont areas. There is much debate by regional prehistorians over how these bowls functioned, with the arguments focusing upon whether their use was for cooking directly over a fire or for the stone-boiling method of cooking (Sassaman 1993; Klein 1997). Both Susquehanna and Savannah River cultures carved and used these bowls.

Settlement patterns during this period were markedly different from those of the previous Middle Archaic. The broadspear cultures seem to have focused on floodplain environments of major rivers and creeks, although some upland sites are known. Although a fusion-fission settlement pattern was still used, signs of increased sedentism are evident, based on the recovery of cached steatite bowls and the presence of small subsurface features from Late Archaic sites. Large sites (1.2 to 12.36 hectares [0.5 to 5 acres]) that probably represent macroband encampments formed to exploit seasonal fish spawning runs were occupied throughout the Fall Zone of the Potomac River. Smaller sites of circa 5,000 sq. ft., which may represent single band camps, are a more common site type in the Piedmont; very small microband camps are also known (Mouer 1991).

Late Archaic subsistence strategies were based on general adaptations to the various resources available in different areas of the Middle Atlantic region. The Susquehanna groups are linked to a sylvan adaptation beyond the Fall Line and were less focused on Coastal Plain resources. The Savannah River groups focused primarily on riverine and estuarine resources of the Fall Zone and Coastal Plain (Mouer 1991).

3.1.5 EARLY WOODLAND (1200 TO 500 B.C.)

At this time, more stable, milder and moister conditions prevailed as the climate evolved to its present condition. The Early Woodland period in the Middle Atlantic region is marked by the introduction of ceramic technology. Marcey Creek ware is the earliest pottery in the region and dates from 1200 to 900 B.C. They were slab-constructed, flat-bottomed vessels with lug handles, tempered with large bits of steatite that imitate the style and form of the earlier steatite vessels. A brief period of experimentation with ceramic technology ensued, resulting in creation of several new wares. Flat-bottomed vessels resembling Marcey Creek ware, but tempered with schist, muscovite, grit or sand instead of steatite, were produced by 1000 B.C. or earlier in Delaware (Dames Quarter type), on the lower Potomac (Bushnell Plain type), the Dismal Swamp, lower Chickahominy River, and Prince George and Charles City Counties, Virginia (Croaker Landing type), and the Albemarle Sound and lower Chesapeake region. These are followed by Selden Island ceramics (circa 900 B.C.), which are tempered with fine bits of steatite and were cord-marked, conoidal vessels constructed using the coil technique. The Selden Island wares are followed by Accokeek ceramics (Stephenson and Ferguson 1963), which were thin-walled, cord-marked, sand- and grit-tempered, conical or round-bottomed vessels. The development of sand and grit-tempered ceramics (circa 800 B.C.) represents a true cultural horizon as defined by Willey and Phillips (1958). The earlier steatite-tempered wares of the Early Woodland period have distributions limited to areas within the Fall Zone and Piedmont, where steatite naturally occurs. The use of sand and grit as an acceptable temper seems to open up ceramic technology to other areas of the Middle Atlantic where steatite was absent.

Small Savannah River points, Dry Brook points, Orient Fishtail points, and Calvert points are found in association with Early Woodland ceramics, demonstrating the *in situ* transformation of Late Archaic into Early Woodland cultures.

Data pertaining to Early Woodland settlement strategies suggest the majority of Marcey Creek sites represent short-term camps of small bands in riverine settings in the Piedmont and Fall Zone, although the Selden Island type-site on the Potomac was a large site with storage pits indicative of an occupation of some duration (Slattery 1946). An Accokeek component at the 522 Bridge site in Front Royal, Virginia, includes storage pits, pieces of burnt daub, and traces of nine oval houses (McLearen 1991). Flotation of pit contents yielded carbonized seeds of amaranth, polygonum, mustard, and grape (all wild plants). Large Early Woodland sites seem to represent long-term villages, typically situated on large floodplains. Smaller sites seem to represent small foray camps used while

harvesting nuts and hunting deer and turkey that are typically situated in upland settings. Further evidence of subsistence practices from excavations conducted by Waselkov (1982:312) indicates a focus on shellfish, fish, and deer at the White Oak Point site located along the lower portion of the Potomac River in Virginia.

3.1.6 MIDDLE WOODLAND (500 B.C. TO A.D. 900)

The Middle Woodland is generally divided into two phases: Middle Woodland I, dating from 500 B.C. to 200 A.D. and Middle Woodland II, dating from 200 A.D. to A.D. 900 (Gardner 1982:65). Middle Woodland I is characterized by sand-tempered, net-marked Popes Creek ceramics, which occur predominately in the Coastal Plain. Middle Woodland II is characterized by shell-tempered, cord-marked or net-impressed Mockley ceramics. Mockley ceramics also occur mainly in the Coastal Plain and generally share the same distributions as the Popes Creek ware.

Calvert and Rossville projectile points have been found in association with Popes Creek ceramics (Dent 1995:236-237), and Selby Bay-Fox Creek and Potts points are associated with Mockley ceramics (Stewart 1992:5). Calvert, Rossville, and Potts points are typically manufactured from quartz or quartzite and the Selby Bay-Fox Creek points are typically made from non-local lithic material. The dominant exotic material of choice seems to be rhyolite that originates in the Blue Ridge Province of western Maryland and south-central Pennsylvania. The widespread appearance of rhyolite projectile points at sites far from any primary source indicates that well-established regional exchange networks were in operation.

Continuity in site location between the Early Woodland and Middle Woodland periods suggests that earlier subsistence-settlement systems persisted in most areas. The large-scale exploitation of shellfish becomes an important component of the Middle Woodland subsistence economy. Oysters (*Crassostrea virginica*) were the most heavily utilized species of shellfish but freshwater species such as the eastern elliptio (*Elliptio complanata*) were also heavily exploited further up the rivers where oysters weren't available. The identification of extremely large shell middens or heaps at Middle Woodland sites, some like the Popes Creek Site covering six hectares (14.8 acres) or more, suggest these sites were operating as macroband centers that drew large populations possibly for long durations.

3.1.7 LATE WOODLAND (A.D. 900 TO CONTACT)

Around A.D. 900, maize horticulture was adopted by Middle Atlantic groups. This, of course, had a large impact on Late Woodland subsistence-settlement systems, although hunting, gathering and fishing still were important subsistence activities. Initially, the availability of cultigens may have fostered a more dispersed settlement pattern in the early Late Woodland than in the last centuries of the Middle Woodland (Potter 1993:101; Turner 1992:113). However, storage of surplus crops later permitted the establishment of small permanent hamlets and later villages after A.D. 1300. Prior to A.D. 1300/1400,

settlements were not stockaded, suggesting that inter- and intra-group hostilities did not play a significant role in the settlement pattern. Around A.D 1300 to 1400, throughout the Middle Atlantic region, population density increased, nucleated settlements and stockaded villages were established, and there is evidence of population movement and displacement. Large settlements and horticultural activities were primarily located on major floodplains because of the ease in clearing and working the soils, although forays into the uplands for hunting and gathering still took place.

The dramatic increase in the number of large villages and hamlets containing deep cultural deposits and numerous storage pits suggest that Late Woodland populations were not only sedentary, but also were expanding territorially and in population. The introduction of maize and the availability of food surpluses, population growth, and the establishment of permanent villages were all factors that contribute to the development of more complex sociopolitical structures during this time period. Thus, the middle Late Woodland period is characterized by ranked societies that eventually develop into the complex tribes and chiefdoms encountered by the Europeans in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries (Turner 1976, 1992). The presence of these complex tribes or chiefdoms in different recognized territories across the region restricted the movement of any one group into another's area. Groups such as the Algonquian-speaking Powhatan on the inner Coastal Plain were constricted by the Monacan, a Siouan-speaking group west of the Fall Line, while the Piscataway were present on the western shore above the Potomac River, and Susquehannock groups were situated to the north (Dent 1995:251). It appears that the fall line of the major rivers was for the most part uninhabited and may have acted as a cultural boundary or buffer zone between groups from the west and east. These areas may have also represented neutral zones where different groups would conduct trade.

In the early part of the Late Woodland, the diagnostic ceramics in the Northern Virginia Piedmont region are crushed-rock-tempered ceramics for which a variety of names, including Albemarle and Shepard, are used. The surfaces of the ceramics are primarily cord marked. Later in the Late Woodland, decoration appears around the mouths of the vessel, and collars are added to the rims. In the Potomac Piedmont, *ca.* A.D. 1350-1400, the crushed-rock wares are replaced by a limestone-tempered (Page) and shell-tempered (Keyser) ware that spreads out of the Shenandoah Valley to at least the mouth of the Monocacy. Below the Fall Line, a crushed rock tempered derivative of the earlier types known as Potomac Creek ware is found. This pottery type is associated with groups inhabiting the Inner Potomac Coastal Plain. The main diagnostic ceramics in the Coastal Plain of Virginia below the Potomac during the Late Woodland are assigned to the shell tempered Townsend series. These ceramics approximates the earlier distribution of Mockley ware and some archeologists assert that Townsend ware is a derivative of Mockley ceramics (Dent 1995:244). Rappahannock Fabric Impressed and Rappahannock Incised are believed to be the earliest types within the Townsend series and appear to persist throughout the Late Woodland on the Northern Neck of the Potomac, along with a shell/quartz tempered local ware known as Currioman (Potter 1993:77-79). Near the end

of the Late Woodland, a plain type of Townsend ware becomes more frequent than the fabric impressed and incised types (Turner 1992:103). The distribution of Townsend Ware conforms to what becomes the core area of the Powhatan chiefdom, located at the confluence of the Pamunkey and Mattaponi Rivers, as well as further east along the York River and portions of the lower Rappahannock River, and across the Chesapeake Bay on the Eastern Shore.

Triangular projectile points indicating the use of the bow and arrow are diagnostic of the Late Woodland, as well. These include the Madison, Clarksville and Lavanna point types which are found throughout the Middle Atlantic Region.

3.2 HISTORIC CONTEXT

3.2.1 RISE OF PLANTATION SYSTEM AND SLAVERY (1607-1750)

The earliest settlement within the Virginia colony focused on the tidewater areas of southern Virginia. The earliest settlement in what is today Fairfax County appears to have been in the 1650s, when patents were granted for large tracts of land along the Potomac River and some of its larger tributaries (Netherton et al. 1978:12). Many of these early patents were acquired for speculative purposes, with a few tenants seated on the property to hold the land. Not until the 1690s did a significant number of landowners began to settle on their own Fairfax County lands, especially as smaller tracts were being patented by former tenants (Netherton et al. 1978:12-13).

As the population spread northward and westward from the initial settlements of the colony, new counties were formed. In 1742, Fairfax County was established out of Prince William County, with its southern boundary the Occoquan River and Bull Run and the western boundary extending to the Blue Ridge (Netherton et al. 1978:10).

During the early days of settlement, waterways were the major transportation routes. The overland roads were few, and many were in poor condition (Figure 2). Some of the earliest roads in Fairfax County had begun as Native American pathways, such as the Potomac Path, predecessor to today's U.S. Route 1. The road from Colchester to Alexandria was one of the main east-west roads through the Belvoir peninsula; later it was named Telegraph Road.

In 1736, William Fairfax, cousin and land agent of Thomas Fairfax, the fifth Lord Fairfax, had purchased for himself a large estate on the peninsula between Accotink and Dogue Creeks. By 1741, he had built a grand house, Belvoir, at the south end of a peninsula (Figure 2) (Netherton et al. 1978:6).

Around the same time, Augustine Washington purchased a tract of land in the area from his sister Mildred. This was the Little Hunting Creek tract that Mildred had inherited from their father (Dalzell and Dalzell 1998:23-25). This tract was part of the Spencer-Washington grant of 5,000 acres granted to Nicholas Spencer and John Washington

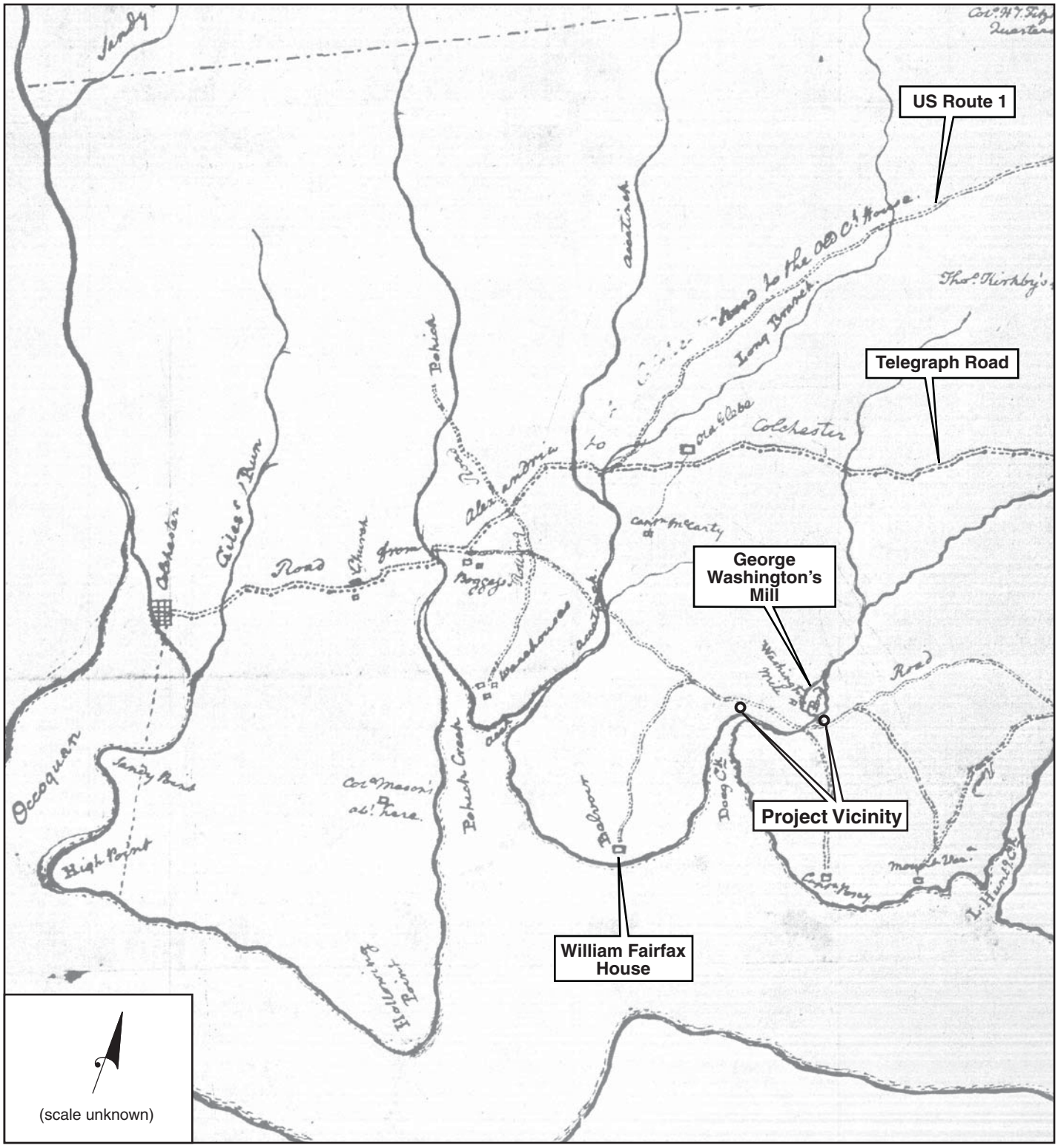


Figure 2. An early map of Belvoir Neck, surveyed by George Washington, shows William Fairfax's house, called Belvoir, southwest of the project area and Washington's mill east of the project area (Washington 1765).

around 1674 (Mitchell 1979:77). Augustine Washington brought his family to live on the Little Hunting Creek tract in about 1735, but they moved three years later to a plantation near Fredericksburg (Dalzell and Dalzell 1998:23-25). The Little Hunting Creek tract would later form the core of George Washington's Mt. Vernon estate (Muir 1943:18).

3.2.2 COLONY TO NATION (1750-1789)

The tobacco economy was becoming increasingly dependent on slave labor. Most of these slaves were owned by a handful of wealthy, established planters, members of such families as Washington, Fairfax, Mason, Fitzhugh, and Lee (Netherton et al. 1978:30). The landowners with the largest estates in the county owned the most slaves, and, as justices or vestrymen in the Anglican Church, governed the county (Sweig 1978). George Washington and George Mason were the largest slave owners in the county, with 128 and 188, respectively.

This pattern of slave ownership strengthened throughout the eighteenth century, with slaves becoming an increasingly large portion of the population. Tobacco remained the major cash crop throughout the eighteenth century, with slave labor helping to make its labor-intensive cultivation profitable (Netherton et al. 1978:33-35). A significant amount of wheat was grown, and local gristmills were established along tributaries of the major rivers. Washington's Mill is shown on an early map of the area (Figure 2).

Although no battles were fought in Fairfax County during the Revolutionary War and the daily lives of residents were not greatly disturbed by the war, leading figures in Fairfax County had a profound effect on the American Revolution (Sweig 1978). George Mason, an intellectual leader, and George Washington were both instrumental in framing revolutionary proposals dealing with the issues Americans had with British rule. The leaders were supported by the freeholders of the county (Sweig 1978).

In 1783, the Fairfax manor house at Belvoir was destroyed by fire, leaving only the charred outer walls. The estate largely stood vacant for the next several decades (Muir 1943:23-24).

3.2.3 EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1789-1830)

In his will, George Washington left around 2,000 acres of his estate, including his gristmill and distillery, to his step-granddaughter, Eleanor Parke Custis, and her husband, Lawrence Lewis (Muir 1943:28). In 1804, the Lewises called their estate Woodlawn and built a grand house on it (Muir 1943:33).

The land in the boundaries of modern Fairfax County had been under constant cultivation since the mid-seventeenth century. By the early nineteenth century, decades of tobacco culture had depleted the soils, leaving a patchwork of second-growth woodlands and nearly useless cleared land. Northerners began moving into the county to buy this land.

3.2.4 ANTEBELLUM FAIRFAX (1830-1860)

Farmers from New York and New England migrated south to Fairfax County from the 1830s to the 1850s. Though they purchased property suffering from spent soil, application of scientific farming methods including the use of soil amendments and fertilizer improved the land and increased crop production (Netherton et al. 1978:258-262; 265).

Northerners settled into a society entrenched in a slave economy. Slave labor was used to make profitable both the large plantations and small-scale diversified farms. By the 1830s, large tobacco plantations were diminishing, and estates were broken up and sold or divided by inheritance. Smaller farms characterized the county and the use of slave labor diminished. The slave population steadily declined from an estimated 6,078 slaves in 1800 to 3,116 by 1860 (Netherton et al. 1978:263).

A group of northern Quaker entrepreneurs came to Mt. Vernon District during the 1840s to harvest and mill timber. The Troth-Gillingham Company bought the over 2,000-acre Woodlawn Plantation for the timber and sold the land in smaller parcels to other Quakers from New Jersey who wanted land for farming (Muir 1943) (Figure 3). Many Quakers settled in the area and formed a community, with a meeting house and school. The meeting house appears on an 1862 map (Figure 4) (U. S. Topographic Engineers 1862).

The Quakers, who opposed slavery, settled into a community composed of free blacks and slave-owning white farmers. The Washington slaves were manumitted at Martha Washington's death and remained in the area, settling on former Washington farmlands and working on small farms.

3.2.5 CIVIL WAR (1861-1865)

On April 17, 1861, the Virginia General Assembly passed the Ordinance of Secession. A few weeks later on May 23, 1861, Virginians voted overwhelmingly in favor of secession, and Fairfax was no different. The vote for secession was made in a county in which over one-third of the eligible voting population (free white males) were from northern or non-slave holding states or foreign countries (Netherton et al. 1978:259).

When the Federal authorities realized that Virginians were voting for secession, they acted by sending eight Federal regiments across the Potomac River and taking up positions in Virginia. Federal troops occupied Arlington Heights and the city of Alexandria and began erecting fortifications to defend Washington.

In the weeks following the Federal occupation, citizens of Fairfax County found themselves confronted with the uncertainty, fear, and excitement of war at their doorsteps. Fearing for the safety of their families, many citizens fled the region. Trapped between the opposing armies, many farmers were unable to move their produce to markets. The area between the Federal forts on the outskirts of Alexandria and the Confederate forces assembling near Centreville was becoming a no-man's-land.

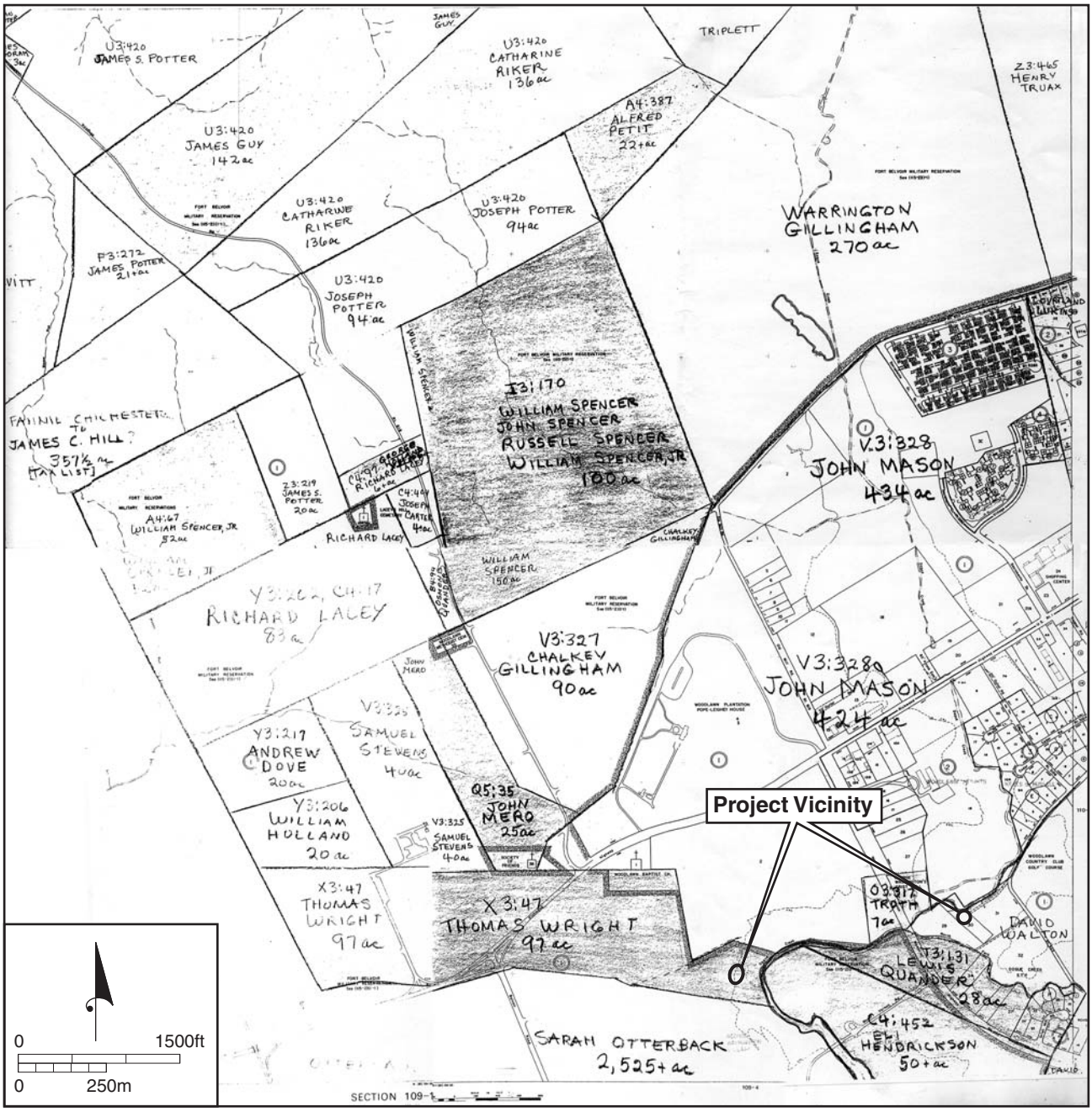


Figure 3. A reconstructed map of landownership in 1860 shows land owned by Thomas Wright and other Quakers in the community who had come down from New Jersey to buy farmland (Sprouse and Mitchell 1996).

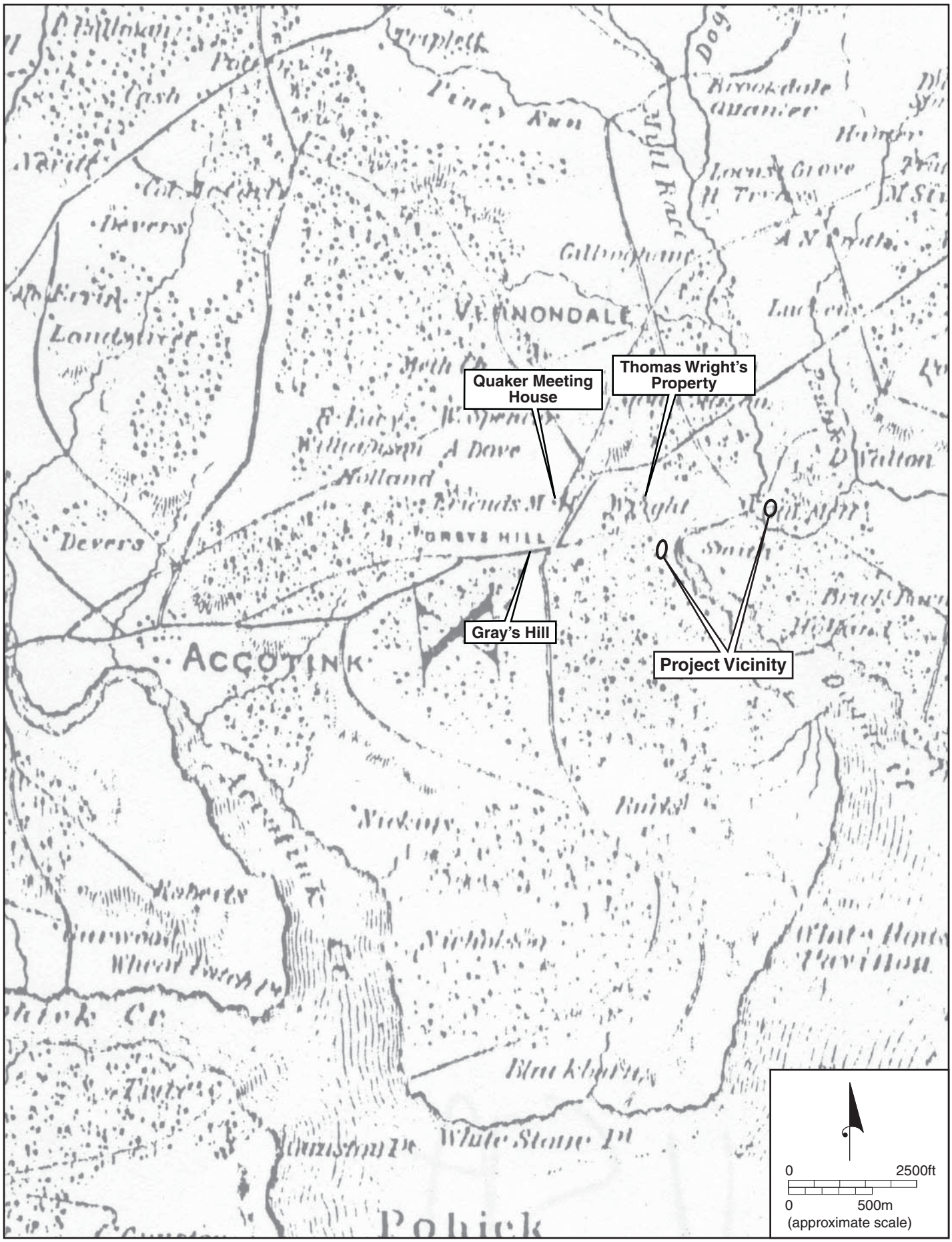


Figure 4. Thomas Wright's land, called Gray's Hill, and the Quaker Meeting House are shown on a Civil War period map (McDowell 1862).

However, the area near Ft. Belvoir did not see any significant action during the Civil War, unlike areas further west. The Quaker community in the Woodlawn/Mt. Vernon area was subjected to regular incursions by both Federal and Confederate troops. Thomas Wright's property, named Grey's Hill, where the project area is located, and the names of landowners in the area are shown on a Civil War period map (Figure 4) (U. S. Topographic Engineers 1862). Thomas Wright, a Quaker, and probably a number of his neighbors, voted against secession. Pickets, raiding parties, and foragers were a constant presence during the course of the war. Union pickets were stationed along the road to Alexandria north of Wright's property (Snedden 1861).

3.2.6 RECONSTRUCTION (1865-1877) AND POST-RECONSTRUCTION (1877-1914)

After the devastation of the Civil War, the economy of Fairfax County rebounded within a decade, and by 1870, the economy had largely recovered from the effects of the war. The population had increased nine percent over that of 1860, to 12,952 (Hickin 1978:386). By 1900, the area had recovered and appeared relatively affluent. There was a much larger number of farms in the county and more acreage under cultivation than in 1870. Crop production and milk production had increased. The sale of poultry, eggs, and honey added to farm income (Rose 1976:119-121). Communities developed along main roads and at crossroads and by the turn of the century, there were new clusters of settlement throughout the county (Reed 1978).

Communities close to Washington became suburbs, occupied by the bureaucrats and white-collar workers who worked for the federal government or the many businesses that operated within the growing metropolis of Washington. Beyond these streetcar suburbs were small farms that supplied diverse agricultural products to the city and suburb dwellers.

Truck farms and dairies proliferated, representing a distinct shift away from the large, monoculture plantations that had characterized early agriculture in Fairfax. Washington continued to grow, and the suburbs crept farther into the county. Regardless of the diversification of the Fairfax economy, the mainstay remained agriculture.

3.2.7 MODERN PERIOD (1914-1945)

The modern period in Fairfax is characterized by growth of the military complex associated with the National Capital and with gradual, then explosive, suburbanization. Fairfax today is a large, affluent, and densely developed suburb of Washington. Although it has developed its own industry (high-tech), its economy is intertwined with that of Washington and the federal government. The development of Fort Belvoir in this period had a major affect on the historic landscape.

3.2.8 FORT BELVOIR

Fort Belvoir is located on a small peninsula in the Potomac River approximately 18 miles south of Washington, D.C. In 1912, the U.S. War Department acquired 1500 acres on the Belvoir peninsula to establish a rifle range and summer camp for engineer troops stationed at Washington. The camp was authorized on 17 December 1917. Thousands of engineers were trained during the American involvement in World War I (1917-1918). Between 1917 and 1920, additional acreage was acquired by the War Department, increasing the area to over 6,200 acres. Temporary barracks, warehouses, and other structures were built. The camp was authorized as Camp A. A. Humphreys in 1922, and later that year, re-designated as a permanent installation named Fort Humphreys. In 1935, the installation was renamed Fort Belvoir in reference to the estate of Colonel William Fairfax (Fort Humphreys [1930]:10-11; Fort Belvoir 1936:1).

Soon after the authorization of the former camp as a fort, efforts were underway to replace temporary buildings with substantial permanent construction. The South Post was developed as the initial core of Fort Belvoir, followed by the North Post. The base plan was approved in 1927, and construction of barracks, Post Headquarters, officer housing, a theater, gymnasium, post-exchange, bakery, officers clubs, storehouses, magazines, roads and walkways was undertaken. The style chosen for most of the base buildings was described as "a very attractive Virginia colonial style, most appropriate for their location, constructed of red brick with limestone fillings" (Fort Humphreys [1930]: 20).

3.2.9 HISTORY OF PROJECT AREA

The project area was part of a tract called Chapel Land purchased by George Washington in 1772 from Charles and Ann West (Mitchell 1979:84). This land was part of a patent of 780 acres to William Travers in 1678 (Mitchell 1979:84). The tract had several owners during the seventeenth century and was purchased in 1693 by George Mason (Moxham 1974:2). During Mason's ownership, a chapel-of-ease was established on the land. A church had been established at Aquia and a chapel near Quantico Creek by 1667 (Copeland and MacMaster 1975:46). As settlement grew near the Belvoir peninsula, there was a need for a chapel in the area, so the Reverend John Waugh established a chapel on land owned by Mason near Dogue Run (Copeland and MacMaster 1975:46). In 1714, George Mason II referred to the tract as his chapel land in a letter discussing the purchase of an adjacent parcel (Figure 5), and the Chapel Land is described in a deed of 1715, so the chapel probably was still in use at that time (Moxham 1974:2-3; Copeland and MacMaster 1975:46).

The tract was sold to Thomas Brooks who sold it to Zephaniah Wade (Mitchell 1979:83-84). Wade split the tract and sold 300 acres to Samuel Magruder and 545 acres to John Brown in 1739. Brown's daughter Ann and her husband Charles West most likely inherited the 545-acre parcel; they sold 484 acres to George Washington in 1772 (Mitchell 1979:83-84).

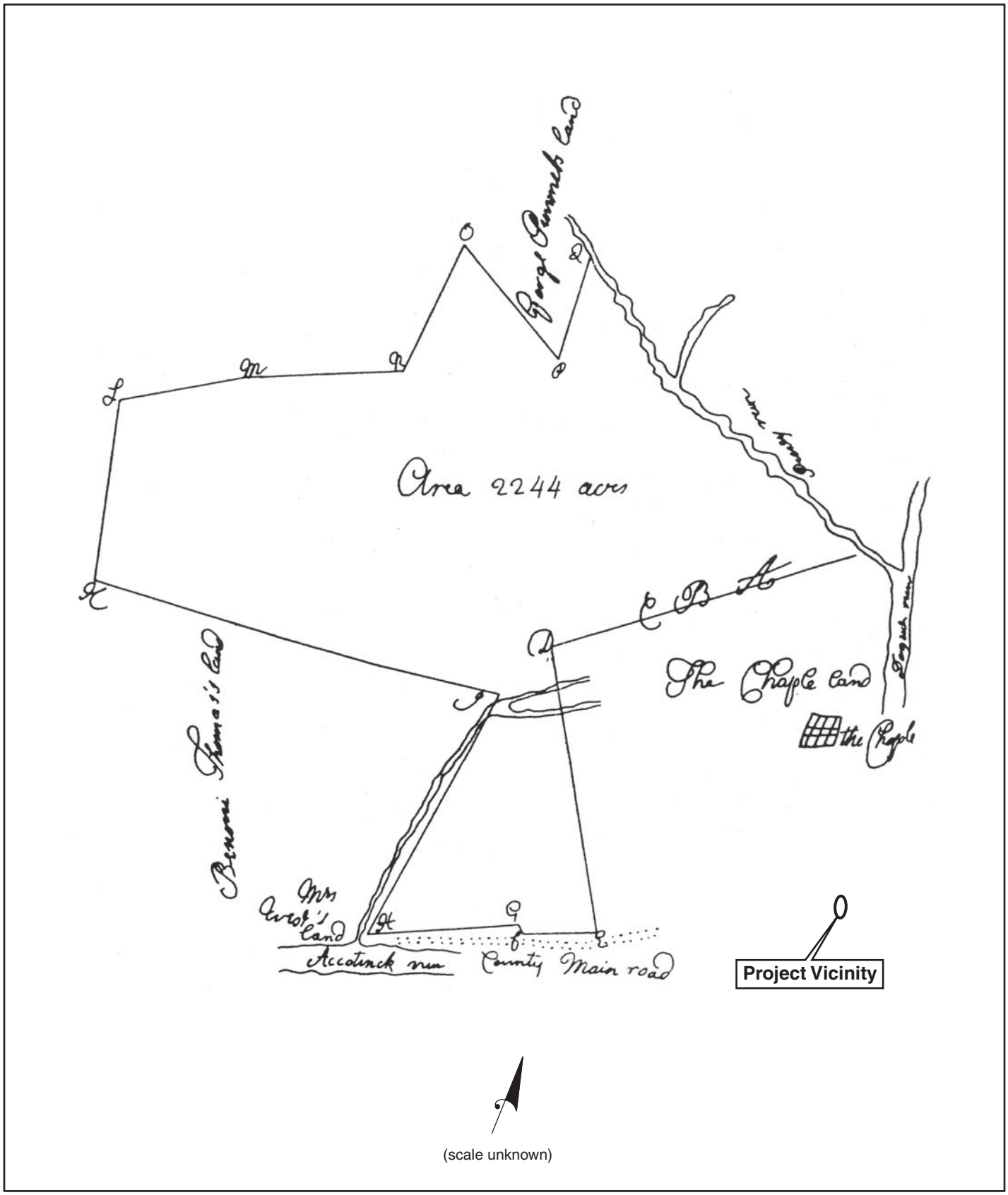


Figure 5. The Chapel Land and the placement of the chapel appeared on a 1714 survey of the Mason and Herryford grant (Moxham 1974).

On a map of his Dogue Run Farm, Washington showed the Chapel Land, the 60 acres of it that had been cleared, and a notation, "Gray's House," near the figure of a house at the east end of the clearing (Figure 6) (Washington 1799). A Mr. Gray must have lived there before the end of the eighteenth century, but it is not clear whether he leased the land from Washington or was an overseer employed by Washington. Someone may have lived on that property as early as 1765. On a 1765 survey of all his farmland, Washington noted that the area called Chapel Land is mostly "in wood but there is a sufficiency of ground cleared and in cultivation for a middle sized farm with a house thereon" (Washington 1765). The project area is located southeast of the Chapel Land and Grey's House on a 17-acre parcel of cleared land that was part of Washington's farm.

The land on which the project area is located became part of Woodlawn Plantation when Washington gave nearly 2,000 acres on the west side of his Mount Vernon estate to Eleanor Custis as a gift on her marriage to his nephew Lawrence Lewis (Muir 1943:26). The gift of Woodlawn included part of Washington's Muddy Hole Farm, his gristmill, and all of Dogue Run Farm. When Lawrence Lewis died, Woodlawn passed to his son Lorenzo Lewis.

Lorenzo Lewis was not able to run the plantation profitably and in 1846 tried to sell it by putting an advertisement in the *Alexandria Gazette* newspaper (Muir 1943:34). It did not sell, but Lewis was able to make a private sale to Chalkley and Joseph Gillingham of Burlington County, New Jersey. By 1848, Lorenzo Lewis had died after promising to sell Woodlawn to the Gillinghams, but not having delivered a deed for the land (FCDB N3:102). Lorenzo's wife Esther Maria Lewis brought suit for all the land against the heirs of Charles Calvert Stuart, who had an interest in the mill lands. A commissioner, Lawrence B. Taylor, was appointed by the court to argue the case. The court decided in favor of Gillingham, so Woodlawn Plantation was sold to Chalkley Gillingham, Lucas Gillingham (Joseph had by this time passed his interest in the land to Lucas), Jacob Troth, and Paul Hillman Troth (FCDB N3:102).

These men were Quakers involved in supplying timber to ship builders in New Jersey. They had formed a partnership known as Troth-Gillingham Company to acquire timberland in Virginia (Muir 1943:34-40). The company sent Lucas Gillingham and Thomas Wright to travel through Virginia to locate timberland for sale; Gillingham and Wright found that Woodlawn Plantation, with over a thousand acres of woods, was for sale. After the purchase, Wright and his family moved to the area and lived temporarily in the mansion at Woodlawn, and soon were joined by Lucas Gillingham and family.

Chalkley Gillingham and Jacob Troth decided that they would sell the land, under certain conditions, to any of the Quakers in New Jersey who wished to buy it. The conditions included that Gillingham-Troth Company retained rights to the timber and the right to go on the land to cut and haul the timber, and that the selling of intoxicating liquor on the land would invalidate the buyer's title (Muir 1943:40). The result was that over forty

Quaker families moved into the area from New Jersey, bought land and built new homes, and formed a significant Quaker community in the area within six years.

In 1848, Troth and Gillingham decided to divide the Woodlawn property by opening a road through the property from Spencer's corner northeast to the tract called Muddy Hole (Figure 7) (Johnston 1850) (FCDB O3:395). By agreement, Gillingham received the land north of the road and Troth got the land on the south. The exceptions to the division were that the land marked Lot 1 had been sold to T. Wright and Lot 4 to B. Garwood (Figure 7) (FCDB O3:395).

Thomas Wright and his wife bought the piece of land known as Gray's Hill from Chalkley Gillingham in the 1840s but the deed wasn't recorded until 1855 (FCDB X3:47). The project area is located in the southeast corner of this tract. Thomas Wright, aged 52 years; his wife Sarah, 54; and children, A. S. aged 25; and T. S., aged 19, were recorded in the 1860 census (Sprouse 1996:2202-2203). Also listed in the household were E. R. Green, Charles F. Elliott, Miranda Morgan, and M. L. Augustine. Wright's farm was valued at $5,000 and his personal property at $2,000. The Wright family had on their farm 5 horses, 4 cows, 12 hogs, and raised wheat, Indian corn, oats, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, and orchard products (Sprouse 1996:2202-2203).

Thomas Wright borrowed money on the land in a deed of trust dated 1866, but died before he could pay back the loan. S. Ferguson Beach, the other party to the deed of trust (FCDB G4:108), took possession of the land and sold it at auction to Walter Walton in 1878 (FCDB W4:10). It was stated in the deed that the land was for the use of Anna Walton, Walter's wife, free of the debts, liabilities, and control of her husband. Anna Walton was a daughter of Thomas Wright who married Walter Walton in a Quaker ceremony on February 16, 1864 (Sprouse 1996:2202-2203). An 1879 map shows a W. Walton at Gray's Hill; Walter and Anna must have lived on the property that her father had owned (Figure 8) (Hopkins 1879). This map also shows the Gillingham and Troth properties, other landowners in the area, the Friends (Quaker) Meeting House, and the Woodlawn Baptist Church.

Eight years later Walter and Anna Walton sold the land to Morris R. Wilkinson (FCDB F5:305). The land passed to Caleb Wilkinson and in March 1917 he sold it to Harry Barger (FCDB D8:185). Barger immediately sold the land to Hugh Keneipp and Francis August Keneipp (FCDB D8:186). Hugh Keneipp apparently bought the land as a quick turn around investment because he knew that the United States government wanted to buy the land for Camp Humphreys (now Ft. Belvoir).

A document recounting steps taken by the government to acquire land in the area north of Camp Humphreys explains that the Real Estate Division was not able to come to terms satisfactory to the government with one landowner, Hugh Keneipp. Hugh Keneipp had written to Col. Park, executive officer, offering his land at $35,000; the offer was rejected as excessive. The property was considered by the government to be indispensable to the

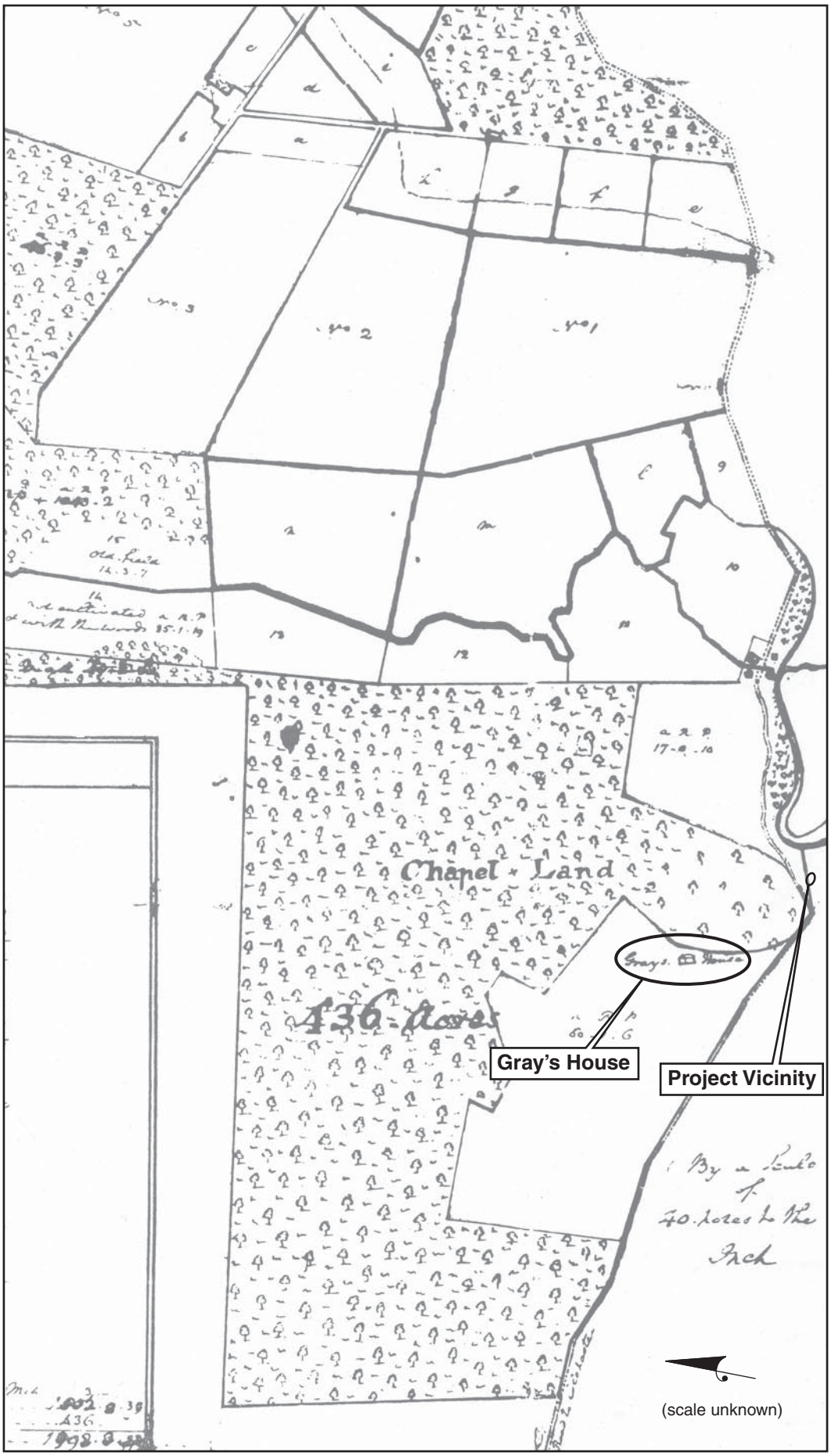


Figure 6. George Washington surveyed his Dogue Run Farm and the Chapel Land and made a notation of Gray's House on a cleared area of the Chapel Land (Washington 1799).

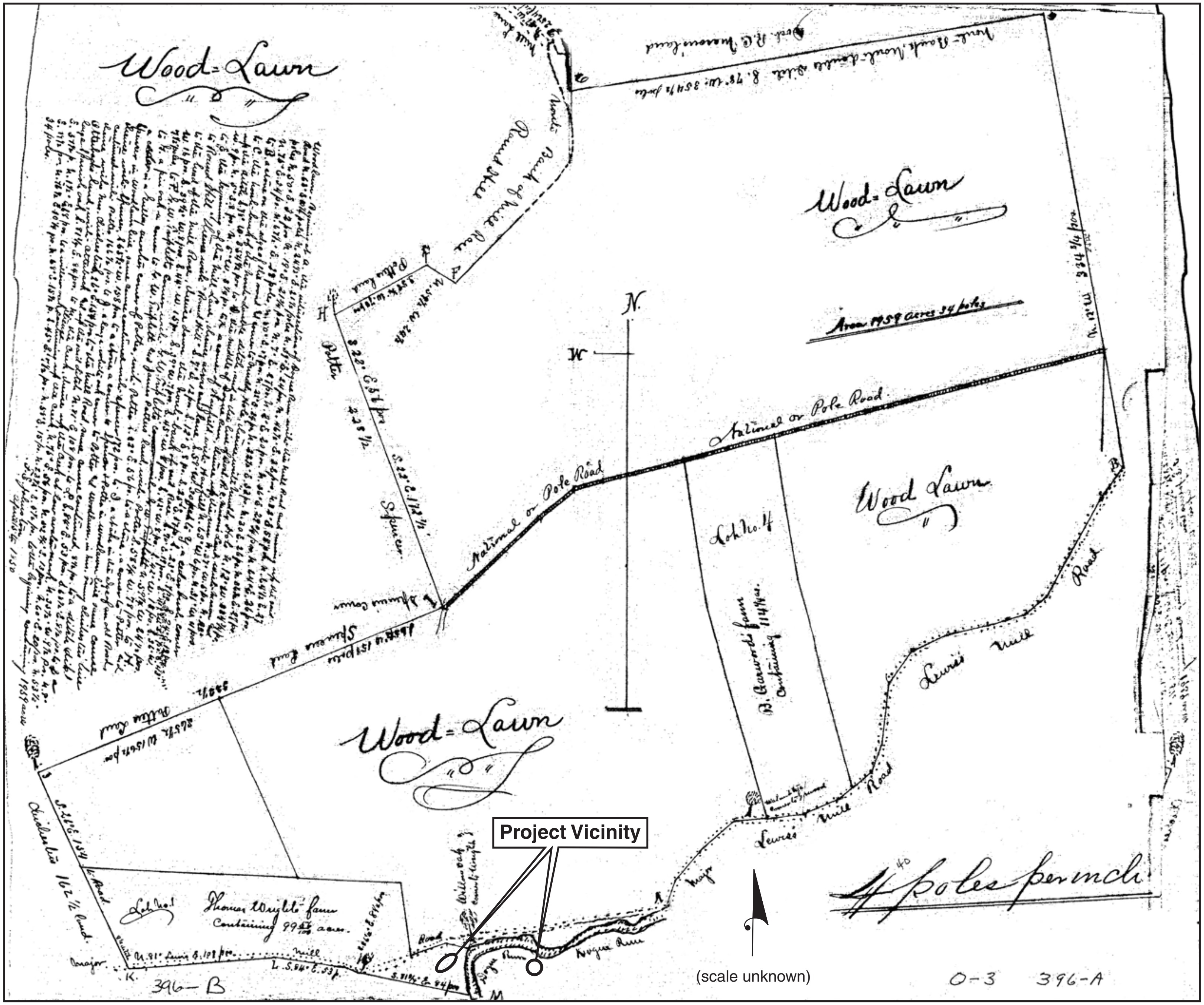


Figure 7. Gillingham and Troth divided what was left of Woodlawn Plantation around 1850 and an exception was made for land already sold to Thomas Wright (Johnston 1850).

Figure 8. An 1879 map shows that the project area, Gray's Hill, was now owned by Walter Walton (Hopkins 1879).

campsite because it adjoined the north side of the camp (Figure 9) (USACOE 1918a). Condemnation proceedings were begun in October 1918 (O'Neill 2005). It was noted that "the part of the property west of the road running north from the northeast corner of the campsite was already under lease to the government and was being used as a drill ground by troops at Camp Humphreys (Figure 9), except for certain small lots leased for canteens and stores patronized by civilian employees of Camp Humphreys" (O'Neill 2005).

The 1918 map of Camp Humphreys shows no development in the project area (Figure 10) (USACOE 1918b). West and southwest of the project area are the temporary buildings of Camp Humphreys. By the 1940s these buildings had been replaced. In 1943, "the latest property to be bought by the Government was "Gray's Hill," including the land on which the project area is located (Muir 1943:171). By 1949, Gray's Hill was almost completely built up, containing a housing development, new roads, a playground and nursery, but the project area to the east had not been developed.

3.3 PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT SITE 44FX1917 AND IN THE VICINITY

Site 44FX1917 was recorded as a prehistoric campsite dating to an unknown time period. The 2.41-acre site was identified by MAAR Associates, Inc., sometime between 1988 and 1992 during shovel testing (Polk et al. 1992). The site was identified on the basis of four positive shovel tests excavated at 75-ft. intervals in which 4 pieces of quartzite debitage, 2 pieces of quartz debitage, and 5 fire-cracked rocks were recovered.

Figure 11 and Table 1 present an overview of previously recorded archeological sites within the project vicinity. The following discussion addresses identified archeological sites that are near Site 44FX1917 and both temporary easement areas.

Table 1. Previously Identified Archeological Sites within the Project Area Vicinity

Site Number	Site Type	Time Period	Description
44FX9	Prehistoric/Historic	Middle Archaic, Late Woodland, 19th century	Morrow Mountain and Clarksville points, pearlware
44FX10	Prehistoric	Late Archaic and Late Woodland	Steatite bowl fragment and Potomac Creek ceramics
44FX49	Prehistoric	Early Archaic through Late Woodland	Kirk, Morrow Mountain, Piscataway, Calvert, Potts, Claggett, triangular points, and Potomac Creek and Townsend Ceramics
44FX619	Prehistoric/Historic	Unknown prehistoric, late 19th through early 20th century	Bottle glass, refined earthenware, concrete tile, linoleum, plastic, and flake
44FX669	Historic	Unknown	Brick fragments

Site Number	Site Type	Time Period	Description
44FX1095	Prehistoric/Historic	Unknown	Prehistoric camp and farmstead ca. 1890-1925
44FX1146	Historic	Late 18th century	Woodlawn Plantation
44FX1208	Historic	Unknown	Cemetery
44FX1210	Historic	Mid 19th through late 20th century	Cemetery
44FX1211	Historic	Mid 19th century	Woodlawn Friends Meeting House and Cemetery
44FX1212	Historic	Late 19th through 20th century	Woodlawn Baptist Church and Cemetery
44FX1275	Historic	20th century	Possible cellar hole
44FX1308	Prehistoric	Unknown	Quartz flakes and core
44FX1309	Prehistoric	Early Woodland	Sand and shell tempered ceramics
44FX1317	Prehistoric	Woodland	Orient Fishtail and triangular points
44FX1318	Prehistoric/Historic	Late Woodland, 20th century	Townsend ceramic, concrete foundation associated with Mid 20th century landfill
44FX1319	Historic	Mid 20th century	Landfill
44FX1816	Prehistoric/Historic	Unknown, late 19th century	Debitage, whiteware and porcelain
44FX1895	Historic	Mid 19th and early 20th century	Domestic site later occupied by possible Army barracks
44FX1896	Prehistoric/Historic	Unknown, Mid 20th century	Quartz flake, foundation remains
44FX1897	Prehistoric	Unknown	Quartz debitage
44FX1898	Prehistoric	Unknown	Quartz debitage
44FX1899	Prehistoric	Unknown	Quartz and quartzite debitage
44FX1902	Prehistoric	Unknown	Quartz and quartzite debitage
44FX1903	Prehistoric	Unknown	Quartz, quartzite, and silicious slate debitage
44FX1904	Prehistoric	Unknown	Quartz, quartzite, jasper and silicious slate debitage
44FX1905	Historic	Early 20th century	Domestic site with brick-lined well and possible foundation
44FX1913	Prehistoric/Historic	Unknown, 18th and 19th century	Debitage and fire-cracked rock, Whieldon Clouded, pearlware, and whiteware ceramics
44FX1914	Prehistoric	Unknown	Debitage and fire-cracked rock
44FX1918	Historic	Mid 18th through 20th century	Gray's Hill Farmstead
44FX1919	Prehistoric	Unknown	Debitage and fire-cracked rock

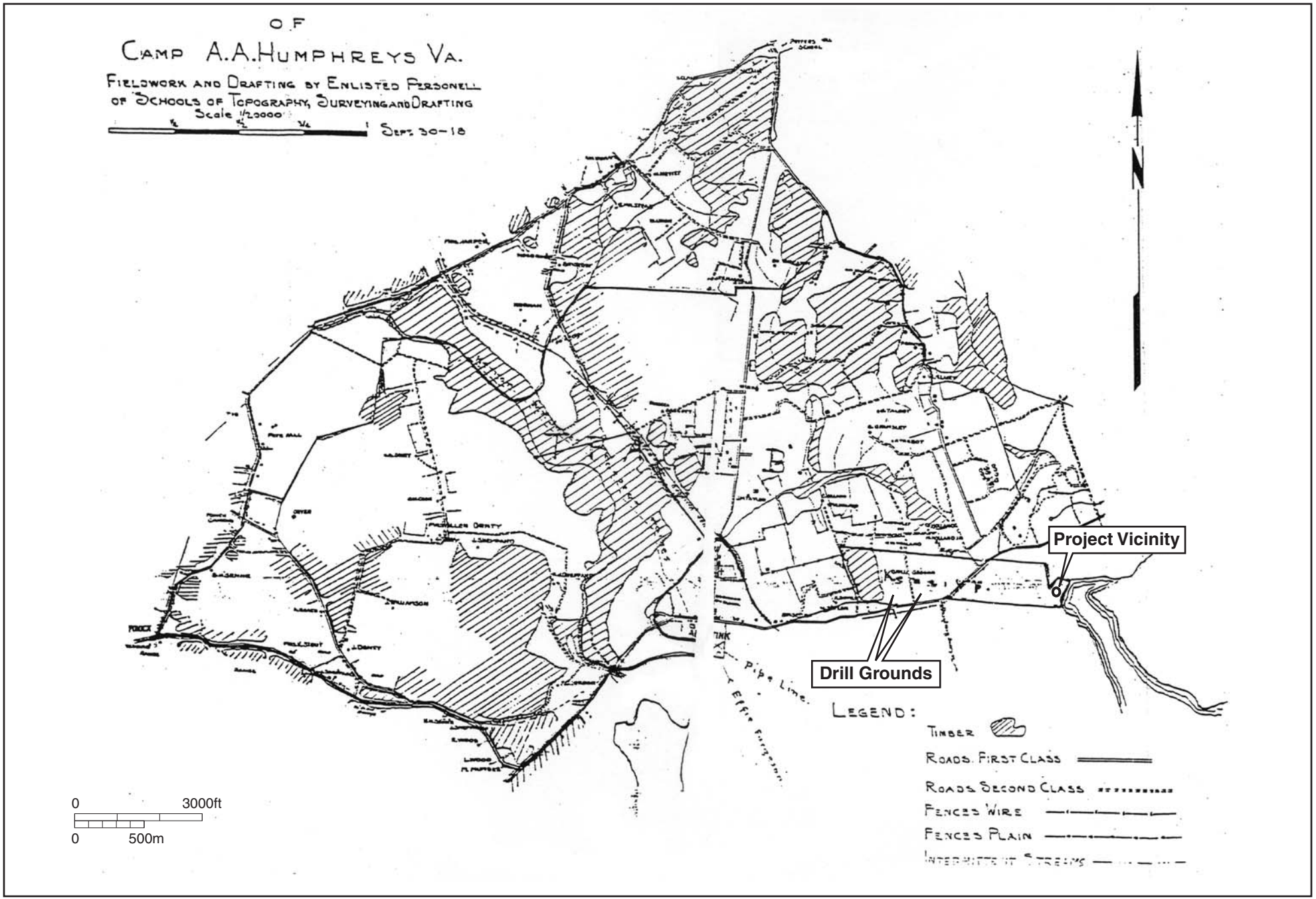


Figure 9. A map of land being acquired by the government for Camp Humphreys shows former landowners, including Hugh Keneipp, and the drill grounds at the west end of Keneipp's property (USACOE 1918a).

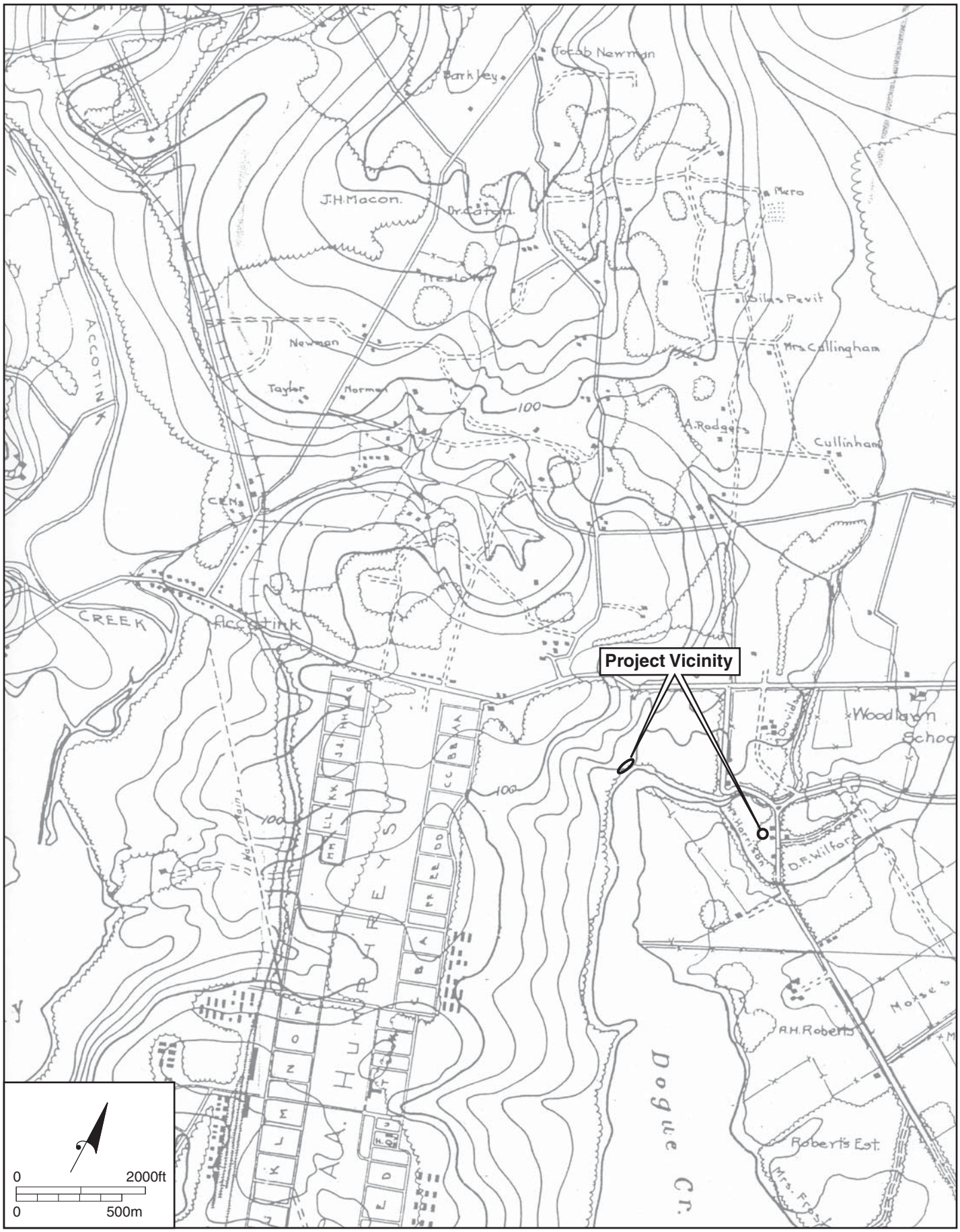


Figure 10. No development had taken place in the project vicinity in 1918 (USACOE 1918b).

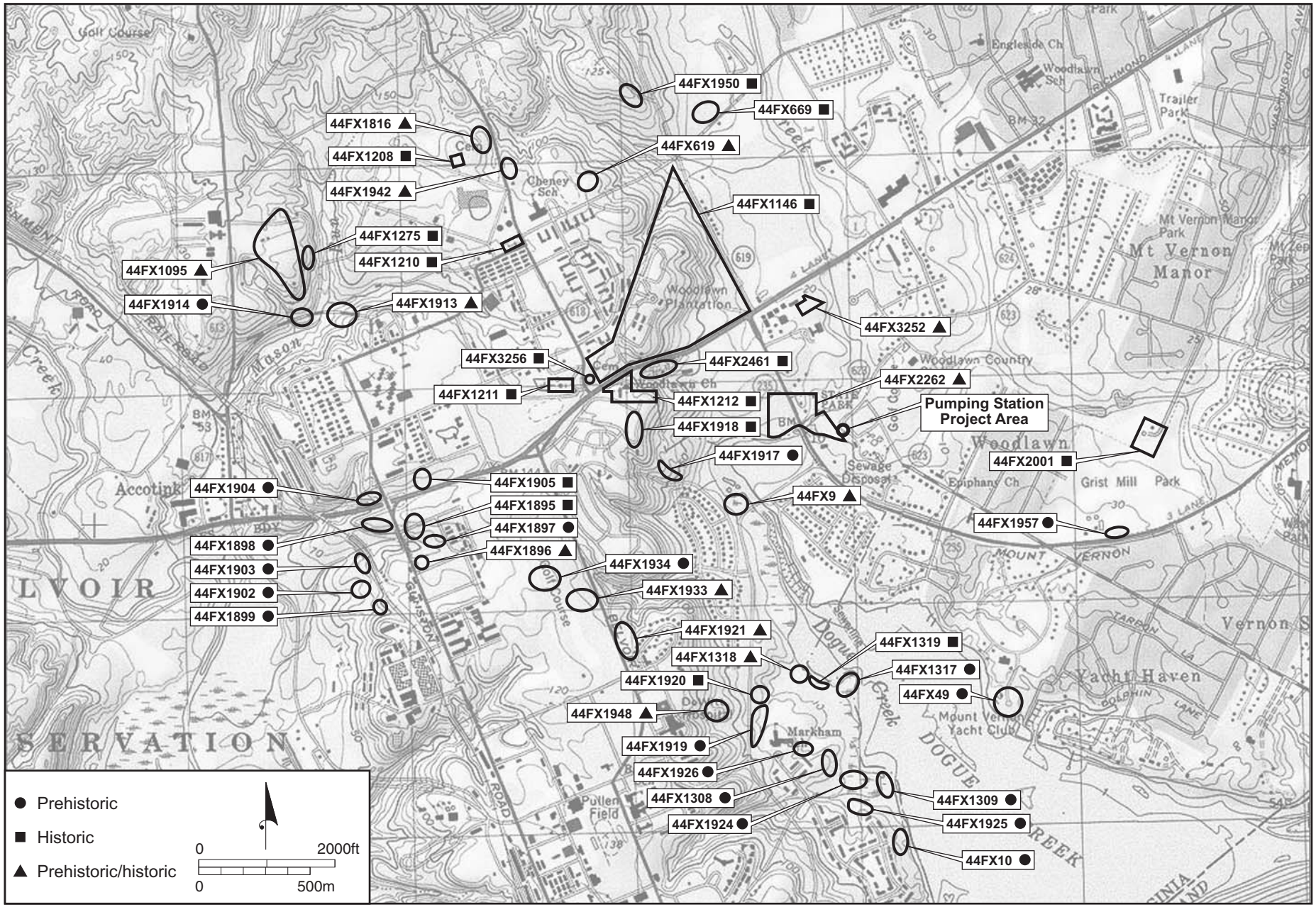


Figure 11 . Location of previously identified sites within the project area vicinity (USGS 1983).

Table 1. (Continued) Previously Identified Archeological Sites within the Project Area Vicinity

Site Number	Site Type	Time Period	Description
44FX1920	Historic	Early 20th century	Military trench and possible earthworks
44FX1921	Prehistoric/Historic	Unknown, early 20th century	Quartz point fragment, and quartz and quartzite debitage, historic trash scatter
44FX1924	Prehistoric	Unknown	Quartz and quartzite debitage and fire-cracked rock
44FX1925	Prehistoric	Unknown	Quartz and quartzite debitage
44FX1926	Prehistoric	Unknown	Quartz and quartzite debitage and fire-cracked rock
44FX1933	Prehistoric/Historic	Unknown, early 20th century	Quartz debitage and fire-cracked rock, concrete foundation remains
44FX1934	Prehistoric	Unknown	Quartzite debitage and fire-cracked rock
44FX1942	Prehistoric/Historic	Unknown	Fire-cracked rock, whiteware and aqua and clear bottle glass
44FX1948	Prehistoric/Historic	Unknown	Debitage, possible stone and brick foundation remains
44FX1950	Historic	Early 20th century	Brick piers associated with demolished house
44FX1957	Prehistoric	Unknown	Unidentified points and quartz debitage
44FX2001	Historic	Mid 18th through late 19th century	Union Farmstead and associated slave quarters
44FX2262	Prehistoric/Historic	Late Archaic, late 18th through mid 19th century	Holmes, Snookhill, and Bare Island points, George Washington's Grist Mill
44FX2461	Historic	19th century	Otis T. Mason House
44FX3252	Prehistoric/Historic	Unknown, mid 19th through mid 20th century	Quartz and quartzite debitage and fire-cracked rock, historic trash scatter
44FX3256	Historic	19th century	Olive green bottle glass, cut nails, and brick

Thirty-one prehistoric sites are located within the project vicinity that range in age from the Early Archaic through to the Late Woodland period. Sites 44FX9, 44FX10, 44FX49, 44FX1309 and 44FX1317 likely represent long-term prehistoric settlements located along Dogue Creek. Like 44FX1917, the majority of prehistoric sites in the vicinity are located in upland settings and likely represent small, temporary campsites associated with seasonal resource procurement.

Historic sites in the vicinity range in age from the eighteenth through the mid-twentieth century. Eighteenth-century sites include Site 44FX1146, Woodlawn Plantation, Site 44FX1918, Gray's Hill Farmstead, Site 44FX2001, Union Farmstead, Site 44FX2262, George Washington's Grist Mill, and Site 44FX1913. Later historic sites consist mainly of domestic sites, but also include cemeteries, the Woodlawn Friends Meeting House, the Woodlawn Baptist Church, as well as sites associated with Fort Belvoir which include military earthworks, barracks, and a landfill.

3.4 EXPECTED RESULTS

Previous investigations in the project vicinity and the locations of previously identified prehistoric sites can be used to predict the types of resources likely to be encountered at Site 44FX1917. Site 44FX1917 is located on a small ridge spur and an adjoining narrow finger ridge within an upland setting. As stated above, the prehistoric occupation in this topographic setting will likely consist of small, temporary campsites most often associated with seasonal resource procurement. Characteristically, these sites contain a low density of artifacts, are located near a permanent water source, and contain few, if any, features.

Previous investigations in Northern Virginia (Goode et al. 2005) have demonstrated that throughout the entire Archaic period and during the Early Woodland period, a stable pattern of land use persisted in the uplands where small groups regularly occupied temporary campsites during seasonally determined periods of dispersed settlement. These campsites functioned as a base of operations while acquiring needed resources from the surrounding area. A gradual shift away from small temporary camps to large settlements on broad well-drained floodplains culminates during the Middle and Late Woodland periods with the advent of agriculture. It is at this time that land-use patterns begin to change and upland areas are inhabited by special task groups occupying small exploitive foray campsites to procure a specific resource. Although Site 44FX1917 is located in an upland setting, its proximity to the tidal waters at the mouth of Dogue Creek would have allowed prehistoric occupants to take advantage of riverine and estuarine resources. Anadromous fish runs would have been within one quarter to one half of a mile from the site.

Site 44FX1146, George Washington's Grist Mill, is located approximately 400 ft. to the northwest from the Pumping Station Temporary Easement Area on the opposite bank of Dogue Creek (Figures 1 and 11). Based on the recorded site boundaries obtained from maps available on VDHR's Data Sharing System (DSS), the site boundary extends across Dogue Creek into the temporary easement area and in total encompasses approximately 454,766 square feet (sq. ft.) (10.44 acres). A review of the site dimensions listed on the VDHR site form indicates the site is only 400-by-600-ft. or 240,000 sq. ft. (5.5 acres), which appears to correspond to the area on the north side of the creek containing the four standing structures and mill features. This conflicting information appears to have been caused by the use of historic property lines to establish the site's boundaries and not the presence or absence of associated cultural resources. Based on the current review of

information, it is unlikely that any resources associated with Site 44FX1146 is within the temporary easement area.

information, it is unlikely that any resources associated with Site 44FX1146 is within the temporary easement area.

4.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

The archeological investigations were designed to evaluate the significance of Site 44FX1917 and its eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and identify archeological resources within the Pumping Station Temporary Easement Area that may be eligible for the NRHP. The investigations were designed to comply with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia* (VDHR 2001) and the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*. The investigation included background research on the prehistory and history of the project area and its vicinity, as well as subsurface testing.

4.1 DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH METHODS

Background research included the review of census data, deeds, maps, and other primary and secondary source material. Research was conducted at the Virginia Room of the Fairfax City Regional Library, at the Circuit Court Archives in Fairfax, and the Cultural Resources and Protection Division of the Fairfax County Park Authority.

4.2 FIELD METHODS

Field investigations used a variety of techniques, including pedestrian survey, systematic excavation of shovel tests (STs), test unit excavation, and detailed mapping.

The field team excavated STs at 20-ft. intervals across Site 44FX1917 and both temporary easement areas (Figure 12). STs were 1.5 ft. in diameter and were excavated at least 0.2 ft. into subsoil. STs were recorded on a standardized form recording transect, ST number, location, depth measurements, soil texture and color including the Munsell description (Munsell 1992), as well as a list of recovered artifacts.

Based on distributional data and subsurface conditions developed from excavation of STs, the team then excavated 3-by-3-ft. test units (TUs) in selected locations (Figure 13). TUs were excavated by natural soil horizon and interfaces were scraped to detect stains or other subsurface features. Results were recorded on a standardized form and at least one soil profile was drawn for each TU to record stratigraphy.

All soils excavated from STs and TUs were screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth, and recovered artifacts were placed in labeled plastic bags for delivery to the laboratory. Digital images were taken during the field investigations. The locations of STs, TUs, and other pertinent features were recorded using an electronic total station equipped with a data collector in conjunction with a GPS unit capable of real-time sub-meter accuracy.

Figure 12. Shovel test excavation in progress, facing north.

Figure 13. Test unit excavation in progress, facing east.

4.3 LABORATORY METHODS

Artifacts recovered during field investigations were returned to JMA's Alexandria laboratory for cleaning and cataloguing. Artifacts with stable surfaces (such as ceramics and glass) were washed. Other artifacts (such as metal and bone) were brushed to remove dirt. The cleaned artifacts were placed in re-sealable polyethylene bags labeled with provenience information. The bags were stored sequentially in acid-free boxes labeled with provenience information. To the extent possible, JMA identified recovered artifacts by type, material, function, and cultural and chronological association. Artifacts were boxed in acceptable containers following professional guidelines. Appendix I contains the artifact inventory. JMA will temporarily store the artifacts until delivering them to Fairfax County for permanent curation. The associated field notes and maps will be deposited with the collection.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATIONS AT THE PUMPING STATION TEMPORARY EASEMENT AREA

Phase I archeological investigations of the 150-by-100-ft. temporary easement area located east of Mt. Vernon Memorial Highway at the Dogue Creek Pumping Station included a pedestrian survey and shovel testing (Figure 14). The pedestrian survey consisted on an initial walkover of the project area to locate above-ground cultural features, such as foundations, fence lines, and road traces, as well as areas containing evidence of modern disturbance, such as episodes of grading or filling associated with construction, underground utilities, and landscaping features. During the pedestrian survey, a gravel road was identified in the northeast corner of the temporary easement area which runs along the northeastern side of the pumping station. Much of the southeastern half of the temporary easement area is situated within the pumping station yard adjacent to one of the pumping station's large, brick buildings, an area likely disturbed by construction of the pumping station facilities (Figure 15).

Next, 20 STs were excavated within the temporary easement area at 20-ft. intervals, and the results indicated that the majority of the area was covered with fill materials associated with the construction of the pumping station. The boundary of the fill materials roughly corresponds with portions of the temporary easement area situated above the 10-ft. topographic contour line. In STs 16.1, 16.2, 17.1, 17.2, 18.1, and 20.1, the field team was able to excavate through the fill materials and encountered buried and intact soils below. Soil profiles encountered in these STs consisted of a stratum of fill resting above an Apb horizon (buried plow zone), which was above the B horizon (subsoil) (Figure 16). In some instances, such as with ST 20.1 which was excavated on the active flood plain, a thin developing A horizon covered the stratum of fill. The field team was not able to penetrate the fill in the remaining STs, which increased in depth from the northwest to the southeast in the direction of the pumping station building. Because the facility borders the flood plain, these fill materials were likely deposited as a base for construction instead of building on local soils, which are likely inadequate for construction purposes.

No artifacts were recovered during shovel testing and no archeological resources were identified.

5.2 RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATIONS AT SITE 44FX1917 AND THE ADJACENT TEMPORARY EASEMENT AREA

5.2.1 RESULTS OF THE PEDESTRIAN SURVEY

Phase I and II archeological investigations of Site 44FX1917 and the adjacent 160-by-80-ft. temporary easement area located on the Fort Belvoir Military Reservation included a pedestrian survey, shovel testing, and test unit excavation (Figure 17). The pedestrian

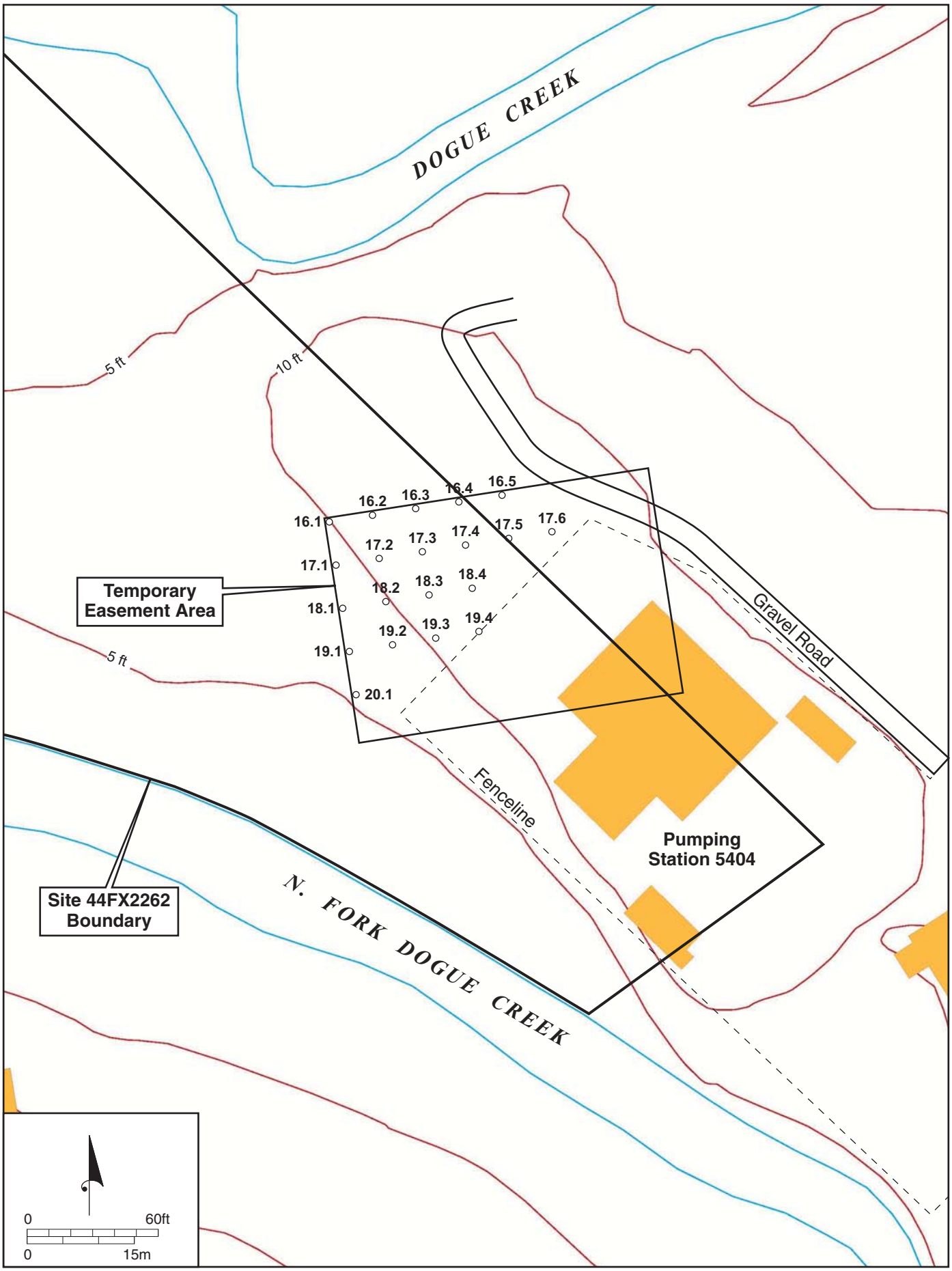
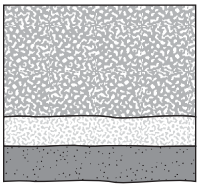


Figure 14. Map showing existing conditions and the location of shovel tests at the Pumping Station Temporary Easement Area.

Figure 15. The portion of the temporary easement area that is within the pumping station yard, facing northwest.

ST 16.2

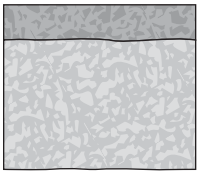


10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty clay loam; abrupt transition; no artifacts (fill)

10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy clay loam; abrupt transition; no artifacts (Apb horizon)

10YR 6/6 brownish yellow sandy clay; no artifacts (B horizon)

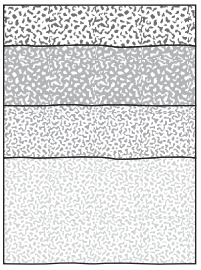
ST 17.3



10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty clay loam mottled with 10YR 4/3 brown silty clay loam; abrupt transition; no artifacts (fill)

10YR 5/2 grayish brown compact silty clay loam mottled with 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown compact clay loam; abrupt transition; no artifacts (fill)

ST 20.1



10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty loam; abrupt transition; no artifacts (developing A horizon)

10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty clay loam; abrupt transition; no artifacts (fill)

10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam; clear transition; no artifacts (Ab horizon)

10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy loam with gravels; no artifacts (Bw horizon)

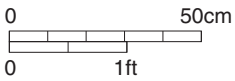


Figure 16. Representative shovel test profiles from the Pumping Station Temporary Easement Area.

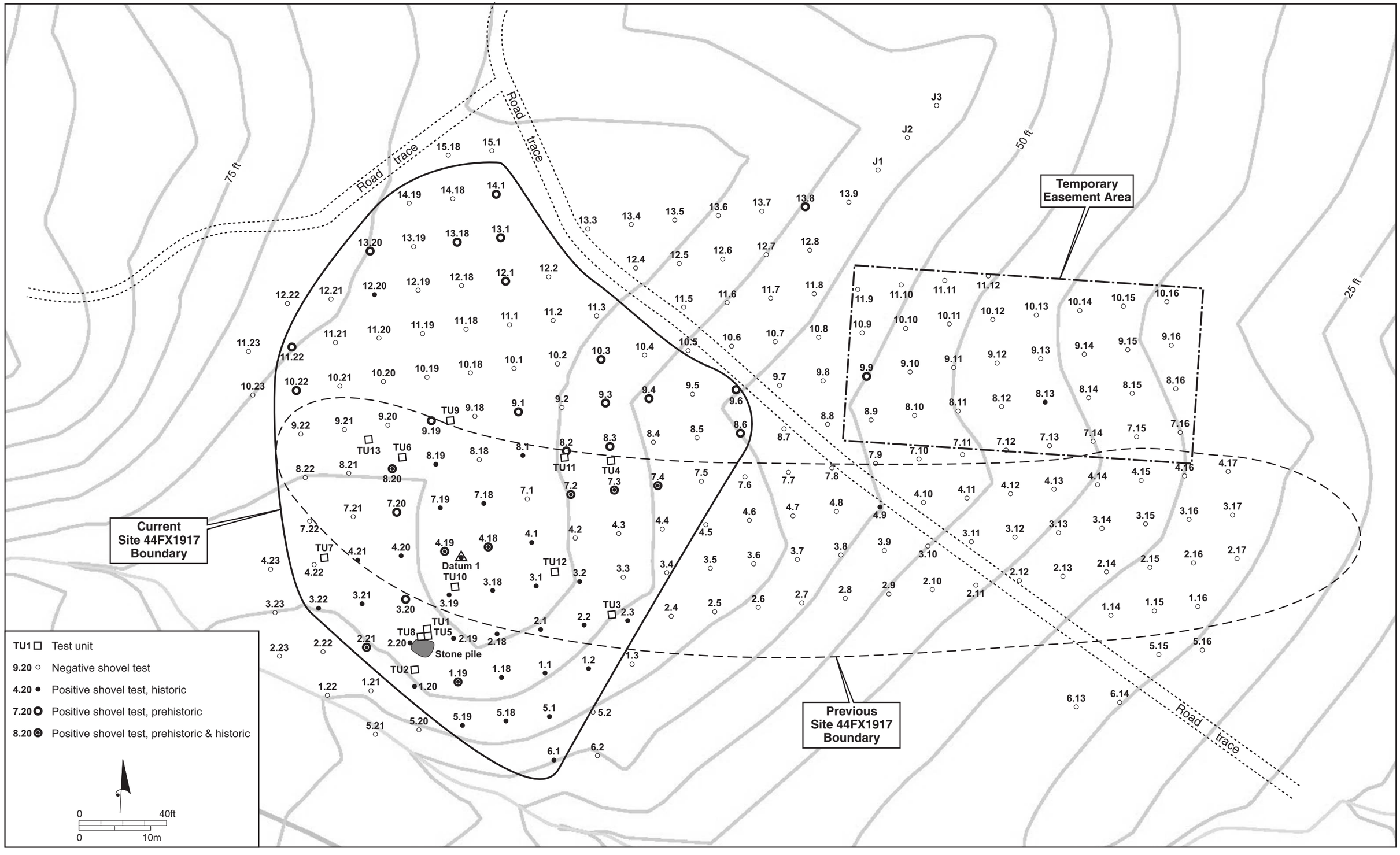


Figure 17. Map showing existing conditions and the locations of the Temporary Easement Area, shovel tests, and test units at Site 44FX1917.

survey consisted on an initial walkover of the project area to locate above-ground cultural features or areas containing evidence of modern disturbance. During the pedestrian survey a road trace was identified. The road trace began to the north of the site and ran down slope to the southeast, ending at the stream channel near its confluence with Dogue Creek. North of the site the road trace diverged and the right fork appeared to continue further to the northeast, but was obscured by large tree falls and ground disturbance. This road trace appears to be a segment of the road that is shown on Washington's 1799 map (Figure 6) labeled "Road to Colchester" and Johnston's 1850 map (Figure 7) labeled "Lewis's Mill Road", that runs past Site 44FX2262, George Washington's (or Lewis's) Grist Mill. The left fork continued to the west and ran upslope towards Site 44FX1918, Gray's Hill Farmstead, and it likely once connected the farmstead with the main road. An approximately 8-by-10-ft. stone pile containing some brick was also identified during the pedestrian survey, situated at the southern end of the ridge spur overlooking the stream channel (Figure 17).

5.2.2 SHOVEL TESTING RESULTS

Next, 219 STs were excavated at 20-ft. intervals across the ridge spur, both connecting finger ridges, and within the upland swale (Figure 17). Soil profiles observed within STs appeared to be unplowed and in STs located on the ridge spur and connecting finger ridges consisted of an O and A horizon above an E horizon, which was over the B horizon (subsoil) (Figure 18). In STs within the swale, soil horizons were identical except that a clear B/E transition had formed between the E and B horizons. E horizons are a light-colored soil horizon underlying an A horizon caused by the downward translocation of materials in the soil column. In undisturbed settings with stable surfaces undergoing no deposition or erosion, fine clay-size particles, organic matter, and dissolved chemical constituents (especially calcium, iron, and aluminum) are carried by water downward through the voids between soil particles by gravity (Waters 1992:41-42;46). B/E horizons are transitional horizons that have distinct parts of both B and E horizons.

Shovel testing resulted in the recovery of 49 prehistoric artifacts and 96 historic artifacts from 58 STs (Figure 17). Prehistoric artifacts were recovered mainly at the head of the swale and the northern portion of the ridge spur. The unanticipated historic artifacts were recovered mainly from the southern portion of the ridge spur in the vicinity of the stone pile, and along the far western portion of the southern connecting finger ridge. Although prehistoric and historic artifacts were, for the most part, recovered from opposite sides of the landform, the components do overlap at the center of the ridge spur near the head of the swale. Shovel testing resulted in the identification of a historic component of the site as well as the delineation of new site boundaries (Figure 17). Site 44FX1917 encompasses a 190-by-220-ft. (0.96 acres) area. Shovel testing along the southern connecting finger ridge resulted only in the recovery of an isolated unidentified clear bottle glass fragment from ST 4.9. An isolated quartzite flake and wire nail was recovered from STs 9.10 and 8.13 respectively, from the temporary easement area within the swale. An isolated quartzite flake was also recovered from ST 13.8, along the northern connecting finger ridge.

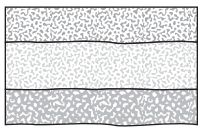
The 47 prehistoric artifacts recovered from STs within the site consisted mainly of quartzite and quartz debitage, though small amounts of rhyolite and chert debitage were also recovered. Other artifacts included 2 quartzite and 1 quartz biface fragment, 1 quartz utilized flake, 1 quartz core, and 1 fragment of quartzite fire-cracked rock. Artifacts were recovered from the O, A, E, and B/E horizons.

Historic artifacts recovered from STs at the site are presented in Table 2. The majority consists of bottle glass including fragments from free-blown, blown-in-mold, and turn-molded bottles. The presence of these types of bottles at the site, along with the Rockingham/Bennington yellowware sherds, whiteware sherds, and cut nails, suggests an occupation beginning in the nineteenth century.

Table 2. Historic Artifacts Recovered from Shovel Tests at Site 44FX1917

Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Other
2 Rockingham/Bennington yellowware sherds	1 aqua free-blown bottle fragment	1 cut nail	1 ceramic tobacco pipe bowl fragment
17 whiteware sherds	3 aqua blown-in-mold bottle fragments	5 cut nail fragments	1 glass button
1 imported brown stoneware sherd	1 olive green turn-molded bottle fragment	3 unidentified nails	1 brick fragment
3 domestic brown stoneware sherds	1 aqua decorated/embossed fragment	1 “1935” Liberty head dime	1 roof slate fragment
1 unidentified coarse earthenware sherd	1 pressed-glass tableware fragment	6 unidentified metal fragments	
1 ironstone sherd	1 clear blown-in-mold perfume bottle		
1 hard-paste porcelain sherd	1 clear machine-made bottle fragment		
	1 amber unidentified bottle glass fragment		
	3 amethyst unidentified bottle glass fragments		
	19 aqua unidentified bottle glass fragments		
	2 clear unidentified bottle glass fragments		
	3 olive green unidentified bottle glass fragments		
	1 purple unidentified bottle glass fragment		
	1 mirror fragment		

ST 3.19

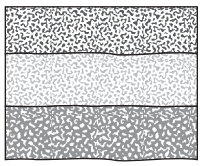


10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam with organic matter on surface; clear transition; artifact (O and A horizons)

10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy loam; gradual transition; no artifacts (E horizon)

10YR 5/6 brownish yellow sandy clay loam; no artifacts (B horizon)

ST 8.20

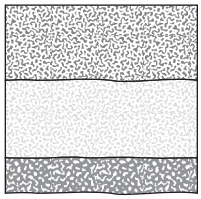


10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam with organic matter on surface; clear transition; artifacts (O and A horizons)

10YR 6/6 brownish yellow sandy loam; gradual transition; artifacts (E horizon)

7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sandy clay loam; no artifacts (B horizon)

ST 9.13



10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam with organic matter on surface; clear transition; no artifacts (O and A horizons)

2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown sandy loam; no artifacts (E and B/E horizons)

7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sandy clay loam; no artifacts (B horizon)

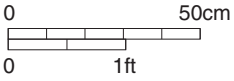


Figure 18. Representative shovel test profiles from Site 44FX1917 and the adjacent Temporary Easement Area.

Table 2. (Cont'd) Historic Artifacts Recovered from Shovel Tests at Site 44FX1917

Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Other
	1 canning lid fragment 3 clear lamp chimney fragments 5 window glass fragments		
27 total	49 total	16 total	4 total

5.2.3 RESULTS OF THE TEST UNIT EXCAVATION

Based on distributional data developed from excavation of STs, 13 TUs were excavated within the site to further evaluate both the prehistoric and historic components. Soil profiles observed in the majority of TUs consisted of an O and A horizon above an E horizon, which was over the B horizon (Figure 19). In TUs 4, 11, and 12 located at the head of the swale, a clear B/E transition had formed between the E and B horizons (Figure 20). In these TUs both A and E horizons were much thicker due to soils eroding down from the landforms above. Prehistoric artifacts were recovered throughout the soil column from the O, A, E, B/E, and B horizons. Although soils were unplowed, the site's location in an upland and erosional environment where sedimentation was minimal or absent indicates that occupation episodes are likely not separated vertically and artifacts have migrated downward through the different soil horizons.

Prehistoric artifacts recovered from TUs are presented in Table 3. The only diagnostic artifact recovered included 1 quartzite Holmes projectile point which dates to the Late Archaic period, from TU 4 at the head of the swale (Figure 21). One large quartzite point midsection was also recovered from TU 6 which resembles a Late Archaic Savannah River broadspear. One quartzite projectile point tip or distal fragment was also recovered from TU 13. Other tools found at the site include 1 possible sandstone hammerstone, 1 quartzite and 1 quartz biface, 1 quartzite uniface, and 1 quartz utilized flake. Both quartz and quartzite cobbles were observed on the ground surface at and around the head of the swale. The fire-cracked rock recovered suggests the prehistoric occupants may have built a hearth while at the site. No intact hearths or other features were identified, however.

Table 3. Prehistoric Artifacts Recovered during Test Unit Excavation at Site 44FX1917

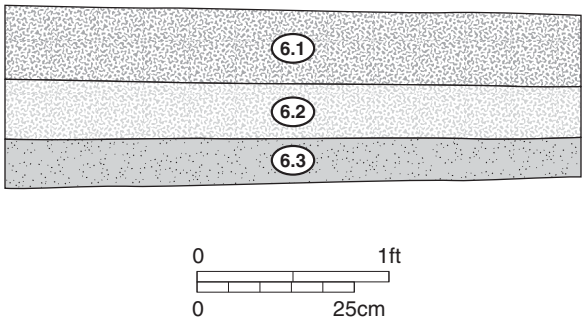
TU#	***Form Projectile Points/Other***	***Bifaces***	***Flakes***	***Shatter***	***FCR***	***Totals***
TU 2				2 quartz		2
TU 3			1 quartzite			2

TU#	*Form Projectile Points/Other*	*Bifaces*	*Flakes*	*Shatter*	*FCR*	*Totals*
			1 quartz			
TU 4	1 quartzite Holmes point	1 quartz	6 quartzite 2 quartz	1 quartzite 1 quartz		12
TU 5			1 quartz			1
TU 6	1 quartzite unidentified point midsection 1 quartzite uniface	1 quartzite	91 quartzite 7 quartz	3 quartzite 1 quartz 1 chert	3	109
TU 7			2 quartz 1 quartzite		4	7
TU 8			6 quartz 1 chert			7
TU 9			14 quartzite 1 quartz	2 quartzite 2 quartz	6	25
TU 10			4 quartz			4
TU 11	1 quartz utilized flake 1 quartz core fragment		15 quartzite 6 quartz	2 quartz 1 chert		26
TU 12			2 quartzite 1 quartz			3
TU 13	1 quartzite unidentified point tip 1 quartz core fragment		19 quartzite 5 quartz 1 chert 1 greenstone	2 quartz 1 quartzite 1 chert	2	34
Totals	6	3	188	20	15	232

The majority of the debitage recovered from both STs and TUs was quartzite, and an examination of quartzite debitage size indicates 51 percent of the debitage fall within the 6-to-25-mm-size range and debitage within the 26-to->40-mm-size range makes up 49 percent of the overall quartzite debitage recovered. At other sites, such as 18PR131 and 18PR548, where frequencies of debitage by size has indicated a focus on bifacial reduction activities (Siegel et al. 2004; Balicki et al. 2004) and in controlled lithic reduction experiments involving bifacial reduction (Patterson 1990), the percentage of debitage over 25 mm is significantly lower than the percentage of debitage under 25 mm and typically does not exceed 15 percent.

Quartzite debitage size distribution at Site 44FX1917 indicates that bifacial reduction was not the main lithic manufacturing activity. Cortex was present on 32 percent of the debitage recovered. This evidence combined with the large percentage of quartzite

Test Unit 6
North Profile



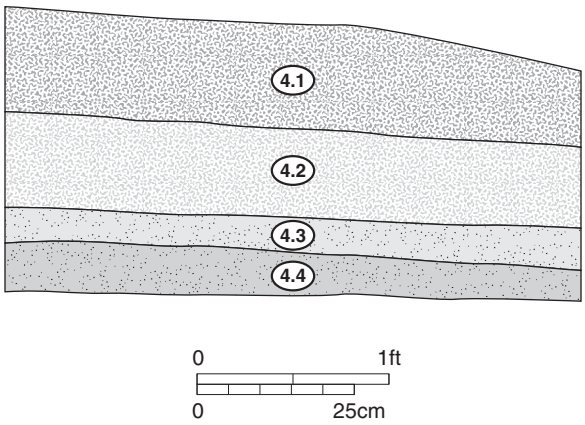
6.1 10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam with organic matter on surface; clear transition; artifacts (O and A horizons)

6.2 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy loam; gradual transition; artifacts (E horizon)

6.3 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy clay loam; artifacts (B horizon)

Figure 19. Site 44FX1917, Test Unit 6, north profile.

Test Unit 4
North Profile



4.1 10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam with organic matter on surface; clear transition; artifacts (O and A horizons)

4.2 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy loam; gradual transition; artifacts (E horizon)

4.3 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown sandy clay loam; gradual transition; no artifacts (B/E horizon)

4.4 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy clay loam; no artifacts (B horizon)

Figure 20. Site 44FX1917, Test Unit 4, north profile.

debitage within the 26-to->40-mm-size range indicates that the primary reduction of quartzite cobbles was the main lithic reduction activity taking place at the site.

The prehistoric component of Site 44FX1917 is a temporary campsite occupied during the Late Archaic period. Based on the evidence presented above, it appears that the prehistoric occupation of the site focused around the head of the swale, where quartzite and quartz cobbles are naturally exposed and could be easily gathered and then taken to a level area on the ridge spur to be reduced. TU 6, located on the ridge spur at the head of the swale, contained large amounts of quartzite debitage, along with projectile point fragments, and appears to be situated within a fairly dense chipping cluster. Although activity at the site appears to focus on the primary reduction of cobbles, the recovery of projectile point fragments that appear to have been discarded during the manufacturing process indicates that finished points were being made, not just bifaces to be reduced further at another location. Previous research at Site 44FX2485, a Late Archaic quartzite quarry and workshop located nearby in Lorton, Virginia, showed that Savannah River points were manufactured from large, thin quartzite flakes struck directly from the cobble as opposed to manufacture from a late-stage biface or preform (Gardner and Goode 2002:104-105). Site 44FX1917's proximity to the fall line of Dogue Creek, located at the Mt. Vernon Memorial Highway crossing, would have afforded the occupants easy access to anadromous fish runs, and this may have been a site that was used to prepare for taking advantage of that resource.

Historic artifacts recovered from TUs are presented in Table 4. The complete historic artifact collection from Site 44FX1917, including artifacts from both STs and TUs, includes 622 artifacts (Appendix I), of which 145 have dateable attributes (Table 5).

Table 4. Historic Artifacts Recovered during Test Unit Excavation at Site 44FX1917

Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Other
4 Rockingham/Bennington sherds	19 amber blown-in-mold bottle fragments	16 cut nails	1 composite button
1 moca-dendritic yellowware sherd	19 aqua blown-in-mold bottle fragments	51 cut nail fragments	1 slate pencil
1 plain yellowware sherd	1 clear blown-in-mold bottle fragment	28 unidentified nails	3 writing slate fragments
1 redware sherd	8 aqua decorated/embossed fragments	1 cut boat spike	1 roofing slate fragment
2 lead-glazed coarse earthenware sherds	1 clear decorated/embossed fragment	1 staple	2 brick fragments
5 ironstone sherds	2 green decorated/embossed	1 "1872" 3-cent piece	22 sand mortar fragments

Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Other
	fragment		
3 hard-paste porcelain sherds	2 unidentified glass tableware fragments	1 brass/copper finial	15 plaster mortar fragments
21 whiteware sherds	2 pressed-glass tableware fragments	1 unidentified brass decorative hardware fragment	1 plastic tobacco pipe stem
2 unidentified sherds	52 amber unidentified bottle glass fragments	1 brass shoe grommet	1 unidentified Bakelite fragment
4 porcelain buttons	39 aqua unidentified bottle glass fragments	1 unidentified kitchen metal	2 unidentified plastic fragments
1 ceramic tobacco pipe bowl fragment	24 clear unidentified bottle glass fragments	2 nonelectrical wire fragments	11 oyster shell fragments
1 porcelain doll fragment	3 olive green unidentified bottle glass fragments	1 washer	3 unidentified bone fragments
3 porcelain figurine fragments	1 green unidentified bottle glass fragment	1 slip-on-lid	41 charcoal fragments
	3 mirror fragment	1 stopper	
	13 clear lamp chimney fragments	34 unidentified metal fragments	
	28 window glass fragments	1 pewter button	
	1 blue glass bead	3 metal buttons	
	10 glass buttons		
49 total	228 total	145 total	104 total

Table 5. Selected Datable Historic Artifacts from Site 44FX1917

Artifact Description	Date Range	Count
Redware: trailed slip, clear glaze	1670-1850	1
Domestic brown stoneware: gray salt glaze	1705-1930	2
Cut common nail: complete and fragment	1805-2008	73
Whiteware: shell edge	1810-1900	3
Whiteware: plain	1810-2008	26
Ironstone: plain white	1813-1900	6
Whiteware: blue transfer print	1815-1915	2
Whiteware: transfer print, willow pattern	1820-2008	1
Whiteware: sponged	1820-1930	1
Pressed-glass tableware: hobnail	1825-2008	1
Pressed-glass tableware: tumbler	1825-2008	1
Pressed-glass tableware: diamonds	1825-2008	1
Whiteware: purple transfer print	1829-1915	3

Artifact Description	Date Range	Count
Whiteware: polychrome hand-painted	1830-1875	2
Yellowware: plain	1830-1930	1
Yellowware: mocha-dendritic (dipped)	1830-1930	1
Yellowware: Rockingham/Bennington	1840-1910	6
Button, ceramic: porcelain	1840-2008	4
Toy, ceramic: porcelain doll (molded)	1850-1880	1
Turn-molded bottle fragment: olive green	1870-1920	1
Unidentified bottle fragment: amethyst	1880-1915	3
Machine-made bottle fragment: clear	1903-2008	1
Unidentified plastic: Bakelite fragment	1909-2008	1
Unidentified plastic: fragment	1915-2008	2
Smoking accessory, plastic: pipe stem	1915-2008	1
	Total=	145

Based on the dateable historic artifacts, the site was likely occupied from the early nineteenth to the early twentieth century. The Mean Ceramic Date (MCD) for the site, an indication of occupation based on ceramic manufacture date ranges, is 1883.77. The *terminus post quem* (TPQ) for the site, based solely on ceramics, is 1840 (six sherds of Rockingham/Bennington yellowware) (Figure 22). If all dateable artifacts are included the TPQ is 1915, the beginning date for plastic. The 1872 3-cent piece provides further evidence the site was occupied by the mid- to late nineteenth century, and the 1935 Liberty head dime suggests that occupation lasted well into the twentieth century (Figure 23). Noticeably absent from the collection are wire nails, which become common after ca. 1885 (Miller et al. 2000). The collection is dominated by kitchen related items (53.6 percent), which consists mostly of container glass (40.4 percent) (Figure 24), followed by architectural items (34.7 percent). The collection is indicative of a domestic residence.

Test unit excavation within the historic component of the site focused on the 8-by-10-ft. stone pile at the south end of the ridge spur, which were interpreted as structural remains associated with the previous domestic residence (Figure 17). Too small to be a foundation, the stone pile may be the remains of a stone chimney that was attached to a post-in-ground structure. The stone pile's position on the end of the ridge spur suggests the structure occupied the area directly to the north, and TUs 1, 5, and 8 were excavated north of the stone pile in anticipation of identifying subsurface features associated with the structure, such as posts, hearth remains, or a root cellar. These TUs by far had the highest historic artifact densities. A portion of the stone pile was exposed in the southwest corner of TU 8 and showed that the stones were not mortared and appeared to be disarticulated (Figure 25). Stratigraphy observed within these TUs varied. Below the O and A horizons in TU 1 and portions of TUs 5 and 8, a thin, patchy lens of fill resembling redeposited subsoil was resting above the E horizon. At the base of the E horizon within TUs 5 and 8, Feature 1 was identified (Figure 25). Feature 1 consisted of a somewhat linear stain with amorphous boundaries containing charcoal flecking. The northern portion of the feature contained a square block of charred wood that resembled a

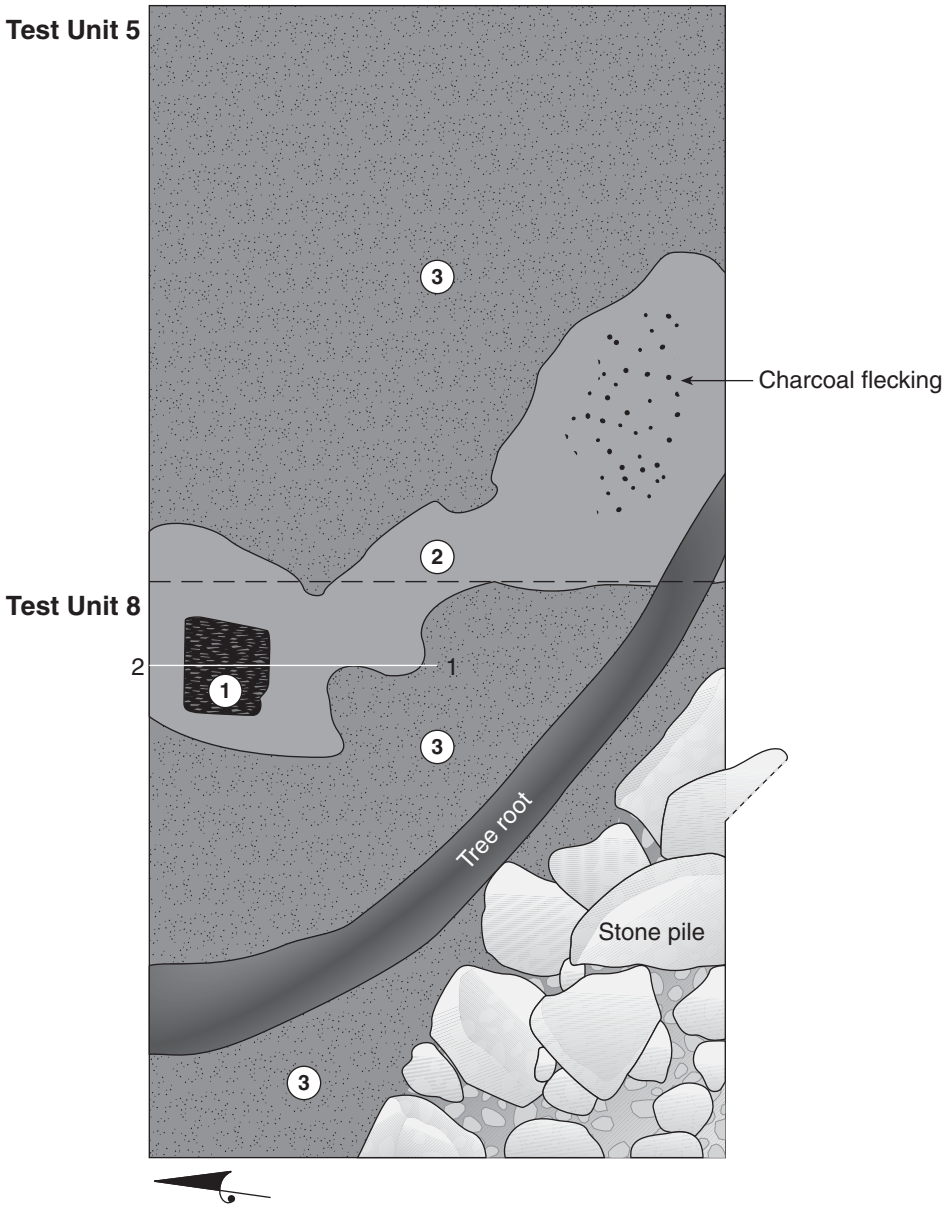
post. The profile of the possible post showed that the block of wood was merely resting on top of the feature fill and that the surrounding feature was likely formed by borrowing rodents that had tunneled below the stone pile (Figures 25 and 26). No cultural features were identified in these or any other of the TUs.

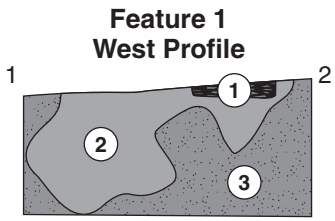
The historic component of Site 44FX1917 may have first been occupied by enslaved African-Americans, but later was occupied by tenants. During the early nineteenth century, the property was part of Lorenzo Lewis's Woodlawn Plantation. Excavations at Site 44FX1918, Gray's Hill Farmstead located approximately 1,000 ft. to the northwest at the top of the ridge bluff, indicated that it was likely occupied by an overseer or tenant of Woodlawn Plantation (Balicki et al. 2007:68). The road trace connecting the two sites and their proximity to each other suggests an association. The artifact assemblage from Site 44FX1917 indicates it was occupied by members of a lower socio-economic status, and other aspects of the assemblage are characteristic of an African-American field slave site, including its location on a landform not suitable for agriculture because of its small size and the surrounding slopes. The recovery of a blue glass bead from TU 5 may also be evidence of an African-American occupation (Figure 24). All along the eastern and southern United States, archeologists have reported finding blue glass beads on slave sites, which are believed to be associated with warding off the "evil eye" or with African-American religious rituals (Ferguson 1992:116-117). By the late 1840s, Chalkley Gillingham acquired the property, and a few years later sold it to Thomas Wright. By 1878, Wright's daughter and son-in-law take possession. All of these individuals were Quakers who did not own slaves. This indicates that by the late 1840s the site was occupied by tenants. It is also possible that it was occupied throughout its history by African-American tenants or by plantation slaves who were freed and continued to live on the property after the plantation had been divided and sold. By 1918 the government conducted condemnation proceedings to acquire the property as part of Camp Humphreys. The site was likely abandoned at this time or perhaps as late as the 1930s, prior to the army building military housing to the northwest at Site 44FX1918 on the ridge.

Figure 22. Selected ceramics recovered from Site 44FX1917: a. shell edge whiteware flatware (TU 5.3/13); b. sponged whiteware handle (TU 5.3/11); c. purple transfer printed whiteware flatware (TU 5.3/12); d. and e. blue transfer printed whiteware flatware (ST 1.18/2); f. Willow pattern blue transfer printed whiteware flatware (TU 1.1/11); g. gray salt glazed domestic brown stoneware hollowware (ST 3.1/1); h. tan bodied imported brown stoneware with clear glaze and blue decoration (ST 2.1/2); i. mocha-dendritic yellowware hollowware (TU 3.1/1); j. Rockingham/Bennington yellowware hollowware base fragment (TU 2.1/3); k. Rockingham/Bennington yellowware molded hollowware (ST 4.1/1); l. lead glazed coarse earthenware hollowware (TU 12.1/3); m. trailed slip redware (TU 8.1/12); n. plain white ironstone bowl (TU 5.4/6).

Figure 23. Coins recovered from Site 44FX1917: a. 1872 3-cent piece (TU 8.1/23); b. 1935 Liberty Dime (ST 7.18/1).

Figure 24. Selected glass artifacts recovered from Site 44FX1917: a. aqua blown-in-mold bottle fragment, hand-tooled blob finish (TU 8.1/13) with metal bottle stopper, refits (TU 8.1/21); b. aqua free-blown bottle fragment with glass-tipped pontil mark on base (ST 2.1/5); c. possible turn-molded olive green bottle fragment (ST 7.2/1); d. cobalt blue glass bead (TU 5.3/18); e. amber blown-in-mold bottle glass finish fragment (TU 8.1/14).



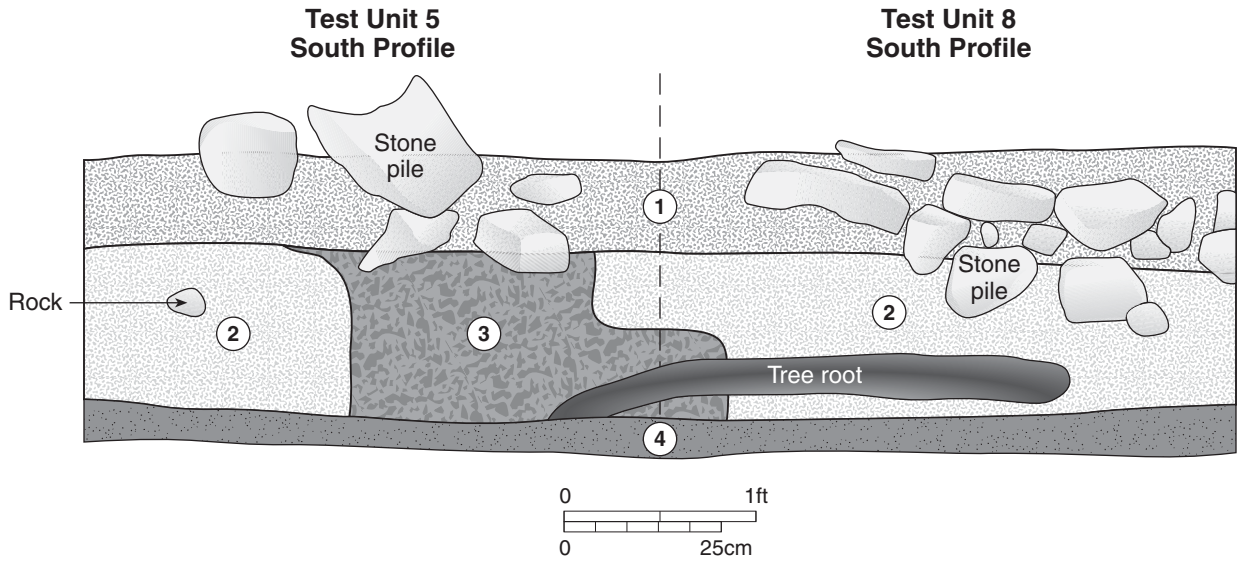


1 10YR 3/1 very dark gray charred wood; S.U. F1.1

2 10YR 5/3 brown sandy loam with charcoal flecking; artifacts; feature fill; S.U. F1.2

3 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sandy clay loam; no artifacts (B horizon)

Figure 25. Site 44FX1917, plan view and west profile of Feature 1.



1 10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam with organic matter on surface; abrupt transition; artifacts (O and A horizons)

2 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy loam; gradual transition; artifacts (E horizon)

3 10YR 5/3 brown with 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sandy loam; abrupt transition; artifacts; S.U. F1.2

4 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sandy clay loam; artifacts (B horizon)

Figure 26. Site 44FX1917, Test Units 5 and 8, south profile.

6.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

JMA (John Milner Associates, Inc.) was contracted by CH2M HILL to conduct Phase I and II archeological investigations for Task Order 4 of the Rehabilitation of the Dogue Creek Sewage Pumping Station Project for the Fairfax County Department of Public Works & Environmental Services (DPWES). Task Order 4 consists of design and related services for the installation of a new 36-inch Dogue Creek Force Main. Two areas will be disturbed by installation of the force main: a 160-by-80-ft. temporary easement area adjacent to Site 44FX1917 located on Fort Belvoir and a 150-by-100-ft. temporary easement area located east of Mt. Vernon Memorial Highway at the Dogue Creek Pumping Station. The archeological investigations were designed to evaluate the eligibility of Site 44FX1917 for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and identify archeological resources within the Pumping Station Temporary Easement Area that may be eligible for the NRHP.

Shovel testing was conducted across the Pumping Station Temporary Easement Area. No artifacts were recovered and no archeological resources were identified. The results indicated that fill materials likely deposited as a base for construction of the existing pumping station covered much of the area. No archeological resources associated with Site 44FX2262, George Washington's Grist Mill, were encountered. JMA recommends that the site boundaries be changed to correspond with the dimensions presented on the VDHR site form.

Archeological investigations at Site 44FX1917 and the adjacent temporary easement area resulted in the identification of a prehistoric and historic component at the site as well as the delineation of new site boundaries. The site is situated directly to the west of the temporary easement area. Although soils were unplowed, the site's location in an upland and erosional environment where sedimentation was minimal or absent indicates that occupation episodes are not separated vertically and artifacts have migrated downward through the different soil horizons.

The prehistoric component of Site 44FX1917 consists of a temporary campsite occupied during the Late Archaic period. It appears that the prehistoric occupation of the site focused around the head of the swale, where quartzite and quartz cobbles are naturally exposed and could be easily gathered and then taken to a level area on the ridge spur to be reduced. No cultural features were identified other than a chipping cluster, which is much smaller and less dense than chipping clusters encountered at similar prehistoric quarry and lithic workshop sites reported in the area (Gardner and Goode 2002). Further investigations at the site would not contribute additional important information on the prehistory of Virginia, and the prehistoric component is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

The historic component of Site 44FX1917 was likely occupied from the early nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. The site may have first been occupied by enslaved

African-Americans, but later occupied by tenants. During the early nineteenth century, the property was part of Lorenzo Lewis's Woodlawn Plantation and Site 44FX1918, Gray's Hill Farmstead located just uphill, was likely occupied by an overseer or possible tenant of the Plantation (Balicki et al. 2007:68). A road trace connects the two sites and suggests an association. The artifact assemblage from Site 44FX1917 indicates it was occupied by members of a lower socio-economic status, and other aspects of the assemblage are characteristic of an African-American field slave site, including its location on a landform not suitable for agriculture because of its small size and the surrounding slopes. A blue glass bead, an item widely reported at slave sites and thought to be associated with African-American religious rituals, was also recovered from the site (Figure 24). By the late 1840s and for the remainder of the nineteenth century, the property was owned by Quakers, who did not possess slaves. This indicates that by that time the site was occupied by tenants. By 1918 the government conducted condemnation proceedings to acquire the property as part of Camp Humphreys. The site was likely abandoned at this time or perhaps as late as the 1930s prior to the army building military housing to the northwest at Site 44FX1918 on the ridge. Although a stone chimney fall was present, excavations determined that borrowing rodents had disturbed the area where the structure was located. No other cultural features were identified. The historic component contains little research potential and is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP. No further work is warranted.

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APPENDIX I

ARTIFACT CATALOG

Dogue Creek Artifact Inventory
Site 44FX1917
Fort Belvoir, Virginia
November-December 2008

Lot Number	Provenience	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments
1	ST 1.1	1	Whiteware: Plain	1	unidentified body sherd
2	ST 1.2	1	Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment: Aqua	1	".M"
3	ST 1.18	1	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain	1	knob shaped handle
3	ST 1.18	2	Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	2	flatware body sherds
3	ST 1.18	3	Whiteware: Polychrome Hand Painted	1	unidentified body sherd
3	ST 1.18	4	Coarse Earthenware: Unidentified	1	unidentified, unglazed brown body sherd
3	ST 1.18	5	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amethyst	2	mend, body shards
4	ST 1.19	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses	1	
4	ST 1.19	2	Cut Common Nail: Complete	1	
4	ST 1.19	3	Cut Common Nail: Fragment	1	
4	ST 1.19	4	Yellowware: Rockingham/Bennington	1	unidentified body sherd
4	ST 1.19	5	Flake 26-30mm: Chert	1	
5	ST 1.20	1	Whiteware: Plain	4	flatware body sherds, burnt
6	ST 2.1	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses	1	
6	ST 2.1	2	Imported Brown Stoneware: Unidentified	1	tan bodied and clear glazed hollowware body sherd with blue decoration
6	ST 2.1	3	Whiteware: Plain	2	unidentified body sherds
6	ST 2.1	4	Whiteware: Shell Edge	1	unimpressed, straight lined, blue rim sherd
6	ST 2.1	5	Free-Blown Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1	glass-tipped pontil mark on base
6	ST 2.1	6	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	4	
6	ST 2.1	7	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Purple	1	purple and white marbled piece of flat glass
7	ST 2.2	1	Whiteware: Plain	1	flatware body sherd
8	ST 2.3	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1	
9	ST 2.18	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses	1	

Lot Number	Provenience	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments
9	ST 2.18	2	Whiteware: Plain	1	thick flatware body sherd
9	ST 2.18	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1	
9	ST 2.18	4	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amethyst	1	
10	ST 2.19	1	Kitchen Glass: Canning Lid	1	"RE… / TRAD…"
10	ST 2.19	2	Accessory, Glass: Mirror	1	
10	ST 2.19	3	Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear	2	
11	ST 2.20	1	Ironstone: Plain White	1	flatware rim sherd
11	ST 2.20	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1	
12	ST 2.21	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	1	
12	ST 2.21	2	Flake 21-25mm: Quartz	1	
13	ST 3.1	1	Domestic Brown Stoneware: Gray Salt Glaze	2	mend, hollowware rim sherd with 5" diameter
13	ST 3.1	2	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1	cup mold base fragment
13	ST 3.1	3	Grooming/Hygiene, Glass: Perfume/Aftershave/Etc.	1	small blown-in-mold clear bottle with "…H TETLOW & BRO…"/"PERFUMER…" Henry Tetlow and Brother Perfume company was founded in Philadelphia in 1866
14	ST 3.2	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1	round post-mold bottle base
15	ST 3.18	1	Cut Common Nail: Fragment	1	
15	ST 3.18	2	Domestic Brown Stoneware: Unidentified	1	base fragment
15	ST 3.18	3	Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1	base with embossed letters around exterior "…HING"
15	ST 3.18	4	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	1	
16	ST 3.19	1	Nail: Unidentified	2	
17	ST 3.20	1	Flake 16-20mm: Quartz	1	
18	ST 3.21	1	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay	1	
19	ST 3.22	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses	1	
19	ST 3.22	2	Nail: Unidentified	1	
20	ST 4.1	1	Yellowware: Rockingham/Bennington	1	molded hollowware body fragment
22	ST 4.18	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1	bottle neck and shoulders with mold seam

Lot Number	Provenience	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments
22	ST 4.18	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	3	
22	ST 4.18	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	1	
22	ST 4.18	4	Flake 21-25mm: Quartz	1	
23	ST 4.19	1	Cut Common Nail: Fragment	1	
23	ST 4.19	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	2	
23	ST 4.19	3	Pressed-Glass Tableware: Diamonds	1	
23	ST 4.19	4	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel	3	flat iron fragments
23	ST 4.19	5	Flake 16-20mm: Quartz	1	
24	ST 4.20	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1	
24	ST 4.20	2	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel	1	
25	ST 4.21	1	Stone: Roof Slate	1	
25	ST 4.21	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	2	
26	ST 5.1	1	Whiteware: Plain	2	flatware body sherds
27	ST 5.18	1	Cut Common Nail: Fragment	2	
27	ST 5.18	2	Button: Glass	1	white 4-hole
27	ST 5.18	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1	base fragment
27	ST 5.18	4	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	2	mend, body shards
27	ST 5.18	5	Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear	1	
28	ST 5.19	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1	
29	ST 6.1	1	Whiteware: Plain	1	indeterminate body sherd
30	ST 7.2	1	Turn-Molded Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	1	base with possible turn-molding marks, base is also embossed with "…A D…"
30	ST 7.2	2	Flake 16-20mm: Quartzite	1	
31	ST 7.3	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel	1	flat iron
31	ST 7.3	2	Flake w/Cortex >40mm: Quartzite	1	
32	ST 7.4	1	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	1	
32	ST 7.4	2	Flake w/Cortex 26-30mm: Quartz	1	
32	ST 7.4	3	Flake w/Cortex >40mm: Quartzite	1	
33	ST 7.18	1	Domestic Coin: 10-Cent Piece	1	Liberty head dime "1935", metal in stable condition

Lot Number	Provenience	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments
34	ST 7.19	1	Whiteware: Plain	1	flatware body sherd
34	ST 7.19	2	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1	
35	ST 7.20	1	Flake 11-15mm: Quartz	1	
36	ST 8.1	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amber	1	
37	ST 8.2	1	Biface Fragment: Quartz	1	
37	ST 8.2	2	Shatter 11-15mm: Quartz	1	
38	ST 8.3	1	Flake 16-20mm: Quartz	1	
38	ST 8.3	2	Core Fragment: Quartzite	1	
39	ST 8.6	1	Flake 31-35mm: Quartzite	1	
41	ST 8.19	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1	
42	ST 8.20	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel	1	
42	ST 8.20	2	Flake 16-20mm: Quartzite	2	
42	ST 8.20	3	Flake 21-25mm: Quartzite	3	
42	ST 8.20	4	Biface Fragment: Quartzite	1	
42	ST 8.20	5	Fire-Cracked Rock: Quartzite	1	
43	ST 9.1	1	Biface Fragment: Quartzite	1	
43	ST 9.1	2	Core Fragment: Quartzite	1	
44	ST 9.3	1	Shatter >40mm: Quartz	1	
45	ST 9.4	1	Core: Quartz	1	
46	ST 9.6	1	Flake 21-25mm: Rhyolite	1	heat-treated
48	ST 9.20	1	Flake w/Cortex 16-20mm: Quartzite	1	
48	ST 9.20	2	Flake w/Cortex 21-25mm: Quartz	1	
48	ST 9.20	3	Flake 16-20mm: Quartz	1	
48	ST 9.20	4	Flake 16-20mm: Quartzite	2	
48	ST 9.20	5	Flake 21-25mm: Quartzite	3	
48	ST 9.20	6	Flake 26-30mm: Quartz	1	
49	ST 10.3	1	Flake w/Cortex >40mm: Quartzite	1	
50	ST 10.22	1	Utilized Flake 26-30mm: Quartz	1	
51	ST 11.22	1	Flake 21-25mm: Quartz	1	
51	ST 11.22	2	Flake 26-30mm: Quartzite	1	

Lot Number	Provenience	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments
52	ST 12.1	1	Flake w/Cortex >40mm: Quartzite	1	fine-grained quartzite
53	ST 12.20	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses	1	
54	ST 13.1	1	Flake 16-20mm: Quartz	1	
56	ST 13.18	1	Flake 26-30mm: Quartzite	1	
56	ST 13.18	2	Shatter 31-35mm: Chert	1	
57	ST 13.20	1	Flake 11-15mm: Quartz	1	
57	ST 13.20	2	Shatter 21-25mm: Quartz	1	
58	ST 14.1	1	Flake w/Cortex 36-40mm: Quartz	1	
59	TU 1.1	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses	13	
59	TU 1.1	2	Cut Common Nail: Complete	4	
59	TU 1.1	3	Cut Common Nail: Fragment	9	
59	TU 1.1	4	Nail: Unidentified	8	
59	TU 1.1	5	Stone: Roof Slate	1	
59	TU 1.1	6	Button, Ceramic: Porcelain	2	2 porcelain buttons with loop shanks
59	TU 1.1	7	Button: Glass	4	white, 4-hole; 1 with pressed design
59	TU 1.1	8	Hardware, Metal: Decorative Feature	1	unidentified brass piece
59	TU 1.1	9	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain	2	tiny unidentified sherds
59	TU 1.1	10	Whiteware: Plain	5	3 body sherds and 2 rim sherds
59	TU 1.1	11	Whiteware: Transfer Print, Willow Pattern	1	flatware base sherd with foot rim
59	TU 1.1	12	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear	1	molded body shard
59	TU 1.1	13	Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment: Aqua	1	"…N GLASS W…"
59	TU 1.1	14	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	6	
59	TU 1.1	15	Glass Tableware: Unidentified	1	ground rim
59	TU 1.1	16	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel	3	
59	TU 1.1	17	Unidentified Plastic: Bakelite Fragment	1	
59	TU 1.1	18	Miscellaneous, Ceramic: Porcelain Figurine	1	
59	TU 1.1	19	Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear	3	
59	TU 1.1	20	Miscellaneous, Metal: Washer	1	lead washer
60	TU 1.2	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses	3	
60	TU 1.2	2	Button: Glass	1	white, 4-hole

Lot Number	Provenience	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments
61	TU 1.3	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	6	
62	TU 2.1	1	Cut Common Nail: Fragment	1	
62	TU 2.1	2	Whiteware: Plain	1	
62	TU 2.1	3	Yellowware: Rockingham/Bennington	1	hollowware base fragment with footring
62	TU 2.1	4	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	4	
62	TU 2.1	5	Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear	4	
62	TU 2.1	6	Shatter 26-30mm: Quartz	1	
63	TU 2.3	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses	1	
63	TU 2.3	2	Cut Common Nail: Fragment	1	
63	TU 2.3	3	Ironstone: Plain White	1	body sherd
63	TU 2.3	4	Yellowware: Plain	1	body sherd
63	TU 2.3	5	Yellowware: Rockingham/Bennington	3	body sherds
63	TU 2.3	6	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	4	
63	TU 2.3	7	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	1	
63	TU 2.3	8	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	1	
63	TU 2.3	9	Pressed-Glass Tableware: Hobnail	1	rim sherd, bowl
63	TU 2.3	10	Lamp Chimney, Glass: Crimped Edge, Machine Made	1	
63	TU 2.3	11	Flake w/Cortex 16-20mm: Quartz	1	
64	TU 3.1	1	Yellowware: Mocha-Dendritic (Dipped)	1	hollowware rim sherd, 5" diameter bowl, brown dendritic pattern on white
64	TU 3.1	2	Unidentified Ceramic: Unglazed White Body	1	
64	TU 3.1	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	1	
64	TU 3.1	4	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel	2	
65	TU 3.2	1	Cut Common Nail: Complete	1	
65	TU 3.2	2	Cut Common Nail: Fragment	2	
65	TU 3.2	3	Whiteware: Plain	1	body sherd
65	TU 3.2	4	Whiteware: Purple Transfer Print	1	flatware body sherd
65	TU 3.2	5	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1	molded body shard
65	TU 3.2	6	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	2	

Lot Number	Provenience	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments
65	TU 3.2	7	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	1	
65	TU 3.2	8	Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay	1	
65	TU 3.2	9	Flake w/Cortex 26-30mm: Quartz	1	
65	TU 3.2	10	Flake w/Cortex >40mm: Quartzite	1	
66	TU 4.1	1	Flake 16-20mm: Quartz	1	
66	TU 4.1	2	Flake 31-35mm: Quartzite	1	
66	TU 4.1	3	Flake 36-40mm: Quartzite	1	
66	TU 4.1	4	Biface Fragment: Quartz	1	
66	TU 4.1	5	Shatter 11-15mm: Quartz	1	
66	TU 4.1	6	Flake w/Cortex >40mm: Quartzite	1	
67	TU 4.2	1	Unidentified Ceramic: Burnt White Body	1	
67	TU 4.2	2	Flake w/Cortex >40mm: Quartzite	1	
67	TU 4.2	3	Flake 11-15mm: Quartz	1	
67	TU 4.2	4	Holmes Point: Quartzite	1	heat-treated, tip broken
67	TU 4.2	5	Flake w/Cortex >40mm: Quartzite	2	
67	TU 4.2	6	Shatter w/Cortex >40mm: Quartzite	1	
68	TU 5.1	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses	3	
68	TU 5.1	2	Cut Common Nail: Complete	4	
68	TU 5.1	3	Cut Common Nail: Fragment	6	
68	TU 5.1	4	Nail: Unidentified	2	
68	TU 5.1	5	Fastener, Metal: Staple	1	
68	TU 5.1	6	Mortar: Plaster	5	
68	TU 5.1	7	Button, Ceramic: Porcelain	1	half of 4-hole button
68	TU 5.1	8	Button: Glass	1	white, 4-hole
68	TU 5.1	9	Button, Metal: White Metal	1	ferrous loop shank button
68	TU 5.1	10	Whiteware: Polychrome Hand Painted	1	body sherd
68	TU 5.1	11	Ironstone: Plain White	1	body sherd
68	TU 5.1	12	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua	5	1 bottle base with cup mold seams, 4 bottle body with mold seams
68	TU 5.1	13	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Amber	12	2 rolled finish and neck, 1 external thread

Lot Number	Provenience	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments
					finish, 3 bottle base (1 possible flask), 6 body with mold seams
68	TU 5.1	14	Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment: Aqua	1	"…H…"
68	TU 5.1	15	Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment: Clear	1	illegible letters
68	TU 5.1	16	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	5	
68	TU 5.1	17	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amber	29	
68	TU 5.1	18	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	1	
68	TU 5.1	19	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel	7	
68	TU 5.1	20	Unidentified Plastic: Fragment	1	plastic wire casing
68	TU 5.1	21	Accessory, Glass: Mirror	3	
68	TU 5.1	22	Writing: Writing Slate	2	with lines
68	TU 5.1	23	Writing: Slate Pencil	1	
68	TU 5.1	24	Miscellaneous, Ceramic: Porcelain Figurine	1	
68	TU 5.1	25	Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear	2	
69	TU 5.2	1	Button: Glass	1	white, 4-hole
70	TU 5.3	1	Cut Common Nail: Complete	1	
70	TU 5.3	2	Cut Common Nail: Fragment	2	
70	TU 5.3	3	Nail: Unidentified	6	
70	TU 5.3	4	Fastener, Metal: Cut, Boat Spike	1	
70	TU 5.3	5	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	1	
70	TU 5.3	6	Mortar: Plaster	10	
70	TU 5.3	7	Mortar: Sand	22	
70	TU 5.3	8	Button: Glass	1	white, 4-hole
70	TU 5.3	9	Button: Composite	1	large 2-hole composite ferrous and brass/pewter button, surface covered in white corrosion product
70	TU 5.3	10	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain	1	
70	TU 5.3	11	Whiteware: Sponged	1	blue sponged handle fragment
70	TU 5.3	12	Whiteware: Purple Transfer Print	1	flatware body sherd
70	TU 5.3	13	Whiteware: Shell Edge	1	green, curved lines, scalloped rim, 9" diameter dinner plate

Lot Number	Provenience	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments
70	TU 5.3	14	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1	bottle base
70	TU 5.3	15	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	3	
70	TU 5.3	16	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amber	1	
70	TU 5.3	17	Unidentified Plastic: Fragment	1	
70	TU 5.3	18	Jewelry, Glass: Bead	1	cobalt blue glass bead
70	TU 5.3	19	Smoking Accessory, Plastic: Pipe Stem	1	plastic pipe stem with screw end
71	TU 5.4	1	Cut Common Nail: Fragment	2	
71	TU 5.4	2	Shoe Part, Metal: Brass Grommet or Eyelet	1	1 brass grommet with 3 pieces of leather
71	TU 5.4	3	Faunal: Bone	1	
71	TU 5.4	4	Faunal: Oyster Shell Fragments	11	
71	TU 5.4	5	Whiteware: Plain	1	
71	TU 5.4	6	Ironstone: Plain White	2	1 body sherd, 1 6" diameter bowl 25% complete
71	TU 5.4	7	Kitchen Metal: Unidentified	1	kitchen stove hook
71	TU 5.4	8	Coal, Wood: Charcoal	6	
71	TU 5.4	9	Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear	1	
71	TU 5.4	10	Flake 21-25mm: Quartz	1	
72	TU 5.5	1	Cut Common Nail: Fragment	1	
72	TU 5.5	2	Toy, Ceramic: Porcelain Doll (Molded)	1	face with nose
72	TU 5.5	3	Miscellaneous, Ceramic: Porcelain Figurine	1	
73	TU 6.1	1	Nail: Unidentified	1	
73	TU 6.1	2	Flake w/Cortex 16-20mm: Quartzite	2	
73	TU 6.1	3	Flake w/Cortex 21-25mm: Quartzite	2	
73	TU 6.1	4	Flake w/Cortex 26-30mm: Quartz	1	
73	TU 6.1	5	Flake w/Cortex 26-30mm: Quartzite	1	
73	TU 6.1	6	Flake w/Cortex 31-35mm: Quartzite	1	
73	TU 6.1	7	Flake w/Cortex 36-40mm: Quartzite	3	
73	TU 6.1	8	Flake w/Cortex >40mm: Quartzite	3	
73	TU 6.1	9	Flake 11-15mm: Quartzite	3	
73	TU 6.1	10	Flake 16-20mm: Quartz	2	

Lot Number	Provenience	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments
73	TU 6.1	11	Flake 16-20mm: Quartzite	9	
73	TU 6.1	12	Flake 21-25mm: Quartzite	5	
73	TU 6.1	13	Flake 26-30mm: Quartz	1	
73	TU 6.1	14	Flake 26-30mm: Quartzite	7	
73	TU 6.1	15	Flake 31-35mm: Quartzite	1	
73	TU 6.1	16	Flake 36-40mm: Quartzite	1	
73	TU 6.1	17	Flake >40mm: Quartzite	2	
73	TU 6.1	18	Biface Fragment: Quartzite	1	
73	TU 6.1	19	Uniface: Quartzite	1	
73	TU 6.1	20	Fire-Cracked Rock: Quartzite	2	
73	TU 6.1	21	Shatter 21-25mm: Quartzite	1	
73	TU 6.1	22	Shatter 26-30mm: Quartzite	1	
74	TU 6.2	1	Flake w/Cortex 16-20mm: Quartzite	3	
74	TU 6.2	2	Flake w/Cortex 21-25mm: Quartzite	1	
74	TU 6.2	3	Flake w/Cortex 26-30mm: Quartzite	2	
74	TU 6.2	4	Flake w/Cortex 31-35mm: Quartz	1	
74	TU 6.2	5	Flake w/Cortex 31-35mm: Quartzite	1	
74	TU 6.2	6	Flake w/Cortex 36-40mm: Quartzite	1	
74	TU 6.2	7	Flake w/Cortex >40mm: Quartzite	2	
74	TU 6.2	8	Flake 11-15mm: Quartzite	8	
74	TU 6.2	9	Flake 16-20mm: Quartz	1	
74	TU 6.2	10	Flake 16-20mm: Quartzite	9	
74	TU 6.2	11	Flake 21-25mm: Quartz	1	
74	TU 6.2	12	Flake 21-25mm: Quartzite	7	
74	TU 6.2	13	Flake 26-30mm: Quartzite	3	
74	TU 6.2	14	Flake 31-35mm: Quartzite	3	
74	TU 6.2	15	Flake 36-40mm: Quartzite	1	
74	TU 6.2	16	Flake >40mm: Quartzite	1	
74	TU 6.2	17	Point Midsection: Quartzite	1	
74	TU 6.2	18	Fire-Cracked Rock: Quartzite	1	

Lot Number	Provenience	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments
75	TU 6.3	1	Flake 16-20mm: Quartzite	6	
75	TU 6.3	2	Flake 21-25mm: Quartzite	1	
75	TU 6.3	3	Flake 26-30mm: Quartzite	1	
75	TU 6.3	4	Flake >40mm: Quartzite	1	
75	TU 6.3	5	Shatter w/Cortex 26-30mm: Quartzite	1	
75	TU 6.3	6	Shatter 21-25mm: Quartz	1	
75	TU 6.3	7	Shatter 26-30mm: Chert	1	
76	TU 7.1	1	Cut Common Nail: Complete	2	
76	TU 7.1	2	Nail: Unidentified	3	
76	TU 7.1	3	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amber	1	
76	TU 7.1	4	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	2	
76	TU 7.1	5	Flake w/Cortex 26-30mm: Quartzite	1	
76	TU 7.1	6	Flake 16-20mm: Quartz	1	
76	TU 7.1	7	Fire-Cracked Rock: Quartzite	4	
77	TU 7.2	1	Flake 16-20mm: Quartz	1	
78	TU 8.1	1	Cut Common Nail: Complete	4	
78	TU 8.1	2	Cut Common Nail: Fragment	19	
78	TU 8.1	3	Nail: Unidentified	4	
78	TU 8.1	4	Brick, Fragment: Unidentified, Unglazed	1	
78	TU 8.1	5	Button: Glass	1	white, 4-hole
78	TU 8.1	6	Button, Metal: Ferrous 4-Hole Stamped Trouser	2	
78	TU 8.1	7	Button: Pewter	1	2-hole, poor condition
78	TU 8.1	8	Hardware, Metal: Brass/Copper Alloy Finial	1	
78	TU 8.1	9	Whiteware: Plain	1	
78	TU 8.1	10	Whiteware: Purple Transfer Print	1	
78	TU 8.1	11	Ironstone: Plain White	1	
78	TU 8.1	12	Redware: Trailed Slip, Clear Glaze	1	yellow trailed slip
78	TU 8.1	13	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua	9	round bottle with hand-tooled blob finish and stopper (artifact #21), 5 mend

Lot Number	Provenience	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments
78	TU 8.1	14	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Amber	7	2 bottles, 1 flask with base, 2 body and finish, 2 mend, hand-tooled collared ring finish, other bottle hase 3 mending external thread finish fragments
78	TU 8.1	15	Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment: Aqua	6	3 mend with "JACOB RO… / 318 / FIRST …/ NE / WASHINGT…"; 1 with "…LE / …BE.."; 2 with illegible letters
78	TU 8.1	16	Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment: Green	2	green bottle base with "N", mend
78	TU 8.1	17	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	14	
78	TU 8.1	18	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amber	19	
78	TU 8.1	19	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	4	
78	TU 8.1	20	Pressed-Glass Tableware: Tumbler	1	tumbler base
78	TU 8.1	21	Storage, Metal: Stopper	1	stopper for aqua blown-in-mold bottle from artifact #13
78	TU 8.1	22	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel	19	
78	TU 8.1	23	Domestic Coin: 3-Cent Piece	1	"1872" corroded with oxidation product covering original surface
78	TU 8.1	24	Writing: Writing Slate	1	
78	TU 8.1	25	Miscellaneous, Metal: Nonelectrical Wire	1	
78	TU 8.1	26	Flake w/Cortex 16-20mm: Quartz	1	
78	TU 8.1	27	Flake 6-10mm: Quartz	1	
78	TU 8.1	28	Flake 11-15mm: Chert	1	
78	TU 8.1	29	Flake 16-20mm: Quartz	1	
78	TU 8.1	30	Flake 21-25mm: Quartz	1	
78	TU 8.1	31	Flake w/Cortex 31-35mm: Quartz	1	
79	TU 8.2	1	Cut Common Nail: Fragment	2	
79	TU 8.2	2	Faunal: Calcined Bone	2	
79	TU 8.2	3	Whiteware: Plain	1	flatware plate base with footring
79	TU 8.2	4	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1	molded body shard
79	TU 8.2	5	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amber	2	
79	TU 8.2	6	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	2	

Lot Number	Provenience	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments
79	TU 8.2	7	Glass Tableware: Unidentified Molded	1	molded ribs
79	TU 8.2	8	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel	1	
79	TU 8.2	9	Miscellaneous, Metal: Nonelectrical Wire	1	
79	TU 8.2	10	Flake 11-15mm: Quartz	1	
80	TU 8.3	1	Nail: Unidentified	1	
80	TU 8.3	2	Button, Ceramic: Porcelain	1	2-hole button with red painted edge
80	TU 8.3	3	Button: Glass	1	white, 4-hole
80	TU 8.3	4	Storage, Metal: Slip-On Lid	1	
80	TU 8.3	5	Coal, Wood: Charcoal	8	
81	TU 9.1	1	Flake w/Cortex 16-20mm: Quartzite	1	
81	TU 9.1	2	Flake w/Cortex 21-25mm: Quartzite	1	
81	TU 9.1	3	Flake w/Cortex 36-40mm: Quartzite	1	
81	TU 9.1	4	Flake 11-15mm: Quartz	1	
81	TU 9.1	5	Flake 16-20mm: Quartzite	1	
81	TU 9.1	6	Flake 21-25mm: Quartzite	1	
81	TU 9.1	7	Flake 31-35mm: Quartzite	1	
81	TU 9.1	8	Flake >40mm: Quartzite	1	
81	TU 9.1	9	Fire-Cracked Rock: Quartzite	6	
81	TU 9.1	10	Shatter 21-25mm: Quartz	1	
81	TU 9.1	11	Shatter w/Cortex 36-40mm: Quartzite	1	
81	TU 9.1	12	Shatter w/Cortex >40mm: Quartzite	1	
82	TU 9.2	1	Flake w/Cortex 36-40mm: Quartzite	1	
82	TU 9.2	2	Flake w/Cortex >40mm: Quartzite	2	
82	TU 9.2	3	Flake 21-25mm: Quartzite	1	
82	TU 9.2	4	Flake 26-30mm: Quartzite	1	
82	TU 9.2	5	Flake >40mm: Quartzite	2	
82	TU 9.2	6	Shatter w/Cortex 36-40mm: Quartz	1	
83	TU 10.1	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses	3	
83	TU 10.1	2	Cut Common Nail: Fragment	2	
83	TU 10.1	3	Whiteware: Plain	1	flatware body sherd

Lot Number	Provenience	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments
83	TU 10.1	4	Whiteware: Shell Edge	1	blue, curved, impressed lines
83	TU 10.1	5	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	2	
83	TU 10.1	6	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	1	
83	TU 10.1	7	Flake 21-25mm: Quartz	1	
84	TU 10.2	1	Flake 11-15mm: Quartz	2	
84	TU 10.2	2	Flake w/Cortex 26-30mm: Quartz	1	
85	TU 11.1	1	Flake w/Cortex 21-25mm: Quartzite	1	
85	TU 11.1	2	Flake 11-15mm: Quartz	2	
85	TU 11.1	3	Flake 16-20mm: Quartzite	2	
85	TU 11.1	4	Flake 21-25mm: Quartzite	1	
85	TU 11.1	5	Flake 36-40mm: Quartzite	2	
85	TU 11.1	6	Flake >40mm: Quartzite	2	
85	TU 11.1	7	Void:	1	
85	TU 11.1	8	Flake w/Cortex >40mm: Quartzite	1	
85	TU 11.1	9	Shatter 11-15mm: Quartz	1	
85	TU 11.1	10	Shatter w/Cortex 26-30mm: Quartz	1	
85	TU 11.1	11	Shatter w/Cortex >40mm: Chert	1	
86	TU 11.2	1	Utilized Flake 26-30mm: Quartz	1	flake with cortex, one edge reworked
86	TU 11.2	2	Flake 11-15mm: Quartz	1	
86	TU 11.2	3	Flake 16-20mm: Quartz	1	
86	TU 11.2	4	Flake 36-40mm: Quartzite	1	
86	TU 11.2	5	Flake >40mm: Quartzite	2	
86	TU 11.2	6	Core Fragment: Quartz	1	
87	TU 11.3	1	Flake 11-15mm: Quartz	1	
87	TU 11.3	2	Flake 16-20mm: Quartzite	1	
87	TU 11.3	3	Flake 21-25mm: Quartzite	1	
87	TU 11.3	4	Flake >40mm: Quartzite	1	
88	TU 11.4	1	Flake 11-15mm: Quartz	1	
89	TU 12.1	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses	2	
89	TU 12.1	2	Cut Common Nail: Fragment	1	

Lot Number	Provenience	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments
89	TU 12.1	3	Coarse Earthenware: Lead Glaze	2	hollowware body sherds, black lead glaze, red body
89	TU 12.1	4	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	2	
89	TU 12.1	5	Flake 11-15mm: Quartz	1	
89	TU 12.1	6	Flake 26-30mm: Quartzite	1	
90	TU 12.2	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses	1	
90	TU 12.2	2	Whiteware: Plain	1	flatware body sherd
90	TU 12.2	3	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua	2	
90	TU 12.2	4	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	3	
90	TU 12.2	5	Unidentified Metal Object: Iron/Steel	2	
90	TU 12.2	6	Flake 36-40mm: Quartzite	1	
91	TU 13.1	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	1	
91	TU 13.1	2	Flake w/Cortex 16-20mm: Quartz	1	
91	TU 13.1	3	Flake w/Cortex 26-30mm: Quartz	1	
91	TU 13.1	4	Flake w/Cortex 26-30mm: Quartzite	1	
91	TU 13.1	5	Flake w/Cortex 36-40mm: Quartz	1	
91	TU 13.1	6	Flake w/Cortex >40mm: Quartzite	3	
91	TU 13.1	7	Flake 11-15mm: Quartz	1	
91	TU 13.1	8	Flake 11-15mm: Quartzite	1	
91	TU 13.1	9	Flake 16-20mm: Quartzite	3	
91	TU 13.1	10	Flake 26-30mm: Quartzite	1	
91	TU 13.1	11	Point Tip: Quartzite	1	
91	TU 13.1	12	Core Fragment: Quartz	1	
91	TU 13.1	13	Fire-Cracked Rock: Quartzite	2	
91	TU 13.1	14	Shatter 26-30mm: Quartz	1	
91	TU 13.1	15	Shatter w/Cortex 21-25mm: Quartzite	1	
91	TU 13.1	16	Shatter w/Cortex >40mm: Quartz	1	
92	TU 13.2	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses	1	
92	TU 13.2	2	Cut Common Nail: Fragment	2	
92	TU 13.2	3	Whiteware: Plain	1	

Lot Number	Provenience	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments
92	TU 13.2	5	Flake w/Cortex 16-20mm: Quartzite	2	
92	TU 13.2	6	Flake w/Cortex 21-25mm: Quartz	1	
92	TU 13.2	7	Flake w/Cortex 21-25mm: Quartzite	1	
92	TU 13.2	8	Flake w/Cortex 21-25mm: Chert	1	
92	TU 13.2	9	Flake 11-15mm: Quartzite	1	
92	TU 13.2	10	Flake 16-20mm: Quartzite	1	
92	TU 13.2	11	Flake 21-25mm: Quartzite	1	
92	TU 13.2	12	Flake 31-35mm: Quartzite	1	
92	TU 13.2	13	Flake 36-40mm: Quartzite	1	
92	TU 13.2	14	Flake >40mm: Quartzite	1	
92	TU 13.2	15	Flake w/Cortex >40mm: Quartzite	1	
92	TU 13.2	16	Flake w/Cortex >40mm: Greenstone	1	
92	TU 13.2	17	Shatter w/Cortex 16-20mm: Chert	1	
93	Feature 1.2	1	Window Glass: All Thicknesses	1	
93	Feature 1.2	2	Cut Common Nail: Fragment	1	
93	Feature 1.2	3	Coal, Wood: Charcoal	27	
93	Feature 1.2	4	Lamp Chimney, Glass: Clear	2	
93	Feature 1.2	5	Nail: Unidentified	1	
93	Feature 1.2	6	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	1	
93	Feature 1.2	7	Nail: Unidentified	2	
			Total Count:	**901**	

Dogue Creek Artifact Inventory
Isolated Finds
Fort Belvoir, Virginia
November-December 2008

Lot Number	Provenience	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments
21	ST 4.9	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	1	
40	ST 8.13	1	Wire Common Nail: Complete	1	
47	ST 9.10	1	Flake 36-40mm: Quartzite	1	
55	ST 13.8	1	Flake 36-40mm: Quartzite	1	
			Total Count:	**4**	

APPENDIX II

INVENTORY FORMS

City/County:
Fairfax (County)

Report Generated on: 1/30/2009

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

DHR ID#: 44FX1917

DHR Site Number: 44FX1917 **Other DHR Number:**
Resource Name:
Temporary Designation:
Site Class: Terrestrial, open air
CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION

Cultural Designation	Temporal Designation
Indeterminate	19th Century
Indeterminate	20th Century: 1st quarter
Native American	Late Archaic

THEMATIC CONTEXTS/SITE FUNCTIONS

Thematic Context: Domestic **Example:** Dwelling, single
Comments/Remarks:

Thematic Context: Domestic **Example:** Camp
Comments/Remarks:

LOCATION INFORMATION

USGS Quadrangle(s):
FORT BELVOIR

Restrict UTM Data? No

Center UTM Coordinates (for less than 10 acres): NAD 18/4286855/314178/2

NAD	ZONE	EAST	NORTH

Boundary UTM Coordinates (for 10 acres or more):

NAD	ZONE	EAST	NORTH

City/County:
Fairfax (County)

Physiographic Province: Coastal Plain
Aspect: Facing east
Elevation (in feet): 65.00
Slope: 6-10%

Drainage: Potomac/Shenandoah River
Nearest Water Source: Unnamed Tributary of Dogue Creek
Distance to Water(in feet): 100
Site Soils: Sassafras-Marumsco, 7-15% slopes
Adjacent Soils:

Landform:
ridge spur

SITE CONDITION/SURVEY DESCRIPTION

Site Dimensions: 190 feet by 220 feet **Acreage:** 0.96
Survey Strategy:
Historic Map Projection
Observation
Subsurface Testing

Site Condition:
No Surface Deposits but With Subsurface Integrity

Threats to Resource:
Public Utility Expansion

Survey Description:

Site identified by shovel testing at 75' intervals. Site consists of four l positive shovel tests on the slope terrace and the descending slope. Soil is l sandy. Materials consist of fire-cracked rock and flakes.

12-22-08 (Charles Goode/JMA)- A 160-by-80-ft. temporary easement area adjacent to Site 44FX1917 is likely to be disturbed by installationof a new 36-inch Dogue Creek Force Main. Excavated 219 STs at 20-ft. intervals across the ridge spur, both connecting finger ridges, and within the upland swale. Then excavated 13 3-by-3-ft. test units within the site. Soils were unplowed and consisted of an A horizon above an E horizon which was over a B/E or B horizon.

CURRENT LAND USE

Land Use: Military/Defen **Example:** Military base/facility **Dates of Use:** 2008/12/02

Comments/Remarks:
Fort Belvoir Military Reservation

SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES

City/County:
Fairfax (County)

Specimens Obtained? Yes **Specimens Depository:** Cultural Resource Management and Protection Section Fairfax County Park Authority

Assemblage Description:
MAAR: 5 fire-cracked rocks, 2 quartzite flakes, and 2 quartz flakes.

12-22-08 Charles Goode/JMA- 279 prehistoric artifacts that include 1 quartzite Holmes projectile point, Savannah River-like unfinished quartzite projectile point fragment, quartzite point tips, quartzite and quartz bifaces, quartzite and quartz core fragments, and quartzite, quartz, rhyolite, and chert debitage. 622 historic artifacts that include whiteware, Rockingham/Bennington yellowware, ironstone, hard-paste porcelain, stoneware, coarse earthenware, redware, free-blown, blown-in-mold, turn-molded, and machine-made bottle glass fragments, cut nails, blue glass bead, 1872 3-cent piece, 1935 Liberty head dime, and plastic.

Specimens Reported? No
Assemblage Description--Reported:

Field Notes Reported? Yes **Depository:** MAI
VDHR, Cultural Resource Management and Protection Section Fairfax County Park Authority

REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES

Report (s) ? Yes **Depository:**
DHR Library Reference Number:
Reference for reports and publications:
Traver, Jerome D., MAAR Associates, Inc. [MAI]
1992 _Phase I Investigation of All Previously Unsurveyed Areas of Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia.

Report (s) ? Yes **Depository:** VDHR, Cultural Resource Management and Protection Section Fairfax County Park Authority
DHR Library Reference Number:
Reference for reports and publications:
2009 Charles Goode, Lynn Jones, and Donna Seifert Phase I-II Archeological Investigations for the Dogue Creek Force Main, Fairfax County and Fort Belvoir, Virginia

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY

Photographic Documentation?	Depository	Type of Photos	Photo Date
	VDHR, Cultural Resource Management and protection Section Fairfax County Park Authority	Digital Images	2008/12/02

City/County:
Fairfax (County)

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS

Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance **Date:** 1992/05/99

Organization and Person:
Organization: **First:** MAI **Last:**
Sponsor Organization:
DHR Project Review File No:
CRM Event Notes or Comments:

Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase II/Intensive **Date:** 2008/12/02

Organization and Person:
Organization: JMA, Inc. **First:** Charles **Last:** Goode
Sponsor Organization:
DHR Project Review File No:
CRM Event Notes or Comments:
12-22-2008-Charles Goode/JMA-The site is situated on a small ridge spur overlooking Dogue Creek. Prehistoric artifacts were recovered mainly at the head of the swale and the northern portion of the ridge spur. Historic artifacts were recovered mainly from the southern portion of the ridge spur in the vicinity of an 8-by-10-ft. stone pile or possible chimney fall, and along the far western portion of the southern connecting finger ridge.

The prehistoric component is a temporary campsite occupied during the Late Archaic period. The prehistoric occupation of the site focused around the head of the swale, where quartzite and quartz cobbles are naturally exposed and could be easily gathered and then taken to a level area on the ridge spur to be reduced. TU 6, located on the ridge spur at the head of the swale, contained large amounts of quartzite debitage, along with projectile point fragments, and appears to be situated within a fairly dense chipping cluster. No cultural features were identified other than a chipping cluster.

The historic component was likely occupied from the early nineteenth to the early twentieth century. The site may have first been occupied by enslaved African-Americans, but later was occupied by tenants. During the early nineteenth century, the property was part of Lorenzo Lewis's Woodlawn Plantation and Site 44FX1918, Gray's Hill Farmstead located just uphill, was likely occupied by an overseer or possible tenant of the Plantation. A road trace connects the two sites and suggests an association. By the late 1840's and for the remainder of the nineteenth century the property was owned by Quakers, who did not possess slaves. This indicates that by that time the site was occupied by tenants. Although a stone chimney fall was present, excavations determined that borrowing rodents had disturbed the area where the structure was located. No cultural features were identified.

INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION

Individual Category Codes:
Property Manager
Honorif: **First:** Derek **Last:** Manning
Suffix:
Title: Cultural Resources Specialist
Company/ Agency: DPW-ENRD
Address: 9430 Jackson Loop
Suite 107

City: Ft. Belvoir **Phone/Ext:** 703-806-3759 **State:** Virginia **Zip:** 22060
- -

City/County:
Fairfax (County)

Notes:

Ownership Type:

Government Agency:
U.S. Department of the Army

APPENDIX III

QUALIFICATIONS OF INVESTIGATORS

CHARLES E. GOODE
Project Archeologist
John Milner Associates, Inc.
5250 Cherokee Avenue, Suite 300
Alexandria, VA 22312
(703) 354-9737 (phone)
(703) 642-1837 (fax)
cgoode@johnmilnerassociates.com

EDUCATION

M.A.	The Catholic University of America	Anthropology	2003
B.A.	The American University	Anthropology	1995

EXPERIENCE PROFILE

Charles Goode holds a Master of Arts degree in Anthropology with specializations in Middle Atlantic prehistoric archeology, landscape and settlement, human-land relations and soils/pedology. He has twelve years experience in cultural resource management. He has experience in directing fieldwork and has been involved in investigating prehistoric Native American sites as well as historic-period sites dating from the mid-eighteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. He has also supervised many large Phase I surveys of project areas greater than 500 acres. He has experience in analyzing both prehistoric lithic and ceramic assemblages. Since joining John Milner Associates, Inc., Mr. Goode has supervised fieldwork and has participated in report preparation for projects in Maryland, Virginia, Washington, D.C., and Indiana.

KEY PROJECTS

2008 Project Archeologist. Co-authored report for Phase II cultural resources investigation of Sites 44FX1928, 44FX1929, and 44FX3253, Fairfax Village, Fort Belvoir, Virginia. Clark Realty Capital, LLC, Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

2007 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase II archeological evaluation of Site 18PR427, Suitland Collections Center, Smithsonian Institution, Prince George's County, Maryland. architrave p.c. architects, Washington, D.C.

2007 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork at Site 44ST928 and co-authored report for Phase II evaluative testing at Sites 44PW917 and 44PW928, Marine Corps Base Quantico, Prince William and Stafford Counties, Virginia. EFA-Chesapeake, Washington D.C., and NREAB, Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Virginia.

2007 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase III archeological data recovery of the Elizabeth Lowry Site (18CR226), Carroll County, Maryland. Maryland Department of Transportation.

2007 Project Archeologist. Conducted fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase IA cultural resources survey of the Liberia sewer interceptor upgrade, Prince William County, Virginia. Hazen and Sawyer, P.C., Fairfax, Virginia.

2007 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase I archeological investigations for the proposed Consolidated Rental Car Facility in the existing Blue Lot of Washington Dulles International Airport Fairfax and Loudoun Counties, Virginia. Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority.

2007 Project Archeologist. Assisted directing fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase I archeological survey for the proposed Rockies Express East Pipeline Project, Vermillion, Parke, Putnam, and Hendricks Counties, Indiana. Natural Resource Group, Inc., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

2006 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase I archeological investigations Oakton Community Park, Oakton, Fairfax County, Virginia. Chevy Chase Bank, F.S.B., Bethesda, Maryland.

2006 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase I cultural resources investigations of 11 acres of the 32-acre Gateway Community Church project area, Loudoun County, Virginia. Gateway Community Church, South Riding, Virginia.

2006 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase III archeological data recovery of Sites 44LD538 and 44LD539, Washington Dulles International Airport, Loudoun County, Virginia. Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority.

2006 Project Archeologist. Conducted fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase IA archeological survey of the Flat Branch sewer upgrade, Prince William County, Virginia. Whitman, Requardt, and Associates, LLP, Fairfax Station, Virginia.

2006 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase I archeological survey of the Cub Run sewer upgrade, Fairfax County, Virginia. Whitman, Requardt, and Associates, LLP, Fairfax Station, Virginia.

2005 Project Archeologist. Conducted reconnaissance survey and co-authored report for archeological assessment for the 11th Street Bridges Environmental Impact Statement, Washington, D.C. CH2M Hill, Washington, D.C., and New Orleans, Louisiana.

2005 Project Archeologist. Assisted with digital mapping of the Valley Creek Mills Site, Valley Forge, Pennsylvania.

2005 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase II archeological investigations for the proposed Fourth Runway, Washington Dulles International Airport, Fairfax and Loudoun Counties, Virginia. Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority.

2005 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase II archeological investigations for the Crosswind Runway, Washington Dulles International Airport, Fairfax and Loudoun Counties, Virginia. Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority.

2004 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase I intensive survey at MD 273 @ MD 213, Cecil County, Maryland. Maryland Department of Transportation.

2004 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase I archeological investigations for the NOAA Property Adjacent to Runway 4, Washington Dulles International Airport in Fairfax and Loudoun Counties, Virginia. Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority.

2004 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase I archeological survey of MD 47 over the north branch of Jennings Run, Allegany County, Maryland. Maryland Department of Transportation.

2003 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase I archeological investigations for the Asia Trail Project, Smithsonian National Zoological Park, Washington, D.C. EDAW, Inc. of Alexandria, Virginia.

2003 Project Archeologist. Supervised Phase II fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase I and Phase II archeological investigations at Bridge No. 10043 over Bens Branch at MD 874 in Frederick County, Maryland. Maryland Department of Transportation.

2003 Project Archeologist. Assisted in supervising fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase I archeological investigations for Crosswind Runway, Washington Dulles International Airport in Fairfax and Loudoun Counties, Virginia. Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority.

2003 Project Archeologist. Co-authored report of Phase II and III archeological investigations in a portion of Site 18PR131 in Prince George's County, Maryland. Land and Commercial, Inc. of Upper Marlboro, Maryland.

2003 Project Archeologist. Co-authored report for Phase I archeological investigations for Runway 4, Washington Dulles International Airport in Fairfax and Loudoun Counties, Virginia. Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority.

2003 Project Archeologist. Co-authored report for Phase I archeological survey of MD 28/198 between MD 97 and I-95 in Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, Maryland. Maryland Department of Transportation.

2003 Field Supervisor. Phase III data recovery excavations at 44LD834, an African-American slave site in Loudoun County, Virginia, dating to late eighteenth century for Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc., and Pulte Homes Corporation of Fairfax, Virginia.

2002 Field Supervisor. Phase II archeological investigations of 44LD834, an African-American slave site in Loudoun County, Virginia, dating to the late eighteenth century for Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc., and Pulte Homes Corporation of Fairfax, Virginia.

2002 Field Supervisor. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase III archeological data recovery investigations of 44FX2485 and 44FX2487, two unplowed, upland prehistoric lithic workshops in Lorton, Virginia, for Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc., and Pulte Home Corporation of Fairfax, Virginia.

2001 Field Supervisor. Phase I archeological investigations of the circa 450 acre Loudoun County Reserve Property, Loudoun County, Virginia including the delineation of the nineteenth-century Creighton Family Cemetery, for Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc., and Toll Brothers of Dulles, Virginia.

2001 Field Supervisor. Phase II archeological investigations of 44FX2485 and 44FX2587, two unplowed, upland prehistoric lithic workshops in Lorton, Virginia, for Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc., and Pulte Home Corporation of Fairfax, Virginia.

2000 Field Supervisor. Phase I archeological study of circa 1300 acres proposed for development as part of the Brambleton Planned Community, Loudoun County, Virginia, for Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc., and Brambleton Group, L.L.C. of Dulles, Virginia.

1999 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase I survey along Rt. 15 and Interstate 270 from Frederick to Gaithersburg, Maryland, proposed widening for John Milner Associates, Inc., and the Maryland State Highway Administration.

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Mr. Goode is co-author of thirty-five (35) cultural resources reports, and has authored and presented three (3) papers at professional meetings.

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EDUCATION

M.A.A.	University of Maryland	Anthropology	1993
B.A.	University of Maryland	Anthropology	1990

EXPERIENCE PROFILE

Lynn Jones holds a Master of Applied Anthropology degree from the University of Maryland and has had 18 years experience in archaeology of the Mid-Atlantic region. She has been involved in investigating prehistoric Native American sites as well as historic period sites dating from the early eighteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. Ms. Jones has experience in directing fieldwork, supervising laboratory processing, and doing documentary research. Ms. Jones is well acquainted with the curation standards and guidelines recommended by various states, the federal government, and the National Park Service. Since joining John Milner Associates, Inc., Ms. Jones has conducted documentary research, supervised fieldwork and overseen the laboratory processing and preparation for curation of a number of projects in the District of Columbia, Maryland, Kentucky, Indiana, and Virginia.

KEY PROJECTS

2008 Documentary research, artifact analysis, and contributed to report for Phase III archeological data recovery for Runway 4, Dulles International Airport. Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority, Washington, DC.

2007 Documentary research and contributed to report for the National Museum of the U. S. Army project. Tetra Tech, Inc., and U. S. Corps of Engineers.

2007 Documentary research and contributed to report for the Oakton Park project. Chevy Chase Bank.

2006 Documentary research, field reconnaissance survey, and contributed to report for the MediCorp proposed hospital location. Paciulli, Simmons & Associates.

2005 Documentary research and contributed to report Carr Homes Quaker Ridge project. Carr Homes, Alexandria, VA.

2005 Documentary research and contributed to report for Virginia Theological Seminary faculty housing project. Cole and Denny, Alexandria, VA.

2005 Documentary research and report contributions, Phase II Archeological Investigations for the Fourth Runway, (Task 6/7), Washington Dulles International Airport, Fairfax County, Virginia. Parsons Management Corporation and the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority.

2005 Documentary research and report contributions, Phase II Archeological Investigations for the Crosswind Runway, (Task 5), Washington Dulles International Airport, Fairfax and Loudoun Counties, Virginia. Parsons Management Corporation and the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority.

2004 Documentary research and contributed to report for Marine Base Quantico archeological investigations. EDAW, Alexandria, VA.

2003 Fieldwork, documentary research, and contributed to report for National Zoological Park Asia Trail project. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

2003 Documentary research and contributed to report for Dulles International Airport, CASP project, Task 2, and Task 3 projects. Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority, Washington, D.C.

2003 Directed fieldwork and authored report for St. Mary's College Athletic Fields project. St. Mary's College of Maryland, St. Mary's City, MD.

2003 Documentary research and contributed to report for the MAGLEV project. Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration, Baltimore, MD.

2003 Monitoring and report on the Boonsboro Streetscape Project, US40 Alt. Boonsboro. Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration, Baltimore, MD.

2002 Documentary research and contributed to report for the old Patent Office Building project, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

2002 Documentary research and co-authored report on nine properties in Fell's Point, Baltimore, MD, for the Society for the Preservation of Federal Hill and Fell's Point.

2000 Field Supervisor/Laboratory Supervisor. Supervised fieldwork, laboratory processing and co-authored report for Phase I survey at Todd's Inheritance, Baltimore County, MD.

1999 Field Supervisor/Laboratory Supervisor. Supervised the excavation and processing of artifacts for the Northampton Slave Quarters Site. Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Prince George's County, MD.

1996 Supervised fieldwork and authored report. Slayton House site, an eighteenth-century townhouse in Annapolis, Maryland. Historic Annapolis Foundation.

1994 Assistant Site Director. Supervised excavation at the Bordley-Randall House site, an eighteenth-century house in Annapolis, Maryland, for Historic Annapolis Foundation and the University of Maryland Field School in Urban Archaeology.

1991 Assistant Site Director and contributed to site report. Supervised excavation of ground-floor slave quarters of the Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Archaeology in Annapolis Project for the Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Inc., restoration organization.

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Author or co-author of 42 cultural resource reports, three scholarly publications, and several papers presented at professional meetings and conferences.

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EDUCATION

Ph.D.	University of Iowa	Anthropology	1977
M.A.	University of Iowa	Anthropology	1975
B.A.	Lawrence University	Anthropology	1972

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

2004	OSHA 40-Hour Hazardous Materials Site Worker Course
1996	OSHA Hazardous Materials Site Worker Annual Recertification
1994	Health and Safety Training for Hazardous Waste Site Supervisors
1994	OSHA 40-Hour Hazardous Material Site Worker Course

1999	Registered Professional Archeologist

EXPERIENCE PROFILE

Donna J. Seifert graduated from Lawrence University and earned an M.A. and a Ph.D. from the University of Iowa. She has 38 years of experience in historical archeology that includes research on sites of the French, English, and Spanish colonial sites. Her recent work has focused on nineteenth-century rural sites in Maryland and Virginia and urban sites in the District of Columbia. Dr. Seifert is a Senior Associate and Principal Archeologist for JMA. Her JMA project experience includes 20 years directing and managing inventory, evaluation, and data recovery projects on historic sites in the East. In 1992, Dr. Seifert took a leave of absence from JMA for professional development to spend six months with the National Park Service, reviewing National Register nominations and determinations of eligibility for archeological properties. Dr. Seifert also has extensive experience reviewing and editing archeological texts. She has been responsible for the final preparation of both research reports and juried manuscripts submitted for publication. She has served as special publications editor for the Society for Historical Archaeology (1984-1985), editor of *Virginia Archaeologist* (1988-1989), and associate editor of *Historical Archaeology* (1985-1999). Dr. Seifert's research interests include the archeology of cities and gender in historical archeology.

KEY PROJECTS

2008	Phase II archeological evaluation of the Old Cumberland Jail Site 44CM102, Cumberland Courthouse, Cumberland County, VA. Project manager for evaluation of significance and effects.

2008 Identification and evaluation of cultural resources and effects analysis for Route 250 Bypass at McIntire Road, Charlotttesville, VA. Project manager for identification, evaluation, and effects analysis. Rummel, Klepper & Kahl (in progress).

2007 St. Mary's College of Maryland, preservation master plan, St. Mary's College, MD. Responsible for archeological component of the master plan.

2007 Phase I archeological investigations, Oakton Community Park, Oakton, Fairfax County, VA. Project manager for identification survey.

2007 National Zoological Park comprehensive facilities master plan, Rock Creek campus, Washington, D.C., and Front Royal campus, Warren County, VA. Project manager for archeology, historic architecture, and cultural landscape components of the master plan.

2006-2008 Phase III archeological data recovery of Sites 44LD538 and 44LD539, Washington Dulles International Airport. Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority, Washington, DC. Project manager for investigations of two historic sites.

2005-2006 Survey, evaluation, and documentation, proposed Red Line, Baltimore City and Baltimore County, Maryland. Rummel, Klepper & Kahl, LLP; and the Maryland Transit Administration. Project manager for architectural survey and evaluation of resources along multiple alternatives.

2005 Phase II archeological investigations for the proposed Crosswind Runway, Dulles International Airport. Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority, Washington, DC. Project manager for evaluations of six archeological sites.

2004 Phase I documentary investigations and archeological investigations, U.S. Patent Office Building, Washington, D.C. Project manager for primary-document research and assessment of archeological potential of the interior courtyard.

2003 Phase I archeological investigations for the Asia Trail I and II projects, Smithsonian Institution National Zoological Park, Washington, D.C. Project manager for archeological identification survey of proposed new trails.

2003 Significance and effect evaluation, historic architectural resources, Baltimore-Washington MAGLEV Project, Washington, D.C.; Prince George's, Anne Arundel, and Baltimore Counties; and Baltimore, Maryland. KCI Technologies and the Maryland Transit Administration. Project manager for identification and evaluation of architectural resources within the selected alternative. Participated in agency and public meetings.

2003 Fairfax County Civil War sites inventory. Fairfax County Park Authority, Fairfax County, Virginia. Project manger for project to inventory known sites and identify areas with potential to include Civil War archeological resources; held multiple public meetings and project technical and public documents.

2000 Cultural resources investigations, proposed construction of double track for the north half of the Central Light Rail, Baltimore and Baltimore County, Maryland. Rummel, Klepper & Kahl, LLP; and the Maryland Transit Administration. Project manager for inventory of archeological and architectural resources in the proposed new area of potential effect for double track.

1998 Phase III archeological data recovery, Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of the American Indian, Mall Museum site, Washington, D.C. Venturi, Scott Brown. Project manager for archeological excavations on the National Mall; prepared technical document and selected source material for Smithsonian web site.

1995 Archeological data recovery, Square 530, Washington, D.C. Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington Metropolitan Field Office, Washington, D.C. TAMS Consultants. Project manager for Phase III excavations; prepared technical and public reports.

1992 Archeological evaluation and cultural landscape evaluation, Monocacy National Battlefield, Frederick County, Maryland. EDAW, Inc., and National Park Service, Denver Service Center, Eastern Applied Archeology Center. Project manager for archeological evaluation.

1991 Phase II historic architectural investigations, U.S. Route 29 Corridor Study, Charlottesville and Albemarle County, Virginia. Sverdrup Corporation and Virginia Department of Transportation. Project manager for architectural evaluation.

1989-1990 Phase III archeological data recovery, 51NW82, Great Plaza, Federal Triangle, Washington, D.C. TAMS Consultants and the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation. Principal archeologist for archeological investigations; contributed to technical report and prepared public document.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

2005 Sin City. Volume Editor. *Historical Archaeology,* 39(1).

2000 Mary Ann Hall's First-Class Housel: The Archaeology of a Capital Brothel. Elizabeth Barthold O'Brien and Joseph Balicki, co-authors. In *Archaeologies of Sexuality*, Robert A. Schmidt and Barbara L. Voss, editors. Routledge, London and New York

1996 Mrs. Starr's Profession. In *Images of the Recent Past: Readings in Historical Archeology,* C.E. Orser, Jr., editor. Altimira Press, Walnut Creek, California.

1995 *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties.* National Register Bulletin 21. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, National Register of Historic Places, Washington, D.C.

1994 Neighborhoods and Household Types in Nineteenth-Century Washington, D.C.: Fanny Hill and Mary McNamara in Hookers Division (with C.D. Cheek). In *Historical Archaeology of the Chesapeake*, P.A. Shackel and B.J. Little, editors. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C.

1991 Within Sight of the White House: The Archaeology of Working Women. *In* Gender in Historical Archaeology, edited by D.J. Seifert. *Historical Archaeology* 25(4):82-108.

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Dr. Seifert is author or co-author of more than sixty cultural resources reports, editor of more than one hundred cultural resources reports; author, co-author, or editor of eleven scholarly articles, monographs, and books; two book reviews; and twenty papers presented at professional meetings.

APPENDIX IV

CHAIN OF TITLE

Chain of Title
Site 44FX1918
Gray's Hill

Date	Grantee	Grantor	Deed	Acres	Comments / References
1918	USA	Hugh Keneipp	M10:428	98 ac.	
3/31/1917	Hugh & Francis Keneipp	Harry & Bessie Barger	D8:186	98 ac.	
3/20/1917	Harry & Bessie Barger	Caleb Wilkinson et al.	D8:185	98 ac.	
3/1/1886	Morris Wilkinson	Walter & Anna Walton	F5:305	98 ac.	
1/14/1878	Walter & Anna Walton	S. Ferguson Beach	W4:10	98 ac.	"land called Gray's Hill"
3/1/1866	S. Ferguson Beach	Thomas Steven Wright	G4:108	97 acres more or less	This was a deed of trust that Wright died before he could pay; land sold at auction to Beach
4/10/1855	Thomas S. Wright	Chalkley Gillingham	X3:47	97 acres more or less	Part of the Woodlawn
11/17/1848	Chalkley & Lucas Gillingham; Jacob & Paul H. Troth	Troth & Gillingham	O3:395		Division of land: north of road to Gillinghams; south of road to Troths
8/6/1848	Chalkley Gillingham et al.	Lawrence Taylor, commissioner	N3:102	1,959 ac.	All of Woodlawn Plantation
2/22/1799	Eleanor Custis & Lawrence Lewis	George Washington	Will Bk H:1	2,000 ac.	Gift to Eleanor Custis on her marriage to Washington's nephew, Lawrence Lewis
10/28/1772	George Washington	Ann Brown West & Charles West	K:162, 165		"Chapel Land," deed missing. (Mitchell 1979:83-84)
	Ann Brown West & Charles West	John Brown	H:82, 84 H: 187, 189		Ann West may have inherited the land from her father; deed missing. (Mitchell 1979:83-84)
12/15/1739	John Brown	Zephaniah Wade	Pr. Wm. Deed E:33	545 ac.	(Mitchell 1979:83-84)
10/21/1738	Zephaniah Wade	Thomas Brooks & Sarah Mason	Pr. Wm. Deed D:3	795 ac.	(Mitchell 1979:83-84)

Date	Grantee	Grantor	Deed	Acres	Comments / References
		Brooks			
	Thomas Brooks & Sarah Mason Brooks	Francis Mason			(Mitchell 1979:83-84)
	Francis Mason	George Mason II			Francis Mason inherited the land from his father. (Mitchell 1979:83-84)
4/19/1693	George Mason II	William Lambert			(Mitchell 1979:83-84)
12/2/1692	William Lambert	Raleigh Travers			(Mitchell 1979:83-84)
7/1/1685	Raleigh Travers	Samuel Travers			(Mitchell 1979:83-84)
	Samuel Travers	William Travers			(Mitchell 1979:83-84)
1678	William Travers		Patent Book 6:622	780 ac.	Granted by proprietor (Mitchell 1979:83-84)