April 2005

# *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Arcola Center Property*

## Loudoun County, Virginia

*Prepared for:*

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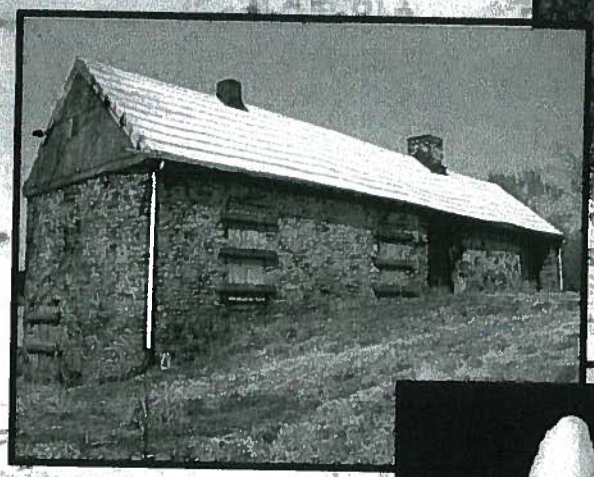

URS

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# PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE ARCOLA CENTER PROPERTY

## LOUDOUN COUNTY, VIRGINIA

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# ABSTRACT

URS conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of the Arcola Center property in southeastern Loudoun County, Virginia. The purpose of the Phase I survey was to identify any potentially significant archaeological resources in the project area that may be adversely affected as a result of the proposed development. The archaeological survey was completed in order to assist Buchanan Partners in planning future land use and in meeting county zoning requirements. The investigation was conducted in accordance with the VDHR *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Surveys in Virginia* (VDHR 2001).

The 382-acre Arcola Center project area was divided into 15 testing areas for the purposes of the Phase I survey. Six multi-component prehistoric and historic archaeological sites were identified. One of the sites (44LD183) had been previously recorded and was identified again during the current study. The prehistoric components of 44LD1265, 44LD1266, and 44LD1269 are Late Archaic short-term procurement camps, while the historic components represent low-density field scatters dating to the mid-nineteenth to twentieth century. Sites 44LD1267 and 44LD183 consist of mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century field scatters and indeterminate prehistoric lithic scatters. Site 44LD1268 is a Late Archaic short-term resource procurement camp site with a scatter of historic artifacts dating to the early nineteenth through early twentieth century.

Archaeological sites are concentrated in the vicinity of the historic buildings within a preservation easement and near the confluence of two small tributaries of Broad Run. All of the sites are located within active sod fields. Use of the area for sod farming for approximately 20 years is reflected in the deflated and shallow soils observed within the sites. The sites have no subsurface integrity, low artifact densities, and lack cultural features reducing their potential to yield significant information (NRHP Criterion D). The archaeological sites are recommended ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, no further work is recommended for any of the archaeological sites identified within the Arcola Center project area.

In addition to the archaeological sites, one historic house is present. This house was built in the 1920s and was substantially altered in the mid- to late twentieth century, including of multiple additions, stucco, and stone facing. As such, the building fails to maintain a sufficient level of integrity to convey its significance. A large modern warehouse and a frame privy are associated with the dwelling. No further investigation is recommended for the standing buildings.

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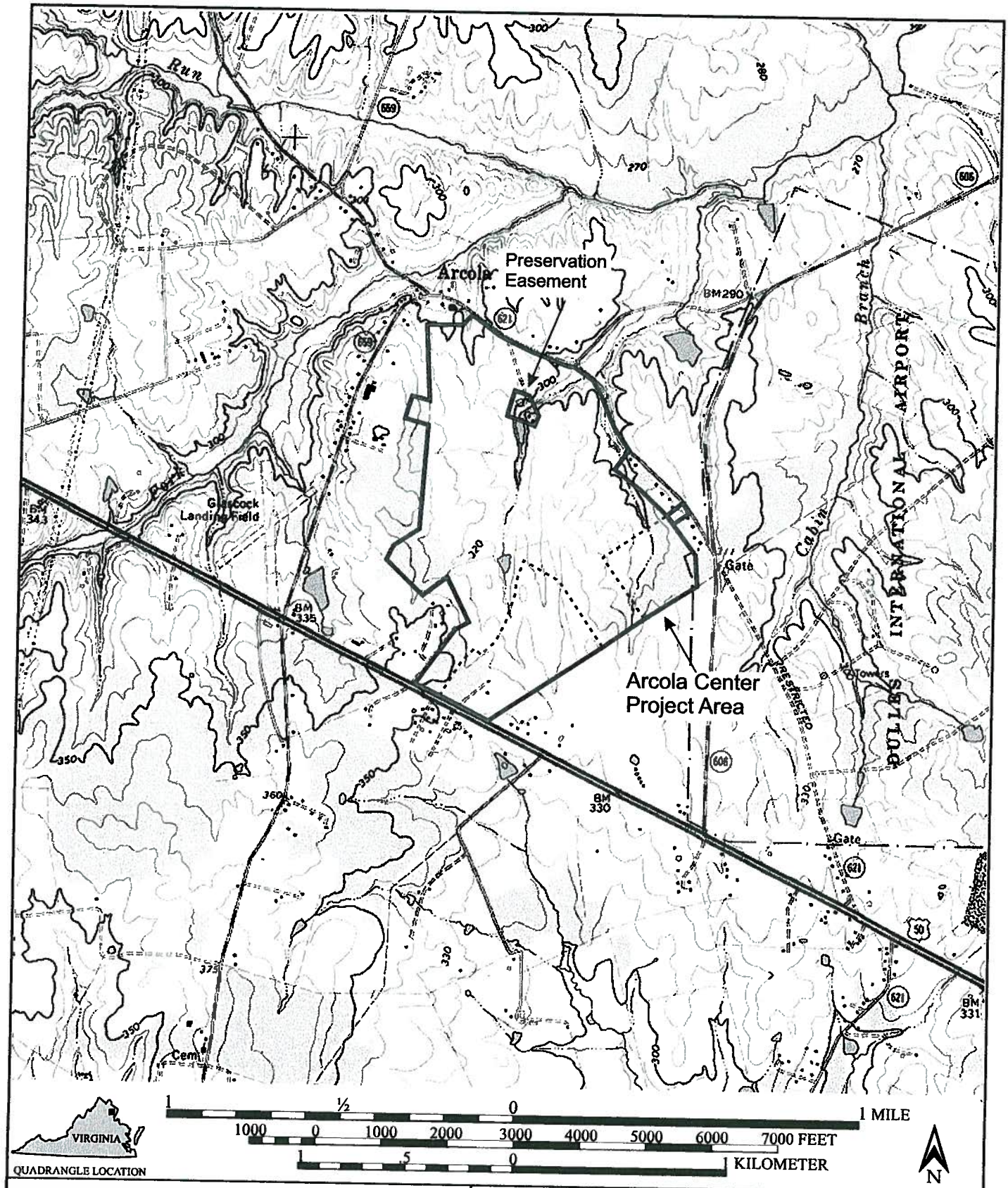
# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

URS Corporation, Inc. (URS) was contracted by Buchanan Partners to conduct a Phase I archaeological survey of the Arcola Center project area proposed for commercial development. The project area is composed of multiple parcels that together total 382 acres. The proposed development region is west of Dulles Airport in northern Virginia, near the town of Arcola in southeastern Loudoun County (Figure 1-1). The study was conducted to determine the presence or absence of archaeological resources within the project area. The irregularly-shaped project area is bounded on the south by U.S. Route 50 – The John Mosby Highway, on the north and east by Evergreen Mills Road, and on the west by properties along Gum Spring Road. The proposed development is within the drainage basins of Broad Run and its branches, which are tributaries of the Potomac River.

The archaeological survey was completed in order to assist Buchanan Partners in planning future land usage and in meeting Loudoun County zoning requirements regarding cultural resources. The investigation was conducted in accordance with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) *Guidelines for Conducing Cultural Resource Surveys in Virginia* (VDHR 2001).

Field investigations were conducted in March and April 2005. Varna Boyd served as Principal Investigator, Heather Crowl served as Field Director, and Kelly Arford served as Crew Chief. Carey O'Reilly was the Laboratory Director. Field technicians for the project included Stephanie Magin, Shary Moose, Latasha Richards, Steven Younts, and Anne Zahradnik. Background research was conducted prior to fieldwork by Craig Tuminaro. Additional research had previously been conducted as part of the comprehensive Loudoun County Virginia Historic Resources Survey prepared by URS (Edwards et al. 2003).

Following this Introduction the report presents six chapters of text: Project Location and Description; Culture Context; Previous Investigations; Research Design; Results of Field and Laboratory Investigations; and Conclusions and Recommendations. The References Cited completes the body of the report. Four appendices follow: Appendix A contains the Artifact Catalog; Appendix B is the state archaeological site forms; Appendix C is the National Archaeological Database (NADB) Form; and Appendix D contains the Qualifications of Investigators.




| | |
|---|---|
| PROJECT Arcola Center Phase I Archaeological Survey | Project Area Location |
| SCALE 1"=2000' | |
| SOURCE USGS Arcola, VA (1981) 7.5 minute topographic. Quadrangle | URS |
| | Project Number 15297249 |
| | Figure Number 1-1 |

## 2.0 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The project area is located in southeastern Loudoun County, Virginia in the vicinity of the municipality of Arcola. The project area lies within the Mesozoic Lowlands of the Piedmont Physiographic Province; the Piedmont province is located between the Atlantic Coastal Plain and the Blue Ridge provinces (Brush 1986; Carbone 1976). Gently rolling to hilly land, deeply weathered bedrock, and a general lack of rock outcrops characterize the Mesozoic Lowlands (Roberts and Bailey 2003). The humid-climate of the Piedmont province has resulted in strongly weathered rock (referred to as *saprolite*); a 2 – 20 meter thick mantle of saprolite blankets the bedrock in the area. Due to extensive cultivation and resulting deflation of soils in the project area, saprolite can be found on the surface in many areas. Bedrock outcrops are almost exclusively restricted to stream valleys where erosion has removed the saprolite mantle. Rock types of the Mesozoic Lowlands include sedimentary (sandstone, shale, and conglomerate) and igneous (diabase) rock (USDA, SCS 1960). Elevations within the project area range from 290 – 350 feet (ft) above sea level.

**Table 2-1. Mapped Soil Series for the Project Area***

| Soil Series | Slope (percent) | Drainage |
|---|---|---|
| Albano silt loam | 0-3 | Poorly drained |
| Ashburn silt loam | 1-8 | Moderately well drained |
| Elbert silty clay loam | 0-3 | Poorly drained |
| Dulles silt loam | 0-3 | Moderately well to somewhat poorly drained |
| Haymarket and Jackland | 2-8 | Moderately well drained |
| Kelly silt loam | 0-3 | Somewhat poorly drained |
| Kelly-Sycoline Complex | 3-8 | Moderately well to somewhat poorly drained |
| Nestoria gravelly silt loam, eroded | 8-15 | Well to excessively drained |
| Nestoria gravelly silt loam, eroded | 15-25 | Well to excessively drained |
| Penn silt loam | 3-8 | Well drained |
| Waxpool silt loam | 0-3 | Somewhat poorly to poorly drained |

*Information from gisinter1.loudoun.gov

The Arcola Center properties encompass approximately 382 acres. Land use within and adjacent to the project area includes residential, commercial, and agricultural (crops, pasture, sod farms) areas. Vegetation in wooded areas consists of oak, hickory, black walnut, cedar, pine, bald cypress, greenbrier, and other shrubs and grasses.

# 3.0 CULTURE CONTEXT

The VDHR has developed the Virginia Comprehensive Preservation Planning Process, which provides a necessary framework for developing historic contexts for the description and analysis of known or expected cultural resources, and the basis for evaluating the significance of those resources (VDHR 2001:30-32 and Appendix B). These contexts are organized by geographic region, time/developmental period, and theme. The project area is located in the Northern Virginia historic context.

## 3.1 PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

Archaeologists have divided prehistoric Native American settlement in Virginia into three general periods. They include the Paleoindian Period from circa 10,000 to 8,000 B.C., the Archaic Period from circa 8,000 to 1,000 B.C., and the Woodland Period from circa 1,000 B.C. to A.D. 1,600 (Caldwell 1958, Dent 1995, Gardner 1989). The Archaic and Woodland can be further subdivided into Early, Middle, and Late Periods. These periods cover the time from the earliest occupation of the region by humans until contact with people from Europe and Africa in the middle of the sixteenth century. Prehistoric sites of Virginia that date from the Paleoindian Period (10,000 – 8000 BC) are poorly represented. As the climate shifted from a glacial period to a temperate one, prehistoric populations appear to have increased significantly, as is evident from the increase in prehistoric sites until the Contact Period. After contact, disease and persistent warfare devastated the indigenous populations.

### 3.1.1 Paleoindian Period (10,000 – 8000 BC)

During the late Pleistocene geological period (end of the last Ice Age), the first human activity began in the eastern United States. The weather was colder than it is today, and there was much more precipitation, usually in the form of snow. The late Pleistocene was followed by a major environmental shift that was precipitated by glacial melting. This shift resulted in climatic warming and the introduction of different plant and animal species in the area. The Chesapeake Bay was not yet formed at the time of the earliest human occupation, and the Potomac River was nothing more than a narrow stream. Between 13,000 and 9,000 BC, northern conifers were gradually replaced by cool-temperate hardwood tree species.

This geological period corresponds to the Paleoindian Period of human occupation. For years, archaeologists adhered to a model of Paleoindian subsistence that included hunting Pleistocene megafauna such as mammoth and mastodon. However, recent evidence indicates that megafauna were extinct from the eastern woodlands by the time humans settled here. According to more recent subsistence models, the human populations in the Northeast extensively hunted caribou; in the Southeast, elk and deer provided early Native Americans with meat and byproducts such as hides, bone, and sinew.

Paleoindian sites have been classified and dated on the basis of projectile point types. For years, the earliest known sites in the United States were Clovis sites, identified by distinctive fluted points. Recently, sites have been found that could date to 25,000 BC, although 15,000 years ago

is still more widely accepted. One of the potential pre-Clovis sites is the Cactus Hill site in southeastern Virginia.

In addition to projectile points, other lithic tools associated with Paleoindian sites in Virginia include scrapers, gravers, perforators, and hammerstones. These durable stone tools enabled Native Americans to hunt, process and prepare food, and to work with non-durable media that generally are not preserved in archaeological contexts, such as wood and hides. Quartz is abundant in northern Virginia, and commonly was used as a raw material for tools. Other lithic sources, such as hornfels and chert are local, but less common in the area.

Paleoindian populations were mobile and exploited low relief environments for hunting and foraging. Paleoindian sites have been identified in the Virginia Piedmont Plateau, but they are not common in the local region.

### 3.1.2 Archaic Period (8000 – 1000 BC)

The Archaic is divided into the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic Periods to reflect changing lithic technologies and subsistence strategies (Custer 1990). Sites dating to all three Archaic Periods have been found in the vicinity of the project area.

#### 3.1.2.1 Early Archaic Period (8000 – 6500 BC)

During the Early Archaic Period, the climatic warming trend that began during the Paleoindian Period continued, as did the shift from coniferous to deciduous forests. As a result, a broader range of food resources became available. Kirk and Palmer projectile points have been associated with the transitional period between the Paleoindian and the Early Archaic. Bifurcate-based points such as LeCroy, St. Albans, and MacCorkle are also found in Virginia sites from this time period. Quartz, especially high quality quartz, was widely used at this time.

#### 3.1.2.2 Middle Archaic Period (6500 – 3000 BC)

The Middle Archaic Period is characterized by the production of increasingly specialized bone and lithic tools. Ground stone tools, such as those used in plant processing, appeared for the first time during this period. Additionally, transitory camps expanded into poorly drained areas of the floodplain, interior tributaries, and upland locations. Swamp settings were important for resource procurement during this period. Quartz continued to be favored for lithic tools. Projectile points include the stemmed Stanley, Guilford, and Morrow Mountain types. Middle Archaic sites are frequently found throughout Virginia, including the Piedmont Plateau.

#### 3.1.2.3 Late Archaic Period (3000 – 1000 BC)

Numerous Late Archaic Period archaeological sites have been identified throughout the region. Larger sites dating to the Late Archaic appear to reflect a continuation of the settlement pattern that emerged during the Middle Archaic, i.e., a preference for locating sites along streams in floodplains. Smaller foray sites were common on ridge tops and near freshwater springs. Prehistoric family groups began to join together to form bands as part of an overall adaptive

strategy. Seasonal movements that were aimed at collecting a variety of food resources indicate a refinement in subsistence patterns. The transition between the Late Archaic and Early Woodland culture Periods occurred due to a shift in settlement patterns in favor of riverine areas. Transitional groups were "highly mobile" and increased the trade network for specialized resources (Kinsey 1972). Witthoff (1953) noted that transitional groups relied heavily on fishing for subsistence, particularly in locales where there were seasonal anadromous fish runs.

In Virginia, lithic materials such as rhyolite were dominant in manufacture of tools during this period (Gardner and Snyder 1994:5). Archaeological evidence suggests advances in technology during the Late Archaic/Transitional Period, including the introduction of food preparation and storage vessels. Steatite (i.e., soapstone) vessels were a precursor to ceramic vessels that appeared during the Early Woodland Period in the Mid-Atlantic and indicate a trend toward increased sedentism.

In the Coastal Plain and Piedmont areas of Virginia, many sites from this period contain artifacts typical of the Savannah River Complex. Broadspears and steatite bowls are diagnostic of Susquehanna and Savannah River Complexes, both Late Archaic traditions, in Virginia. Sites with elements of the Savannah River Complex range from small, temporary campsites to larger, seasonal camps include hearth features and stone platforms.

Preferred lithic materials used for tool production changed during the Transitional Period. Quartzite was used in cobble form in order to produce large, sturdy flakes and cutting tools. Broadspears were not only larger than typical projectiles of the earlier Archaic Periods, but were manufactured from a larger variety of lithic materials, including quartzite, rhyolite, quartz, and ferruginous sandstone (Barber 1991, Hantman 1990). Variants of the Savannah River projectile type have been identified based on blade-width and stem type. Koens-Crispin points also date to this time frame and exhibit similarities to the Savannah River type. Perkiomen broadspear points are typical of the Transitional Period and are found on the Virginia Coastal Plain and the Piedmont.

### 3.1.3 Woodland Period (1200 BC – AD 1600)

The Woodland Period is generally divided into the Early, Middle, and Late Woodland based on changes in ceramic types, lithic technologies, subsistence patterns, and social development. Sites dating to all three of the periods have been identified in the vicinity of the project area.

#### 3.1.3.1 Early Woodland Period (1200 BC – AD 300)

During the Early Woodland Period, many Piedmont Plateau sites were located on large streams and floodplains (Klein and Klatka 1991:54). Researchers suggest that local preference was based on the short-term adjustments to different habitats after the climatic change during the mid-Holocene period (Klein and Klatka 1991:155). This climatic change produced more stable and warmer conditions than during the previous periods of human occupation. Oak-Hickory-Tulip Poplar forests were common. The Potomac River had expanded to its present day channel, and the Chesapeake Bay was fully formed.

One indicator of increased sedentism around 1000 BC is the production of fired clay pottery. Archaeological evidence at sites in Virginia shows that Early Woodland groups were making the transition from hunting and gathering to horticulture. In the Mid-Atlantic region, several varieties of cultigens and cultivars have been identified on archaeological sites (Advasio and Johnson 1981). Fish and shellfish became an important part of the diet. Advancements in subsistence strategy and technology are illustrated by new site components such as storage pits and ceramic vessels. The change in pottery technology can be observed in the transition from steatite-tempered pottery (such as Marcey Creek) to ceramics with sand and crushed rock temper; these ceramics sometimes exhibit cord or net-impressed exteriors. Accokeek ceramics, tempered with sand and crushed quartz, appeared about 750 BC. They are typical of the Early Woodland Period.

#### 3.1.3.2 Middle Woodland Period (AD 300 – 1000)

The distribution of sites in Virginia suggests that the Native American population increased during the Middle Woodland Period. There is some evidence for increased reliance on horticulture for subsistence. Several models have been developed for discussing the social organization of Middle Woodland groups. These models focus on the functions of the base camp during this period. Binford describes the base camp as the hub of foray and procurement activities for populations that are still predominantly hunter-gatherers (1964). Blanton indicates a more advanced level of inter-tribal social organization than is suggested by Binford. He introduces the "macro-band-base-camp," which was a camp where groups from adjoining territories congregated (Blanton 1992:72). Changes in pottery style mark this period, specifically net impressed "Culpeper ware."

#### 3.1.3.3 Late Woodland Period (AD 1000 – 1600)

Increased sedentism occurs during the Late Woodland Period. This leads to an increase in the variety and amount of archaeological features from this period, which includes postholes from longhouses or circular house structures, storage pits, burials, and occasional organic remains of agricultural products.

Developments in socio-political complexity led to the chiefdoms of Virginia, most notably the Powhatan chiefdom, which are characteristic of the Late Woodland Period. Major villages that housed the tribal chiefs, called werowances (Potter 1993) were located on large estuaries of major rivers, such as the Potomac River. In the Virginia Piedmont Plateau, villages were located near good fishing spots and on lands where soils were suitable for agriculture. The Piedmont Plateau relied on slash and burn agriculture and the cultivation of corn for survival (Potter 1993:34). Alternative site types include quarries, workshop sites, seasonal and temporary base camps, hamlets and villages.

The Potomac Creek site in Stafford County, Virginia, is representative of a Late Woodland agrarian village with a chiefdom-level hierarchy. This village site is situated on a fertile floodplain at Potomac Neck. The burial remains reflected the status of individuals within the village and contained both high status burials (including grave goods) and ossuaries (group

burials). The status burials yielded decorative gorgets, shell maskettes and obtuse angled pipes that distinguished the Potomac Creek site from previously identified sites of the same period.

Projectile points representative of the Late Woodland Period are primarily Levanna, Clarksville, and Madison types. They were very often manufactured using local quartz. Common ceramic types in the region include Potomac Creek sand-tempered ware, Rappahannock shell-tempered decorated wares, and Moayone sand-tempered ware. Many Late Woodland ceramic vessels were cord-marked, impressed, or incised (Egloff and Potter 1982).

## 3.2 HISTORIC CONTEXT

The VDHR has developed nine historic periods and eighteen historic themes that form the basis for the development of historic contexts in Virginia. These periods and themes reveal the patterns of historic development both at the local and state levels and aid in the identification and evaluation of archaeological resources. Below is a discussion of historic contexts for the Loudoun County survey area, broken down into eight chronological periods that are pertinent to county history after settlement by European colonists. In each period, the events that helped to shape the archaeological record are discussed. A recent architectural survey of Loudoun County identified seven primary and five secondary themes that relate to Loudoun County history (Edwards et al. 2003). These themes are the focus of discussion for the chronological periods below. The seven primary themes identified are:

- Domestic
- Subsistence/Agriculture
- Education
- Military Defense
- Religion
- Transportation/Communication
- Commerce/Trade

The five additional VDHR themes, identified as components of the seven primary themes, are:

- Ethnicity/Immigration
- Settlement Patterns
- Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Community Planning
- Technology/Engineering
- Landscape

Loudoun County has previously been the subject of extensive archaeological and architectural survey, focusing primarily upon the urban areas of the County and historic resources constructed prior to 1861. The County currently contains more than 15 National Register historic districts, including: Aldie Mill, Ball's Bluff Battlefield and National Cemetery, Bluemont, Goose Creek, Catoctin Rural, Harper's Ferry National Historical Park, Hillsboro, Leesburg (which has had a recent boundary increase), Lovettsville, Middleburg, Morven Park, Oatlands, Round Hill, Taylortown, Unison, the Vestal's Gap Road and Lanesville Historic District, and Waterford. None of these are within proximity of the current survey area.

### 3.2.1 Settlement to Society (1607-1750)

The area that today is Loudoun County was first granted by Charles II in 1649 to John and Thomas Culpepper. This grant contained all of the lands located in the Northern Neck of Virginia, between the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers. The proprietors of the Northern Neck issued grants of lands in this area, with many grants issued to land speculators. The first land grant in present-day Loudoun County was issued in 1704, but the area did not see widespread settlement until after the signing of the Treaty of Albany in 1725 by Governor Spotswood of Virginia and the Iroquois. The area was part of Stafford County until 1731, when it became part of the newly formed Prince William County. The area became part of Fairfax County in 1742 (Head 1908, Poland 1976).

Three main and distinct groups of settlers moved into the Loudoun County area between 1725 and 1735. The settlement was driven by the increasing population, lack of available lands in other areas, and the exhaustion of the soil in the Tidewater region due to the tobacco crops. The first group consisted of planters who migrated into the southeastern area of Loudoun County bounded on the north by the Potomac River and on the east Catoctin Range and Bull Run Mountains from the Tidewater region. These settlers were predominately of English-descent. The second group of settlers to move into Loudoun County was German immigrants, who migrated south from Pennsylvania and New York. The third major group of immigrants to Loudoun was the Quakers, who immigrated to the area from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, England, and Wales. The archaeological survey project focused on the southeastern county where English descent groups predominated.

Agriculture dominated the economy of the area, with the majority of the population living on farms. Most farmers during this period grew a single crop for profit and grew other crops and raised animals solely to feed the family and any laborers. The majority of the farms in the area were modest in size, with most farmers living on 100-500 acres tracts. The primary building material was wood due to the abundance of trees in the area. Most farms had simple, small log dwellings and outbuildings. German and Quaker settlers often used stone.

The primary crop in the eastern portion of the County during this period was tobacco, a crop that required an extensive amount of manual labor and land to be profitable. This led to the development of large plantations farmed by a mixture of tenant and slave labor. Tobacco quickly went into decline as a major crop in the 1740s due to low prices and low foreign demand. Planters in this area turned to grains, especially wheat as their major cash crops. The grain crops required less labor than tobacco and less land was needed to make a profit.

Farm technology during this period was primitive, with a reliance on manual labor and a few wooden tools, including plows. Oxen and horses were used by some farmers to assist with the plowing. The biggest advance in farming technology during this period was the development of a scythe for cutting grain. The first water mill in the area was constructed in Waterford in 1740 to grind grains into flour and meal for the local farmers. Some of the larger plantations established their own mills on their estates after this date.

A few small towns and communities were established at crossroads and along the Carolina Road and Vestal's Gap Road (which roughly follows the route of the current Leesburg Pike). These communities had few residents and were often nothing more than a cluster of a few houses. The Anglican Church was the primary religious body in the County and parishes were heavily involved in governing the area it served. The first Anglican congregation in the area established the "Chapel of Ease above Goose Creek" in 1736, though no branch of the Anglican Church was formally established in the area during this period due to the frontier conditions. It was in 1748 that the Cameron Parish glebe was built near what would become the town of Arcola (Scheel 2002).

The roads during this period were built and maintained by the local communities, with the vast majority of the roads in the County in poor condition due to a lack of maintenance. Often the routes altered when it became impassable. The main roads were the Carolina Road (now Watson Road or Rt. 860) and Vestal's Gap Road. These early roads led to the ports and markets of Alexandria and Colchester. Ferry crossings were established along the Potomac River to allow goods to be transported to Maryland, a secondary market for area goods (Dabney 1983).

### 3.2.2 Colony to Nation (1750-1789)

Loudoun County was established in 1757 from the northwestern portion of Fairfax County, also known as Cameron Parish. The County seat was immediately established in Leesburg, and has not moved from that time to the present. During this period, two wars occurred that impacted the County. The first was the French and Indian War (1754-63) during which British troops under the command of General Braddock marched through the County on their way to Fort Cumberland. The troops were initially to take the Colchester Road. They marched through Maryland instead, but a long standing mix-up by historians resulted in the Colchester Road becoming known as Braddock Road after this event (Sheel 2002). The French and Indian War had a limited impact on Loudoun County residents, which was primarily because of the limited number of men and supplies that they provided to form and supply a local militia (Randolph and Daniel 1949).

The second conflict that occurred during this period was the American Revolution (1775-89). No military actions or troop movements occurred within Loudoun County, but the County was heavily involved in the war effort. Because every freeman in the County between the ages of 16 and 50 was enrolled in the militia, Loudoun County had one of the largest militia units in Virginia. Loudoun County grains, which could no longer be transported to foreign markets due to the war, were sold to the Continental Army and used to feed American troops, leading to this region of Virginia being known as part of the "Breadbasket of the Revolution."

Agriculture continued to dominate the local economy, with the majority of Loudoun County's growing population living on moderate-sized farms. Wheat, corn, rye, oats, and barley remained the dominant crops as tobacco continued its decline. Farm technology remained primitive and relied heavily on manual labor. Prior to the American Revolution, the major market for Loudoun County grains had been England. With the closure of foreign markets due to the war, local farmers began to focus more heavily on developing a domestic market for their products (Deck and Heaton 1926).

Industry in Loudoun County was confined to milling operations. The mills ground the locally produced grains into flour and feed that was both consumed locally and sold to other markets. A side business of many milling operations was sawmills, which were constructed adjacent to the grain mill and used the same power source.

Small towns and communities continued to be established at crossroads and along the primary transportation routes. Some communities also formed around milling operations. Several communities along the primary transportation routes had ordinaries, or taverns, which provided a central gathering point for the surrounding community in addition to providing facilities for travelers. The Anglican Church continued to be the primary religious body in the County and parishes were heavily involved in governing the area it served. The Gum Spring Meeting House was established in modern Arcola by 1778 (Scheel 2002). The Little River Baptist meeting house was established in 1769, just west of the Greenfield and Lenah areas along Braddock Road, which, along with the Carolina Road, continued to be the main roads in the area.

### 3.2.3 Early National Period (1789-1830)

The present-day boundaries of Loudoun County were established in 1798, when the eastern boundary with Fairfax County was moved from Difficult Run to Sugarland Run, reducing the size of Loudoun County to 517 square miles. Loudoun County entered a period of economic and demographic stability that was isolated from national events. The War of 1812 (1812-14) had no impact on the lives of local residents. Few local men participated in the conflict and Loudoun County trade was not severely disrupted. Claims have been made that the archives of the Federal government were brought to Leesburg for safekeeping at Rokeby during the taking of Washington, D.C. by the British, but these claims has never been verified (Caleder 1999, Poland 1976).

The population of the County continued to grow during this period, with the vast majority of Loudoun County residents residing on farms. Large families were common, as most farmers in the County relied on family members as their primary labor source. Slave labor accounted for up to a quarter of the County's population, with slavery remaining a common labor practice in the eastern portions of the County. Most slaveholders in Loudoun County had between one and five slaves, and only one person had more than 50 slaves at the time of the 1810 census. Few physical reminders of Loudoun County's slave history have survived. A stone slave quarter, originally part of a plantation owned by brothers Charles and Thomas B. Lewis, has been preserved in its original site, located within the project area.

Agriculture, especially grain production, continued to be the principle money crop for the area during this period. Wheat and corn were the primary grains produced and they were exported in either their raw state or milled to both foreign and domestic markets. The economic prosperity of the American farmer during this period was tied to Europe, to whom the country was in debt. Farm technology during this period in Loudoun County continued to be primitive for the most part, with a continued reliance on manual labor.

Not all farmers in the County were averse to innovations in farming practices. New methods of increasing crop yields through the use of gypsum, deep plowing, and other methods for combating soil exhaustion were developed in the County, with the first practical treatise on the

subject published by Asa Moore Janney and John Binns, Loudoun County farmers, and called the "Loudoun system." Milling continued to dominate local industry as flour was the main export of Loudoun County and the primary method of transporting Loudoun County wheat to market. Mills were established along the County's numerous watercourses and used water power to mill grain and saw wood. Due to the development of new agricultural techniques in the County, many mills began to grind gypsum for sale to local farmers for use in their fields. Lime kilns were also established during this period, which burned lime for agricultural use. These operations were small in Loudoun County as gypsum appears to have been the preferred soil supplement (Poland 1976).

The small communities that had formed during the previous periods continued to evolve and become the center of the surrounding rural community. Most of these communities consisted of nothing more than a mercantile store which in addition to selling necessary goods also acted as the local post office, polling place, and meeting place. The Springfield Post office operated from about 1798 to 1819 in what would become the town of Arcola. Some communities centered along transportation routes also had a church, mill, or ordinary located within their boundaries. The Anglican Church lost its role as a force in the local community after the American Revolution. The Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches took its place as the primary religious denominations and forces in eastern Loudoun (Head 1908, Poland 1976). The church at Gum Spring was initially Presbyterian, then for a while was a free church, open to all Christian denominations (Scheel 2002).

Transportation changes occurred in early years after the American Revolution that had a profound impact on life in Loudoun County. The Little River Turnpike opened in 1806, traversing through the southern portion of Loudoun County. The Turnpike was a 34-mile gravel-paved road that connected Alexandria with the village of Aldie on the Little River, a tributary of Goose Creek. Travelers on the turnpike paid a toll which helped investors to recoup costs of building and maintaining the route. Encouraged by the success of the turnpike, four years later the Little River Turnpike Company extended the route to Winchester, allowing a greater share of goods to reach Alexandria.

Based on the success of the Little River Turnpike, in 1809 the Leesburg Turnpike was chartered along the path of the existing Vestal's Gap Road. The turnpike was to provide an improved roadway that would connect with the Little River Turnpike and the markets of Alexandria. Work on the turnpike began in 1816 and included the construction of several bridges over the major tributaries such as Goose Creek and Broad Run. The Leesburg Turnpike Company was one of several started during this period, which led to the creation of a network of roadways that allowed farmers easier methods to get their goods to Alexandria and other port cities.

### 3.2.4 Antebellum Period (1830-1861)

The Antebellum Period in Loudoun County was, in many respects, a continuation of the previous period. The County experienced growing internal conflicts between its eastern and western portions over the issue of slavery and secession in the years leading up to the Civil War. The western portion of the County, which had never been a large slaveholding area, wanted to abolish slavery and avoid war, often causing conflicts with their eastern, slaveholding, neighbors. The division lines were clearly drawn between the descendants of the English, Tidewater

immigrants and the descendants of the early Quaker, German, and Scots-Irish settlers. Loudoun County as a whole was staunchly pro-Union and elected two anti-secessionists to the Virginia State Convention of 1861 (Head 1908, Poland 1976).

The population of the County continued to remain rural with the majority of the population living on moderate sized farms. Both the white and slave population increased during this period, with the percentage of the slave population rising to approximately 50 percent of the total County population. The number of slaveholders decreased, and the majority of slaveholders continued to own between one and five slaves (Deck and Heaton 1926, Poland 1976).

Agriculture and industry did not have any major changes from the previous period. Wheat and corn continued to be the principle crops and farmers continued to rely on manual labor. The communities of Loudoun County continued the growth pattern established during the prior periods. In 1832 the Springfield Post office was changed to Arcola, and the town – often called Gum Spring – also assumed the name of Arcola. A description by the surveyor Yardley Taylor from 1835 stated:

> Arcola is Gum Spring, a small village containing eight dwelling houses, two mercantile stores, one tanyard, one blacksmith shop and a distillery. Population 20. This section of country is thickly settled although the land is generally poor (Scheel 2002: 6).

The twenty households he mentioned had an average population of five, and by the 1850s forty percent of the Arcola area's population were black – predominantly slaves (Scheel 2002). The town of Watson, to the northwest of the survey area, was a center of free black settlement known as Negro Mountain (Scheel 2002:96).

Transportation throughout Loudoun County evolved in the period with the introduction of canals and railroads. In 1830, construction on the section of the Chesapeake & Ohio (C&O) Canal extending between Georgetown and Seneca Falls was completed along the Maryland side of the Potomac River. In 1832 the Goose Creek and Little River Navigation Company was established to create a 20–mile long canal along Goose Creek, from the Potomac River to the Snicker's Gap Turnpike with a five mile branch along the Little River to the town of Aldie that would link into the C&O (Head 1908:69-71; Poland 1976:122-124). The canal was meant to provide greater access for Loudoun's agricultural products and those of neighboring Fauquier and Prince William counties to reach the markets of Georgetown and beyond through a means that was cheaper and more efficient than overland transport.

The C&O Canal Company promoted the Loudoun canal by providing a lock near the mouth of Goose Creek. Construction on the canal, however, did not begin until 1849 and was immediately beset with problems. Navigable regions of the canal reached only to Ball's Lock at Evergreen Mills, approximately six miles northwest of the project area, by the time the supporting agency ran out of money. Additionally, competition from railroads proved to be intense, attracting sponsors that might have otherwise supported the canal company. Only a single boat ever traveled the canal, and it was a "test" boat that was abandoned near Ball's Mill. Nevertheless, a series of mills and damns appeared along Goose Creek as part of the canal construction (Sheel 2002).

Railroads first began to impact Loudoun County in the 1830s following the construction of the Baltimore & Ohio (B & O) railroad to Baltimore in 1832, and on to Harper's Ferry in 1834. Construction of the railway led to the emergence of Baltimore as a primary market for local goods. The construction of this rail line led to the decline of the turnpike system as wagonloads of goods were no longer traveling to Alexandria. Faced with increased competition and costly maintenance and repairs to road surfaces, bridges, and other improvements, many turnpike companies folded. By the mid-1830s, the Leesburg Turnpike Company was heavily in-debt, due in large part to decreased toll fares. The Alexandria, Loudoun, and Hampshire Railroad was constructed in order to regain this valuable trade for Alexandria merchants. A second railroad company, the Manassas Gap Railroad, planned to construct a branch line into Loudoun County through Aldie and Carter's Gap to Harper's Ferry. In the early 1850s the construction gang of the Loudoun Branch of the Manassas Gap Railroad camped in the town of Arcola and the railway bed they cut can still be seen (Scheel 2002:7). The rail bed was cut between Arcola and Purcellville, but the line was never finished due to financial problems, construction priorities on the main line, and the start of the Civil War (Douglas 1975, Poland 1976). Tracks were believed to be laid as far west as Arcola – some say as far as Route 15 – but were dismantled by the Confederate Army when they fell back from Washington in 1861 (Scheel 2002:7). This railway bed forms a landscape feature still visible in the town of Arcola, just to the north of the survey area.

### 3.2.5 Civil War (1861-1865)

After Virginia's secession from the Union in 1861, Loudoun County remained divided over the issue of secession, though the majority of Loudoun County residents voted to ratify the Secession Ordinance and give their support to the Confederate States of America (Confederacy). The divisions between the eastern and western portions of the County continued as the different ancestries and lifestyles of the inhabitants of these areas influenced their decisions regarding loyalty to either the Confederacy or the Union. Men from the County fought on both sides of the War, both at home and in the military. As a general rule, pro-Union sentiment existed in the Confederacy in those areas which were largely mountainous or hilly because these areas did not contain a large slave population. Construction activities were severely limited during this period due to a scarcity of supplies, labor, and funding.

Loudoun County was the scene of military actions throughout the war due to its location on the border between the two armies, its proximity to Washington, D.C., and the agricultural wealth of the County. The only major action to occur in Loudoun County was the Battle of Ball's Bluff, also known as the Battle of Leesburg, on October 21, 1861. Skirmishes, both minor and major, occurred throughout Loudoun County until the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia in 1865. Many of these were related to the troop movements of the Confederate and Union armies as they moved through Loudoun County, especially the cavalry, which occupied Loudoun County continuously during this period.

The most active cavalry officer in Loudoun County during this period was Confederate Colonel John Singleton Mosby, who led his unit, often called Mosby's Rangers, in a series of successful strikes against Union troops from 1863 to 1865. The majority of his actions occurred in the southern portion of the County. He and his men lived on farms in the area and moved about the County sheltered by local residents. In an effort to capture Mosby and his men, the Union army

marched into Loudoun County with orders to destroy any items that could be of use to the Confederacy, including forage, crops, mills, and barns. They were also ordered to drive off all livestock, slaves, and all men under 50 who could bear arms. Homes and local residents were to be spared.

By the end of the period, Loudoun County had been sacked by both the Confederate and Union armies. During their marches through the County, both sides confiscated foodstuffs, grain, horses and other livestock. Both armies also burned fields and forage to prevent them from falling into enemy hands. By the end of the period, the residents of rural Loudoun had little in the way of food or livestock and their economic future was uncertain.

The population of the County continued to remain rural with the majority of the people living on moderate sized farms. Both the white and slave population experienced a decline during this period, as residents of the County left due to the War. The white male population saw the greatest decline. Many men volunteered for service in either the Confederate or Union armies. Those that did not, and were under 50 years old, were conscripted for service by the Confederate army. The eastern portion of the County experienced the greatest population change as the men left for war. The slave population does not appear to have experienced much change as many slaveholders continued to use slave labor until the Emancipation Proclamation took effect in January 1863. After this date, it appears that many former slaves remained on Loudoun County farms until the end of the war.

Agricultural production was severely limited due to the destruction of crops by both armies. Loudoun County did continue to produce wheat and corn which was used to feed both armies. Industry in the County was severely impacted during the war. Business was limited by the travel restrictions and the lack of crops, a labor force, and the finances required to keep industries solvent. Some business owners had their property confiscated by the Confederate and Union armies, destroying their livelihood. Stores experienced shortages and postal service was disrupted from the outset. The schools that had been established prior to this period closed and the buildings were put to new uses. The various congregations experienced difficulties in maintaining religious services through the war. Many of the churches in the County were used by the Confederate and Union armies as hospitals and barracks, especially after the Battle of Antietam. Civilian travel was made difficult due to military restrictions. Ferry service to Maryland was restricted by the Union Army and both armies limited the number of passes issued for commercial traffic on Loudoun County roadways.

### 3.2.6 Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1917)

During this period, Loudon County residents sought to reestablish themselves and their communities in a changing world. From 1865 to 1870, Virginia was managed by the Federal government, with troops occupying towns across the state, including Leesburg in Loudoun County. The County held elections in 1865 to reestablish the local government, but due to military regulations, the pre-war office holders were not able to run for reelection. After 1870, many of the pre-war office holders were reelected and continued to serve Loudoun County (Poland 1976).

Under the Reconstruction government, Loudoun residents were heavily taxed, further draining the County of funds. After the removal of the Reconstruction government in 1870, the County and state entered into a period of relatively stable growth (Squires 1939). The population of the County, both white and African-American, declined throughout the period as people left for the cities and new lands in the west. The population that remained was predominantly rural and living in poverty until the 1880s. By 1880, Loudoun County farmers had helped reestablished the County as a primary agricultural region in Virginia. Toward the end of the period fruit, especially apples became a cash crop in the County. Livestock also became a growing part of the agricultural industry in the late nineteenth century. Horses, sheep, pigs, and cattle were all raised for profit. The growing number of livestock led to the enacting of fencing laws in the County in 1866, 1878, and 1914. These laws mandated the construction of stone and wood fences to separate the pasture lands found across Loudoun County's rural landscape. Many of these fences could still be seen in the recent field survey. The dairy industry grew out of the cattle trade to become a major industry in the eastern areas of Loudoun County by the mid-1880s.

The rural communities of Loudoun County also had to reestablish themselves after the war. Telephone service in the County was established by 1906, when local residents were petitioning for expanded service. The first electrical service in the County was provided by the Loudoun Light and Power Company to the communities of Purcellville, Hamilton, and Round Hill beginning in 1912 (Deck and Heaton 1926).

The Loudoun County transportation network was one of the first areas to return to pre-war conditions. The increased rail service allowed for goods to again be transported to Alexandria, Washington, D.C., and Maryland. The lines also made passenger transportation to Loudoun County easier, leading to communities such as Hamilton, Purcellville, Round Hill, and Bluemont becoming a summer destination for Washington, D.C. residents. The turnpikes continued their decline as the railroads made transportation cheaper and faster than wagons and stagecoaches. The major County roadways did see continual improvements, including macadamizing towards the end of the period. A Post Office was established at Lenah in 1889, and the town grew thereafter (Scheel 2002).

### 3.2.7 World War I to World War II (1917-1945)

This was the last period in Loudoun County history when agriculture dominated the landscape and lifestyle of the County. No military activities occurred within Loudoun County during this period, but the County was heavily involved in the war effort during both World War I (1917-1918) and World War II (1941-1945). During World War I, every man in the County between the ages of eighteen and forty-five was registered for the draft and 591 men were eventually drafted. Local residents raised funds, purchased bonds, and bought greater amounts of local products – which needed no transportation – as a ways of showing their patriotism. They repeated these actions during World War II, as large numbers of men volunteered for military service and local residents shared their support on the home front.

The population of the County, both white and African-American, declined throughout the period as young men and women migrated to urban areas, taking advantage of secondary education programs, vocational training, and job opportunities that would keep them away from the rural

County. The population that remained was predominantly rural and had low to moderate incomes due to the effects of the agricultural depression followed by the Great Depression. Loudoun did experience an influx of wealthy individuals from Washington, D.C. who purchased and developed estates in the eastern portion of the County. This new group of residents created a local aristocracy that used their land as a retreat instead of as an income source. When combined with an increasing shortage of labor, farms began to be consolidated into larger tracts and the small farmer was forced out. It was this time after World War I that the thoroughbred horse industry began to develop in response to the influx of new residents and the formation of local hunting clubs and equine events.

Loudoun County farms received plumbing and electricity for the first time through federal government programs such as the Rural Electrification Administration, beginning in the spring of 1935. These changes to the domestic life allowed farm families to spend less time on domestic tasks and further increased their productivity. During World War II agriculture across the United States experienced a period of prosperity similar to the World War I period as crops were in high demand both domestically and abroad. This led to higher prices and higher land values. Most farmers remembered the lessons of the previous periods, and used their surplus income to pay off their mortgages, improve their properties, and invest in new farming technologies.

The communities of rural Loudoun County remained small, with many of them disappearing by the beginning of World War II. The Loudoun County transportation network continued to focus on the railroad and the automobile. The Alexandria, Loudoun, and Hampshire Railroad continued to be the primary method for transporting Loudoun County goods to the Alexandria, Washington, D.C., and Maryland markets. The various roadways in the County continued to be improved as more County residents purchased automobiles. The use of trucks to transport products to markets also led to continued improvements of the local roadways, though only the major roads were macadamized (Poland 1976). By the mid-1920s, federal dollars had helped provide Virginia with a network of primary, hard-surfaced two lane highways, including present-day U.S. Route 50 and U.S. Route 15.

### 3.2.8 The New Dominion (1945-Present)

Southeast Loudoun County has experienced extraordinary changes since the end of World War II. The County as a whole has moved away from its agricultural past and has experienced rapid growth as a suburb of Washington, D.C. Farms across the County were sold to developers and open spaces were transformed into suburban centers. This is especially true in the eastern portion of the County.

In 1958 Washington Dulles International airport was planned in eastern Loudoun. The airport opened in 1962 bringing money, opportunities, and change with it. The population of Loudoun grew rapidly in the 1960s. The average resident of Loudoun lives in a planned community with a higher than average income. African-Americans account for approximately seven percent of the local population. Today, less than three percent of the population farms for profit, though some of the older County residents farm for personal use. Most residents work in the business, government, and industry sectors.

The rural communities of Loudoun County continued their decline, with many crossroads communities and rural stores completely disappearing from maps by the 1970s, especially in the eastern portion of the County. The functions of these communities were replaced by the development of suburban shopping centers and planned communities along the major roadways. Residents traveled away from home and outside of the community to shop, socialize, and worship. Schools continued to be consolidated in urban areas throughout the period, in spite of rural opposition, and were integrated in 1967. Churches were also consolidated during this period, with the traditional small rural churches of the County abandoned in favor of congregations in the larger towns (Donelley-Shay and Shay 1988).

The changes to Loudoun County's transportation network had the most impact on the County. With the rise of suburban development, an emphasis was placed by federal, state, and local leaders on developing the road systems. This led to the expansion of the existing major arteries such as U.S. Route 15, U.S. Route 50, and Virginia State Route 7, and the development of new routes, including the Dulles Toll Road and the Dulles Greenway. Chain restaurants, motels, and gas stations appeared along the roadside, often displacing and erasing their earlier predecessors. Motels, restaurants, and shopping centers were built to capitalize on the travelers brought by Dulles Airport and the growing town of Leesburg. The emphasis on the use of the automobile for transportation of both people and goods led to the decline and eventual termination of service on the Alexandria, Loudoun, and Hampshire Railroad during the 1950s (Poland 1976).

# 4.0 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

The vicinity of the Arcola Center project area has been the subject of several archaeological and architectural surveys in recent years. Previous archaeological surveys have covered areas surrounding the project area. Nineteen archaeological resources were identified within a 1-mile radius of the project area (Table 4-1). One of these sites, 44LD183 is located within the Arcola Center project area. The site was surveyed in March of 1981 by William Rust under the auspices of the Virginia Research Center for Archaeology. Site 44LD183 is identified as a prehistoric temporary camp based on several lithic artifacts including quartz cores and flakes recovered from the ground surface.

**Table 4-1. Archaeological Sites within 1 Mile of the Project Area**

| Site Number | Site Type | Culture Period | Reference |
|---|---|---|---|
| 44LD167 | Prehistoric temporary camp | Unknown | Rust 1981 |
| 44LD172 | Prehistoric temporary camp | Unknown | Rust 1981 |
| 44LD173 | Prehistoric temporary camp | Unknown | Rust 1981 |
| 44LD174 | Prehistoric temporary camp | Unknown | Rust 1981 |
| 44LD175 | Prehistoric temporary camp | Unknown | Rust 1981 |
| 44LD183 | Prehistoric temporary camp | Unknown | Rust 1981 |
| 44LD609 | Prehistoric base camp | Early Woodland | Thunderbird 2000a |
| 44LD718 | Prehistoric camp | Unknown | Thunderbird 2000b |
| 44LD720 | Historic Euro-American trash scatter | 1900-1950 | Thunderbird 2000b |
| 44LD721 | Historic Euro-American trash scatter | 20th century | Thunderbird 2000b |
| 44LD722 | Historic Euro-American single dwelling | 20th century | Thunderbird 2000b |
| 44LD0893 | Historic Euro-American trash scatter | 20th century | Thunderbird 2002 |
| 44LD968 | Prehistoric lithic scatter; historic Euro-American trash scatter | Unknown; 19th - 20th century | Thunderbird 2002 |
| 44LD1047 | Prehistoric lithic scatter; historic Euro-American trash scatter | Early – Middle Archaic; 1850-1900 | Archaeological & Cultural Solutions 2003 |
| 44LD1048 | Historic Euro-American trash scatter | 1775-1825 | Archaeological & Cultural Solutions 2003 |
| 44LD1049 | Historic Euro-American trash scatter | 1875-1900, 20th century | Archaeological & Cultural Solutions 2003 |
| 44LD1050 | Historic Euro-American trash scatter | 20th century | Archaeological & Cultural Solutions 2003 |
| 44LD1075 | Historic farmstead | 1875-1900, 20th century | Thunderbird 2003 |
| 44LD1090 | Prehistoric lithic scatter; historic Euro-American dwelling | Unknown; 19th - 20th century | Milner 2003 |

There are three previously recorded architectural resources situated in a preservation easement within the boundaries of the Arcola Center parcel: a stone slave quarters, an adjacent circa 1900 farm house, and a circa 1900 barn (Table 4-2). The barn collapsed and was demolished approximately 10 years ago, leaving one of the stone foundation walls (Figure 4-1). The slave quarter is one of only a handful of structures relating to slavery that remain in Loudoun County and the region. It was constructed circa 1800-1840 and appears to have been the result over at least two building campaigns (Figure 4-2). According to a 1982 survey of the structure on file at the VDHR, the original section has a double pen plan with a large interior stone chimney with hearths in each chamber. An identical section was added to the first but with a stone and brick

chimney; the window/door openings were later modified which enabled the structure to be used for the storage of farm equipment. The quarter is banked into the hillside of the property and contains a cellar on the original, western section. The cellar also contains a fireplace. Interestingly, the structure does not appear on the 1854 map of Loudoun County completed by surveyor Yardley Taylor.

A two-story farm house is located to the immediate south of the stone slave quarter (Figure 4-3). It has a stone foundation, a hipped roof, and is clad with horizontal wood siding. The house appears to date from ca. 1900 and has a central passage, double pile plan with a side addition.

**Table 4-2. Architectural Surveys on a Preservation Easement within the Project Area**

| VDHR # | Name | Date |
|---|---|---|
| 053-0984 | Stone Slave Quarters | ca. 1800-1840 |
| 053-0984 | House at 24837 Evergreen Mills Road | ca. 1900 |
| 053-0984 | Barn | ca. 1900 |

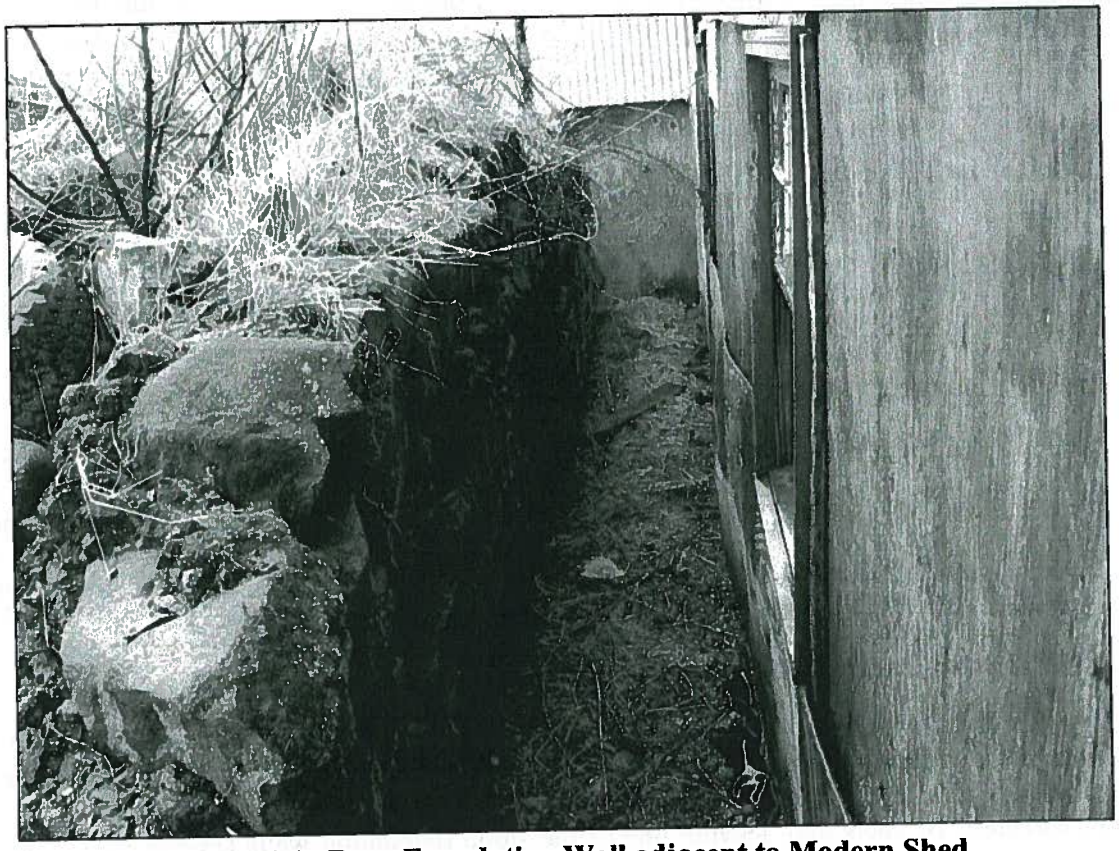


**Figure 4-1. Barn Foundation Wall adjacent to Modern Shed**

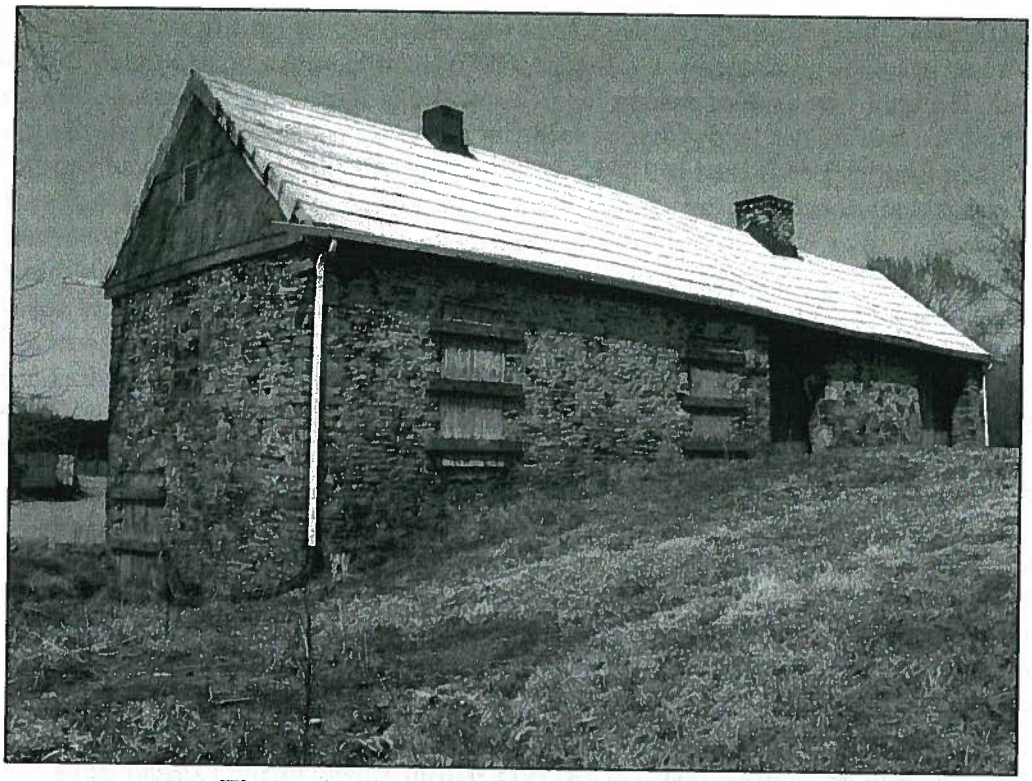


**Figure 4-2. Quarters, View to the Northeast**

**Figure 4-3. House, View to the Southeast**

The quarter was likely built by Charles Lewis who inherited the land from his father Vincent in 1796. Vincent Lewis purchased a 1,750-acre tract of land from Anthony Russell in 1748. Upon his death, the tract was divided among his heirs, with his three sons—Charles, John and James, receiving over half of the land; Charles received the portion of land on which the quarter was built. When Charles Lewis died in 1843, his estate inventory listed 31 enslaved people, many of whom undoubtedly occupied the stone quarter. The inventory lists these individuals by name; the surnames Turner, Sprawling, Hogan, Newman, Henderson, Owings and Simms appear among them. Having no children of his own, Charles Lewis bequeathed ownership of the 31 enslaved individuals to his brother James' son. In 1854, a 495-acre parcel of land containing the stone slave quarter was sold to Martha J. Lewis, likely a family member; more research is needed to determine her relationship to the family. An 1860 tax map indicates that Martha Lewis owned almost all of the land around the village of Arcola including most of the Arcola Center project area. The same map indicates that other Lewis family members owned parcels nearby. The parcel containing the quarter was sold out of the Lewis family in 1884 (Scheel 2002).

In addition to the slave quarter, barn foundation, and farm house, the architectural survey of Loudoun County conducted in 2003 identified and documented numerous architectural resources within the vicinity of the project area (Edwards et al. 2003). Readers are referred to the two-volume report by Edwards et al. or the VDHR Data Sharing System for further details. Table 4-3 lists those structures on or within one mile of the Arcola Center project area.

**Table 4-3. Architectural Surveys within 1 Mile of the Project Area**

| VDHR # | Name | Date |
|---|---|---|
| 053-0008 | Dulles International Airport | 1962 |
| 053-0518 | Village of Arcola | 1740 |
| 053-0981 | Bessie S. Wilson House | 1800 |
| 053-0982 | Arcola School | 1939 |
| 053-0983 | Arcola Methodist Church | 1850 |
| 053-5662 | House at 42469 John Mosby Highway | ca. 1890 |
| 053-5663 | Auto Repair Shop on Route 50 | ca. 1920 |
| 053-5664 | House at 42679 John Mosby Highway | 1920 |
| 053-5667 | House at 24905 Shady Grove Lane | ca. 1955 |
| 053-5682 | House at 24562 Evergreen Mills Road | ca. 1870 |
| 053-5886 | House at 42539 John Mosby Highway | ca. 1954 |
| 053-5887 | Garage at 42503 & 42495 John Mosby Highway | ca. 1958 |
| 053-5690 | House at 24510 Evergreen Mills Road | ca. 1948 |
| 053-5691 | House at 42954 Arcola Road | ca. 1930 |
| 053-5704 | House at 42553 John Mosby Highway | ca. 1940 |

# 5.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

The following section describes the objectives, methods and expectations for the Phase I survey. The research design for the Phase I survey is based on predictive modeling for prehistoric and historic settlement in the region, as well as past experience in the area in comparable settings.

## 5.1 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Phase I survey include:

- Delineation and inventory of all archaeological resources;
- Characterization and interpretation of identified resources;
- Preliminary assessment of identified archaeological resources for their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); and
- Determination of the possible need for additional archaeological studies.

## 5.2 METHODS

### 5.2.1 Background Research

Background research for the Arcola Center parcel investigation were conducted through the online Data Sharing System (DSS) of the Archives of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) in Richmond, Virginia to gather information on previously identified archaeological sites and National Register-eligible or listed properties in the vicinity of the study area. Background research focused on examination of United States Geologic Survey (USGS) quad maps, site survey forms, and technical reports of previous investigations in the vicinity or within the project area. Historic maps were also consulted. Publications in the URS library from previous investigations provided a broad historical context (e.g., Edwards et al. 2003, Head 1908; Poland 1976; Scheel 2002).

### 5.2.2 Field Methods

The Arcola Center project area was assessed for potential archaeological sensitivity using data collected during pedestrian reconnaissance, topographic map data, and by adapting models developed from recent archaeological studies conducted in the region (e.g., Cuddy 2004a and 2004b, Furgerson et al. 2002; Linebaugh and Blanton 1996). The models developed for prehistoric and historic archaeological site location are summarized in Table 5-1 below. The criteria used for sensitivity assessment included landform type, land slope, distance to water, and degree of ground disturbance/development. The predictive models were designed to assess areas of low, moderate, and high sensitivity for the presence of archaeological resources. Due to the overlap between the prehistoric and historic models, the areas of archaeological sensitivity were combined into one sensitivity model that represented both prehistoric and historic components.

**Table 5-1. Archaeological Site Predictive Model**

| Temporal Affiliation | Sensitivity Assessment | Distance to Water[1] | Landform | Slope |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prehistoric | Low | > 500 meters | Any | > 15 % |
| | Moderate | < 500 meters | Ridges | 10 to 15 % |
| | High | < 100 meters | Stream terraces, Ridges | 0 to 10 % |
| Historic | Low | N/A | Any | > 20 % |
| | Moderate | N/A | Ridges | 10 to 20 % |
| | High | < 100 meters | Stream terraces, Floodplains, Ridges | 0 to 10 % |

[1] < is "less than" and > is "greater than"
N/A = not applicable

Based on predictive modeling, 70 percent of the project area was determined to have a moderate potential for containing archaeological sites. Only five percent had a high potential, and the remaining 25 percent had a low potential for containing archaeological sites. The areas of low potential, which included designated wetlands and sloped or disturbed areas, and high potential, which included areas close to significant water sources or near historic structures, tended to be small and sporadic. For this reason, a general testing interval of 30 meters was employed across the entire property, and individual areas of low or high potential were addressed as they were encountered within the 30 meter grid. When appropriate, the grid interval was tightened in response to field conditions or findings.

In particular, the testing interval was reduced to 15 meters around those areas with a concentration of artifacts. This included areas where three or more historic or prehistoric artifacts were found, primarily through surface collection, within 30 meters of each other. Radial shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated at 5 to 15 meters around positive STPs and prehistoric tools found on the surface.

Since a large portion of the project area was contained within active sod fields, surface collection was possible in those areas where sod had been recently planted or harvested; surface visibility ranged from 50 to 100 percent within the sod fields. For the most part, areas with high surface visibility were too small or sporadic for an efficient controlled surface survey, and a cursory collection was performed in combination with systematic subsurface testing. A controlled surface collection was only conducted in one portion of the project area.

STPs were approximately 40 centimeters (cm) in diameter and excavated in stratigraphic layers to a depth of 10 cm into subsoil. All soil from STPs was screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth to recover artifacts. Artifacts from STPs were bagged by provenience. The controlled surface collection consisted of archaeologists spaced at regular intervals walking over the entire field. The exact location of artifacts found on the surface – both during cursory surface inspection during shovel testing and systematic field collection – was noted on field maps and in the artifact bag list. All field data was recorded on standard field forms and in general field notes. A site map depicting location of STPs, above-ground features, surface finds of artifacts, and areas of disturbance was prepared. Photographs were taken to document field conditions.

### 5.2.3 Laboratory Methods

Artifacts were transported to the URS archaeological laboratory in Gaithersburg, Maryland where they were cleaned, cataloged, and analyzed according to the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Curation* (United States Department of the Interior 1991). The objectives of laboratory processing and analysis were to determine, to the extent possible, the date, function, and cultural affiliation of material artifacts, as well as to prepare the artifacts for curation.

Artifacts were gently washed using tap water and a soft toothbrush. Delicate and/or unstable materials, such as decayed metal and organic material, was carefully dry-brushed with a soft toothbrush. Stable metal artifacts were washed and air dried. After they had dried, the artifacts were analyzed, cataloged, and re-bagged according to provenience. Artifact bags contain acid-free paper labels with full provenience information. The analysis of the artifacts included noting provenience, material, category, type, decoration, form, function, vessel segment, color, and quantity. Artifact data was entered into an Access 2003 database. Appendix A contains the artifact catalog.

## 5.3 EXPECTED RESULTS

Review of site file and report data for the land assemblages making up the Arcola Center project area indicate that there was intermittent prehistoric usage of the region from the Early Archaic through the Late Woodland Periods. The probability of finding Paleoindian resources seemed unlikely. Review of the state site files indicated the presence of 10 prehistoric sites within a 1-mile radius of the project area, and one within the project area. None was more substantial than a surface scatter of artifacts. However, the presence of identified sites as well as the topography and proximity of portions of the project area to water indicated there was some potential for finding additional prehistoric settlements.

Review of historic resources indicated light settlement and use of the region until the late nineteenth century. One ca. 1925 house is situated within the southern portion of the project area. And, two historic structures exist within a preservation easement near the center of the project area; they include an early nineteenth century slave quarters and a ca. 1900 house. A third structure, a ca. 1900 barn, was demolished approximately 10 years ago. The Yardley-Taylor map of 1854 shows almost no settlement in the project area at that time.

The Post Office map of 1925 shows the presence of two structures within the project area. One structure is shown in the north of the project area along Evergreen Mills road in the vicinity of the current house and slave quarters. Although the structure is plotted closer to the road than the current buildings, it most likely identifies the 1900 house which still exists on the property. Another structure appears near the project area boundary in the south along Route 50. This house appears to be the early twentieth century house currently standing in the southern part of the project area.

The Post Office map of 1941 shows an increase in settlement within the region, especially near the highways such as Route 50 highway and in the town of Arcola. None of these new buildings

appear within the project area; however, the same two structures which appeared on the 1925 Post Office map still exist on the 1941 map.

The USGS 7.5 minute Series (Topographic) Map of Arcola, Virginia, which was photoinspected in 1981, shows a number of small structures around the project area. These structures primarily exist outside of the project area, with the exception of the two houses which appeared on the 1925 and 1941 Post Office maps, and which are still standing on the property.

Based on the preceding information, both historic and prehistoric archaeological resources were expected within the project area. The historic resources were expected to be associated with the nineteenth and twentieth century residences which appear on historic maps, and which currently exist in and around the project area. Light prehistoric occupation was suggested by previous surveys and evidence was expected near sources of water.

# 6.0 RESULTS OF FIELD AND LABORATORY INVESTIGATIONS

The project area contains wooded areas, open tall grassy fields, and large fields currently dedicated to the production of sod. At the time of Phase I survey, harvesting of the sod occurred almost daily. Trucks and tractors devoted to maintaining and transporting the sod frequently passed through the survey areas. Due to the heavy use of the land during its extended time as an active sod farm, the soil integrity within the sod fields tended to be weak, sometimes with completely diminished cultural horizons. Subsoils in these fields were encountered at higher depths than expected (20 centimeters on average), and at times the plowzone contained high concentrations of shaly sandstone or siltstone, and rested on or close to bedrock.

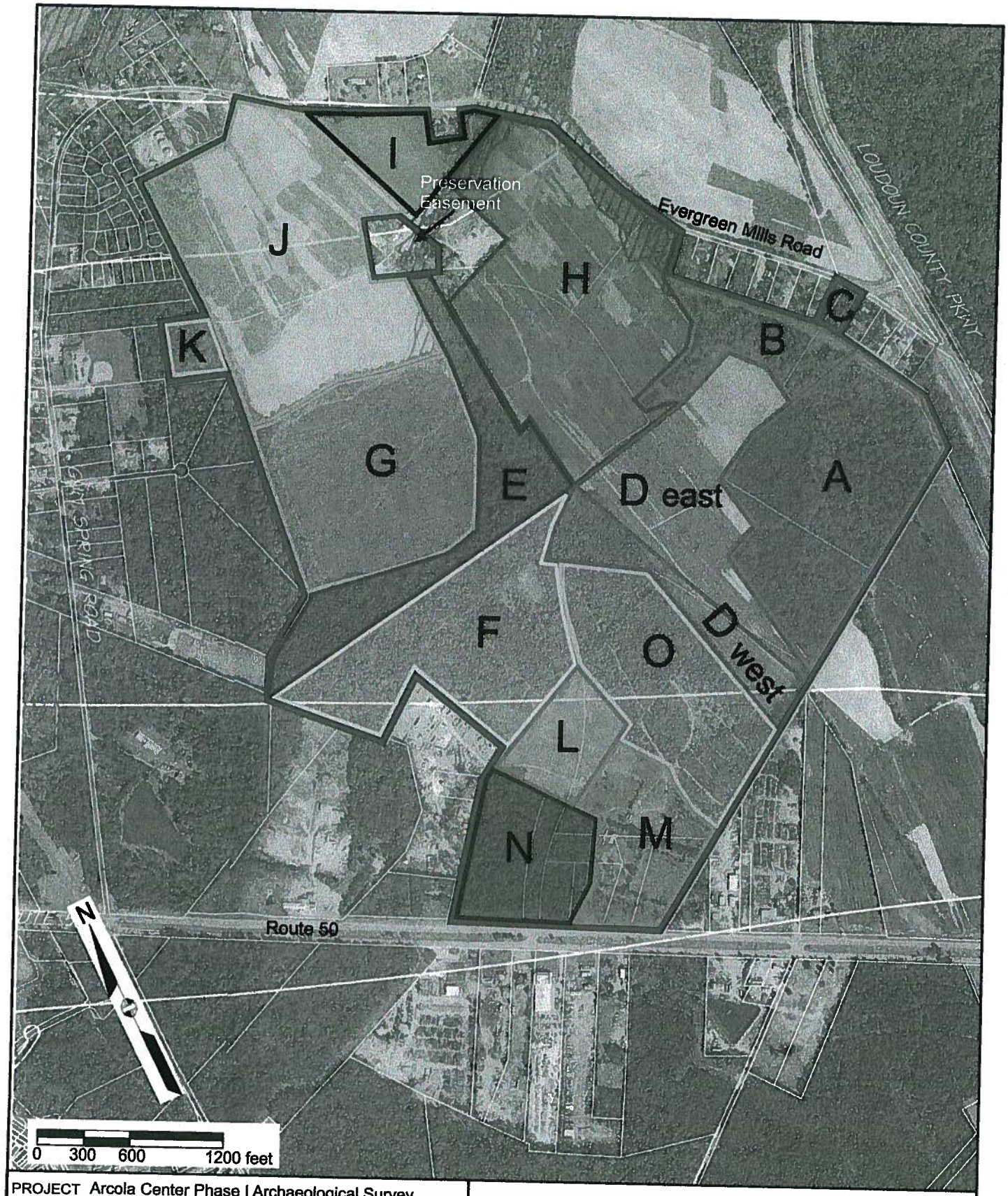
The topography of the property is relatively flat and unvarying for the most part, with some gently rolling hills along the eastern boundary of the project area. A system of intermittent drainages and small tributaries of the Broad Run crosses through the entire project area. Former dams across the tributaries were recently broken, draining the two man-made ponds on the property. Although shovel testing occurred over the entire property, the project area was divided into 15 different testing areas, labeled A-O (Figure 6-1). These areas were primarily defined by landscape features and current use (e.g., sod, woods, and harvested sod).

In total, 1,630 STPs were excavated within the project area, and six sites were identified (44LD1265, 44LD1266, 44LD1267, 44LD1268, 44LD1269, and 44LD183). Among the 226 artifacts recovered, 108 are prehistoric, 85 are historic, and 33 are modern. The following section presents a detailed discussion of the 15 testing areas.

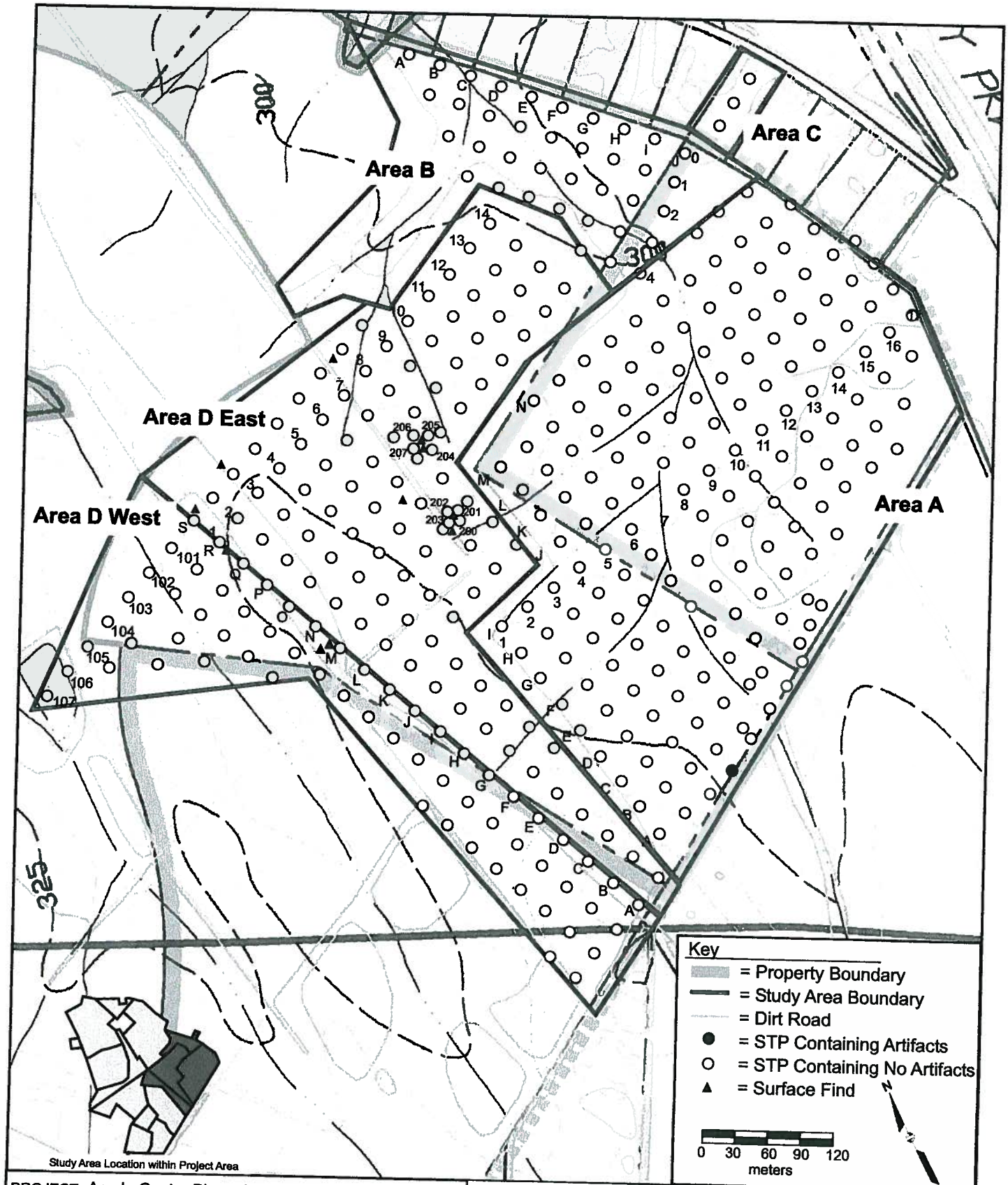
## 6.1 AREAS A AND B

Areas A and B are wooded areas located in the southeast corner of the project area. Area A constitutes the largest portion of the woods in the south with testing transects running up to 510 meters in length, while Area B covers the small section to the north with transects only reaching a maximum of 120 meters in length.

The woods in Areas A and B surround a small stream and several intermittent drainages, as well as a network of road cuts and paths. A total of 164 STPs was excavated in Area A, and 27 STPs were excavated in Area B (Figure 6-2). Soils varied, but typically consisted of 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown loam over 10YR 4/3 brown silty clay loam, with 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty clay subsoil (Figure 6-3). Varying amounts of siltstone were present in the subsoil. One isolated small brick fragment was recovered from STP A4 in Area A, on the boundary of the Arcola Center project area. No historic or prehistoric sites were identified.




| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PROJECT | Arcola Center Phase I Archaeological Survey | Location of the 15 Testing Areas |
| SCALE | 1"=850' | |
| SOURCE | Christopher Consultants 2004 and URS 2005 | URS |
| | | Project Number 15297249 |
| | | Figure Number 6-1 |

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| PROJECT | Arcola Center Phase I Archaeological Survey |
| SCALE | 1"=120 meters |
| SOURCE | Christopher Consultants 2004 and URS 2005 |

STPs Excavated within Areas A, B, C, and D

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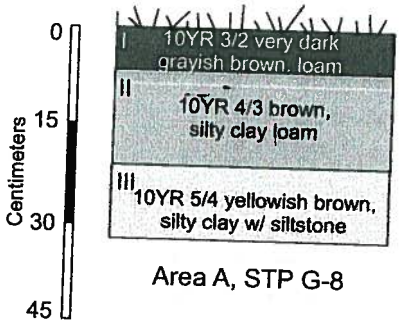
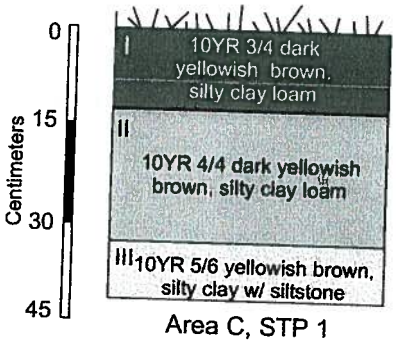
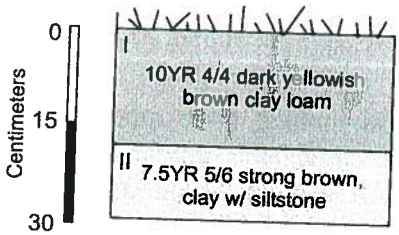
| Project Number | 15297249 |
| Figure Number | 6-2 |



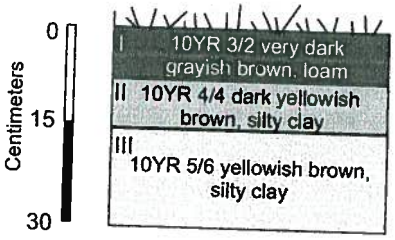

Area A, STP G-8




Area C, STP 1




Area D, STP K-2




Area E, STP F-3

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PROJECT | Arcola Center Phase I Archaeological Survey | Representative Soil Profiles from Areas A/B, C, D, and E/F |
| SCALE | 1 inch = 30 cm | |
| SOURCE | URS | URS — Project Number 15297249; Figure Number 6-3 |

## 6.2 AREA C

The Arcola Center project area includes a small wooded parcel of land located within a strip of houses along Evergreen Mills Road. This lot was investigated as Area C, and contained three STPs (Figure 6-2). Two houses exist on either side of the lot, and an access road runs through the center of the property. A pile of refuse, including several pieces of large equipment, spills over into Area C from the adjoining southern property.

Soils within Area C consisted of 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam, over 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam, with a 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay subsoil (Figure 6-3). No historic or prehistoric artifacts were found in Area C.

## 6.3 AREA D

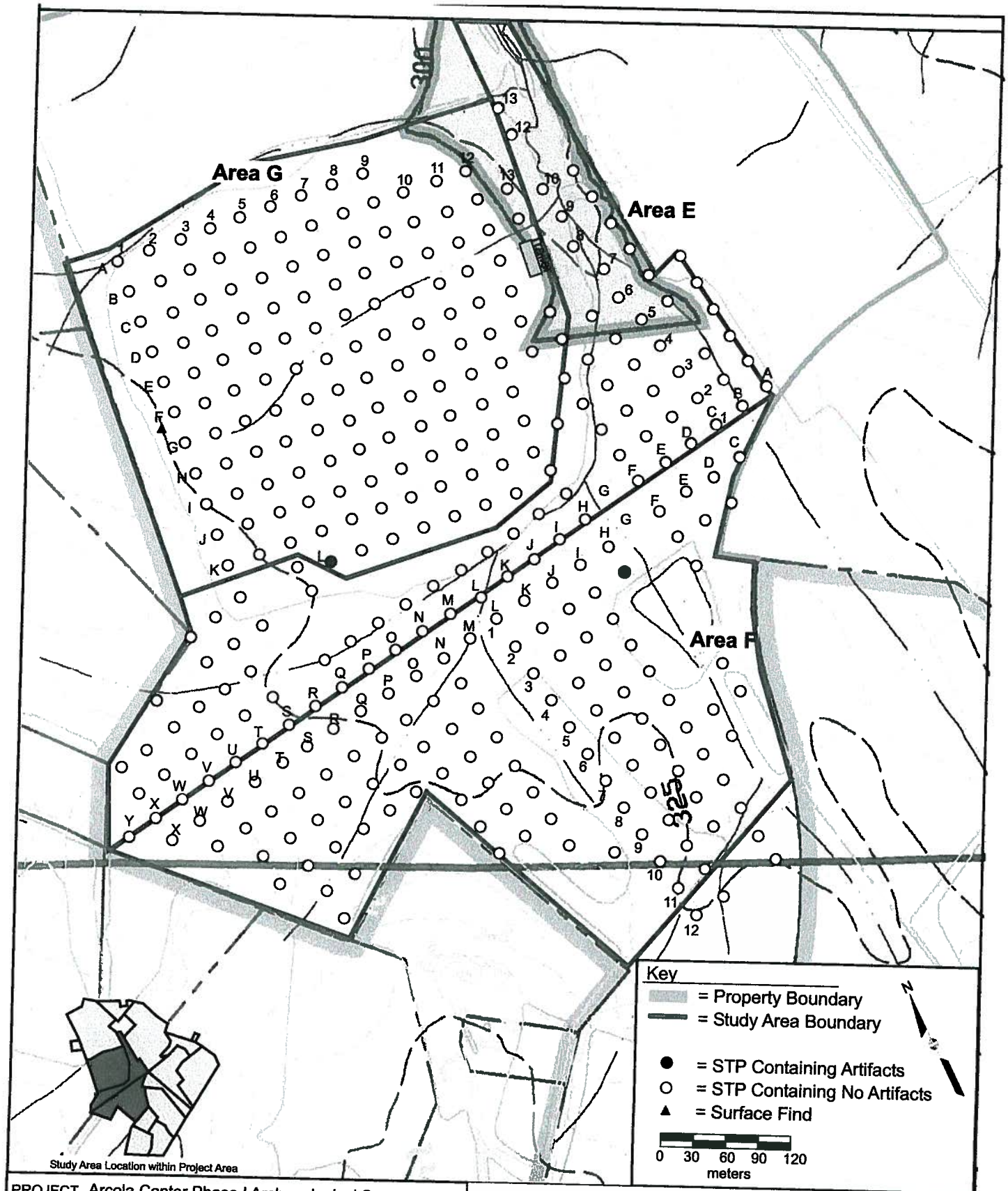
Area D consists primarily of open sod fields between Areas A and B on the east and a tree line on the west. Area D follows the original Arcola Center parcel boundary, and therefore includes a small triangle of trees in the northwest corner. The 60-acre Fish Construction parcel, which was added to the Arcola Center project area during the field investigation, is west of Area D.

The baseline for shovel testing was aligned with a dirt road, effectively dividing Area D into eastern and western segments. Area D was investigated at 30-meter intervals. A total of 167 STPs was excavated in Area D (Figure 6-2). Portions of the sod had been harvested at the time of testing, and in these places a surface collection was performed along with the subsurface testing. Soils varied somewhat, but typically contained a shallow 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clay loam, over a 7.5YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay subsoil. Varying amounts of siltstone were present within most STPs (Figure 6-3).

Eleven artifacts were recovered from Area D. Artifacts include three quartz bifaces, three whiteware sherds, one redware sherd, one pearlware sherd, one unidentifiable red paste earthenware fragment, and two sherds of modern glass. All artifacts were found on the surface. Radial STPs were excavated around the three bifaces, but no additional artifacts were recovered. The artifacts are irregularly dispersed throughout the field and are considered isolated finds.

## 6.4 AREAS E AND F

Areas E and F included the woods along the western edge of the project area, and north of the airplane park and Fish Construction parcel. An east-west running baseline connects to the two most distant points of the tree line, dividing the woods into two parts. Area E covers the area from the baseline and north to either the project area boundary or the edge of the trees. Area F covers everything south of the baseline, extending to either the edge of the Fish Construction Parcel or to the edge of the trees. Testing continued at a 30 meter interval except in wetland areas where no testing occurred. In total, 95 STPs were excavated in Area E, and 112 STPs were excavated in Area F (Figure 6-4).

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|---|---|
| PROJECT | Arcola Center Phase I Archaeological Survey |
| SCALE | 1"=120 meters |
| SOURCE | Christopher Consultants 2004 and URS 2005 |

STPs Excavated within Areas E, F, and G

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| Project Number | 15297249 |
| Figure Number | 6-4 |

Several intermittent drainages and a small stream which is a tributary of the Broad Run run through the woods in Areas E and F. The stream passes through a recently drained pond in the northwest portion of Area F and continues north through Area E to another drained pond just east of the main house and slave quarters. Area E is primarily situated within an older deciduous forest, while Area F is comprised of a mixture of deciduous trees, old growth cedars, and new growth cedars with dense underbrush. Soils varied, but generally consisted of 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty clay loam, over 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay, with a 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay subsoil (Figure 6-3). Soils were shallow and deflated, suggesting that the woods were formerly agricultural fields. Artifacts found in these areas consist of four sherds of modern bottle glass recovered from STP H2 in Area F. The glass sherds are related to isolated disposal and do not constitute an historic archaeological site.

## 6.5 AREA G

Area G is a sod field situated in a low area north of Area E. Two small tree-lined intermittent streams border Area G to the north and east, and a deciduous forest defines the western and southern boundaries of the field. A system of small intermittent drainages runs throughout the essentially flat and unvarying topography of the field (Figure 6-5). Soils varied, but typically contained 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam over 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay subsoil (Figure 6-6).

A total of 148 STPs were excavated in Area G, yielding two artifacts (Figure 6-4). The artifacts include one quartz biface and one redware sherd. The prehistoric artifact was found on the surface of slope wash on the western edge of the project area. Because the artifact is out of context, no additional radial tests were excavated in this area. The redware sherd was found in the plowzone of STP L4. The artifacts constitute isolated finds.

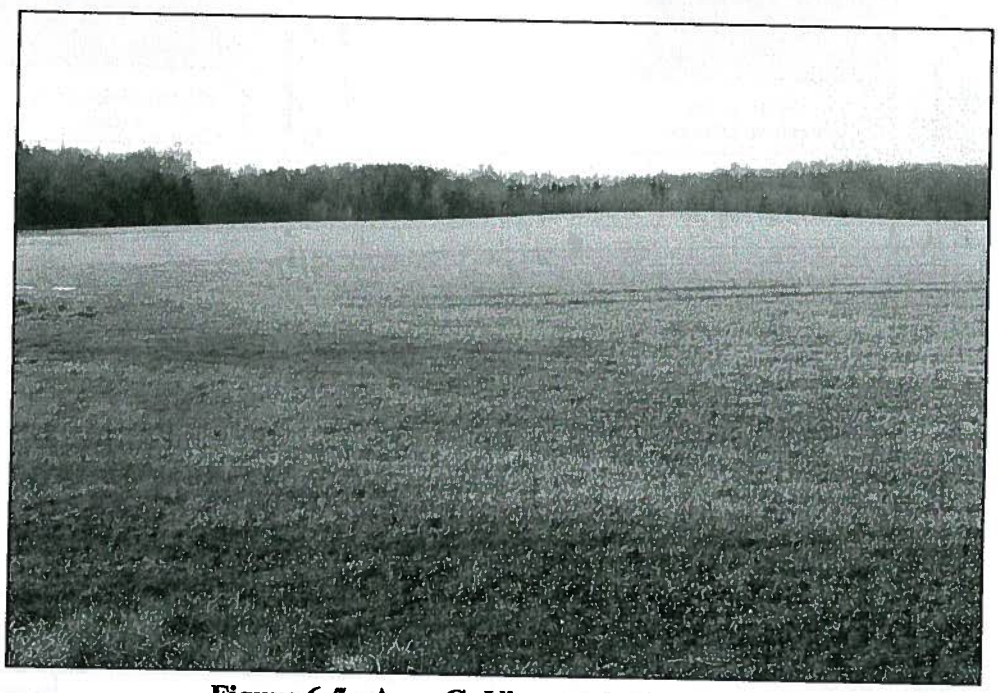
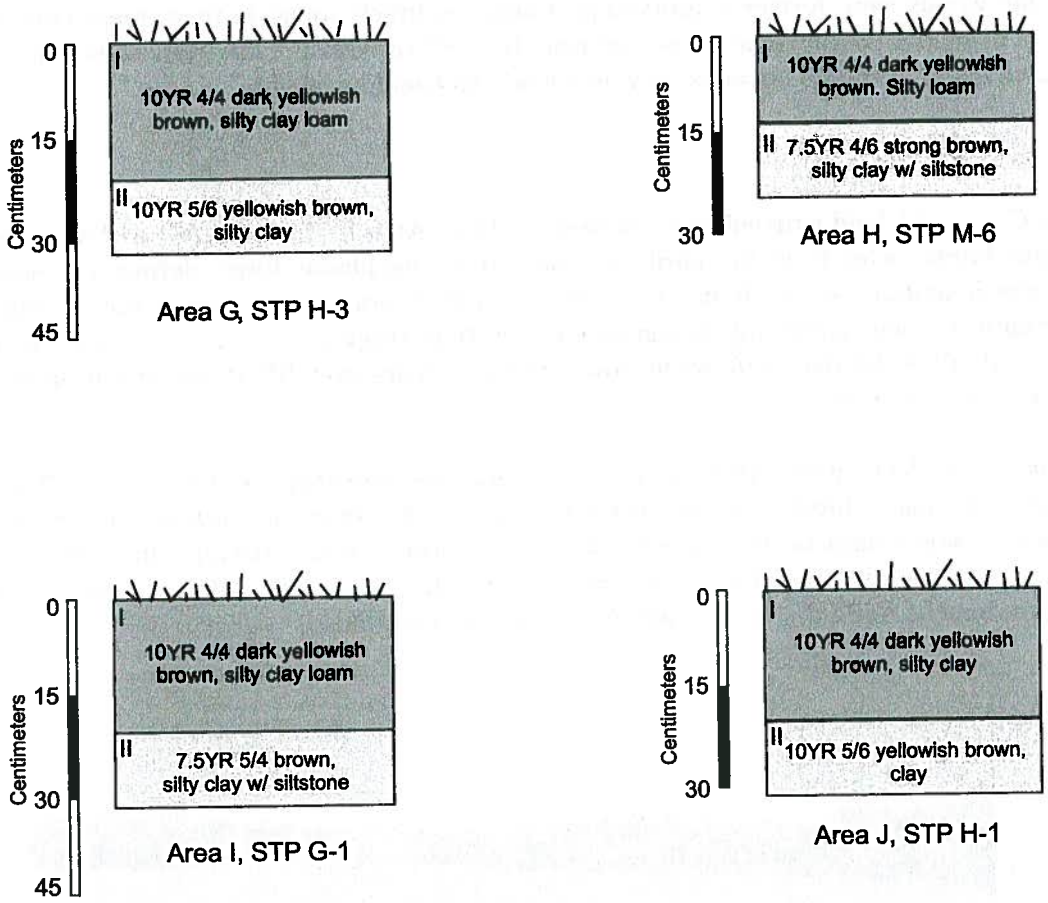


**Figure 6-5. Area G, View to the Southwest**




| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PROJECT | Arcola Center, Phase I Archaeology | Representative Soil Profiles from Areas G, H, I, and J | |
| SCALE | 1 inch = 30 cm | URS | Project Number 15297249 |
| SOURCE | URS | | Figure Number 6-6 |

## 6.6 AREA H

Area H is a series of sod fields north of Area D, constituting the northeast corner of the Arcola Center project area. The topography consists of a large hill sloping gently to the east. Area H is situated at the confluence of two small streams and therefore was thought to have a high probability for containing prehistoric sites. Shovel testing continued at a 30-meter interval, however, because the area had a high level of surface visibility, allowing for surface collection between the subsurface tests (Figure 6-7). In areas with dense concentrations of surface collected artifacts, the testing grid was tightened to 15 meters (Figure 6-7). Soils varied, but typically contained 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam over a 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown silty clay subsoil (Figure 6-6). Varying amounts of siltstone were present in most STPs in Area H. Soils were shallow and deflated, reflecting the years of sod farming.

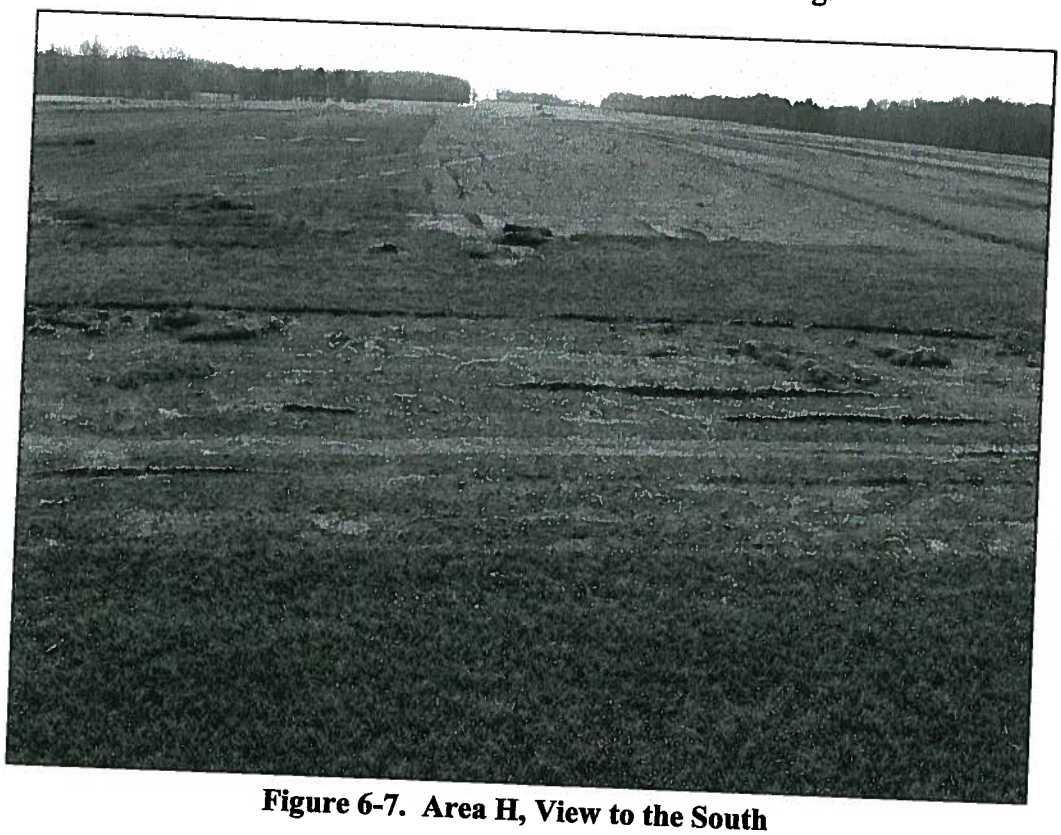
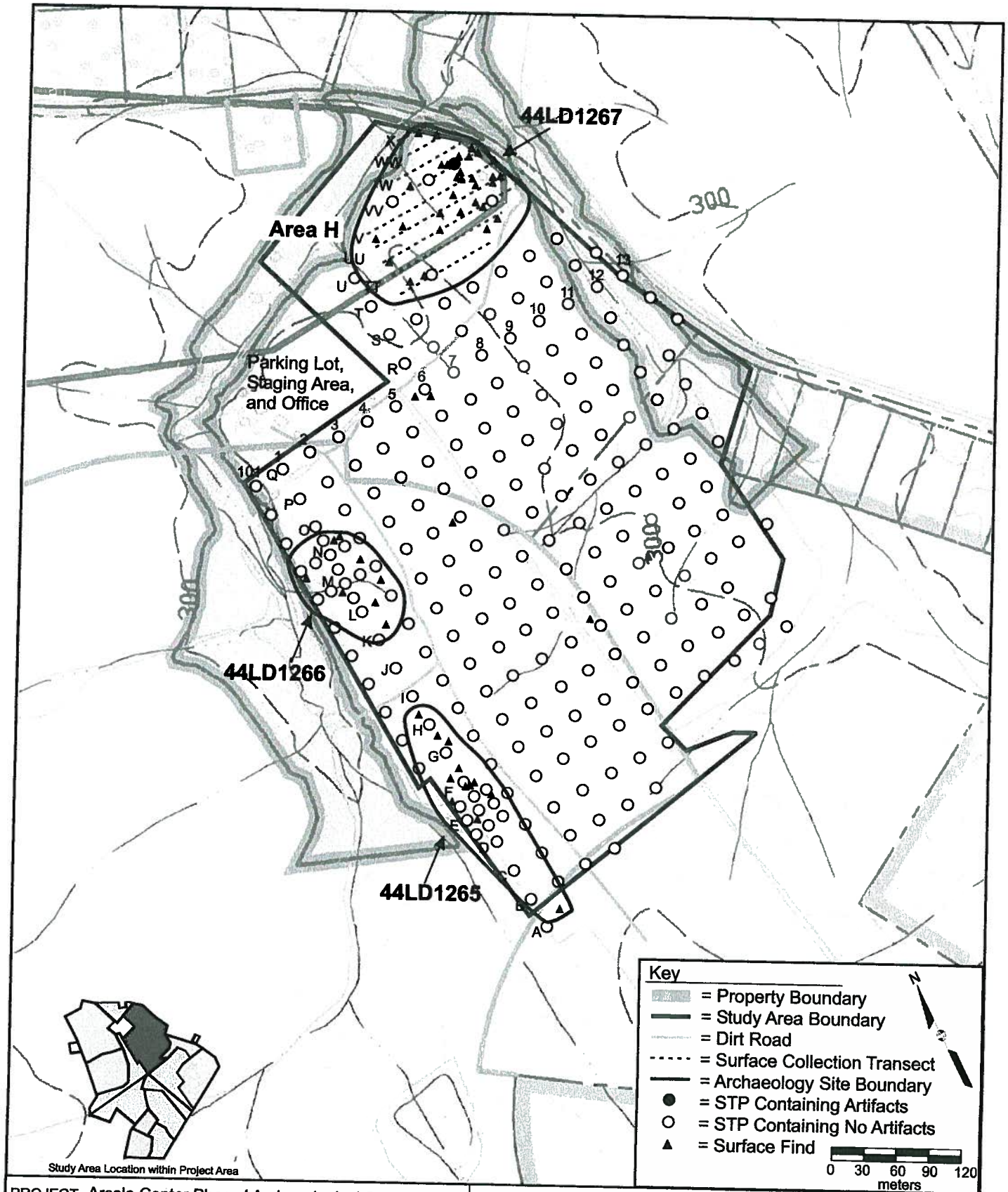


**Figure 6-7. Area H, View to the South**

At the time of testing, the northern portion of the field had been recently harvested, allowing for a controlled surface collection. In this area, archaeologists walked along nine transects spaced 15 meters apart. The exact location of artifacts was noted, including the distance and direction from the transect line and the distance lengthwise along the transect. Five STPs were also excavated within the surface-collected area in order to test the subsurface integrity of the soils.

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| PROJECT | Arcola Center Phase I Archaeological Survey |
| SCALE | 1"=120 meters |
| SOURCE | Christopher Consultants 2004 and URS 2005 |

STPs, Surface Collection Transects, and Archaeological Sites within Area H

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| Project Number | 15297249 |
| Figure Number | 6-8 |

In total, 234 STPs were excavated in Area H. Sixty-three artifacts were recovered, constituting three multi-component sites (Sites 44LD1265, 44LD1266, and 44LD1267). Site 44LD1265 is situated on the western edge of Area H, along a small tributary of Broad Run. All of the 12 artifacts that comprise 44LD1265 were found on the ground surface, despite excavation of 15 STPs within the site boundaries. Artifacts include one whiteware sherd, two stoneware sherds, one rhyolite projectile point dating to the Late Archaic Period, one quartz flake, and seven fragments of quartz shatter (Figure 6-9). The historic component dates to the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century and is likely related to the occupation of the standing house northwest of 44LD1265. Soils within 44LD1265 are depleted, consisting of a shallow 10YR 4/4 silty clay plowzone resting on top of a 5YR 4/6 clay subsoil, both with varying amounts of siltstone.

**Figure 6-9. Projectile Points from Area H. A = Rhyolite Point from 44LD1265; B = Quartz Point from 44LD1266**

Site 44LD1266 lies just north of 44LD1265 and on the same landform. Artifacts from 44LD1266 were recovered exclusively from surface collection and include three whiteware sherds, one stoneware sherd, one ironstone sherd, one sherd of bright green bottle glass, two fragments of quartz shatter, and one quartz projectile point dating to the Late Archaic Period (Figure 6-9). Soils in 44LD1266 consisted of 5YR 4/4 silty clay plowzone over 5YR 5/6 clay subsoil. Both plowzone and subsoil contained varying amounts of siltstone, indicating that soils are deflated. The historic component of 44LD1266 dates to the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century and is likely associated with occupation of the house to the northwest.

Site 44LD1267 is situated on a small rise on the northern end of Area H, at the confluence of two small streams. Soils within 44LD1267 are deflated, with the shallow plowzone resembling subsoil encountered elsewhere. The soil profile consists of 7.5YR 4/4 loamy clay over 7.5YR 4/6 silty clay subsoil. One sherd of stoneware was found in STP VV10, while the remaining 33 artifacts were recovered through controlled surface collection (Table 6-1). The low number of architectural artifacts (n=1) suggests that the historic component represents a use area associated with the historic buildings north and west of the site rather than a separate building site. Artifacts date to the nineteenth to early twentieth century. No diagnostic prehistoric artifacts were found within 44LD1267.

**Table 6-1. Summary of Artifacts from 44LD1267**

| General Date | Functional Category | Material | Form | Count |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prehistoric | Debitage | Quartz | Flake | 2 |
| | | | Possible core | 1 |
| | | | Shatter | 7 |
| | | Rhyolite | Flake fragment | 1 |
| Historic | Architectural Hardware | Iron | Cut nail | 1 |
| | | Iron | Chain | 1 |
| | | | Horseshoe | 2 |
| | | | Tube | 1 |
| | Kitchen | Glass | Fragment | 5 |
| | | Ironstone | Cup | 1 |
| | | Refined earthenware | Fragment | 2 |
| | | Stoneware, Bristol glazed | Fragment | 2 |
| | | Stoneware, salt glazed | Fragment | 1 |
| | | Whiteware | Fragment | 7 |
| Total | | | | 34 |

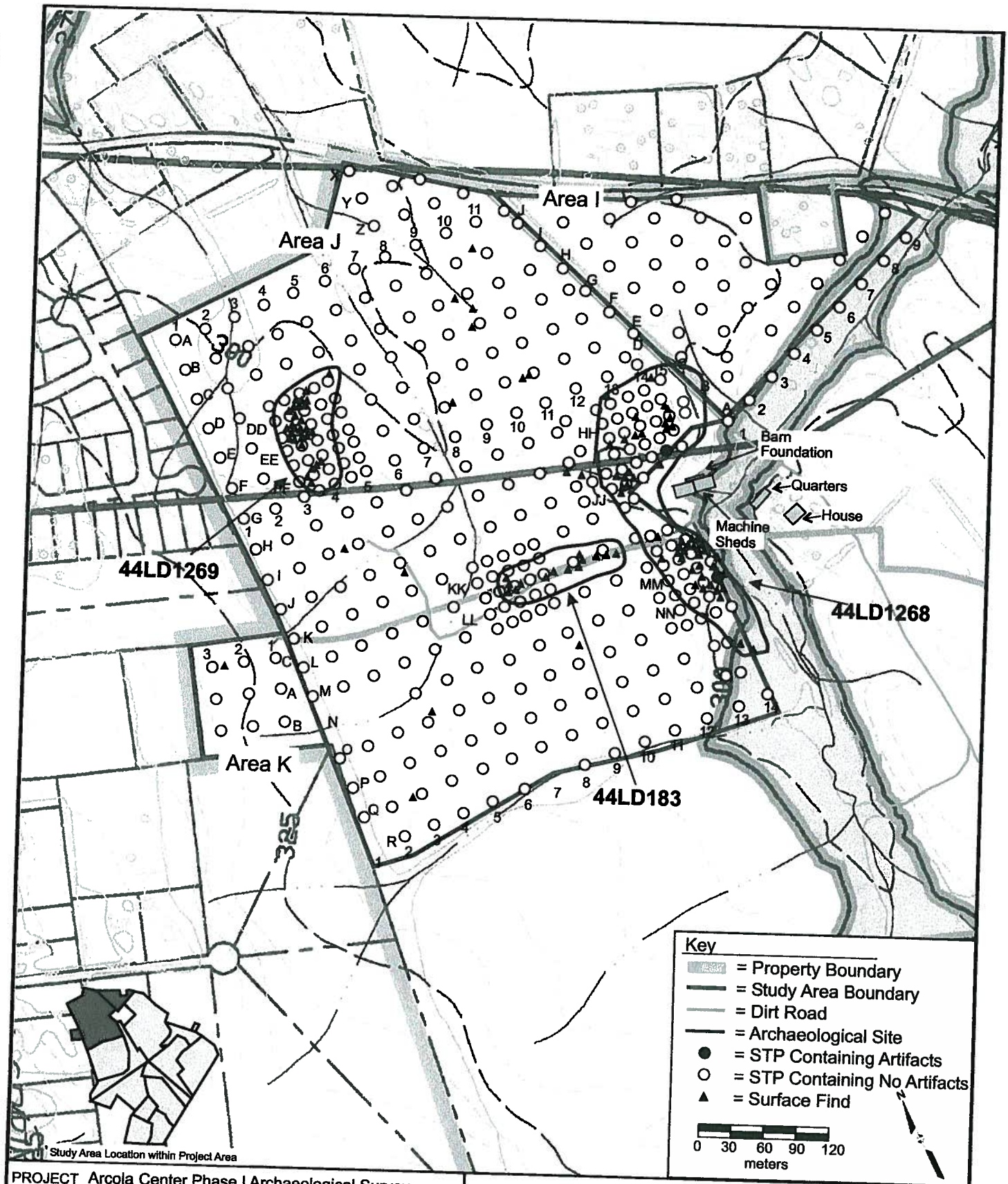
In addition to the three sites, eight isolated finds were recovered from Area H. Artifacts include one creamware sherd, one whiteware sherd, one wire nail, one sherd of modern bottle glass, one window glass sherd, and three pieces of quartz debitage.

## 6.7 AREA I

Area I sits on a slight rise across the stream and north of Area H. Evergreen Mills Road borders Area I to the east, and the cedar-lined driveway of the main house defines the western boundary of Area I. A small house surrounded by a fence sits within the field along Evergreen Mills Road, but is not included within the project area. The topography of this small area is relatively flat and unchanging. Testing in Area I occurred at a 30-meter interval. Soils varied, but typically contained 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam over a 7.5YR 5/4 brown silty clay subsoil (Figure 6-6). A total of 51 STPs was excavated, yielding no artifacts (Figure 6-10).

## 6.8 AREA J

Area J is a series of sod fields located in the northwest corner of the project area. The topography consists of gently rolling hills rising to the east, with a system of intermittent drainages running throughout the field. The house, slave quarters, and foundation for the old barn are situated on the hill on the eastern edge of Area J, along with some recently constructed equipment buildings. Testing in Area J generally occurred at a 30 meter interval, with the exception of wetland areas where no testing was done and those areas that contained a dense concentration of surface-collected artifacts. In those areas the testing grid was shortened to 15 meters. A total of 328 STPs was excavated in Area J (Figure 6-10). Soils varied but typically contained either 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay over a 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay subsoil, or 10YR 4/3 brown clay loam over a 7.5YR 5/4 brown clay subsoil (Figure 6-6). Soils were shallow, and siltstone appeared in STPs throughout Area J.

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|---|---|
| PROJECT | Arcola Center Phase I Archaeological Survey |
| SCALE | 1"=120 meters |
| SOURCE | Christopher Consultants 2004 and URS 2005 |

STPs and Archaeological Sites within Areas I, J, and K

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|---|---|
| Project Number | 15297249 |
| Figure Number | 6-10 |

In total, 118 artifacts were recovered from Area J, constituting three multi-component sites. The sites identified in Area J include 44LD1268, 44LD183, and 44LD1269. All sites are contained within the active sod fields to the north and west of the house and slave quarters. Site 44LD1268, however, likely extends into the preservation easement surrounding the historic buildings. Additional artifacts not contained within any site boundaries include two salt-glazed stoneware sherds, one ceramic sewer pipe fragment, two pieces of oyster shell, one sherd of glass, five pieces of quartz shatter, two quartz flakes, and one quartz biface. These are considered isolated finds and do not require further work.

Site 44LD1268 is partially situated on the ridge containing the remnants of the foundation for the c.1900 barn, where a group of recently constructed garage buildings affiliated with the sod farm currently exist. The site continues south around these buildings and their associated parking areas, to a slight rise just to the west of the drained pond located next to the house. Site 44LD1268 likely extends into the easement around the proposed Arcola Slave Quarters Park. The Phase I survey of 44LD1268 yielded 38 prehistoric artifacts. Diagnostic prehistoric artifacts include two incomplete stemmed projectile points, one quartz and one argillite, probably dating to the Late Archaic Period (Table 6-2) (Figure 6-11). All prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the ground surface. Thirteen historic artifacts were found. Historic materials span the period from the early nineteenth through early twentieth century (Table 6-2). Despite the proximity of the site to the early nineteenth century slave quarters, only three artifacts (3 pearlware sherds) were found that may be associated with occupation of the quarters. The remaining historic artifacts date are associated with occupation of the ca. 1900 house and agricultural use of the property throughout the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

**Table 6-2. Summary of Artifacts from 44LD1268 in Area J**

| General Date | Functional Category | Material | Form | Count |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prehistoric | Debitage | Chert | Shatter | 1 |
| | | Quartz | Cobble shatter | 2 |
| | | | Flake | 16 |
| | | | Shatter | 10 |
| | | Rhyolite | Flake | 2 |
| | Tool | Quartz | Biface | 3 |
| | | | Possible uniface | 1 |
| | | | Projectile point | 1 |
| | | Rhyolite | Biface | 1 |
| | | Argillite | Projectile point | 1 |
| **Prehistoric Total** | | | | **38** |
| Historic | Architectural | Iron | Wire nail | 1 |
| | | Unidentified stone | Fragment | 1 |
| | Hardware | Copper alloy | Possible handle | 1 |
| | Kitchen | Glass | Fragment | 4 |
| | | | Lid liner | 1 |
| | | Pearlware | Fragment | 3 |
| | | Stoneware, bristol glazed | Fragment | 1 |
| | | Stoneware, salt glazed | Fragment | 1 |
| **Historic Total** | | | | **13** |
| **Grand Total** | | | | **51** |

**Figure 6-11. Prehistoric Tools Recovered from 44LD1268 in Area J**

Soils encountered in 44LD1268 typically contained a shallow 10YR 4/4 silty clay plowzone over 7.5YR 5/6 silty clay subsoil. Although 55 STPs were excavated within 44LD1268, only two STPs yielded artifacts: one wire nail was found in STP J14-E, and one sherd of bottle glass was recovered from STP N14-E. The remaining artifacts were found dispersed on the ground surface of a large area. The site is deflated as a result of more than 20 years of sod farming. No prehistoric or historic features were identified.

Site 44LD183 was originally identified in 1981 as a lithic surface scatter containing four non-diagnostic artifacts. Our testing uncovered eight additional prehistoric artifacts, as well as seven historic artifacts, all recovered through surface collection (Table 6-3) (Figure 6-12). The prehistoric artifacts are not diagnostic. Historic artifacts date to the nineteenth to twentieth century and constitute a field scatter. Soils encountered in Site 44LD183 typically included a 10YR 4/3 silty clay loam plowzone over 10YR 5/4 loamy clay subsoil. Based on the distribution of artifacts on the surface, it appears that use of the farm road that runs through the site has dispersed the artifacts in a linear fashion, further compromising the integrity of this shallow site.

**Table 6-3. Summary of Artifacts from 44LD183**

| | Functional Category | Material | Form | Count |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prehistoric | Debitage | Quartz | Flake | 7 |
| | Tool | Argillite | Celt blank | 1 |
| Historic | Kitchen | Redware | Fragment | 1 |
| | | Stoneware, salt glazed | Fragment | 1 |
| | | Whiteware | Fragment | 3 |
| | | Glass | Fragment | 1 |
| | Hardware | Iron | Horseshoe | 1 |
| | | | **Total** | 15 |

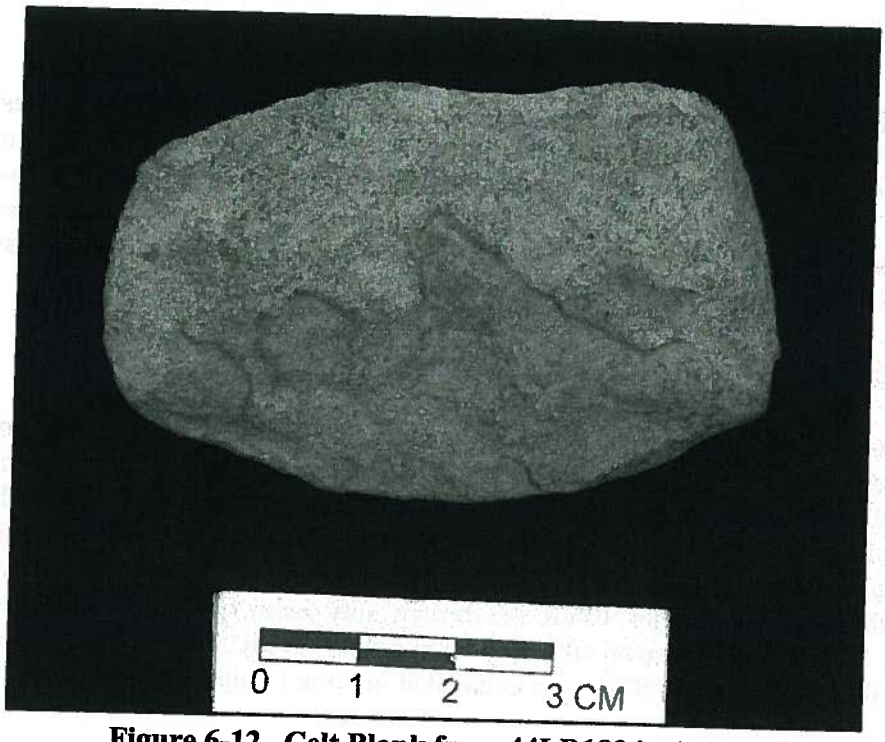



**Figure 6-12. Celt Blank from 44LD183 in Area J**

Site 44LD1269 is another multi-component site located on a slight rise to the west of a small tributary of Broad Run, on the western edge of the project area. All 29 artifacts that comprise 44LD1269 were recovered through surface collection, despite the excavation of 26 STPs within the site boundaries. Diagnostic prehistoric artifacts from 44LD1269 include one quartz stemmed projectile point dating the Late Archaic Period. Historic artifacts constitute a nineteenth century field scatter (Table 6-4). Soils encountered in 44LD1269 typically contained shallow 10YR 3/3 silty clay loam plowzone over 7.5YR 4/4 loamy clay subsoil.

**Table 6-4. Summary of Artifacts from 44LD1269**

| General Date | Functional Category | Material | Form | Count |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prehistoric | Debitage | Chert | Flake | 1 |
| | | Quartz | Flake | 4 |
| | | | Possible core | 1 |
| | | | Shatter | 11 |
| | | Rhyolite | Flake | 1 |
| | Tool | Quartz | Projectile point | 1 |
| **Prehistoric Total** | | | | **19** |
| Historic | Kitchen | Pearlware | Plate | 2 |
| | | Redware | Fragment | 1 |
| | | Stoneware, salt glazed | Fragment | 1 |
| | | Whiteware | Fragment | 5 |
| | Personal | Copper alloy | Button | 1 |
| **Historic Total** | | | | **10** |
| **Grand Total** | | | | **29** |

## 6.9 AREA K

Area K follows a small rectangular divergence in the property line into the trees to the west of Area J. Nine STPs were excavated within this area at 30-meter intervals (Figure 6-10). Soils consisted of 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty loam, over 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown loam, with a 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay loam subsoil (Figure 6-13). One artifact, a coffee grinder, was recovered from the ground surface in Area K. No historic or prehistoric sites were identified within Area K.

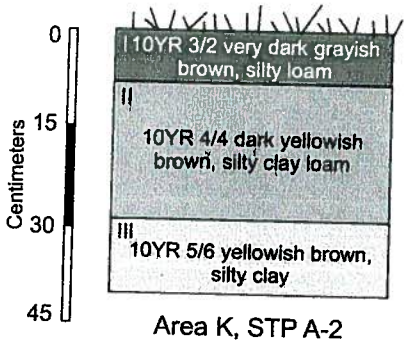
## 6.10 AREA L

Area L includes the grassy field surrounding the mowed flying field of the Northern Virginia Radio Control Inc. Model Aircraft Club. Tall grasses cover the majority of the space not maintained by the club, and the topography is flat. Because access to the mowed "runway" field was denied, no shovel testing was done in this area, which constitutes approximately ¼ acre. Testing occurred at a 30-meter interval throughout the rest of the field. Soils in Area L varied but typically contained either 10YR 4/3 brown silty loam over 10YR 5/3 brown clay loam subsoil, or 10YR 3/3 dark brown silty clay loam over a 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown silty clay subsoil (Figure 6-13). A total of 38 STPs was excavated in Area L, yielding no cultural material (Figure 6-14).

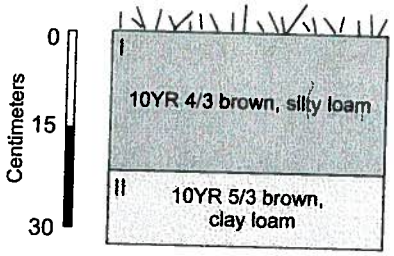
## 6.11 AREA M

Area M is located on the Fish parcel portion of the project area. It is contained within a grassy field bordering Route 50 and surrounding an abandoned house and warehouse. Historic maps suggest that the house was present at this location by 1925. The house is a one-story, gable-roofed frame dwelling with multiple additions, most of which appear to have been added in the 1950s (Figures 6-15 and 6-16). There is one brick chimney, and the house rests on a poured concrete foundation. Most windows are casement, although double-hung 2/2 windows with aluminum sash are also present. Due to extensive alterations, including the addition of stone facing and stucco to portions, it is difficult to determine which part is the original 1920s house. The house is dilapidated and does not retain integrity. Piles of discarded household goods cover the area in the immediate vicinity of the house. The warehouse appears to be modern. It is a large, 1½-story building with an open plan supported with metal I-beams and covered with metal siding (Figure 6-17). The warehouse is partially burned and surrounded by refuse, including a number of large broken restaurant signs. A dilapidated wood frame outhouse with a tin roof stands about 70 meters to the east of the house. A small pond sits about 30 meters east of the abandoned house and a short distance from Route 50.

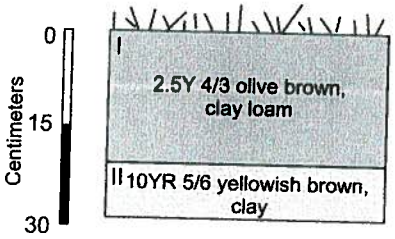
A total of 58 STPs was excavated in Area M (Figure 6-14). No artifacts were recovered, although mid- to late twentieth century materials (i.e. modern) were noted surrounding the house and warehouse. Soils encountered in the section of land between the pond and Route 50 contained road gravel and fill, likely associated with construction and maintenance of Route 50. Soils varied throughout the rest of Area M, reflecting varying levels of disturbance. A typically soil profile consisted of 2.5Y 4/3 olive brown loamy clay over a 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay subsoil (Figure 6-13).



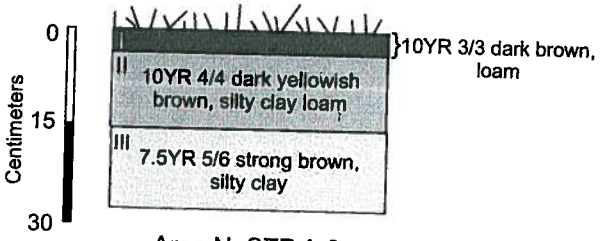

Area K, STP A-2



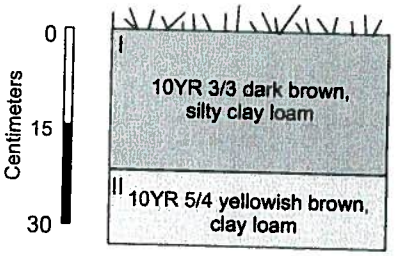

Area L, STP B-1




Area M, STP H-4

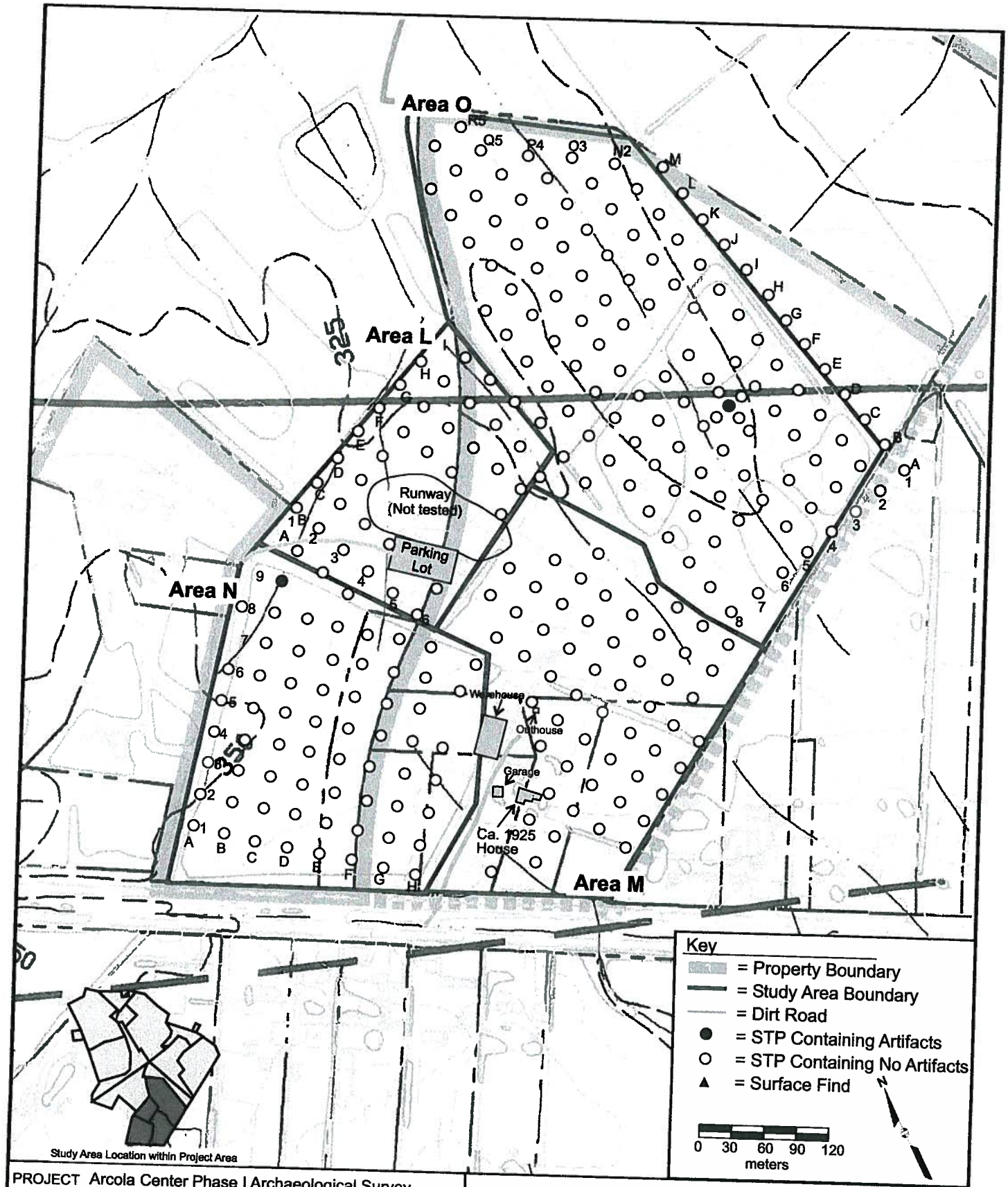



Area N, STP A-3




Area O, STP Q-5

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PROJECT | Arcola Center Phase I Archaeological Survey | Representative Soil Profiles from Areas K, L, M, N, and O |
| SCALE | 1 inch = 30 cm | |
| SOURCE | URS | URS — Project Number 15297249 — Figure Number 6-13 |




| | |
|---|---|
| PROJECT | Arcola Center Phase I Archaeological Survey |
| SCALE | 1"=120 meters |
| SOURCE | Christopher Consultants 2004 and URS 2005 |

STPs Excavated within Areas L, M, N and O

URS

| | |
|---|---|
| Project Number | 15297249 |
| Figure Number | 6-14 |

Figure 6-15. House in Area M, View to the Southwest

Figure 6-16. House in Area M, View to the Northeast

**Figure 6-17. Warehouse in Area M, View to the Southwest**

## 6.12 AREA N

Area N includes the flat wooded section of land between Amethyst Lane and the driveway for the buildings on the Fish property. Some debris from the warehouse spills into the woods in the southeast section of Area N, and some large mechanical debris is scattered throughout the northeast section of the woods. Testing was not done on the grassy strip of land adjoining Route 50 due to the disturbed soils encountered in previous testing next to the road, and because of a water pipeline which parallels the road and runs down the center of this grassy section of land. The remainder of Area N was tested at a 30-meter interval. A total of 62 STPs was excavated in Area N (Figure 6-14). Soils varied slightly, but typically contained 10YR 3/3 dark brown humic loam, over 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam, with a 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown silty clay subsoil (Figure 6-13). One corroded wire nail was found in STP B9. The nail is likely associated with modern fence lines and development proximate to the project area boundary line.

## 6.13 AREA O

Area O consists of a new growth cedar forest on the western side of the Fish parcel. The topography is relatively flat, with a small stream crossing from south to north across the area. The cedars are very dense, especially along the western tree line. Testing in Area O occurred at a 30 meter interval with the exception of wetland areas, which were not tested. Soils varied, but typically contained either 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown clay loam over 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay subsoil, or 10YR 3/3 dark brown silty clay loam over a 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown loamy clay subsoil (Figure 6-13).

A total of 126 STPs was excavated in Area O (Figure 6-14). Artifacts include one broken projectile point recovered from STP F4, located adjacent to a wetland marsh. Radial STPs were excavated around the point, but no additional artifacts were recovered. The prehistoric artifact is an isolated find.

# 7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

URS conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of the Arcola Center property in southeastern Loudoun County, Virginia. The purpose of the Phase I survey was to identify any potentially significant archaeological resources in the project area that may be adversely affected as a result of the proposed development. The archaeological survey was completed in order to assist Buchanan Partners in planning future land use and in meeting county zoning requirements. The investigation was conducted in accordance with the VDHR *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Surveys in Virginia* (VDHR 2001)

The Arcola Center property consists of alternating sections of woods and active sod cultivation. Small tributaries of Broad run cut through portions of the relatively flat project area. A preservation easement for the Arcola Slave Quarters Park is located in the north central portion of the Arcola Center property; this preservation area includes an historic house, slave quarters, and barn foundation.

The Arcola Center project area was divided into 15 testing areas for the purposes of the Phase I survey. In total, 1,630 STPs were excavated within the project area. In addition, the ground surface of harvested sod fields was inspected for artifacts. A total of 226 artifacts were recovered, the majority of which were found on the ground surface (n=212). Only 10 STPs yielded cultural material. Six multi-component prehistoric and historic archaeological sites were identified (Table 7-1). One of the sites had been previously recorded and was re-identified during the current study.

**Table 7-1. Summary of the Archaeological Sites Identified**

| Site # | Area | Temporal Affiliation | Description | Significance Recommendation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44LD1265 | H | Late Archaic; Mid-19th to early 20th | Short-term resource procurement camp; Field scatter | Not Significant |
| 44LD1266 | H | Late Archaic; Mid-19th to early 20th | Short-term resource procurement camp; Field scatter | Not Significant |
| 44LD1267 | H | Prehistoric; Mid-19th to early 20th | Lithic and field scatter | Not Significant |
| 44LD1268 | J | Late Archaic; Early 19th to early 20th | Short-term resource procurement camp; Field scatter | Not Significant |
| 44LD1269 | J | Late Archaic; Mid-19th to early 20th | Short-term resource procurement camp; Field scatter | Not Significant |
| 44LD183 | J | Prehistoric; Mid-19th to early 20th | Short-term resource procurement camp; Field scatter | Not Significant |

Site 44LD1265 is located on a narrow, low ridge along a small stream within Area H. The site yielded 12 artifacts, including three mid-nineteenth to twentieth century ceramic sherds, one rhyolite projectile point dating to the Late Archaic Period, and eight quartz lithic debitage. All of the artifacts were found on the ground surface. The prehistoric component appears to be a resource procurement camp occupied for a short period of time. The historic component is a light field scatter associated with historic occupation of the buildings on the property. The site measures approximately 100 by 30 meters in size. No features were identified. The low density

field scatter lacks subsurface integrity and does not have the potential to yield significant information. No further investigation is recommended for 44LD1265.

Site 44LD1266 lies just north of 44LD1265 and on the same landform. Artifacts from 44LD1266 include five mid-nineteenth to twentieth century ceramic sherds, one twentieth century bottle glass fragment, two fragments of quartz shatter, and one quartz projectile point dating to the Late Archaic Period. The prehistoric component appears to be a short-term resource procurement camp, while the historic component is a light field scatter associated with historic occupation of the buildings on the property. Site 44LD1266 does not retain subsurface integrity, and all artifacts were recovered from the ground surface. The site measures approximately 90 by 60 meters in size. The low density field scatter does not have the potential to yield significant information. No further investigation is recommended for 44LD1266.

Site 44LD1267 is situated on a small rise on the northern end of Area H, at the confluence of two small streams. The historic component of 44LD1267 dates to the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century. A cut nail constitutes the architectural artifacts from the site. A chain, two horseshoes, and a metal tube reflect the historic agricultural use of the property. Other historic materials include 13 ceramic sherds and six bottle glass fragments. The types of historic artifacts recovered are indicative of a field scatter rather than an historic building site. Prehistoric artifacts are non-diagnostic and include 10 quartz debitage and one rhyolite debitage. All but one artifact were recovered through controlled surface collection. Site 44LD1267 is 120 by 120 meters in size. The historic field scatter and prehistoric lithic scatter do not have research potential, and no further investigation is recommended for this site.

Site 44LD1268 is situated north and west of the preservation easement around the slave quarters and ca. 1900 house. The site measures approximately 210 by 90 meters in size, although it likely also extends into the preservation easement. 44LD1268 includes a prehistoric component dating to the Late Archaic Period and a low-density historic component spanning the period from the early nineteenth through the early twentieth century. Prehistoric artifacts include two incomplete stemmed projectile points likely dating to the Late Archaic Period, five unifacial or bifacial tools, and 31 lithic debitage. Lithic materials represented include quartz, rhyolite, chert, and argillite. The prehistoric component constitutes a short-term, Late Archaic resource procurement camp. Historic artifacts from 44LD1268 include: architectural materials, consisting of one wire nail and one stone fragment; kitchen artifacts, including three pearlware sherds, one domestic gray salt glazed stoneware sherd, one Bristol slip stoneware sherd, four bottle glass fragments, and one mason jar lid liner; and a hardware artifact consisting of a copper alloy handle. The three pearlware sherds date to the early nineteenth century and are likely associated with the slave quarters. The remaining historic artifacts date to the late nineteenth to twentieth century and represent scattered refuse from occupation of the ca. 1900 house. All but two of the artifacts (a wire nail and a bottle glass sherd) were recovered from the ground surface, despite excavation of 55 STPs within the site boundaries. No features were identified, and soils within the site are deflated. Site 44LD1268 lacks subsurface integrity and does not have the potential to yield significant information. No further investigation is recommended for this site.

Site 44LD1269 is situated on a slight rise within Area J. All 29 artifacts that comprise 44LD1269 were recovered through surface collection, despite the excavation of approximately 21 STPs within the site boundaries. The prehistoric component appears to be a short-term

resource procurement camp occupied during the Late Archaic Period. Artifacts include 18 lithic debitage and one quartz stemmed projectile point. The historic component is a light field scatter consisting of nine ceramic sherds and one copper alloy button. The site is associated with occupation of the standing buildings on the property during the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth century. Site 44LD1269 is 75 by 60 meters in size. It lacks subsurface integrity and does not have the potential to yield significant information. No further investigation is recommended for 44LD1269.

Site 44LD183 was originally identified through an informal survey in 1981 and recorded as a lithic surface scatter containing four non-diagnostic artifacts. Eight additional prehistoric artifacts, as well as seven historic artifacts, were recovered from the ground surface during the current Phase I survey. The prehistoric artifacts are not diagnostic and consist of a celt blank and six lithic debitage. Historic artifacts date to the nineteenth to twentieth century and constitute a field scatter. Artifacts include five ceramic sherds, one bottle glass fragment, and a horseshoe. In addition to shallow soils observed within the site, a farm road cuts through the center of the site, compromising its integrity. Site 44LD183 is 90 by 30 meters in size. It lacks subsurface integrity and does not have the potential to yield significant information. No further investigation is recommended for 44LD183.

Archaeological sites are concentrated in the vicinity of the historic buildings within the preservation easement and near the confluence of two small tributaries of Broad Run. All of the sites are located within active sod fields. Use of the area for sod farming for approximately 20 years is reflected in the deflated and shallow soils observed within the sites. The sites have no subsurface integrity and low artifact densities, reducing their potential to yield significant information (NRHP Criterion D). No features were found. The archaeological sites are recommended ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, no further work is recommended for any of the archaeological sites identified within the Arcola Center project area.

In addition to the archaeological sites, one historic house is present within Area M. This house was built by 1925 and was substantially altered in the mid- to late twentieth century, including multiple additions, stucco, and stone facing. As such, the building fails to maintain a sufficient level of integrity to convey its significance. A large modern warehouse and a frame privy are associated with the dwelling. No further investigation is recommended for the standing buildings.

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# Appendix A:

# Artifact Inventory

URS

# Arcola Center Phase I Survey

| Site # | Bag # | Area | Provenience Type | STP | Provenience | Stratum | Catalog # | Count | Functional Category | Material | Form | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 3 | A | STP | A4 | | I | 1 | 1 | Architectural | Brick | | |
| | 4 | D (East) | SC | M6 | | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Glass | Fragment | Colorless, looks modern |
| | 5 | D (East) | SC | M6 | 9mE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Tool | Quartz | Biface | |
| | 6 | D (East) | SC | O6 | 15mS 5mW | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Fragment | Transfer printed blue, spout |
| | 7 | D (East) | SC | O7 | 10mE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Fragment | |
| | 8 | D (East) | SC | O7 | 15mE 2mN | Surface | 1 | 1 | Tool | Quartz | Biface | Midsection |
| | 9 | D (East) | SC | S1 | 15mE 2mN | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Fragment | |
| | 10 | D (East) | SC | S3 | 10mN | Surface | 1 | 1 | Tool | Quartz | Possible biface | |
| | 11 | D (East) | SC | S8 | | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Redware | Fragment | Brown lead glaze |
| | 12 | D (East) | SC | Q1 | 18.6mN 1E | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Red paste earthenware | Fragment | Lead glaze, exterior brown splotches, interior white slip and blue splotches |
| | 13 | D (West) | SC | M1 | 5mN 5mE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Glass | Fragment | Colorless, looks modern |
| | 14 | D (West) | SC | M1 | 10mE 15mN | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Pearlware | Plate | Transfer printed blue, rim |
| | 15 | F | STP | H2 | | II | 1 | 3 | Kitchen | Glass | Fragment | Colorless, looks modern |
| | 15 | F | STP | H2 | | II | 2 | 1 | Kitchen | Glass | Fragment | Aqua, looks modern |
| | 16 | G | SC | F1 | 2mS 19mE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Tool | Quartz | Biface | |
| | 17 | G | STP | L1 | | I | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Redware | Fragment | Brown lead glaze |
| | 28 | H | SC | H7 | 2mN 1mW | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Creamware | Fragment | |
| | 29 | H | STP | I6 | | I | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Shatter | |
| | 30 | H | SC | I9 | 10mE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Shatter | |
| | 32 | H | SC | M5 | 1mW | Surface | 1 | 1 | Architectural | Glass | Window | Aqua |
| | 35 | H | STP | Q1 | | I | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Glass | Fragment | Colorless, looks modern |
| | 35 | H | STP | Q1 | | I | 2 | 1 | Architectural | Iron | Wire nail | |
| | 36 | H | SC | Q6 | 7mS | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Fragment | Annular painted light blue |
| | 37 | H | SC | Q6 | 9mW | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Shatter | |
| 44LD1265 | 18 | H | SC | A1 | 10mN 20mE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Tool | Rhyolite | Projectile point | Stemmed, base and midsection, resharpened |
| 44LD1265 | 20 | H | SC | E1 | 5mS 10mW | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Fragment | |
| 44LD1265 | 21 | H | SC | F1 | 3mS 1mE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Stoneware, lead glazed | Fragment | Gray paste, rim |
| 44LD1265 | 22 | H | SC | F1 | 3mS 10mE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Stoneware, lead glazed | Fragment | Gray paste |
| 44LD1265 | 22 | H | SC | F1 | 3mS 10mE | Surface | 2 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Flake | Late |
| 44LD1265 | 23 | H | SC | F1 | 7mN 7mW | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Shatter | |
| 44LD1265 | 24 | H | SC | F1 | 10mN | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Shatter | |
| 44LD1265 | 25 | H | SC | G1 | 15mN | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Shatter | |

| Site # | Bag # | Area | Provenience Type | STP | Provenience | Stratum | Catalog # | Count | Functional Category | Material | Form | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44LD1265 | 26 | H | SC | G1 | 1mE 3mN | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Shatter | |
| 44LD1265 | 27 | H | SC | H1 | 10mN 10mW | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Shatter | |
| 44LD1265 | 127 | H | SC | E1-E | 6mN | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Shatter | |
| 44LD1265 | 128 | H | SC | EE1-W | 4mNW | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Shatter | |
| 44LD1266 | 31 | H | SC | K1? | 9mNE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Shatter | |
| 44LD1266 | 33 | H | SC | N1 | 2mN 2mW | Surface | 1 | 1 | Tool | Quartz | Projectile point | Almost complete, notched |
| 44LD1266 | 33 | H | SC | N1 | 2mN 2mW | Surface | 2 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Shatter | |
| 44LD1266 | 34 | H | SC | N101 | 1mS | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Glass | Fragment | Green |
| 44LD1266 | 129 | H | SC | L2 | 15mN | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Stoneware, bristol glazed | Fragment | Buff paste |
| 44LD1266 | 130 | H | SC | M1 | 3mS 3mW | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Ironstone | Fragment | Makers mark: printed black "...ROYAL..." |
| 44LD1266 | 168 | H | SC | L1 | 20mE | Surface | 1 | 2 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Plate | Shell edge blue, rim, mend |
| 44LD1266 | 169 | H | SC | M1-E | 9mNE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Fragment | |
| 44LD1267 | 38 | H | SC | T | 14mE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Fragment | |
| 44LD1267 | 39 | H | SC | T | 30mE | Surface | 1 | 2 | Kitchen | Refined eartheware | Fragment | White paste, glaze spalled, mend |
| 44LD1267 | 40 | H | SC | TT | 102mE 3mS | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Shatter | |
| 44LD1267 | 41 | H | SC | U | 80mE 7mN | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Possible core | |
| 44LD1267 | 42 | H | SC | U | 5mSE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Glass | Fragment | Dark olive green |
| 44LD1267 | 43 | H | SC | U | 103mE 3mS | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Rhyolite | Fragment | Middle |
| 44LD1267 | 44 | H | SC | U | 100mE 2mN | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Shatter | |
| 44LD1267 | 45 | H | SC | UU | 5mN | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Flake | Middle |
| 44LD1267 | 46 | H | SC | UU | 135mE | Surface | 1 | 2 | Kitchen | Glass | Fragment | Bright green |
| 44LD1267 | 47 | H | SC | UU | 4mN 112mE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Glass | Fragment | Colorless |
| 44LD1267 | 48 | H | SC | U | 60mE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Hardware | Iron | Horseshoe | |
| 44LD1267 | 49 | H | SC | UU | 85mE 7mN | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Shatter | |
| 44LD1267 | 50 | H | SC | UU | 30mE 3mN | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Flake | Fragment |
| 44LD1267 | 51 | H | SC | UU | 125mE 0.5mN | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Glass | Fragment | Colorless, looks modern |
| 44LD1267 | 51 | H | SC | UU | 125mE 0.5mN | Surface | 2 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Shatter | |
| 44LD1267 | 52 | H | SC | UU | 68mE 0.5mS | Surface | 1 | 1 | Hardware | Iron | Horseshoe | Small, 3-1/2" x 3" |
| 44LD1267 | 53 | H | SC | V | 100mE 5mN | Surface | 1 | 2 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Fragment | |
| 44LD1267 | 53 | H | SC | V | 100mE 5mN | Surface | 2 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Shatter | |
| 44LD1267 | 54 | H | SC | V | 110mE 3.5mS | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Shatter | |
| 44LD1267 | 55 | H | SC | V | 140mE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Stoneware, salt glazed | Fragment | Red paste, green exterior glaze |
| 44LD1267 | 56 | H | SC | VV | 110-120mE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Fragment | |
| 44LD1267 | 57 | H | SC | VV | 120-130mE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Fragment | |

| Site # | Bag # | Area | Provenience Type | STP | Provenience | Stratum | Catalog # | Count | Functional Category | Material | Form | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44LD1267 | 58 | H | SC | VV | 90mE 3mN | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Fragment | |
| 44LD1267 | 59 | H | SC | VV | 120-130mE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Ironstone | Cup | Rim, burned |
| 44LD1267 | 60 | H | SC | VV | 120-130mE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Hardware | Iron | Chain | 5 links, each ~2" |
| 44LD1267 | 60 | H | SC | VV | 120-130mE | Surface | 2 | 1 | Hardware | Iron | Tube | 3-1/2" x 1-1/4" |
| 44LD1267 | 61 | H | SC | WW | 120mE 2mN | Surface | 1 | 1 | Architectural | Iron | Cut nail | |
| 44LD1267 | 62 | H | SC | X | 100-110mE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Shatter | |
| 44LD1267 | 131 | H | SC | Tr TT | 105m | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Stoneware, bristol glazed | Lid | Buff paste |
| 44LD1267 | 132 | H | SC | Tr V | 103m | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Fragment | |
| 44LD1267 | 133 | H | STP | Tr VV | 50m | I | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Stoneware, bristol glazed | Fragment | Buff paste |
| | 1 | House | SC | | | Surface | 1 | 2 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Fragment | Decal green and pink, mend |
| | 2 | House | SC | | | Surface | 1 | 22 | Household | Ceramic | Tile | |
| | 63 | J | SC | C9-C10 | | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Possible shatter | |
| | 68 | J | SC | D10 | 15mN | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Shatter | |
| | 69 | J | SC | D10 | 2mW | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Glass | Fragment | Aqua |
| | 72 | J | SC | F8 | | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Flake | Middle |
| | 73 | J | SC | F10 | 20mE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Shatter | |
| | 74 | J | SC | F11 | 5mW | Surface | 1 | 2 | Faunal | Oyster shell | | |
| | 76 | J | SC | H15 | 10mN | Surface | 1 | 2 | Debitage | Quartz | Possible shatter | |
| | 77 | J | SC | I4 | 15mW | Surface | 1 | 1 | Architectural | Ceramic | Sewer pipe | |
| | 78 | J | SC | I13 | 5mS | Surface | 1 | 1 | Household | Ceramic | Flower pot | |
| | 79 | J | SC | I14 | 15mS | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Glass | Fragment | Dark olive green |
| | 80 | J | SC | I14 | 10mN | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Pearlware | Fragment | |
| | 81 | J | SC | I14 | 15mS 15mW | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Shatter | |
| | 82 | J | SC | I15 | 5mS | Surface | 1 | 1 | Tool | Quartzite | Biface | Tip |
| | 83 | J | SC | I15 | 10mS 10mW | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Shatter | |
| | 84 | J | SC | I15 | 15mN | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Pearlware | Fragment | Painted blue |
| | 85 | J | SC | I15 | 3mN | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Flake | Middle |
| | 86 | J | SC | I15 | 5mW 15mS | Surface | 1 | 1 | Tool | Rhyolite | Projectile point | Almost complete, stemmed, BDDM? |
| | 87 | J | SC | B10 | 2mN 25mE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Stoneware, salt glazed | Fragment | Gray paste |
| | 90 | J | SC | H13-E | 3mN | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Pearlware | Plate | Shell edge blue, rim |
| | 91 | J | SC | I15 | 10mS | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Flake | Fragment |
| | 92 | J | SC | J5 | 12mS 1mE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Stoneware, salt glazed | Fragment | Gray paste |

| Site # | Bag # | Area | Provenience Type | STP | Provenience | Stratum | Catalog # | Count | Functional Category | Material | Form | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 94 | J | SC | J12 | 15mN 15mW | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Flake | Middle |
| | 95 | J | SC | J12 | 5mN 10mW | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Pearlware | Plate | Shell edge green, rim |
| | 97 | J | SC | J12 | 3mS 27mE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Flake | Middle |
| | 98 | J | SC | J13 | 16mS 9mE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Shatter | |
| | 99 | J | SC | J13 | 15mS 7mE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Shatter | |
| | 100 | J | SC | J13 | 10mS | Surface | 1 | 1 | Tool | Quartz | Projectile point | Almost complete, stemmed |
| | 101 | J | SC | J14 | 6mS 12mE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Stoneware, salt glazed | Fragment | Gray paste |
| | 110 | J | SC | M13 | 20mE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Shatter | |
| | 111 | J | SC | M14 | 10mN | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Rhyolite | Flake | Middle |
| | 111 | J | SC | M14 | 10mN | Surface | 2 | 1 | Debitage | Rhyolite | Flake | Fragment |
| | 112 | J | SC | M14 | 5mN 5mE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Flake | Middle |
| | 112 | J | SC | M14 | 5mN 5mE | Surface | 2 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Shatter | |
| | 113 | J | SC | M14 | 10mN 5mE | Surface | 1 | 2 | Debitage | Quartz | Flake | Fragment |
| | 114 | J | SC | M14 | 15mN 5mW | Surface | 1 | 1 | Tool | Quartz | Biface | |
| | 114 | J | SC | M14 | 15mN 5mW | Surface | 2 | 1 | Debitage | Chert | Shatter | |
| | 115 | J | SC | M14 | 3mE | Surface | 1 | 2 | Debitage | Quartz | Cobble shatter | |
| | 117 | J | SC | N14 | 12mE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Flake | Fragment |
| | 118 | J | SC | N14 | 15mW | Surface | 1 | 1 | Hardware | Copper alloy | Possible handle | |
| | 119 | J | SC | N14 | 17mE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Glass | Lid liner | White |
| | 120 | J | SC | O4 | 3mN m2E | Surface | 1 | 1 | Tool | Quartz | Biface | |
| | 121 | J | SC | O14 | 1mS 10mE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Tool | Rhyolite | Biface | Possible projectile point without stem |
| | 122 | J | SC | P15 | 15mS | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Shatter | |
| | 123 | J | SC | Q3 | 3mW | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Shatter | |
| | 124 | J | SC | JJ13 | | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Glass | Fragment | Dark olive green |
| | 125 | J | SC | JJ13 | 5mW | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Pearlware | Fragment | |
| | 125 | J | SC | JJ13 | 5mW | Surface | 2 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Shatter | |
| | 147 | J | SC | I? | 10mN | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Fragment | |
| | 148 | J | STP | J14-E | | I | 1 | 1 | Architectural | Iron | Wire nail | |
| | 149 | J | SC | L13 | | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Flake | Middle |
| | 150 | J | SC | LL13-E | 5mS 6mE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Tool | Quartz | Possible biface | |
| | 151 | J | SC | M13 | 4mN | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Rhyolite | Flake | Middle |
| | 152 | J | SC | M13-E | 8mN 3mE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Flake | Middle |
| | 153 | J | SC | M14 | 12mN 5mE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Tool | Quartz | Possible uniface | |

| Site # | Bag # | Area | Provenience Type | STP | Provenience | Stratum | Catalog # | Count | Functional Category | Material | Form | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 153 | J | SC | M14 | 12mN 5mE | Surface | 2 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Flake | Middle |
| | 154 | J | SC | M14 | 20mN 2mW | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Shatter | |
| | 155 | J | SC | MM14 | | Surface | 1 | 2 | Kitchen | Glass | Fragment | Brown |
| | 156 | J | SC | MM14-E | 1.5mS | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Stoneware, bristol glazed | Fragment | Buff paste |
| | 157 | J | SC | MM14-E | 3mE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Flake | Middle |
| | 158 | J | SC | MM14 | 2mW | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Shatter | |
| | 159 | J | SC | N14 | 8mN | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Flake | Middle |
| | 160 | J | SC | N14 | 4mS | Surface | 1 | 1 | Architectural | Unidentified stone | Fragment | With mortar |
| | 161 | J | SC | N14 | 10mS 5mE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Flake | Fragment |
| | 162 | J | STP | N14-E | | I | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Glass | Fragment | Brown |
| | 163 | J | SC | NN14 | 6mE | Surface | 1 | 2 | Debitage | Quartz | Flake | Middle |
| | 164 | J | SC | NN14 | 10mE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Flake | Middle |
| | 164 | J | SC | NN14 | 10mE | Surface | 2 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Possible flake | |
| | 165 | J | SC | O15 | 2mE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Flake | Fragment |
| 44LD1269 | 65 | J | SC | D4 | 15mS | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Shatter | |
| 44LD1269 | 66 | J | SC | D4 | 15mE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Shatter | |
| 44LD1269 | 67 | J | SC | D5 | 1mN 1mE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Shatter | |
| 44LD1269 | 70 | J | SC | E4 | 10mW 5mS | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Flake | Fragment |
| 44LD1269 | 71 | J | SC | E4 | 10mN 10mW | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Shatter | |
| 44LD1269 | 88 | J | SC | D4 | 20mS | Surface | 1 | 2 | Debitage | Quartz | Shatter | |
| 44LD1269 | 89 | J | SC | D4 | 15mS 10mW | Surface | 1 | 2 | Kitchen | Pearlware | Plate | Shell edge blue, rim, mend |
| 44LD1269 | 134 | J | SC | D4 | 10mS 10mW | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Shatter | |
| 44LD1269 | 135 | J | SC | DD3-E | | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Fragment | |
| 44LD1269 | 135 | J | SC | DD3-E | | Surface | 2 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Shatter | |
| 44LD1269 | 136 | J | SC | E3-E | | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Plate | Transfer printed blue, rim |
| 44LD1269 | 136 | J | SC | E3-E | | Surface | 2 | 1 | Kitchen | Stoneware, salt glazed | Fragment | Gray paste |
| 44LD1269 | 136 | J | SC | E3-E | | Surface | 3 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Shatter | |
| 44LD1269 | 137 | J | SC | E4 | 15mS 5mW | Surface | 1 | 2 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Fragment | Transfer printed green, mend |
| 44LD1269 | 138 | J | SC | EE3-E | | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Redware | Fragment | Dark brown lead glaze |
| 44LD1269 | 140 | J | SC | E3-E | 10mS | Surface | 1 | 1 | Tool | Quartz | Projectile point | Stemmed, base |
| 44LD1269 | 141 | J | SC | E3-E | 10mS 3mE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Personal | Copper alloy | Button | 2 piece, 3/4" diameter |
| 44LD1269 | 142 | J | SC | E3-E | | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Fragment | |
| 44LD1269 | 142 | J | SC | E3-E | | Surface | 2 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Flake | Middle |
| 44LD1269 | 142 | J | SC | E3-E | | Surface | 3 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Shatter | |

| Site | Bag # | Area | Provenience Type | STP | Provenience | Stratum | Catalog # | Count | unctional Category | Material | Form | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44LD1269 | 142 | J | SC | E3-E | | Surface | 4 | 1 | Debitage | Chert | Flake | Fragment |
| 44LD1269 | 143 | J | SC | F4 | 10mS 5mW | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Rhyolite | Flake | Middle |
| 44LD1269 | 144 | J | SC | FF3-E | 1mW | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Shatter | |
| 44LD1269 | 145 | J | SC | FF3-E | 7mNW | Surface | 1 | 2 | Debitage | Quartz | Flake | Middle |
| 44LD1269 | 146 | J | SC | FF3-E | 3mSW | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Possible core | |
| 44LD183 | 102 | J | SC | L8 | 2mN 2mW | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Glass | Fragment | Colorless, looks modern |
| 44LD183 | 102 | J | SC | L8 | 2mN 2mW | Surface | 2 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Flake | Middle |
| 44LD183 | 103 | J | SC | L8 | 10mE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Tool | Argillite | Celt blank | |
| 44LD183 | 104 | J | SC | L8 | | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Flake | Late |
| 44LD183 | 104 | J | SC | L8 | | Surface | 2 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Flake | Fragment |
| 44LD183 | 105 | J | SC | L9 | By road | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Fragment | |
| 44LD183 | 105 | J | SC | L9 | By road | Surface | 2 | 1 | Hardware | Iron | Horseshoe | |
| 44LD183 | 106 | J | SC | L10 | By road | Surface | 1 | 2 | Debitage | Quartz | Flake | Fragment |
| 44LD183 | 107 | J | SC | L10 | 10mE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Redware | Fragment | |
| 44LD183 | 107 | J | SC | L10 | 10mE | Surface | 2 | 1 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Fragment | |
| 44LD183 | 108 | J | SC | L11 | 5mS 5mW | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Stoneware, salt glazed | Fragment | Red paste |
| 44LD183 | 109 | J | SC | L11 | By road | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Whiteware | Fragment | Burned |
| 44LD183 | 109 | J | SC | L11 | By road | Surface | 2 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Flake | Fragment |
| 44LD183 | 116 | J | SC | N9 | 14mS 3mE | Surface | 1 | 1 | Debitage | Quartz | Flake | Fragment |
| | 126 | K | SC | C3 | | Surface | 1 | 1 | Kitchen | Iron | Coffee grinder | "PAT'D MAY..." |
| | 166 | N | STP | B9 | | I/II | 1 | 1 | Architectural | Iron | Nail | |
| | 167 | O | STP | F4 | | I | 1 | 1 | Tool | Unidentified | Projectile point | Base missing |

# Appendix B:

# Virginia State Site Forms (DSS Forms)

Report Generated on: 5/2/05

DHR ID#: 44LD1265

**City/County:** Loudoun
**VDHR Site Number:** 44LD1265 **Other VDHR Number:**
**Site Name:**
**Temporary Designation:** Arcola 1

## CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION

| Cultural Designation | Temporal Designation |
|---|---|
| Euro-American | 19th Century: 2nd half |
| Euro-American | 20th Century: 1st quarter |
| Native American | Prehistoric/Unknown |

**Site Class:** Terrestrial, open air

## THEMATIC CONTEXTS/SITE FUNCTIONS

**Sequence Number:** 1
**Category for thematic context:**
Other
**Example:** Lithic scatter
**Comments/Remarks:**

**Sequence Number:** 2
**Category for thematic context:**
Domestic
**Example:** Dwelling, single
**Comments/Remarks:**

**Specialized Contexts:**

**USGS Quadrangle(s):** ARCOLA

**Loran:**

**Restrict UTM Data?**

**Center UTM (for less than 10 acres):** 18/4313547/280841

**Boundary UTMs (for 10 acres or more):**

**Physiographic Province:** Piedmont
**Drainage:** Potomac/Shenandoah River
**Landform:** other
**Aspect:** Facing west
**Elevation:** 305.00 **Slope:** 0-2%
**Site Soils:** 78A Dulles Silt Loam
**Adjacent Soils:**
**Nearest Water Source:** Tributary of Broad Run
**Distance:** 115

## INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION

**Individual Category Codes:**
Owner of property
**Honorif:**
**First:** Unknown
**Last:** Unknown
**Suffix:**
**Title:**
**Company/Agency:** Buchanan Partners

**Address:** 9055 Comprint Court
Suite 200
**City:** Gaithersburg **State:** Maryland **Zip:** 20877
**Phone/Ext:** 000-000-0000
000-000-0000
**Notes:**

**Ownership type:** Private

**Gov't Agency:**

## SITE CHARACTERISTICS

**Site Dimensions:** 311 feet by 131 feet **Acreage:** 0.80

**Survey Strategy:** Subsurface Testing
Surface Testing

**Site Condition:** Surface Deposits Present But With No Subsurface Integrity

**Survey Description:**
The Phase I field methods for this site included manual excavation of shovel test pits (STPs) at a 15 meter interval and a cursory surface collection. STPs were approximately 40 centimeters (cm) in diameter and excavated in stratigraphic layers to a depth of 10 cm into subsoil. All soil from STPs was screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth for maximum artifact recovery. Artifacts from the STPs and surface collection were collected by provenience. All field data was recorded on standard field forms and in general field notes. A site map depicting location of STPs, above-ground features, and areas of disturbance was prepared. Photographs were taken to document field conditions.

## CURRENT LAND USE

### CURRENT LAND USE # 1

**Land Use:** Subsistence/Agriculture **Dates of Use:** 2005/03/99
**Example:** Agricultural field
**Comments/Remarks:**
The site is currently in a field used for the production/growth of sod.

## SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES

**Specimens Obtained?** Yes **Specimens Depository:** URS laboratory pending VDHR submittal.

**Assemblage Description:**

Artifacts from this site include one whiteware sherd, two stoneware sherds, and eight pieces of quartz debitage.

**Specimens Reported?** No

**Assemblage description--reported:**

**Field Notes Reported?** Yes **Depository:** VDHR

## CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS

**Date:** 2005/03/99

**Cultural Resource Management Event:** Phase I Survey

**Organization or Person**

| First | Last |
|---|---|
| | URS Corporation |

**Id # Associated with Event:**

**CRM Event Notes or Comments:**

## PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY

**Sequence Number:**

**Photographic Documentation?**

**Depository:**

**Type of Photos:**

## REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES

**Sequence #:** 1

**Report (s) ?** Yes

**Depository:** VDHR

**Reference for reports and publications:**

Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Arcola Center Parcel, V. Boyd, H. Crowl, C. Tuminaro, K. Arford, Loudoun County, Virginia, 2005

**VDHR Library Reference Number:**

1 RECORD(S) IN THIS REPORT

**Report Generated on:** 5/2/05

**DHR ID#:** 44LD1266

**City/County:** Loudoun
**VDHR Site Number:** 44LD1266 **Other VDHR Number:**
**Site Name:**
**Temporary Designation:** Arcola 2

## CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION

| Cultural Designation | Temporal Designation |
|---|---|
| Native American | Late Archaic |
| Native American | Early Woodland |
| Euro-American | 19th Century: 2nd half |
| Euro-American | 20th Century: 1st quarter |

**Site Class:** Terrestrial, open air

## THEMATIC CONTEXTS/SITE FUNCTIONS

**Sequence Number:** 1

**Category for thematic context:**
Domestic

**Example:** Dwelling, single
**Comments/Remarks:**

**Sequence Number:** 2

**Category for thematic context:**
Settlement Patterns

**Example:** Camp, temporary
**Comments/Remarks:**

**Specialized Contexts:**

**USGS Quadrangle(s):** ARCOLA

**Loran:**

**Restrict UTM Data?**

**Center UTM (for less than 10 acres):** 18/4313715/280853

**Boundary UTMs (for 10 acres or more):**

**Physiographic Province:** Piedmont
**Drainage:** Potomac/Shenandoah River
**Landform:** other
**Aspect:** Facing west
**Elevation:** 305.00 **Slope:** 0-2%
**Site Soils:** Dulles Silt Loam
**Adjacent Soils:**
**Nearest Water Source:** Tributary to the Broad Run
**Distance:** 75

## INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION

**Individual Category Codes:**
Owner of property
**Honorif:**
**First:** Unknown
**Last:** Unknown
**Suffix:**
**Title:**
**Company/Agency:** Buchanan Partners

**Address:** 9055 Comprint Court
Suite 200
**City:** Gaithersburg **State:** Maryland **Zip:** 20877
**Phone/Ext:** 000-000-0000
000-000-0000
**Notes:**

**Ownership type:** Private

**Gov't Agency:**

## SITE CHARACTERISTICS

**Site Dimensions:** 328 feet by 131 feet **Acreage:** 0.98

**Survey Strategy:** Subsurface Testing
Surface Testing

**Site Condition:** Surface Deposits Present But With No Subsurface Integrity

**Survey Description:**
The Phase I field methods at this site included manual excavation of shovel test pits (STPs) at a 15 meter interval. STPs were approximately 40 centimeters (cm) in diameter and excavated in stratigraphic layers to a depth of 10 cm into subsoil. All soil from STPs was screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth for maximum artifact recovery. A surface collection was also performed along with the subsurface testing. Artifacts from the surface and from STPs were collected by provenience. All field data was recorded on standard field forms and in general field notes. A site map depicting location of STPs, above-ground features, and areas of disturbance was prepared. Photographs were taken to document field conditions.

## CURRENT LAND USE

### CURRENT LAND USE # 1

**Land Use:** Subsistence/Agriculture **Dates of Use:** 2005/03/99
**Example:** Agricultural field
**Comments/Remarks:**
The site is in a field which is currently used for the growth/production of sod.

## SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES

**Specimens Obtained?** Yes **Specimens Depository:** URS laboratory pending VDHR submittal.

**Assemblage Description:**

Artifacts include three whiteware sherds, one stoneware sherd, one ironstone sherd, one shard of green glass, two pieces of quartz debitage, and one quartz projectile point probably dating to the Late Archaic or Early Woodland periods (possibly Halifax side-notched).

**Specimens Reported?**

**Assemblage description--reported:**

**Field Notes Reported?** Yes **Depository:** VDHR

## CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS

**Date:** 2005/03/99
**Cultural Resource Management Event:** Phase I Survey

**Organization or Person**

| First | Last |
|---|---|
| | URS Corporation |

**Id # Associated with Event:**
**CRM Event Notes or Comments:**

## PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY

**Sequence Number:**
**Photographic Documentation?**
**Depository:**
**Type of Photos:**

## REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES

**Sequence #:** 1

**Report (s) ?** Yes
**Depository:** VDHR
**Reference for reports and publications:**

Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Arcola Center Parcel, V. Boyd, H. Crowl, C. Tuminaro, K. Arford, Loudoun County, Virginia, 2005

**VDHR Library Reference Number:**

1 **RECORD(S) IN THIS REPORT**

**Report Generated on:** 5/2/05

**DHR ID#:** 44LD1267

**City/County:** Loudoun
**VDHR Site Number:** 44LD1267 **Other VDHR Number:**
**Site Name:**
**Temporary Designation:** Arcola 3

## CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION

| Cultural Designation | Temporal Designation |
|---|---|
| Euro-American | 19th Century: 2nd half |
| Euro-American | 20th Century: 1st quarter |
| Native American | Prehistoric/Unknown |

**Site Class:** Terrestrial, open air

## THEMATIC CONTEXTS/SITE FUNCTIONS

**Sequence Number:** 1

**Category for thematic context:**
Domestic

**Example:** Dwelling, single
**Comments/Remarks:**

**Sequence Number:** 2

**Category for thematic context:**
Other

**Example:** Lithic scatter
**Comments/Remarks:**

**Specialized Contexts:**

**USGS Quadrangle(s):** ARCOLA

**Loran:**

**Restrict UTM Data?**

**Center UTM (for less than 10 acres):** 18/4314034/281156

**Boundary UTMs (for 10 acres or more):**

**Physiographic Province:** Piedmont
**Drainage:** Potomac/Shenandoah River
**Landform:** hillock
**Aspect:** Flat
**Elevation:** 300.00 **Slope:** 10-15%
**Site Soils:** 77C3 Nestoria Gravelly Silt Loam
**Adjacent Soils:**
**Nearest Water Source:** Tributary to the Broad Run
**Distance:** 115

## INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION

**Individual Category Codes:**
Owner of property
**Honorif:**
**First:** Unknown
**Last:** Unknown
**Suffix:**
**Title:**
**Company/Agency:** Buchanan Partners

**Address:** 9055 Comprint Court
Suite 200
**City:** Gaithersburg **State:** Maryland **Zip:** 20877
**Phone/Ext:** 000-000-0000
000-000-0000
**Notes:**

**Ownership type:** Private

**Gov't Agency:**

## SITE CHARACTERISTICS

**Site Dimensions:** 440 feet by 390 feet **Acreage:** 3.90

**Survey Strategy:** Subsurface Testing
Surface Testing

**Site Condition:** Surface Deposits Present But With No Subsurface Integrity

**Survey Description:**
The Phase I field methods for this site included manual excavation of shovel test pits (STPs)at a 15 meter along with a cursory surface collection. STPs were approximately 40 centimeters (cm) in diameter and excavated in stratigraphic layers to a depth of 10 cm into subsoil. All soil from STPs was screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth for maximum artifact recovery. Artifacts from STPs and from the surface were collected by provenience. All field data was recorded on standard field forms and in general field notes. A site map depicting location of STPs, above-ground features, and areas of disturbance was prepared. Photographs were taken to document field conditions.

## CURRENT LAND USE

### CURRENT LAND USE # 1

**Land Use:** Subsistence/Agriculture **Dates of Use:** 2005/03/99
**Example:** Agricultural field
**Comments/Remarks:**
The site is located within a field that is currently used for the growth/production of sod.

## SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES

**Specimens Obtained?** Yes **Specimens Depository:** URS laboratory pending VDHR submittal.

**Assemblage Description:**

Artifacts include one ironstone cup fragment, two refined earthenware fragments, one bristol-glazed stoneware fragment, one bristol-glazed stoneware lid fragment, one salt-glazed stoneware fragment, seven whiteware fragments, five glass fragments, two iron horseshoes, one iron chain, one iron tube, one cut nail, and eleven pieces of quartz and rhyolite debitage.

**Specimens Reported?** No

**Assemblage description--reported:**

**Field Notes Reported?** Yes **Depository:** VDHR

## CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS

**Date:** 2005/03/99

**Cultural Resource Management Event:** Phase I Survey

**Organization or Person**

| First | Last |
|---|---|
| | URS Corporation |

**Id # Associated with Event:**

**CRM Event Notes or Comments:**

## PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY

**Sequence Number:**

**Photographic Documentation?**

**Depository:**

**Type of Photos:**

## REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES

**Sequence #:** 1

**Report (s) ?** Yes

**Depository:** VDHR

**Reference for reports and publications:**

Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Arcola Center Parcel, V. Boyd, H. Crowl, C. Tuminaro, K. Arford, Loudoun County, Virginia, 2005

**VDHR Library Reference Number:**

1 **RECORD(S) IN THIS REPORT**

**Report Generated on:** 5/2/05

**DHR ID#:** 44LD1268

**City/County:** Loudoun
**VDHR Site Number:** 44LD1268 **Other VDHR Number:**
**Site Name:**
**Temporary Designation:** Arcola 4

## CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION

| Cultural Designation | Temporal Designation |
|---|---|
| Euro-American | 19th Century: 1st half |
| Native American | Late Archaic |
| Native American | Early Woodland |

**Site Class:** Terrestrial, open air

## THEMATIC CONTEXTS/SITE FUNCTIONS

**Sequence Number:** 1

**Category for thematic context:**
Domestic

**Example:** Dwelling, single
**Comments/Remarks:**

**Sequence Number:** 2

**Category for thematic context:**
Settlement Patterns

**Example:** Camp, temporary
**Comments/Remarks:**

**Specialized Contexts:**

**USGS Quadrangle(s):** ARCOLA

**Loran:**

**Restrict UTM Data?**

**Center UTM (for less than 10 acres):** 18/4313949/280827

**Boundary UTMs (for 10 acres or more):**

**Physiographic Province:** Piedmont
**Drainage:** Potomac/Shenandoah River
**Landform:** ridge
**Aspect:** Facing west
**Elevation:** 300.00 **Slope:** 10-15%
**Site Soils:** 77C3 Nestoria Gravelly Silt Loam
**Adjacent Soils:** 73B Penn Silt Loam
**Nearest Water Source:** Tributary of Broad Run
**Distance:** 100

## INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION

**Individual Category Codes:**
Owner of property
**Honorif:**
**First:** Unknown
**Last:** Unknown
**Suffix:**
**Title:** Buchanan Partners
**Company/Agency:**

**Address:** 9055 Comprint Court
Suite 200
**City:** Gaithersburg **State:** Maryland **Zip:** 20877
**Phone/Ext:** 000-000-0000
000-000-0000
**Notes:**

**Ownership type:** Private

**Gov't Agency:**

## SITE CHARACTERISTICS

**Site Dimensions:** 885 feet by 360 feet **Acreage:** 4.00

**Survey Strategy:** Subsurface Testing
Surface Testing

**Site Condition:** Surface Deposits Present But With No Subsurface Integrity

**Survey Description:**
The Phase I field methods of this site included a cursory surface collection along with the manual excavation of shovel test pits (STPs)on a 15 meter grid. STPs were approximately 40 centimeters (cm) in diameter and excavated in stratigraphic layers to a depth of 10 cm into subsoil. All soil from STPs was screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth for maximum artifact recovery. Artifacts from the surface and from STPs were collected by provenience. All field data was recorded on standard field forms and in general field notes. A site map depicting location of STPs, above-ground features, and areas of disturbance was prepared. Photographs were taken to document field conditions.

## CURRENT LAND USE

### CURRENT LAND USE # 1

**Land Use:** Subsistence/Agriculture **Dates of Use:** 2005/03/99
**Example:** Agricultural field
**Comments/Remarks:**
The site is located in a field that is currently used for the growth/production of sod.

## SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES

**Specimens Obtained?** Yes **Specimens Depository:** URS laboratory pending VDHR submittal

**Assemblage Description:**

Historic artifacts include two pearlware plate sherds, three pearlware fragments, one salt-glazed stoneware fragment, one bristol-glazed stoneware fragment, five glass fragments, one glass lid liner shard, one ceramic flower pot fragment, one wire nail, one unidentified stone fragment, and one copper alloy possible handle.

Prehistoric artifacts include 12 pieces of quartz shatter, one piece of chert shatter, 19 quartz flakes, three rhyolite flakes, two pieces of quartz cobble shatter, one possible quartz biface, one possible quartz uniface, one quartz biface, one quartzite biface, one argillite biface, one argillite projectile point (possibly Bare Island), and one almost complete quartz stemmed projectile point.

**Specimens Reported?** No

**Assemblage description--reported:**

**Field Notes Reported?** Yes **Depository:** VDHR

## CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS

**Date:** 2005/03/99

**Cultural Resource Management Event:** Phase I Survey

**Organization or Person**

| First | Last |
|---|---|
| | URS Corporation |

**Id # Associated with Event:**

**CRM Event Notes or Comments:**

## PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY

**Sequence Number:**

**Photographic Documentation?**

**Depository:**

**Type of Photos:**

## REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES

**Sequence #:** 1

**Report (s) ?** Yes

**Depository:** VDHR

**Reference for reports and publications:**

Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Arcola Center Parcel, V. Boyd, H. Crowl, C. Tuminaro, K. Arford, Loudoun County, Virginia, 2005

**VDHR Library Reference Number:**

1 **RECORD(S) IN THIS REPORT**

**City/County:** Loudoun
**VDHR Site Number:** 44LD1269
**Site Name:**
**Temporary Designation:** Arcola 5

**DHR ID#:** 44LD1269

**Other VDHR Number:**

## CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION

**Cultural Designation**
Euro-American
Native American

**Temporal Designation**
19th Century: 1st half
Prehistoric/Unknown

**Site Class:** Terrestrial, open air

## THEMATIC CONTEXTS/SITE FUNCTIONS

**Sequence Number:** 1
**Category for thematic context:**
Domestic
**Example:** Dwelling, single
**Comments/Remarks:**

**Sequence Number:** 2
**Category for thematic context:**
Other
**Example:** Lithic scatter
**Comments/Remarks:**

**Specialized Contexts:**

**USGS Quadrangle(s):** ARCOLA

**Loran:**

**Restrict UTM Data?**

**Center UTM (for less than 10 acres):** 18/4314226/280520

**Boundary UTMs (for 10 acres or more):**

**Physiographic Province:** Piedmont
**Drainage:** Potomac/Shenandoah River
**Landform:** hillock
**Aspect:** Flat
**Elevation:** 290.00 **Slope:** 2-6%
**Site Soils:** 62B Kelly-Sycoline Complex
**Adjacent Soils:**
**Nearest Water Source:** Tributary of Broad Run
**Distance:** 195

## INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION

**Individual Category Codes:**

Owner of property
**Honorif:**
**First:** Unknown
**Last:** Unknown
**Suffix:**
**Title:**
**Company/Agency:** Buchanan Partners

**Address:** 9055 Comprint Court
Suite 200
**City:** Gaithersburg **State:** Maryland **Zip:** 20877
**Phone/Ext:** 000-000-0000
000-000-0000
**Notes:**

**Ownership type:** Private

**Gov't Agency:**

## SITE CHARACTERISTICS

**Site Dimensions:** 262 feet by 147 feet **Acreage:** 0.60

**Survey Strategy:** Subsurface Testing
Surface Testing

**Site Condition:** Surface Deposits Present But With No Subsurface Integrity

**Survey Description:**
The Phase I field methods for this site included a cursory surface collection along with the manual excavation of shovel test pits (STPs). STPs were approximately 40 centimeters (cm) in diameter and excavated in stratigraphic layers to a depth of 10 cm into subsoil. All soil from STPs was screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth for maximum artifact recovery. Artifacts from the surface and from the STPs were collected by provenience. All field data was recorded on standard field forms and in general field notes. A site map depicting location of STPs, above-ground features, and areas of disturbance was prepared. Photographs were taken to document field conditions.

## CURRENT LAND USE

### CURRENT LAND USE # 1

**Land Use:** Subsistence/Agriculture **Dates of Use:** 2005/03/99
**Example:** Agricultural field
**Comments/Remarks:**
The site is located in field which is currently used for the growth/production of sod.

## SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES

**Specimens Obtained?** Yes **Specimens Depository:** URS laboratory pending VDHR submittal.

**Assemblage Description:**

Historic artifacts include two pearlware plate fragments, one redware fragment, one salt-glazed stoneware fragment, four whiteware fragments, one whiteware plate fragment, and one copper alloy button.

Prehistoric artifacs include eleven pieces of quartz shatter, four quartz flakes, one chert flake, one rhyolite flake, one possible quartz core, and one quartz projectile point (possibly Halifax side-notched).

**Specimens Reported?**

**Assemblage description--reported:**

**Field Notes Reported?** Yes **Depository:** VDHR

## CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS

**Date:** 2005/03/99
**Cultural Resource Management Event:** Phase I Survey
**Organization or Person**
**First** **Last**
URS Corporation

**Id # Associated with Event:**
**CRM Event Notes or Comments:**

## PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY

**Sequence Number:**
**Photographic Documentation?**
**Depository:**
**Type of Photos:**

## REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES

**Sequence #:** 1

**Report (s) ?** Yes
**Depository:** VDHR
**Reference for reports and publications:**
Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Arcola Center Parcel, V. Boyd, H. Crowl, C. Tuminaro, K. Arford, Loudoun County, Virginia, 2005
**VDHR Library Reference Number:**

1 RECORD(S) IN THIS REPORT

# Appendix C:

# National Archaeological Database Form (NADB)

URS

NADB - REPORTS RECORDING FORM

Complete items 5 through 14. Refer to the "Instructions for Completing NADB - Reports Recording Forms." The Virginia Department of Historic Resources will record information for items 1 through 4.

1. DOCUMENT NO. _____

2. SOURCE _____ AND SHPO - ID _____

3. FILED AT

_____
_____
_____

4. UTM COORDINATES

Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____
Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____
Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____
Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____
Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____
Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____

5. AUTHORS
Kelly Arford
Craig Tuminaro

6. YEAR 2005

Year published.

7. TITLE
Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Arcola Center Parcel, Loudoun County, Virginia

8. PUBLICATION TYPE (circle one)

1 Monograph or Book
2 Chapter in a Book or Report Series
3 Journal Article
4 Report Series
5 Dissertation or Thesis
6 Paper presented at a Meeting
7 Unpublished or Limited Distribution Report
8 Other

9. INFORMATION ABOUT PUBLISHER/PUBLICATION
Follow the American Antiquity style guide published in 1983, Vol. 48, pp. 438-441, for the type of publication circled.
Report prepared by URS Corporation, Gaithersburg, MD for Buchanan Partners, Gaithersburg, Maryland.

10. STATE/COUNTY (Referenced by report. Enter as many states, counties, or towns, as necessary. Enter all, if appropriate. Only enter Town if the resources considered are within the town boundaries.)

STATE 1 VA COUNTY Loudoun TOWN

STATE 2 ___ COUNTY _____ TOWN _____

STATE 3 ___ COUNTY _____ TOWN _____

Continuation, see 14.

11. WORKTYPE (circle all code numbers that are appropriate)

0 General Management Plan/Environmental Document
1 Cultural Resources Management Plan
2 Cultural Resources Research Plan
3 Statement for Management
4 Outline of Planning Requirements
5 Cultural Resources Preservation Guide
6 Development Concept Plan
7 New Area Study/Reconnaissance Study
8 Boundary Study
9 Interpretive Prospectus
10 Special Planning/Management Study
11 Historical Study
12 Primary Document - Original
13 Primary Document - Translation
14 Advertisement
15 Popular Culture/History Document
16 Journal/Periodical
20 Historical Resource Study

21 Historical Base Map
22 Historical Handbook Text
23 Park Administrative History
24 Special History Study
30 Archeological General Considerations
31 Archeological Overview and Assessment
32 Archeological Identification Study (Phase I)
33 Archeological Evaluation Study (Phase II)
34 Archeological Data Recovery (Phase III)
35 Archeological Collections and Non-Field Studies
36 Socio-Cultural Anthropology Study
37 Social Impact Statement
38 Ethnohistory Study
39 Special Archeology/Anthropology Study
40 Field Reconnaissance, Sampling
41 Field Reconnaissance, Intensive
42 Paleo-environmental Research
43 Archeometrics
44 Archeoastronomical Study
46 Remote Sensing
47 Archeozoological Study
48 Archeobotanical Study
49 Bioarcheological Study
50 Historic Buildings Report-Beginning February 1956
51 Historic Buildings Report-After February 1957-Part I
52 Historic Buildings Report-Part II
54 Historic Buildings Report-After March 1960-Part III
56 HSR-Administrative Data-After December 1971
57 HSR-Historical Data
58 HSR-Archeological Data
59 HSR-Architectural Data
61 Historic Structures Preservation Guide-After December 1971
62 Historic Structures Report-After October 1980
63 Cultural Landscape Report (Historic Grounds Report)
64 Ruins Stabilization and Maintenance Report
65 Special Historic Architecture Study
70 Scope of Collection Statement
71 Historic Furnishings Report-After October 1980
72 Collection Condition Survey
73 Collection Storage Plan
82 Collection Management Plan (Collection Preservation Guide)
83 Special Curatorial Study
84 Archeological Field Work, Indeterminant
85 Archeological Survey, Indeterminant
86 Field Reconnaissance, Minimal
87 Underwater Survey
88 Resource/Site Based Work, Indeterminant
89 Minimal/Informal Site Visitation

90 Oral History
91 Subsurface Activity, Indeterminant
92 Testing/Limited Excavation
93 Major Excavation
94 Underwater Resource/Site Based Work
95 Artifact/Collection Based Study/Report
96 Literature Synthesis/Review/Research Design
97 Intensive Determination of Surface Characteristics
98 Environmental Research
99 Geomorphological Study
100 Geological Study
101 Paleontological Study
102 Population Reconstruction
103 Rock Art Study
104 Architectural Photography
105 Architectural Site Plan
106 Architectural Floor Plan
107 HABS Drawing
108 Physical Anthropology Study
109 Boat Survey
999 Other (Furnish a Keyword in Keyword Category 1 to identify the nature of this study.)

12. KEYWORDS and KEYWORD CATEGORIES

0 Types of Resources (or "no resources")
1 Generic Terms/Research Questions/Specialized Studies
2 Archeological Taxonomic Names
3 Defined Artifact Types/Material Classes
4 Geographic Names or Locations
5 Time
6 Project Name/Project Area
7 Other keywords

Enter as many keywords (with the appropriate keyword category number) as you think will help a person (1) who is trying to understand what the report contains or (2) who is searching the database for specific information. Whenever appropriate, record the number of acres studied in a document.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Slave Quarters | [ 0 ] | | [ ] | | [ ] | | [ ] |
| Arcola | [ 4 ] | | [ ] | | [ ] | | [ ] |
| Surface Deposits | [ 0 ] | | [ ] | | [ ] | | [ ] |
| Archaic | [ 5 ] | | [ ] | | [ ] | | [ ] |
| | [ ] | | [ ] | | [ ] | | [ ] |
| | [ ] | | [ ] | | [ ] | | [ ] |
| | [ ] | | [ ] | | [ ] | | [ ] |
| | [ ] | | [ ] | | [ ] | | [ ] |

13. FEDERAL AGENCY CODE _____

14. CONTINUATION/COMMENTS (include item no.)

FORM COMPLETED BY

Name Heather Crowl, URS Corporation Date 04/19/2005

Address 200 Orchard Ridge Drive

City Gaithersburg State MD

Zip 20878

Telephone Number 301-258-9780

# Appendix D:

# Qualifications of Investigators

URS

**Varna Boyd** is a Registered Professional Archaeologist with 23 years of experience in cultural resources management, and exceeds the Secretary of Interior Standards for archaeology and history. Ms. Boyd has extensive experience in the design, management, and technical execution of historical and archaeological investigations. She has managed reconnaissance and intensive investigations on prehistoric and historic sites throughout the eastern United States and the Caribbean. Ms. Boyd has managed project teams with over 150 members and budgets exceeding $4 million, including many open-end, multiple-task contracts. Clients have included the U.S. Coast Guard, several U.S. Army Corps of Engineers districts, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal Aviation Administration, Federal Highway Administration, state transportation agencies, state and local infrastructure authorities, state governments, non-profit organizations, and private developers. She has experience in complying with federal, state, and local regulations, and has successfully worked with State Historic Preservation Offices to develop work plans and create Memoranda of Agreement for cultural resources management. She received her Master's Degree in Anthropology from the College of William and Mary in 1988 and her Bachelor's Degree in Prehistory from Mary Washington College in 1982.

**Heather Crowl** has nine years of experience in cultural resources management and conducting all phases of archaeological research in the Mid-Atlantic, South, and Northeast regions of the United States. She is responsible for management of on-going cultural resources contracts for private, state, and Federal clients. Responsibilities include archaeological field survey, evaluation, and excavation, cemetery delineation, artifact analysis, report writing, graphic preparation, and archival research. Ms. Crowl meets *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archaeology* (36CFR Part 61). She holds a Bachelor's degree in Anthropology from the College of William and Mary (1994) and received her Master's degree in Anthropology from American University in 2002.

**Kelly Arford** has more than eight years of experience in cultural resource management and archaeological research in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States, as well as in Italy. Ms. Arford has experience on historic and prehistoric sites and has been responsible for crew supervision, field mapping, field photography, and laboratory processing and analysis. In addition, she has experience in historic background research and report writing. She received her Bachelor's Degree in Anthropology from the University of Maryland, College Park in 1997.