

Attachment I – Cultural Resources: Phase II Assessment and Correspondence

- Virginia Department of Historic Resources letter dated October 6,
2022
 - Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Site 44LA0184



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Travis A. Voyles
Acting Secretary of Natural
and Historic Resources

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October 6, 2022

J. Hope Smith
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RE: Waller Solar Project
Lancaster County, Virginia
DHR File No. 2021-0216

Dear Dr. Smith:

We have received for review the report, *Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Site 44LA0184*, prepared by Dutton + Associates (D+A) on behalf of Waller Solar I, LLC. We provide the following comments in support of an application to the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) for a Permit-by-Rule to construct and operate a small solar project Lancaster County, Virginia.

The evaluation effort consisted of systematic shovel testing (50 ft. intervals) across the entire site footprint, hand excavation of eleven (11) test units, and mechanical excavation of plowzone to subsoil of eleven (11) trenches and blocks. This effort resulted in the identification of two temporally distinct site components. The southern component dates to the early twentieth century, and the northern component dates to the first half of the eighteenth century. D+A recommends that the northern, eighteenth-century, portion of the site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). D+A recommends that the southern portion of the site to be ineligible for listing in the NRHP.

Unfortunately, the level of effort to define the boundaries and assess the horizontal integrity is not sufficient for a phase II level evaluation. In order for DHR to continue its review of the report and provide meaningful comments on the eligibility of the site, additional information is needed. We understand that the large size of the site can make methods like close-interval shovel testing and high-density surface collection (as recommended by DHR's Guidelines) burdensome; however, the horizontal extents of the site and its two components are not clearly demonstrated within the report. Given that the site had been previously identified through surface collection (25 ft. transects) and that the phase II effort identified very few positive STPs, we recommend conducting a high resolution surface collection (10-foot grid) across the entirety of the site. Please provide spatial distribution maps (heat maps) showing the distribution of the artifacts and their relationship to the identified features. Please include heat maps for the surface collection and STPs/test units/trench excavations. Also, it would be helpful if D+A provides images that show the distribution of artifacts by date ranges and taxonomic varieties.

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Additionally, it is not clear why additional STP or test unit excavations were not conducted within the forested portion of the site. During the Phase I investigations, seven positive STPs were identified. We recommend additional excavations within the forested portion of the site.

As you may know, DHR does not rate portions of a site for eligibility for listing in the NRHP. The evaluation must apply to the site as a whole. If D+A believes that impacts to a portion of an eligible site will not have adverse effects, please provide the reasoning and recommendations as a separate section of the report. Please be sure to include proposed project plans clearly showing the intact portion of the site (where it retains integrity and contributes to its eligibility for listing in the NRHP) and the proposed avoidance buffer.

If you have any questions regarding these comments, please contact me at 804-482-8091 or via email, jennifer.bellville-marrion@dhr.virginia.gov.

Sincerely,



Jenny Bellville-Marrion, Project Review Archaeologist
Review and Compliance Division

c. Chris Egghart, DEQ

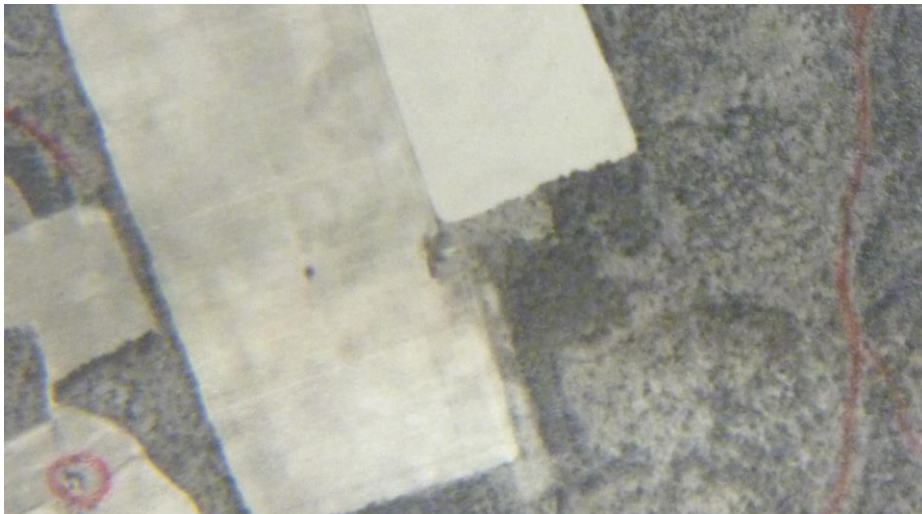
REPORT >

Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Site 44LA0184

LOCATION > Lancaster County, Virginia

DATE > AUGUST 2022

PREPARED FOR >
Waller Solar I, LLC



PREPARED BY >
Dutton + Associates, LLC

DHR FILE NO >
2021-0216

Dutton + Associates

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY, PLANNING, AND MANAGEMENT

**PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF
SITE 44LA0184**

LANCASTER COUNTY, VIRGINIA

PREPARED FOR:
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PREPARED BY:
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AUGUST 2022

ABSTRACT

From June 29 through July 11, 2022, Dutton + Associates, LLC (D+A) conducted a Phase II archaeological evaluation of Site 44LA0184, located in Lancaster County Virginia. This effort consisted of systematic shovel testing across the entire site footprint, hand excavation of 11 test units, and mechanical excavation of plowzone to subsoil of 11 trenches and block. This effort resulted in the identification of two temporally distinct site components separated by a shallow draw. The southern component broadly dates to the turn-of-the-twentieth century, and the northern component dates to the first half of the eighteenth century.

*The southern site component consists of a scatter of late-nineteenth through early-twentieth century artifacts recovered from plowzone. An array of pushpiles and brick piles just inside the treeline on the east edge of the site are also associated with this component. No structural features were identified during unit excavation or trenching; however, trenching revealed the remnants of a fenceline on the northern side of the landform and running east-west parallel to the treeline. A 1937 aerial shows a building in this location, but this structure does not appear on any other historic maps or documents. By 1967 the structure is gone. No artifacts were recovered from the postholes associated with the fenceline, but the overlying plowzone contained twentieth-century material. Based on this information, if an earlier component had existed in this portion of the site, it has been destroyed by the twentieth-century occupation and the demolition of the building. Therefore, this component of Site 44LA0184 is recommended **not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP**. No further archaeological consideration is recommended for this portion of the site.*

The northern site component is located on a small knoll to the north of the shallow draw. Test units revealed two postholes and a possible sub-floor pit in the center of the landform. Although relatively few artifacts were recovered from plowzone, the majority dated to the first half of the eighteenth century or the last quarter of the seventeenth century. Colonoware, a low-fired hand built earthenware frequently recovered from colonial-era sites associated with enslaved Africans, was the artifact type recovered in the largest quantities on this portion of the site. Machine trenching revealed more features and provided boundaries for the site. A total of 15 postholes and two potential subfloor pits were identified. Colonoware was recovered from the surface of Feature 1, a subfloor pit. Although the chronology and associations of these features cannot be determined without full excavation, the groupings suggest two post-set buildings that were likely dwellings for enslaved field laborers. Additional trenches were excavated around the features to establish negative space around the site. On the north, south, and west, topography also provides clear boundaries for the site, as the terrain slopes downhill noticeably in these directions. Trenching suggests that the features likely continue east to the site edge identified through surface collection during the Phase I survey.

Based on the presence of intact features, the early date of the site, and its likely association with enslaved Africans, D+A recommends the northern portion of the site eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.



Portion of site recommended eligible for inclusion in NRHP.

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1. INTRODUCTION

From June 29 through July 11, 2022, Dutton + Associates, LLC (D+A) conducted a Phase II archaeological evaluation of Site 44LA0184, located in Lancaster County Virginia. The site consists of a wide scatter of prehistoric through early twentieth-century artifacts identified through surface collection in an agricultural field on the south side of Morattico Road (CR-622) near Lively, Virginia (Figure 1-1; 1-2).

The archaeological evaluation was conducted in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (Federal Register 48:44716-44742, September 29, 1983) and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (rev. 2017). Recommendations concerning the eligibility of archaeological resources identified during the survey were made with reference to the Department of Interior's 36 CFR 60: National Register of Historic Places; the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*; and National Register Bulletin 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (USDI 1981, 1983, 1991).

The goal of the Phase II evaluations was to determine the overall significance and eligibility of the site for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This was accomplished through a combination of detailed historic research and field investigations consisting of the excavation of test units and machine trenching. This report contains a description of the site's physical and environmental settings; a cultural context for the site; a research design that describes methodology; previous research in the area; survey results; and conclusions with recommendations. Copies of all field notes, maps, correspondence, and historical research materials are on file at D+A's main office in Midlothian, Virginia.

Principal Investigator Hope Smith, PhD, oversaw the general course of the project, prepared the research strategy, and co-authored the report, and Dara Friedberg, MS, conducted historical research and co-authored the report.

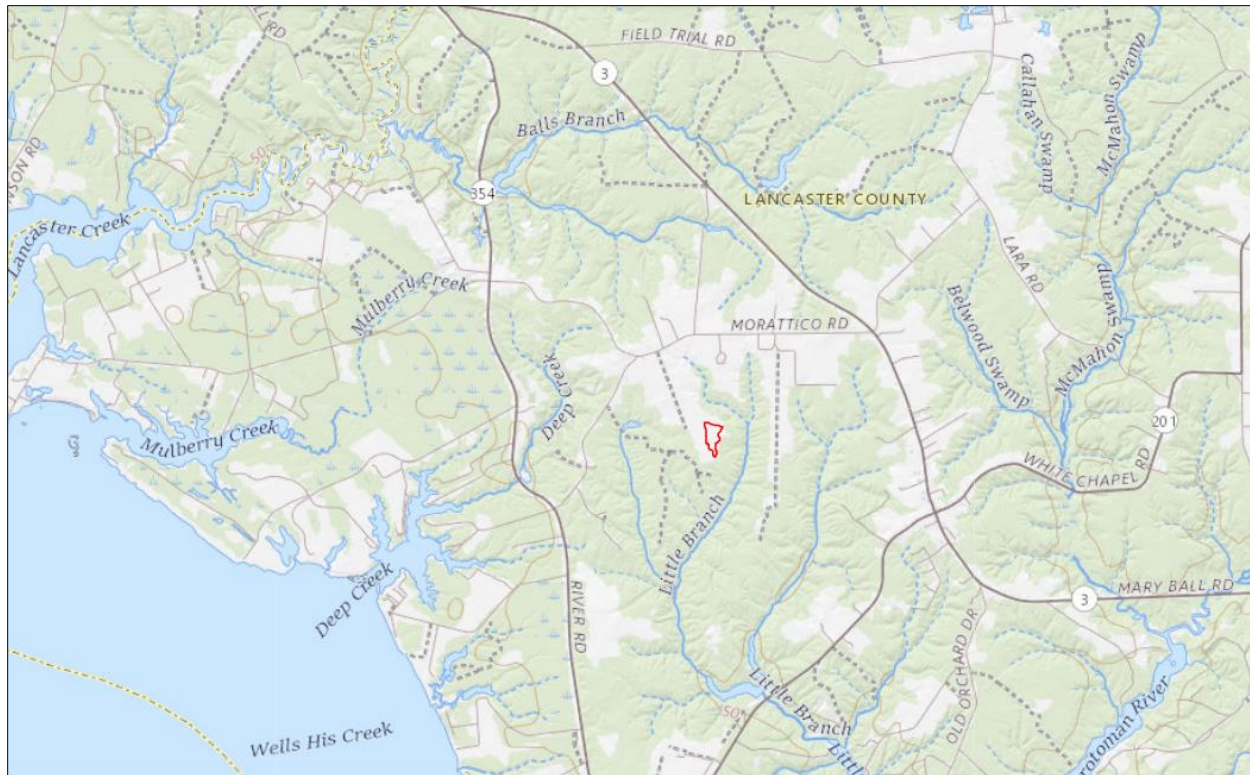


Figure 1-1: Overview of site (red) on USGS topographic map. Source: The National Map 2022



Figure 1-2: Satellite view of site (red).

2. RESEARCH DESIGN

OBJECTIVES

The Phase II evaluation of Site 44LA0184 was designed to assess the existence and subsequent integrity of subsurface deposits, to define the vertical and horizontal limits of the site, and to obtain sufficient information to make recommendations about each site's eligibility for listing in the VLR and the NRHP. In order to be found significant, a resource must retain integrity. The seven aspects of integrity were applied to the Phase II evaluation of Site 44LA0184, and they include:

<i>Location</i>	Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
<i>Design</i>	Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
<i>Setting</i>	Setting is the physical environment of a historic property.
<i>Materials</i>	Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
<i>Workmanship</i>	Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.
<i>Feeling</i>	Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
<i>Association</i>	Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

The site was then evaluated using the four criteria (Criteria A-D) outlined by the NRHP. A cultural resource is gauged to be significant if at least one of four NRHP criteria can be applied to it. These four criteria are listed below:

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

A cultural resource is thought to be significant if at least one of these four NRHP criteria can be applied to it. Criterion D typically applies to archaeological sites. In order to be capable of yielding important information about the past, generally a site must possess artifacts, intact soil strata, structural remains and/or intact features, or other cultural features that make it possible to test historical hypotheses, corroborate and amplify currently available information, or reconstruct the sequence of the local archaeological record.

METHODS

Literature and Background Research

D+A conducted pertinent background research with the goal of establishing the appropriate cultural context for Site 44LA0184 as defined by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* and the VDHR's *How to use Historic Contexts in Virginia: A Guide for Survey, Registration, Protection, and Treatment Projects* (VDHR 1992). Background research focused on identifying usage of the land throughout the historic period, similar previously identified cultural resources, previous cultural resource investigations of similar resource types in the region, and any additional cultural resource information referred to in documents and other archives. Research was undertaken at the VDHR, the Library of Virginia, and other repositories of archival materials deemed appropriate during the course of the project.

Archaeological Field Investigations

The field investigation of the site was conducted at a level sufficient to determine the overall significance and NRHP eligibility of the site, as well as its vertical and horizontal extents.

The primary goal of any archaeological evaluation is to make recommendations concerning the eligibility of the resource for the NRHP. Archaeological resources are most frequently evaluated for eligibility under Criterion D: information potential. For a site to be considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D, it must possess the ability to provide new information on the prehistory or history of an area or region and exhibit stratigraphic integrity. Specific questions addressed by the evaluation survey include:

- With what cultural/temporal period(s) is the site associated? What are the temporal and spatial boundaries?
- What was the site's function? What do the recovered artifacts suggest about activities conducted at the site?
- How does the data recovered compare with other similar site types within the region?

Field Methods

The field techniques used must be selected based on local factors of landform, soil formation processes, historical land use, surface conditions, and the overall goal of the project. To ensure consistent levels of effort throughout the project area, and among all project investigators, standardized forms are used to record each class of information. Project maps were maintained illustrating field conditions, survey techniques used, and the location of features identified. Photographs were taken of general field conditions, specific features, and fieldwork of significance. The field methods presented below were employed to evaluate Site 44LA0184 and address the preliminary research questions posed above.

Shovel Test Pits

The Phase II evaluation began with the excavation of shovel test pits. Because the site had originally been identified through systematic pedestrian survey in transects spaced at 7.5-meter (25-foot) intervals, systematic shovel testing was conducted at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals to establish the stratigraphic integrity of the site.

Test Units

Following shovel testing, test units were placed using the results of the pedestrian survey and the shovel testing, in conjunction with the natural terrain of the site. The goal of the excavation of test units was to thoroughly examine site stratigraphy, provide a representative sample of the artifact assemblage contained within the site for analysis, and to identify any possible buried cultural features.

Test units measured one meter by one meter (3.2-feet by 3.2-feet) square and were excavated stratigraphically. Cultural material recovered was bagged and labeled in reference to the unit and the level from which they were collected. When stratigraphic breaks were identified the newly encountered soil was uncovered completely. The top of any newly encountered strata and the base of excavation of each test unit were photo-documented. Following completion of excavation, test units were photographed and profiled.

Mechanical Trenching

Following the excavation of test units to determine the stratigraphic sequence of the site, a series of trenches was excavated across the site.

Laboratory Analysis

All artifacts recovered in the course of archaeological evaluation study were provenienced in the field. Following fieldwork, the artifacts were transported to the laboratory facilities of D+A for processing, inventory, and analysis. Artifacts were processed in a manner designed to ensure their stability and to accommodate special analyses, if warranted. Following processing, all artifacts were inventoried using Microsoft Excel. A computer-printed artifact inventory of artifacts has been included as an appendix to the report.

Analyses of historic material remains included standard typological methods applied as a prelude to chronological reconstruction. Artifacts were assigned dates through the comparison of identified artifacts with other material culture classes having documented use-popularity patterns. Ceramics and glass provided primary chronological information. Historic artifacts from the project area were also examined to establish use patterns and the functional nature of the sites.

All artifacts have been placed in polyethylene re-sealable storage bags and placed in acid free boxes suitable for permanent curation. The final deposition of the artifacts and project records has been arranged through the client.

Report Preparation and Artifact Curation

The Phase II evaluation results for the historic sites were synthesized and summarized in this report. The results include archival research, fieldwork, and laboratory analysis. The report describes the results of these Phase II research elements, and the results are illustrated by selected maps and drawings. The NRHP eligibility for Site 44LA0184 is presented in the conclusions.

All research material and cultural material generated by this project will be curated according to the standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 79 *Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections*. All of the processed bags of artifacts were deposited in acid-free boxes for permanent storage. A detailed inventory of the artifacts recovered from the evaluation is located in Appendix A.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Site 44LA0184 is located Coastal Plain physiographic region of Virginia. It is situated within a plowed agricultural field on a rolling upland west of Little Branch (Figure 3-1). The setting of the site is rural, and the surrounding area consists of farmsteads, agricultural fields, and timber stands.



Figure 3-1: Satellite view of Site 44LA0184.

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Topography within the site is gently rolling; it is situated on two small knolls and bounded to the north by a draw. To the east the terrain slopes steeply down to Little Branch. The site is located in the Coastal Lowlands subprovince of the Coastal Plain, and it is underlain by the Windsor Formation, a lower Pleistocene or upper Pliocene formation of unconsolidated marine sediments. Elevation ranges from 30 meters (99 feet) at the top of the knoll near the south of the site, to 26 meters (86 feet) in the draw on the north side of the site.

HYDROLOGY

The site is drained by two draws that run east into Little Branch, which flows sequentially into the western branch of the Corrotoman River, the Corrotoman River, the Rappahannock River, the Chesapeake Bay, and finally, the Atlantic Ocean.

PEDOLOGY

The soils in the site are sandy loams formed from loamy marine deposits. The majority of the site is made up of gently sloping Sassafras fine sandy loam. A small portion of the northeast edge of the site is situated within a draw that contains Caroline very fine sandy loam, which is sloping and eroded (Figure 3-2; Table 3-1).



Figure 3-2: Soils map showing soils within the site. Source: USDA 2022

Table 3-1: Table showing soil type within the site. Source: USDA 2022

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (percent)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
CfC2	Caroline very fine sandy loam, sloping, eroded	8.0	1.0	7.2%
SaB	Sassafras fine sandy loam, gently sloping	4.0	12.4	92.8%
Totals for Area of Interest			13.4	100.0%

4. CULTURAL CONTEXT

The following section provides a brief summary of the general overarching regional historic themes relevant to Virginia and Lancaster County. The primary emphasis of this context focuses on the anthropological and material culture trends in prehistory and history, and describes how people throughout time could have left their archaeological mark on the landscape of the project area specifically. Historic occupation statistics and trends were analyzed, as were historic maps and available first-hand accounts. Additionally, deed research was undertaken to determine the chain of ownership of the project area. All of these actions aided in establishing the appropriate cultural context for the project area as defined by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' *How to use Historic Contexts in Virginia: A Guide for Survey, Registration, Protection, and Treatment Projects* (VDHR 2017).

SETTLEMENT TO SOCIETY (1607 – 1750)

On April 26, 1607, three ships commanded by Capt. Christopher Newport and sponsored by the proprietary London Company section of the Virginia Company made their first landfall in North America at Cape Henry, in the northeastern part of present-day Virginia Beach (City of). The crew landed just temporarily and soon left the cape to seek a site further inland which would be more sheltered from ships of competing European countries. They sailed roughly 50 miles up the James River to where they established a fort at Jamestown in May 1607. Life at Jamestown was initially harsh, with the settlers suffering from starvation, disease, and attack by natives peoples.

When Capt. John Smith explored the Chesapeake region, he found a land populated by Algonquin Indians. Though technically under the authority of Wahunsunacock, the tribes north of the Rappahannock River had a great deal of independence (Harper 1992:12). Smith found the Rappahannock River to be densely populated (Strickland et al. 2016:13). The Northern Neck was largely inhabited by nine groups: Wicocomocos, Lower Cuttatawomens, Cekakawons (Chicacoans), Moraughtacunds, Rappahannocks, Onawmanients (Matchotics), Pissasecks, Upper Cuttatawomens, and Patawomekes (THR&PA1997:4). It appears that the project area was in the general vicinity of lands of the Moraughtacund and the Lower Cuttatawomens. The population of the Moraughtacund is estimated to be 340, while the Cuttatawomens were believed to have 30 warriors (Strickland et al. 2016:19; Hendren 1895:13).

The Virginia Company's search for an income producing product in the colony came to fruition with John Rolfe's successful experimentation with tobacco in the early 1610s. The crop became the dominant crop of the colony and determined the pattern of nearly every aspect of life, encompassing the economy, the cultural landscape, and social relations (Kulikoff 1986; Moore 1976). The introduction of this 'cash crop' was the impetus for European expansion throughout the colony. Increased growth of the labor intensive crop led to more land hungry planters and increased use of indentured servants followed by enslaved workers.

Initial settlement in the colony was limited to land south of the York River leaving land between the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers in the hands of Virginia Indians (Gouger 1976:52). European settlement of the Northern Neck, however, began circa 1644. At this time, it was not

considered to be part of Virginia. Being remote from Jamestown and intent on ‘self-determination,’ these pioneers did not for several years acknowledge any government; indeed, Capt. Edward Hill wrote letters from ‘Chicacoan’ which spoke of ‘returning to Virginia.’ Under such conditions, ‘Coan,’ as the name was soon abbreviated, became a nuisance both to Maryland and Virginia, and eventually and necessarily had to be ‘reduced’ by the Virginia government (quoted in Gouger 1976:53).

By the early 1640s, colonists were patenting land located along the Rappahannock River (THR&PA 1997:7-8). As more people settled along colony’s major waterways, Virginia’s General Assembly created Northumberland County in 1648. The new county included all land between the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers (Gouger 1976:53). This creation was despite the Restrictive Act of 1646 which ceded Virginia Indian rights to land between the James and York rivers in exchange for both peninsulas north of the York River. To preserve the 1646 treaty though the “District of Chicacoan” was created and prospective English settlers were prohibited from settling in the area until after September 1649. Therefore, the earliest settlers on the Northern Neck were Protestant colonists from Catholic Maryland, not Virginia. After the ban expired, however, Virginians quickly claimed the land, primarily owing to the overworked land in other regions (THR&PA 1997:9-10). Cheap land, a distant government, and the cultivation of tobacco were all powerful reasons why nearly all waterfront property was taken along the Northern Neck between 1648 and 1660 (Norris 1983:42). The Northern Neck soon underwent another big change.

With England in chaos and Charles II in exile in France, he granted to seven of his most loyal supporters all of the land between the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers (Netherton et al. 2004:1). Known as the Northern Neck Proprietary, he gave the new owners of the millions of acres of land the ability to collect rent from settlers on said land. This came as a blow to all those who had worked to get the land on which they lived and for those who had previously been given this land; in 1669, seven of the original patentees were reinstated (Harper 1992:30; Higgins and Underwood 1999:5). In the 1653, Charles Grymes was granted 960 acres which included the project area; the patent was renewed in 1657 (LCDandWB 11:311). It appears that Rev. Charles Grymes had first arrived in the colony by 1644 (Genealogy 1919:185).

With growth along the Northern Neck, Lancaster County was created from Northumberland and York counties in 1651. The new county was later subdivided; this occurred in 1656 when Rappahannock County was formed and in 1669 with the formation of Middlesex County (THR&PA1997:14). Lancaster County’s economy depended on the cultivation of tobacco. Though both Oronoco and the sweet-scented varieties grew in the county, only the more valuable sweet-scented variety grew along the banks of the Rappahannock River and its tributaries. The more wooded or swampy land farther inland was less valuable (Higgins and Underwood 1999:6). A 1670 map of the colony illustrates the settlement along the major rivers (Figure 4-1). By 1680, all of the land in Lancaster County had been patented (THR&PA1997:18).

As the population of the colony increased between 1680 and 1720, from 70,000 to 100,000 residents, the population of Lancaster County also increased; by 1699, Lancaster County had a population of 2,089. A large part of the population growth was due to the importation of laborers, namely African slaves. As an agrarian colony, Virginia’s economy relied on agriculture, particularly tobacco. By the eighteenth century, Lancaster’s society had become stratified with the wealthiest at the top who were leaders in the local and colonial government and able to purchase

laborers, either temporarily as indentured servants or, usually, permanently as slaves who were considered at the bottom of the scale despite essentially supporting the colony's economy (Jett 2003:77-78). The wealthy planters would come to own large portions of the county for their plantations which were operated by laborers. One family that was a member of the gentry class was the Ball family. In 1693, Joseph Ball acquired 300 acres, a portion of Grymes tract (LCDandWB 11:311). This land was in addition to his estate established circa 1677, Epping Forest, though at this time was it known as The Forest Quarter (V-CRIS #051-0008; Peirce 1938:294).

Joseph Ball, born to Col. William Ball and Hannah Atherold Ball in 1649, married Elizabeth Romney in 1675. Among their children was Esther (known as Easter) Ball.¹ Through Joseph Ball's brother-in-law, William Fox, the Ball family would have known Rawleigh Chinn at Morattico Creek. Rawleigh Chinn and Esther Ball were married between 1700 and 1703 (Stewart 2010:7263). In 1703, Col. Joseph Ball gifted his new son-in-law 190 acres that had originally been patented to Charles Grymes. This land adjoined Epping Forest and was partially separated from it by a branch of Fox's Swamp (Peirce 1938:294). The couple had five children: Joseph, Rawleigh, Chichester, Thomas, and Ann (Stewart 2010:7267). In 1739, Rawleigh Chinn was a vestryman of Christ Church (Hayden 1891:74).

Joseph Ball passed away in 1711 and it appears that by 1722 the domestic affairs of the Chinn household had become "decidedly unpleasant" as was evidenced by court proceedings detailing abuse of Esther at the hands of Rawleigh (quoted in Stewart 2010:7264). Because of Rawleigh Chinn's standing in the county and his connections, the case was dismissed (Peirce 1938:295). Rawleigh also began a relationship with Margaret Ball Downman, a first cousin of Esther's. The couple had three children, which Rawleigh named as his godsons in his will (*The Chinn Family* 2021:11-12).

Despite the turmoil of Rawleigh and Esther Chinn, Rawleigh may have been on good terms with all of his children. In 1727, Rawleigh Chinn gifted his and Esther's son, Joseph, the 190 acres that he had received from his father-in-law, Joseph Ball. This included the "all Timber and other Trees Woods Underwoods Moors Marshes Swamps" of the parcel (LCDandWB 11:311). Also included in the transaction was the conveyance of three enslaved Africans - Peter, Sarah, and Genny - as well as his cattle, calves, and 90 acres of land (LCDandWB 11:311). When Rawleigh Chinn passed away in 1741, he also bequeathed to Joseph "my mannor plantation...including one hundred & fifty acres" as well as 500 acres in Prince William County, 20£, and "one negro called Mingo" (LCDandWB 13:253). According to research conducted by E.H.T. Traceries, Inc. in 1999 the original portion of Oakley (VDHR #051-0020) was constructed between 1730 and 1750 (E.H.T. Traceries 1999:2). This lies north of the project area and the two areas were under the ownership of Joseph Chinn.

Joseph Chinn married Elizabeth Ball in 1727 and the couple had one child, John (Crozier 1953:48). Joseph Chinn was a Sheriff in Lancaster County between 1730 and 1738, served as Justice of the County in 1734, Vestryman of Christ Church between 1739 and 1752, as Church Warden in 1750 and 1751, and a Burgess for Lancaster in 1748, 1752, and 1754 (Hayden 1891:101).

¹ Esther Ball was the half-sister of Mary Ball, mother of George Washington.



Figure 4-1: Detail of Virginia and Maryland as it is planted and inhabited this present year depicting the general vicinity of the project area. Source: Library of Congress

COLONY TO NATION (1750 – 1789)

Large tracts of land throughout the county and colony were cleared by slaves to increase the amount of tobacco produced. By the mid-eighteenth century, the prime agricultural land throughout the Tidewater had been settled leaving land that was generally of poorer quality. The colony's population continued to grow and population pressed westward into the interior lands of the region leading to the formation of a larger network of roads. Roads and ferries were improved making travel easier and were necessary in connecting the Northern Neck to other sections of Virginia. Plantations played a major role in the development of the region during this period as specific families began to dominate the local economy, leaving the other members of the society with minimal opportunity for monetary or political advancement (Stantec 2014). These large plantations continued to line the Rappahannock River with small or middling farmers farther inland. However, the population of Lancaster County began to shift with an increasing number white laborers. This population was, of course, augmented by the ever increasing enslaved African-American population (THR&PA1997:29).

In addition to his own estate, Joseph Chinn managed the plantations of his uncle, Joseph Ball (Baumgarten 1988). A letter from Joseph Ball regarding the construction of a slave quarters at his Morattico plantation provide a glimpse as to possible construction of such buildings as:

A small frame house, ten-by-twelve-feet... 'the end sills where the fire is must be at least three feet above the upper side of the other sill.' The whole house was to be lathed and filled... 'The loft is to be laid with inch plank.' The building was to be

underpinned with brick or stone five inches above ground, ‘...else sills of locust cedar or mulberry.’ (quoted in Henry 2007).

In the second half of the eighteenth century, the construction of slave quarters slowly transitioned from “post-in-the-ground wooden frame quarters covered with clapboards” to log cabins. Typically, these buildings lacked a foundation and internal wooden framework and were “mostly small one- or two-room dwellings with dirt floors” (Davidson n.d.).

The extensive early cultivation of tobacco by forced labor throughout the Tidewater Region of Virginia resulted in depleted soils and poor crops by the mid-eighteenth century. Tidewater planters found it difficult to compete with the higher-quality tobacco being produced on the newly opened lands of the Piedmont. Diversification became more important as the once-dominant tobacco crop continued its decline in response to a fickle market and soil depletion. As more grains were cultivated, the mills opened along the county’s waterways connected by a nascent road network. In addition to mills, these roads would lead to the county seat, ferries, taverns, and stores (Higgins and Underwood 1999:7).

There is some confusion regarding Joseph Chinn. Some sources place his wife as Elizabeth Ball; others place Ball as his first wife and Priscilla Downman as his second wife. Some sources place his death in 1754, others in 1774. Additionally, Joseph Chinn took land in Prince William County, inherited by his father, and built an Ordinary in what would become Middleburg, Loudoun County, now the Red Fox Inn. When Chinn and his wife, Priscilla, sold the land in Loudoun in 1763, they were identified as being of Lancaster County (Loudoun County DB C:639).

The 1774 last will and testament for Joseph Chinn identified two children, John and Elizabeth Mountague, and several grandchildren. An inventory of his estate found 72 enslaved laborers including: Dominick, Tom, Emanuel, Moses, Dick, Daniel, Solomon, Harry, Ned, Adam, Dinah, Lucy, Abigail, Guy, Sue, Will, Harry, Lucy, Bob, Nan, Hannah, Bacchus, Ruth, Judith, Jack, Sharper, George, Winny, Randall, Winny, Abel, Joe, Moses, Daniel, Anthony, Nell, Criss, Feilding, Jesse, Nelson, Adam, Betty, David, Milly, Patt, James, Jacob, Dick, Betty, Esther, Bob, Tom, Stephen, Amney, Dinah, Dorcas, Peter, Travis, Aaron, Phillis, James, George, Rawleigh, Nan, Rhoda, Judy, Robin, Cate, Siller, Lazarus, Sinah, and Wilmouth (LCWB 20:75). Joseph Chinn bequeathed all of his land and tenements, including the project area, to his son John as well as his right in Morattico Mill. Additionally, John was allotted 61 of the previously named enslaved laborers (LCWB 20:71). Among the county’s elite, John Chinn was a vestryman of Christ Church between 1769 and 1784 and Church Warden in 1769, 1775, and 1783 (Hayden 1891:120). Considering the large amount of property owned by Chinn, the family would have been in the top three percent of landowners in the county (Jett 2003:126). According to research by Carolyn H. Jett, John Chinn held the second greatest number of enslaved black laborers, at 97, in the county (Jett 2003:129).²

While the market for crops grown in Virginia and throughout America was in high demand in European markets, tensions between the colonies and England began to put a strain on trade. At the end of the Seven Years’ War (or the French and Indian War in North America) in 1763, the British government had an immense amount of debt. To pay it, Parliament imposed heavy taxes

² John Hill Carter had the most enslaved laborers with 128 black persons (Jett 2003:128).

on its subjects and tightened the administration of trade and navigation acts (Salmon 1983:22). One of these was the Stamp Act of 1765-66 against which Westmoreland's Richard Henry Lee wrote in the Leedstown Resolves (Wolf 2011:14). Tensions throughout the colonies quickly began to mount culminating in the American Revolution.

In 1774, the Virginia Convention adopted resolves against the importation of British goods and the importation of slaves. It also required each county to form a volunteer company of cavalry or infantry to prepare for an armed conflict. The following year, a Committee on Safety was formed, to warn landowners of invasion, as well as a Committee of Correspondence, to keep an open line between Virginia and the other colonies. In that year, troops were also raised (Harper 1992:52). Though no battles were fought in Lancaster County, residents were affected by the interruption in international agricultural trade markets (THR&PA 1997:31).

EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1789 – 1830)

Between 1790 and 1820 as many as 250,000 Virginians continued the migration westward and moved from the older settled parts of the state to the recently opened southwest frontier, taking approximately 150,000 slaves with them. A decrease in population occurred throughout this period into the Antebellum Period. Between the first federal census in 1790 to 1840, Lancaster County's population fell by 18 percent from 5,638 residents to 4,628 (USCB). The enslaved population in the county in 1790 formed over 57 percent of the total population with 3,236 slaves (Jett 2003:129). Large plantations that had relied on slave labor were increasingly subdivided into smaller-scale farmsteads. Despite out-migration from the Tidewater and a decrease in the average size of farms, slavery remained integral to the socioeconomic system. Wealthy planters were able to control the most fertile lands and maintain their slave forces' viability, while economic fluctuations forced many small farmers into tenancy (Stantec 2014). The larger part of Lancaster County's population was involved in agriculture with only four percent working in the manufacturing industry, commerce, or trade in 1820 (THR&PA 1997:32).

John Chinn passed away in 1792.³ His last will and testament discloses his heirs which included his widow, Sarah, his children - Joseph, John Yates, Bartholomew, William, Rawleigh, Priscilla, Sarah Yates, and Elizabeth - and grandchildren. To his son, Joseph, he bequeathed his "dwelling plantation and it's appurtenances with all the land thereto adjoining containing by estimation one thousand and ten acres" and included the project area (LCWB 21:14). Lancaster County's Fiduciary Records list John Chinn's 86 enslaved black laborers. These laborers included: Domonic, Stephen, Tom, Daniel, Randal, Peter, James, Solomon, Daniel, Will, Jacob, Anthony, Fielding, James, Gabriel, Fortune, Shadrock, Elija, Ruth, Easter, Hannah, Abigail, Betty, Betty, Fanny, Nell, Tinny, Peggy, Mary, Hetty, Bacchus, Ned, Joe, Jack, Winney, Betty, Hannah, Neilson, Robin, Linsey, Sam, Letty, Abel, Domonic, Adam, Moses, Andrew, Dinah, Rhoda, Patty, Abraham, Tom Carpenter, Bob, Aaron, Amney, Polly, Abel, Bass, Hardy, Natus, Mima, Criss, Rawleigh, Will, Frances, Alice, Sinah, Randal, Jesse, Moses, Charles, Sue, Nan, Tom, Phill, Molly, Guy, George, Beck, Adam, David, Eady, Ben, Sharper, Elanor, Amney. Many of these individuals had the same names as listed in 1774. These enslaved workers were divided among

³ John Chinn's last will and testament states that he was of the Christ Church Parish, not St. Mary's White Chapel Parish.

Chinn's legatees and persons allotted to Joseph Chinn were Abel, Bass, Hardy, Natus, Mima, Criss and child (LCFR 1792).

There is little in the way of direct, first person narratives of slave life. According to local historian's Carolyn H. Jett's work:

Slaves had few possessions. Their household belonging rarely included more than a mat, or blanket (often called a rug). They usually slept on the floor, or on a wide plank, with their rolled-up winter wraps for a pillow. Their dishes and utensils were castaways from the master's kitchen, or made of gourds, or carved from wood.

Rations, usually consisting of corn and salt-cured fat meat, were issued weekly to the slaves by their masters. To supplement this meager diet, they raised a small garden; resourceful slaves also found ways to capture fish and small game.

Clothing also was issued. Children received only a shirt, and older slaves usually received one outfit per year, with a pair of shoes, one pair of stockings, and a winter wrap. The shoes had to be reserved for cold weather, as they would not last a year if worn daily.

Corporal punishment was practiced by many slaveholders. Its purpose was to keep slaves obedient, and also to demonstrate the power the master and his family members held over the slaves....

Some slave owners refused to separate their slave families; others did not hesitate to do so (Jett 2003:160).

The Chinn's family's attitude and actions towards their enslaved laborers is unknown. Joseph Chinn, now the head of the farm, married Elizabeth, the daughter of Leroy and Judith Ball Griffin, and served as a Justice in 1792 and a Delegate in 1793 (Hayden 1891:120). According to personal property taxes, in 1796, Joseph Chinn was charged with 15 black individuals over the age of 16, 6 black persons between the ages of 12 and 16, 5 black children between the ages of 10 and 12, 6 horses, and a chariot chair (LCPPTR 1796). Joseph Chinn passed away in 1803. The extensive appraisal of his estate lists only three enslaved laborers: Sharper, Fortune, and David (EB 24:260).

With the death of Joseph Chinn, a plantation of 930 acres in Richmond County was allotted to his son, John Leroy, and his land in Kentucky was divided between the two sons. To his son Joseph William, Joseph bequeathed the plantation on which the elder Joseph was living which contained approximately 1,020 acres, including the project area (LCWB 28:73). An 1806 plat of the division of Joseph Chinn's land places the project area south of the "Mansion House;" no other dwellings or buildings were illustrated (Figure 4-2).

The Honorable Joseph William Chinn served in the Virginia Senate in 1829-30, as a member of the United States Congress between 1831 and 1835 (Hayden 1891:120). He continued to hold his family's land through the remainder of this period though he does not appear in the federal census in Lancaster County (USCB 1810, 1820).

In 1812, the young United States declared war on Great Britain for imposing trade restrictions and impressing American merchant sailors into the Royal Navy. In the Northern Neck, the War of 1812 was a naval war and threatened the Potomac coastline. In the summer of 1814, the British sailed up the Potomac River and Coan River. At this point they proceeded overland, burning homes, mills, and supplies. These same British would continue sailing up the Potomac and burn Washington, D.C.. In November 1814, the British sailed up the Rappahannock River stopping and plundering as they saw fit (Harper 1992:66).

The continuous cultivation of the cash crop tobacco had led to severe soil depletion. Coupled with the collapse of the tobacco market this precipitated a shift in the economy of the region. Farmers continued the trend of agricultural diversification (English and VHLCS 1975). Wheat and corn became staple crops in Lancaster County. Due to its remote location and poor overland transportation, Lancaster County farmers and planters relied rivers to get their goods to markets in Baltimore and Norfolk. Grains and other crops, cordwood, lumber, and oysters were hauled by boat throughout the Chesapeake Bay region and general merchants imported goods to sell. This trade was enhanced with the coming of steamboats which appeared in 1815 (THR&PA 1997:31-32).

While the Chinn family was well-off, isolated Lancaster County in general was among Virginia's poorer counties. Because of its isolation, according to the research of James D. Watkinson, Lancaster County experienced "a golden age in class, social, and economic relations" – "Perhaps because of its isolation and economic tribulations, a rough equality existed among the citizens: men and women, wealthy, poor, and near-poor, free and slave, lived next to one another and mixed comfortably and often in a variety of settings" (Watkinson 2001:42). To the extent that this so-called "rough equality" existed between elite families like the Chinn's and their forced labor, however, is unclear.

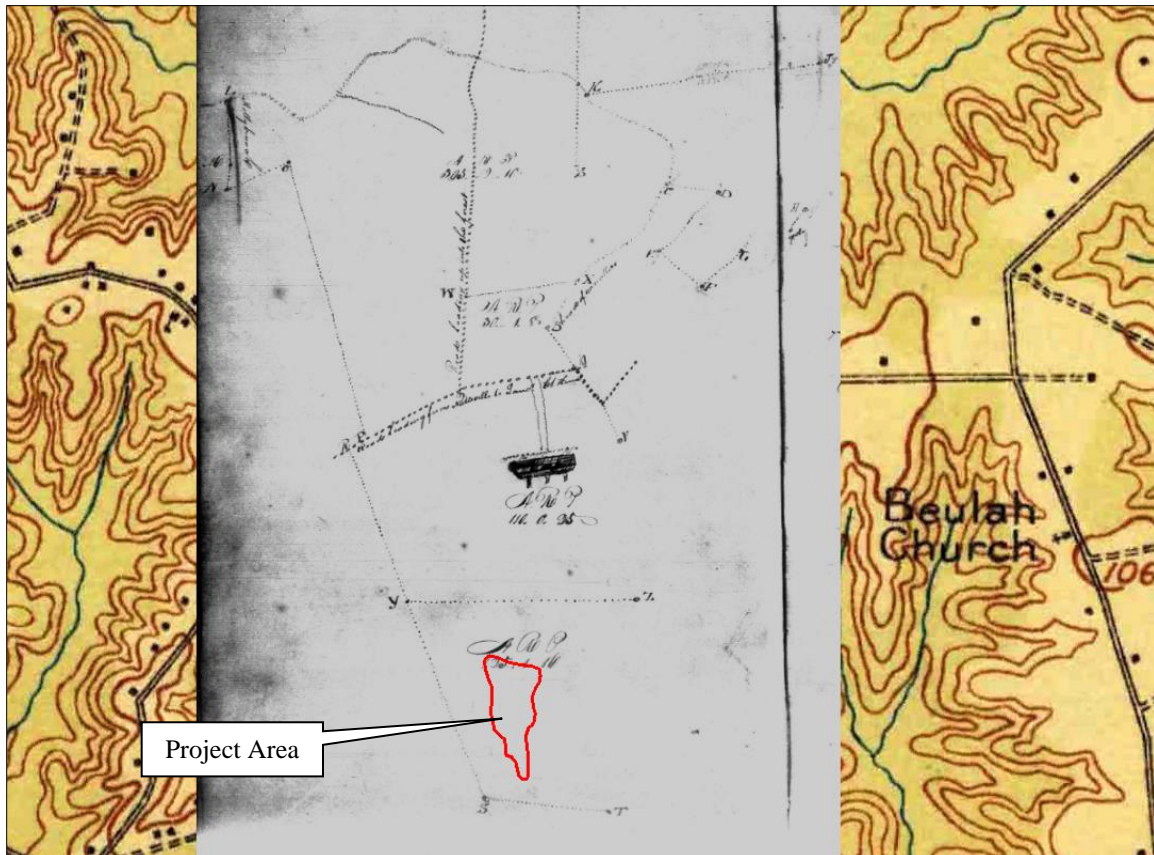


Figure 4-2: Plat of the division of Joseph Chinn's estate in 1806, overlaying a 1917 topographic map, depicting the project area. Source: LCA&LC 39 1795-1823:268

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830 – 1860)

The revitalization of soils from more sophisticated farming techniques, such as crop rotation, helped to revitalize the agriculturally based economy of the region. The rehabilitated soil led to Lancaster County's agricultural economy stabilizing and a building boom. In 1835, the village of Nuttsville, where a post office had been established in 1818, also had two dwellings, one country store, one blacksmith shop, and one tailor shop (Jett 2003:144, 163). The use of fertilizers, especially Peruvian guano, led the Northern Neck to become a major grain producing region. Willoughby Newton addressed the Rappahannock Agricultural and Mechanical Society in 1853 stating that

...in no part of the world has [agricultural] improvement been more rapid, or its results more profitable, than in the favored region which we inhabit. Wheat, which was formerly considered so precarious a crop that its culture was almost abandoned, has now...become our greatest staple....So rapid has been the improvement, and so great the increased profits of agriculture, that it may be safely affirmed, that in the short space of seven years, the value of the landed property of Eastern Virginia has been fully doubled... (quoted in THR&PA 1997:33).

As Lancaster County continued to transition from the labor intensive tobacco cultivation, the number of slaves also declined (THR&PA 1997:33). The population of Lancaster County began to stabilize during this period from its high of 5,592 residents in 1810 to its low of 4,628 residents in 1840 to 5,151 in 1860 (USCB). More than half of the population continued to be due to enslaved workers; in 1850 slaves formed 56 percent of the total population (USCB).

In 1830, Joseph W. Chinn was listed in the federal census in Lancaster County as the head of a household with 17 people, which included 13 enslaved African Americans (USCB 1830). It appears that Chinn relocated to Richmond County for when he sold his estate in 1836, he and his wife, Marianna, were living there. Joseph Peirce purchased Chinn's estate in that year for \$4,200; at that time it consisted of approximately 600 acres. It appears that the first reference to the property as Oakley was in this 1836 deed (LCDB 38:25).

Joseph Peirce was born in 1800 in Westmoreland County and was a descendant of Col. Edwin and Ann (Ball) Conway (Henley 1958:747). He married in 1830 Alice Martin Tapscott, a descendant of Rawleigh and Esther (Ball) Chinn (Peirce 1938:296). It appears that shortly after the purchase, the Peirce's enlarged Oakley with an I-house addition (E.H.T. Traceries 1999:23). A Historic American Buildings Survey of the estate provides a glimpse of the main dwelling and an outbuilding as it appeared in 1933 (Figure 4-3; Figure 4-4).



Figure 4-3: Dwelling at *Oakley* after 1933. Source: Library of Congress



Figure 4-4: Outbuilding at *Oakley* after 1933. Source: Library of Congress

In 1840, Joseph Peirce was the head of a household with a total of seven people, which included one enslaved African American (USCB 1840). Peirce passed away, intestate, in 1846 (Henley 1958:748). The 1848 Fiduciary Record of Peirce's estate lists 15 enslaved men, women, and children, including: Zac, Fanny, Rosetta and her child Peter, Polly and her child Martha, Letty, Mary, Rachell, Judy, Ellen, William, Eliza, James Henry, and Florinda (LCFR 1848). In 1850, his widow, Alice, was the head of a household with their children: Robert Tunstall, Joseph, Henry, Walter, Albert, and Ella (USCB 1850). The 1850 Slave Schedule places 17 enslaved black laborers under her care (USCB SS 1850). In 1860, the family had 21 enslaved laborers that were now divided among members of the family and living in 6 quarters; attributed to Alice and her son Robert were 11 enslaved laborers with 2 quarters (USCB SS 1860).

In 1850, Joseph Peirce's estate consisted of 593 acres with building(s) valued at \$1,200 and a total property value of \$4,151 (LCLTR 1850). The average size of farms in the county was less than 100 acres (Jett 2003:182). In the division of *Oakley* in 1854, the project area was part of approximately $149\frac{3}{8}$ acres that was allotted to Robert Tunstall Peirce (Figure 4-5). In 1857 and 1866, Robert acquired other portions of *Oakley* including 60 acres that had been assigned to his brother Joseph and the interest of his siblings in the dower of their mother, Alice M. Peirce (LCDB 42:179; 42:593). Robert was identified as a farmer and the 1860 Slave Schedule places 11 of the family's 21 enslaved laborers under R.T. Peirce and A.M. Peirce (USCB SS 1860).

Lancaster County remained agricultural. According to the 1850 agricultural census, Indian corn was the county's primary crop with 120,530 bushels, followed by rye (61,000 bushels) and wheat (24,424 bushels). Other crops notable products included oats, wool, peas and beans, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, beeswax and honey, butter, and orchard produce (THR&PA1997:33-34). There was also a fair number of livestock, particularly beef cattle, swine, and sheep (Jett 2001:169).



Figure 4-5: Plat of the division of Joseph Peirce's estate, *Oakley*, in 1854. Source: Webb

CIVIL WAR (1861 – 1865)

With the majority of Virginia counties in support of the Confederacy, the state seceded from the Union and Richmond soon became the capital of the Confederate States of America. Many men of Lancaster County served in the Confederate Army including the sons and son-in-law of Joseph Peirce who were in the Ninth Virginia Cavalry (Henley 1958:748). With the waterways of Virginia and the Chesapeake Bay as a connection between Washington, D.C. and Richmond, the Bay became a war zone. The Union protected the Bay with the “Potomac Flotilla” which consisted of steamers and gunboats patrolling the waterway (THR&PA 1997:37-38). Likewise, the Advisory Council of the State of Virginia urged that “prompt steps be taken to encourage the formation of home guards in all the counties bordering on the Chesapeake Bay and its navigable tributaries...” (quoted in THR&PA1997:38).

With its location on the Rappahannock River and Chesapeake Bay, Lancaster County was frequently raided and ravaged by Union troops leading local volunteers to protect their land and resources (THR&PA1997:38; Higgins and Underwood 1999:8). A local landowner recalled that federals had “consumed my bacon, corn and fodder, and, when they left, carried with them nearly all my servants, my horses, wagons, buggies and harness, and left me in a very helpless and destitute condition” (quoted in Higgins and Underwood 1999:8).

Troop movements of both northern and southern soldiers occurred along Lancaster County's roads and according to contemporary accounts, part of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry occupied several of

the area farms and plantations after the defeat of General Burnside at Fredericksburg in December 1862 (Higgins and Underwood 1999:8).

RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1865 – 1917)

Though not the site of battles, the Civil War affected the region severely. Farms had been ravaged and real estate values dropped significantly. Emancipation eliminated the slave labor that many farmers relied upon in order to turn profit. While many newly freed slaves left to reconnect familial ties that had been severed by slavery or in search of higher paying jobs in urban centers, many stayed where they were familiar with and worked for whatever wages that could be paid. In the Tidewater area, in the first year after the war ended, it was estimated that about 70,000 former slaves were homeless (Jett 2003:210). With the devastated economy, the majority of plantation owners turned to sharecropping (Harper 1992:89). Owners advanced sharecroppers food and shelter and necessities for planting in exchange for labor. At the end of the season the proceeds from crops were divided between the two entities, with owners receiving the bulk (VMH&C n.d.). Many former slaves built cabins at the edges of farms and those who were lucky were able to eventually buy their own small farms (Higgins and Underwood 1999:8). Following the Civil War, the Peirce family relations with their former slaves is unknown.

Lancaster County's cash crops included potatoes, tomatoes, peas, and other vegetables (Higgins and Underwood 1999:8). Following the war the canning industry began in the county to can local produce (Harper 1992:89-90). County residents also raised a variety of livestock and, as fewer crops were grown, more emphasis was placed on animal husbandry (Higgins and Underwood 1999:8). The waterways also provided a good alternative to earning a living and the economy grew from the bountiful fish, crabs, and oysters harvested from local waters (THR&PA 1997:32).

As the county recovered, its population grew from 5,355 residents in 1870 to 9,752 in 1910 (USCB). The earliest detailed topographic map illustrates the increase of population with buildings along the roadways (Figure 4-6). However, buildings within the project area were not depicted though Oakley to the north was. The project area continued to be owned by Robert T. Peirce until his death in 1874. Outside research has noted his being "an outstanding citizen, farmer, and business man of Lancaster County and for many years a vestryman of St. Mary's White Chapel Episcopal Church" (Henley 1958:748). He was among the county's principal farmers (Jett 2003:389).

The last year of R.T. Peirce paid land taxes he had ten properties. At that time, Oakley was 265 acres with building(s) valued at \$1,000 and a total property value of \$3,120 (LCLTR 1904). Upon his death, Robert bequeathed his entire estate to his wife and after her death it was to be divided among his children. To his son, Joseph, went his "old homestead known as Oakley, together with tenements, hereditaments – stock, crops, farming implements &c as may there be thereon at the time of his mother's death" (LCWB 30:204).

Joseph Peirce had returned to Oakley after his education at Aberdeen Academy. He would come to own more than 1,500 acres in the county and was a successful businessman. He had interest in timber and had a business of training horses at Oakley (*History of Virginia* 1924:574; *Northern*

Neck News 18 May 1894). He also served as the county's Commissioner of Revenue (*History of Virginia* 1924:574).

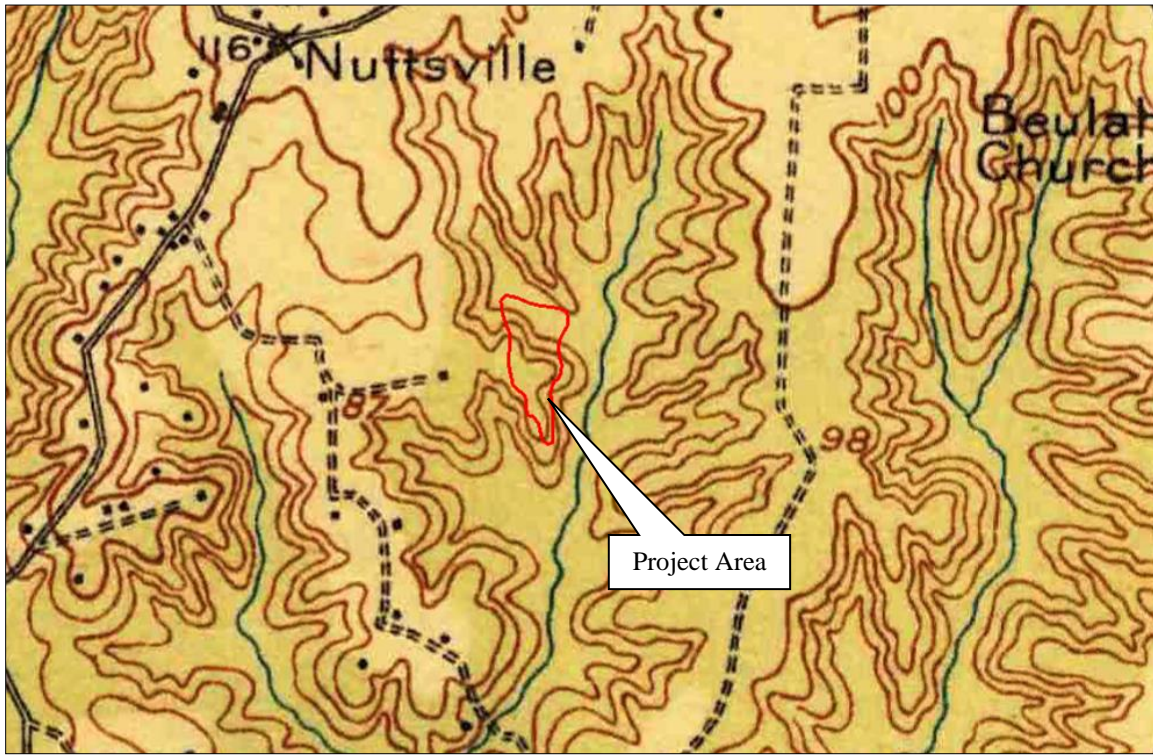


Figure 4-6: Detail of the 1917 topographic map, *Morattico*, depicting the project area. Source: USGS

WORLD WAR I TO WORLD WAR II (1917 – 1945)

At this time, the region was still characterized as agricultural with small and large farmsteads concentrated along roads. Even up to World War II and beyond, there were really very few “towns” or even villages in the Northern Neck region.

As the automobile became more important throughout the nation, roads were improved upon and bridges were constructed to connect portions of Virginia. In 1927, the Northern Neck was connected to the Middle Peninsula via Downing Bridge, replacing the ferries that had previously connected the regions (Harper 1992:132). As the automobile and trucking increased in importance, more stores, gas stations, and hotels opened along the roadways as the tourism industry grew. With increased movement provided by the automobile, and some loss of the county's industrial economic stability, Lancaster County's population declined for this period by 11 percent from 9,757 residents in 1920 to 8,640 in 1950 (THR&PA 1997:48).

Agriculture continued to be an important driver of Lancaster's economy. Corn and wheat remained important crops as was, for a time, watermelons. The cultivation of soybeans would also grow (THR&PA 1997:51). International market changes also led some to turn more towards dairy, grain, beef cattle, or poultry (Higgins and Underwood 1999:10). Additionally, timber was important to the economy (THR&PA 1997:51). A 1937 aerial of the project area depicts agricultural field

surrounded by forested land (Figure 4-7). A dwelling continues to be visible within the project area which continued to be owned by the Peirce family.



Figure 4-7: Detail of a 1937 aerial depicting the project area. Source: VDOT

NEW DOMINION (1945 – PRESENT)

As the twentieth century progressed, much of Virginia transitioned from an agricultural society to an urban one. More and more farmland was subdivided and developed, particularly surrounding larger cities and the earlier suburban movement grew with such force the Commonwealth's landscape would forever be altered. Though visible through much of the Commonwealth, the suburban development was most notable in northern, central, and southeastern Virginia. In contrast, the Northern Neck retained its rural nature. While the population of Lancaster County grew, it was much more slowly than other regions from 8,640 residents in 1950 to 11,567 in 2000 (USCB).

Lancaster County's economy remained consistent based on agriculture, followed by forestry, fishery, and manufacturing. Major farm products included corn, wheat, oats, soybeans, milk, chicken, and eggs. Important products from the sea included menhaden, alewives, crabs, croakers, and oysters (THR&PA 1997:51). Aerials taken in the second half of the twentieth century continued to show the project area as agricultural fields at the edge of woodland (Figure 4-8, Figure 4-9). The building previously visible within the project area is no longer standing by the mid-century. The project area remained in the hands of the Peirce family until 1951 when descendants sold what was then 257½ acres to a father and son, Robert B. Crabbe and William M. Crabbe (LCDB 92:262).



Figure 4-8: Detail of a 1967 aerial depicting the project area. Source: USGS

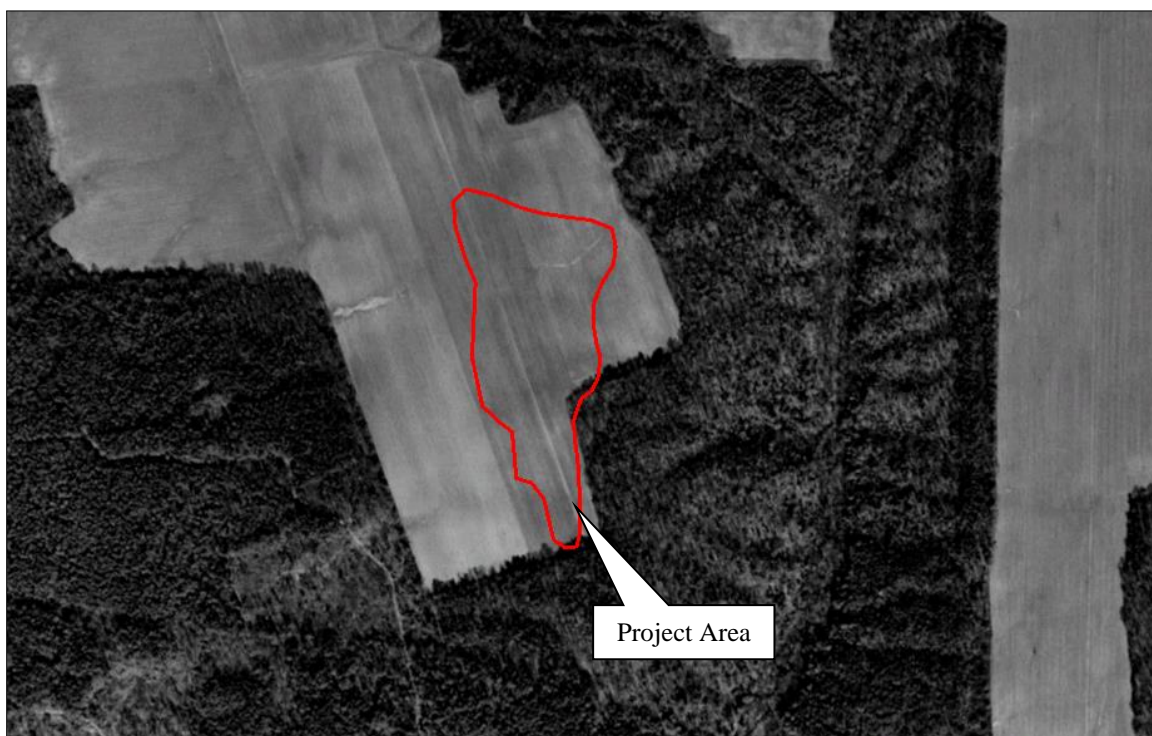


Figure 4-9: Detail of a 1994 aerial depicting the project area. Source: Google Earth

PROJECT AREA OWNERSHIP

The following table identifies the chain of ownership for Site #44LA0184 from the twenty-first century to the early eighteenth century.

Table 4-1: Chain-of-title for the Site #44LA0184.

Date	Grantor	Grantee	Source	Notes
11/9/2009	Thomas L. Towles	Haynie Family, LLC	Inst. #20090002700	\$625,000 for 257.5 acres of 2 parcels known as Oakley
3/29/1974	John E. Benton and Lois A. Benton (wife)	Thomas L. Towles	DB 181:573	257.5 acres of 2 parcels known as Oakley
8/21/1972	Family Leisure Centers, Inc. (OH Corp)	John E. Benton and Lois A. Benton (husband and wife)	DB 172:301	257.5 acres of 2 parcels known as Oakley
8/14/1972	Felice M. White and Robert J. White (husband)	Family Leisure Center, Inc. (OH Corp)	DB 171:398	257.5 acres of 2 parcels known as Oakley
5/10/1969	William M. Crabbe and Pauline W. Crabbe (wife)	Felice M. White	DB 156:389	257.5 acres of 2 parcels known as Oakley
6/11/1965	Robert B. Crabbe and Lucille H. Crabbe (wife)	William M. Crabbe	DB 140:628	257.5 acres of 2 parcels known as Oakley
4/10/1951	Janet G. Peirce (widow); Eliza Peirce Schwenk and Mary Moore Peirce Story (attorney in fact for Otto Schwenk); Mary Moore Peirce Story and Beaman Story (husband); Janet Peirce Whitehead and Winton Whitehead (husband); Flemintine Peirce Dann and William James Dan, Jr. (husband); Alice Clark Peirce (sole heirs of Joseph Peirce)	William M. Crabbe and Robert B. Crabbe	DB 92:262	257.5 acres known as Oakley. Subject to lease to Grafton Forrester for 1951. Peirce family reserves right to graveyard in backyard of dwelling house. Old spinning house not to be demolished during life of Crabbes.
12/18/1900 Entered 8/27/1904	R.T. Peirce	Mary Alice Peirce, Robert T. Peirce, Jr., Chichester T. Peirce, Joseph Peirce	WB 30:204	Full estate
1854	Joseph Peirce	Robert T. Peirce	Land Causes 1841-1885:251	Division of Joseph Peirce's estate, Oakley

Date	Grantor	Grantee	Source	Notes
1/1/1836	Joseph W. Chinn and Marianna Chinn (wife) (of Richmond Co.)	Joseph Peirce	DB 38:25	\$4,200 for ~600 acres known as Oakley
5/7/1799 Entered 12/19/1803	Joseph Chinn	Joseph William Chinn	D and WB 28:73	Plantation of 1,020 acres
1/18/1791 Entered 2/21/1792	John Chinn	Joseph Chinn	WB 21:14	Dwelling plantation containing 1,010 acres
6/1/1771 Entered 5/19/1774	Joseph Chinn	John Chinn	WB 20:71	All land and tenements
4/1/1727	Rawleigh Chinn	Joseph Chinn	D and WB 11:311	Gift of 190 acres

5. SITE 44LA0184 IN CONTEXT

Site 44LA0184 contains material that dates from the Pre-Contact period all the way up to the early-twentieth century; however, the portion of the site that dates to the early-to-mid eighteenth century appears to be the most substantial and significant component. The purpose of this Phase II evaluation is to determine the horizontal extent of this component and whether or not it retains archaeological integrity as a first step to determining whether the site has the potential to offer new or important archaeological data. Identifying the number of similar sites that have already been identified in the region will also aid in making this determination.

Richmond and Lancaster counties were chosen for comparative data due to their regional similarity: both counties are located on the Rappahannock River on the Northern Neck. According to a review of records in VCRIS, there are 50 domestic sites in Lancaster and Richmond counties that contain a Contact Period (1607-1750) temporal component. Only four of these sites (44LA0147, 44LA0013, 44LA0018, and 44RD0035) have been formally evaluated, and all three have been determined eligible for the NRHP, and two are currently listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR).

Site 44LA0018 is part of a group of early-eighteenth century sites on the Corrotoman River associated with the Ball family. Sites 44LA0013, 44LA0147, and 44RD0035 are late-seventeenth through eighteenth-century plantations. Only Menokin (44RD0035) has been recorded as having specific African American associations; however, it is likely that enslaved Africans were present at all four sites.

Virginia's Northern Neck was one of the earliest regions in America to be colonized by the English. Due to its early settlement and its rural nature, the peninsula is home to a relatively high number of early colonial plantations and settlements. However, the long range of occupation at these sites means that temporally distinct early-eighteenth century components are not likely to exist in great numbers on these sites. Therefore, if Site 44LA0184 possesses undisturbed early-eighteenth century features associated with enslaved individuals, it will offer significant research potential.

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6. RESULTS OF EVALUATION

This site was first identified through pedestrian survey during a Phase I survey of the Waller Solar project area. It consisted of a scatter of surface artifacts dispersed over a roughly 13-acre portion of an agricultural field. Although the entire scatter of artifacts was included in the site, the greatest concentration was towards the middle of the area. Artifacts included lithic debitage, hand-built pottery fragments, and eighteenth through twentieth-century domestic material. A twentieth-century brick pile and artifact scatter in the nearby woods to the east was also included in the site. Although there was not clear temporal clustering of material, the twentieth-century material was proportionally greater in the south side of the site.

The site exhibited a subtle micro-topography that can be seen on LiDAR imagery (Figure 6-1). A slight swale runs east-to-west through the southern center of the site, roughly parallel to the treeline. Two rises are situated to the north and south of this swale. A more pronounced draw, which is depicted on the USGS map, is visible near the north edge of the site. The slope that leads down to this draw is gentle but noticeable, at a grade around 11%. The disturbed soils just inside the treeline of the site are also clearly visible on the LiDAR map.

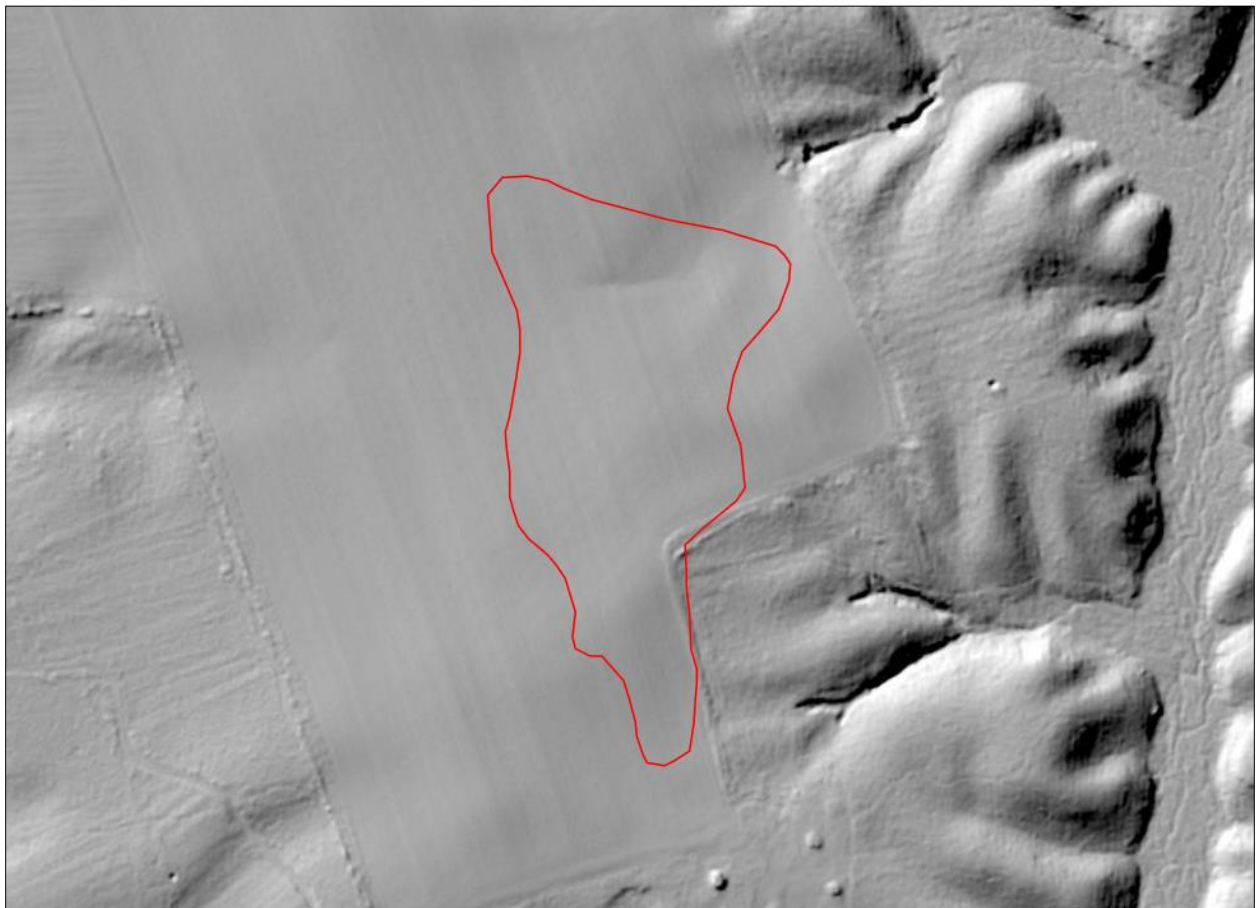


Figure 6-1: LiDAR image with overlay of site boundary.

Because only systematic pedestrian survey had been conducted during the Phase I survey, the first step of the Phase II was to determine the vertical integrity of the site through systematic shovel testing (Figure 6-2). No vegetation had been present during the Phase I, but during the Phase II, the field was planted in mature winter wheat, which was harvested near the end of the evaluation effort (Figure 6-3).

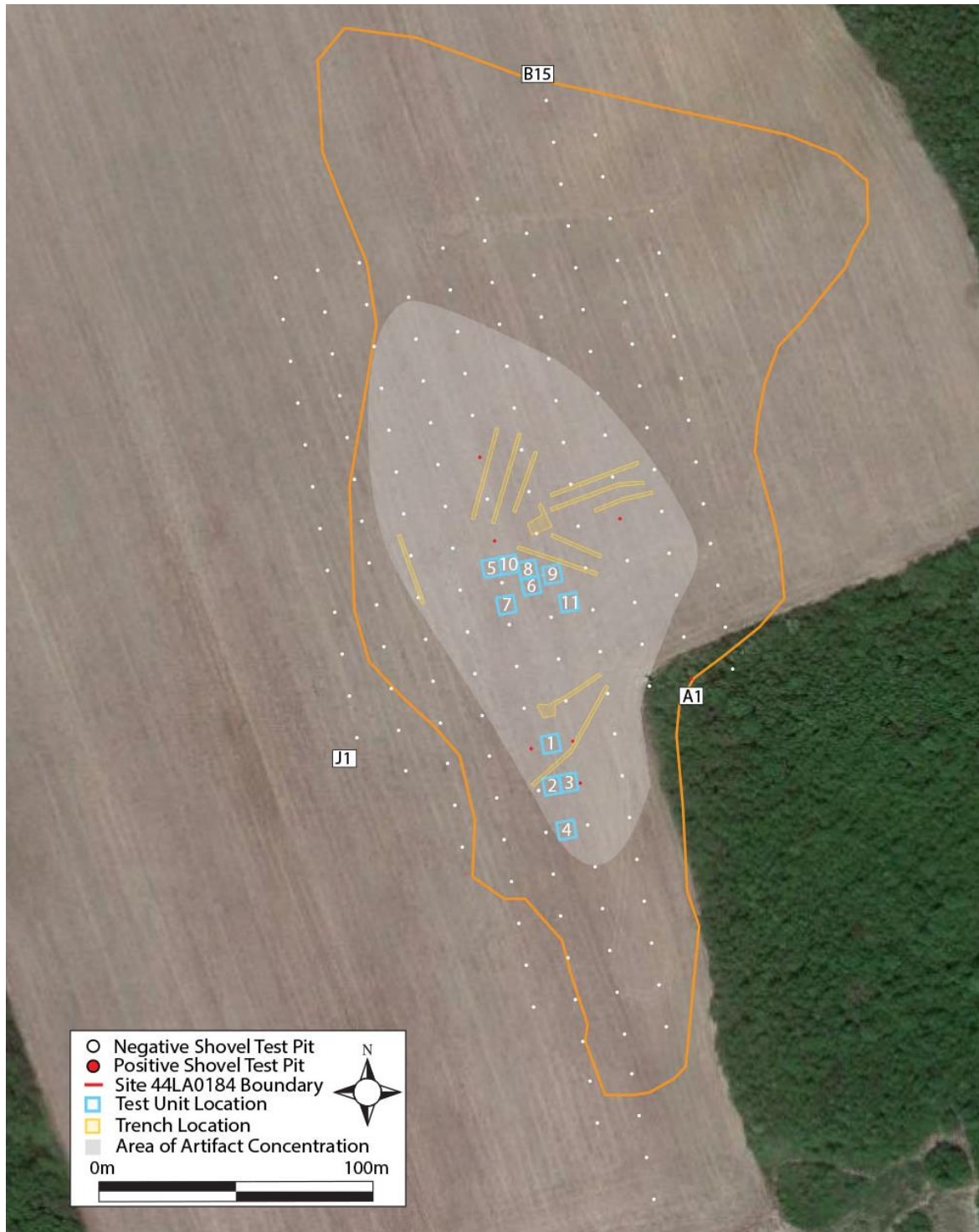


Figure 6-2: Satellite map of Site 44LA0184.



Figure 6-3: Field Site 1 overview from Shovel Test Pit D2, facing north.

A grid of 167 shovel tests was laid in at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals in ten transects labeled (-A) through J (excluding I). In transects A, B, and C, shovel test pits were excavated to site boundaries to the north and south. Only seven of these shovel tests were positive for cultural material. Three positive shovel tests were at the top of the northern low landform, three were at the top of the southern low landform in the center of the site boundaries, and one was in the pushpiles and twentieth-century artifact concentration within the treeline on the eastern edge of the field. Because these positives were located exclusively in the center of the site, subsurface testing was not extended all the way out to the northern site boundary. Terrain began to slope down to the northern draw at about the eighth transect, and the transects were generally ended near the base of the draw. Artifacts included nails, ceramics, glass, and small brick fragments. A total of fifteen artifacts were recovered. These results informed the placement of the units, discussed below.

Soils generally exhibited a two-stratum profile of plowzone over subsoil. Typical stratigraphy consisted of 10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam over 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy clay (Figure 6-4).

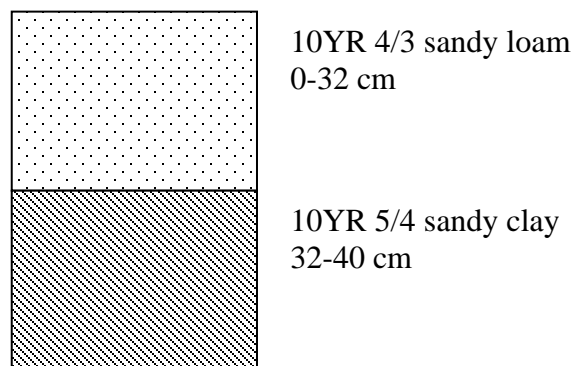


Figure 6-4: Soil profile of Shovel Test Pit D2.

UNIT EXCAVATION

All units were excavated by natural stratigraphy and measured one meter square. Units were placed in line with shovel test transects. The stratigraphy within the excavation units generally consisted of about 20 cm of 10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam plowzone over top of 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil. In some units, there was a transitional layer excavated as part of stratum I. At the base of excavation, each unit was troweled clean to look for features. In most units, only root disturbances and plow scars were noted.

The artifacts recovered and the features observed suggested that there were two distinct components of the site: an eighteenth century component and an early-twentieth century component. The early-twentieth century component can be seen in the results of Test Units 1, 2, 3, and 4 in the southern part of unit excavation, while the eighteenth century component can be seen in the results of Test Units 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 in the northern part of unit excavation.

Unit 1

Unit 1 was placed 7.5 meters (25 feet) west of Shovel Test Pit D(-1) because of artifact concentrations in this area of the shovel test grid. Soils consisted of 17 cm of 10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam plowzone over 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil. Bioturbation and plow scars were the only disturbances observed in subsoil (Figure 6-5; 6-6).



Figure 6-5: Plan view of Test Unit 1, base of stratum I.



Figure 6-6: Profile of Test Unit 1.

A total of 25 artifacts were recovered from Unit 1. These artifacts include whiteware (n=1), Rockingham earthenware (n=1), aqua glass (n=2), brown glass (n=2), colorless vessel glass (n=3), aqua window glass (n=4), brick (n=4, 121 grams), nails (n=3), unidentifiable iron fragments (n=4), and one whiteware or ironstone.

Unit 2

Unit 2 was placed 7.5 meters (25 feet) west of Shovel Test Pit D(-2) because of artifact concentrations in this area of the shovel test grid. Soils consisted of 18 cm of 10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam over 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil. Bioturbation and plow scars were the only disturbances observed in subsoil (Figure 6-7; 6-8).



Figure 6-7: Plan view of Test Unit 1, base of stratum I.

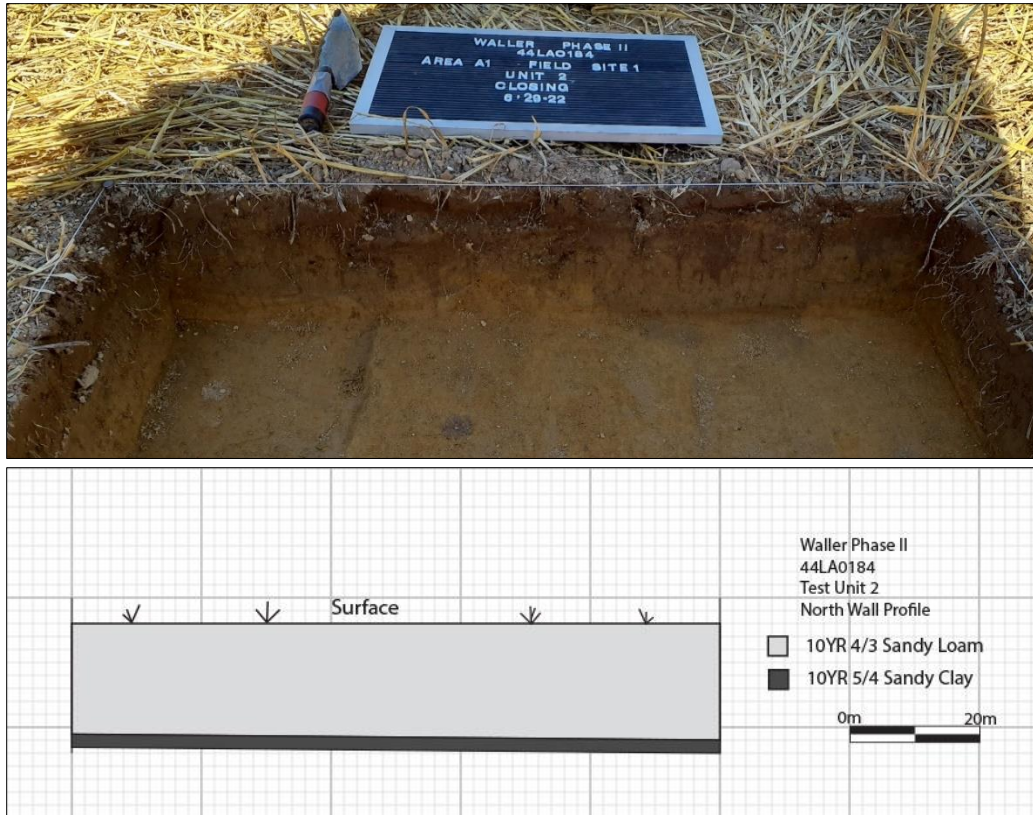


Figure 6-8: Profile of Test Unit 2.

A total of 36 artifacts were recovered from Unit 2. These artifacts include whiteware (n=10), Bristol glazed stoneware (n=2), colorless molded vessel glass (n=1), brown bottle glass (n=2), solarized glass (n=2), aqua vessel glass (n=4), colorless vessel glass (n=2), light green vessel glass (n=1), dark blue vessel glass (n=1), aqua window glass (n=3), a brick fragment (n=1, 1 gram), and oyster shell (n=6, 27 grams).

Unit 3

Unit 3 was placed three meters (ten feet) east of Test Unit 2 because of the high concentration of artifacts found there. Soils consisted of 18 cm of 10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam plowzone (Ap horizon) over 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy clay mottled with 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown and 10YR 4/3 brown sandy clay subsoil (B horizon). Bioturbation was the only disturbance to subsoil (Figure 6-9; 6-10).



Figure 6-9: Plan view of Test Unit 3, base of stratum I.



Figure 6-10: Profile of Test Unit 3.

A total of 34 artifacts were recovered from Unit 3. These artifacts include whiteware (n=2), aqua vessel glass (n=6), solarized glass (n=3), dark green glass (n=1), colorless vessel glass (n=3), colorless window glass (n=3), aqua window glass (n=12), nail fragments (n=3), and one iron fragment (n=1).

Unit 4

Unit 4 was placed 7.5 meters (25 feet) west of D(-3) because of the high number of artifacts found in Test Unit 2, to investigate the southern boundary of this artifact cluster. Soils consisted of 19 cm of 10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam plowzone (Ap horizon) over 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil (B horizon). Bioturbation was the only disturbance observed in subsoil (Figure 6-11; 6-12).



Figure 6-11: Plan view of Test Unit 4, base of stratum I.



Figure 6-12: Profile of north wall of Test Unit 4.

A total of ten artifacts were recovered from Unit 4. These include whiteware (n=1), milk glass (n=2), colorless vessel glass (n=3), aqua window glass (n=3), and dark blue glass (n=1).

Unit 5

Unit 5 was placed approximately two meters (6 feet) north-northeast of Shovel Test Pit E4 because of prehistoric sherds found during the phase I pedestrian survey. Soils consisted of 20 cm of 10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam plowzone (Ap horizon) over 10 cm of 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam transition layer (AB horizon) over 10YR 5/4 dark brown sandy clay subsoil. Subsoil is disturbed by a potential post hole feature in the northwest corner, which measures approximately 33 cm by 18 cm. This feature was labeled Feature 2 and consists of 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam with some charcoal flecking (Figures 6-13 through 6-16).



Figure 6-13: Plan view of Test Unit 5, base of stratum I.

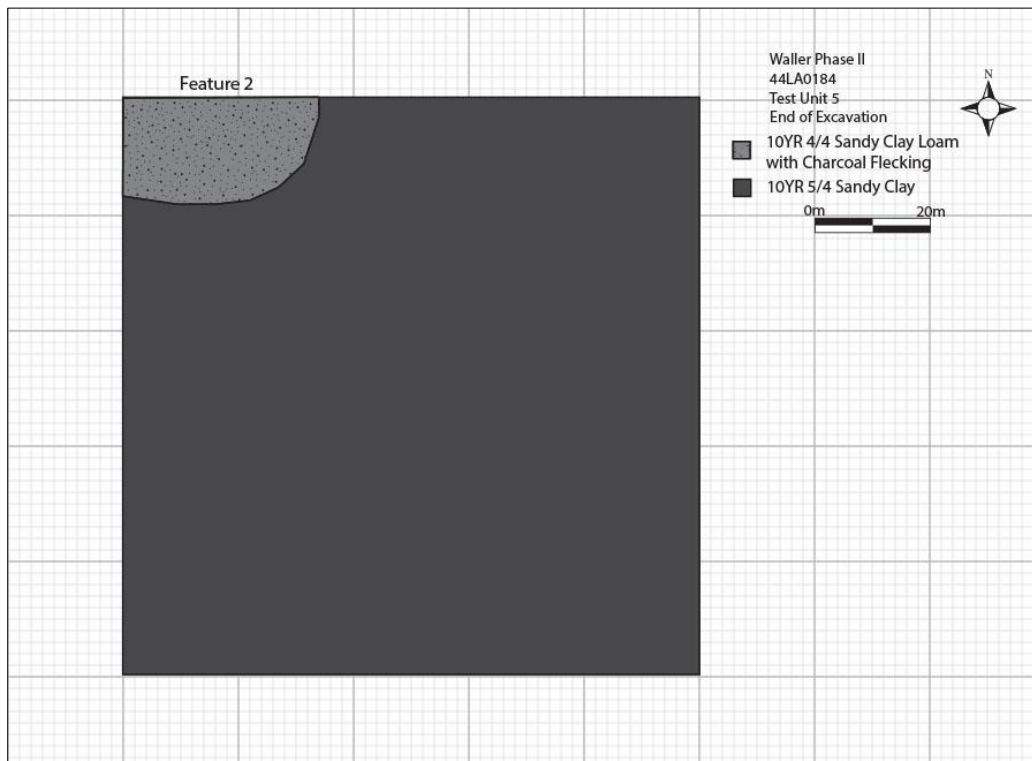


Figure 6-14: Scaled plan view of Test Unit 5.

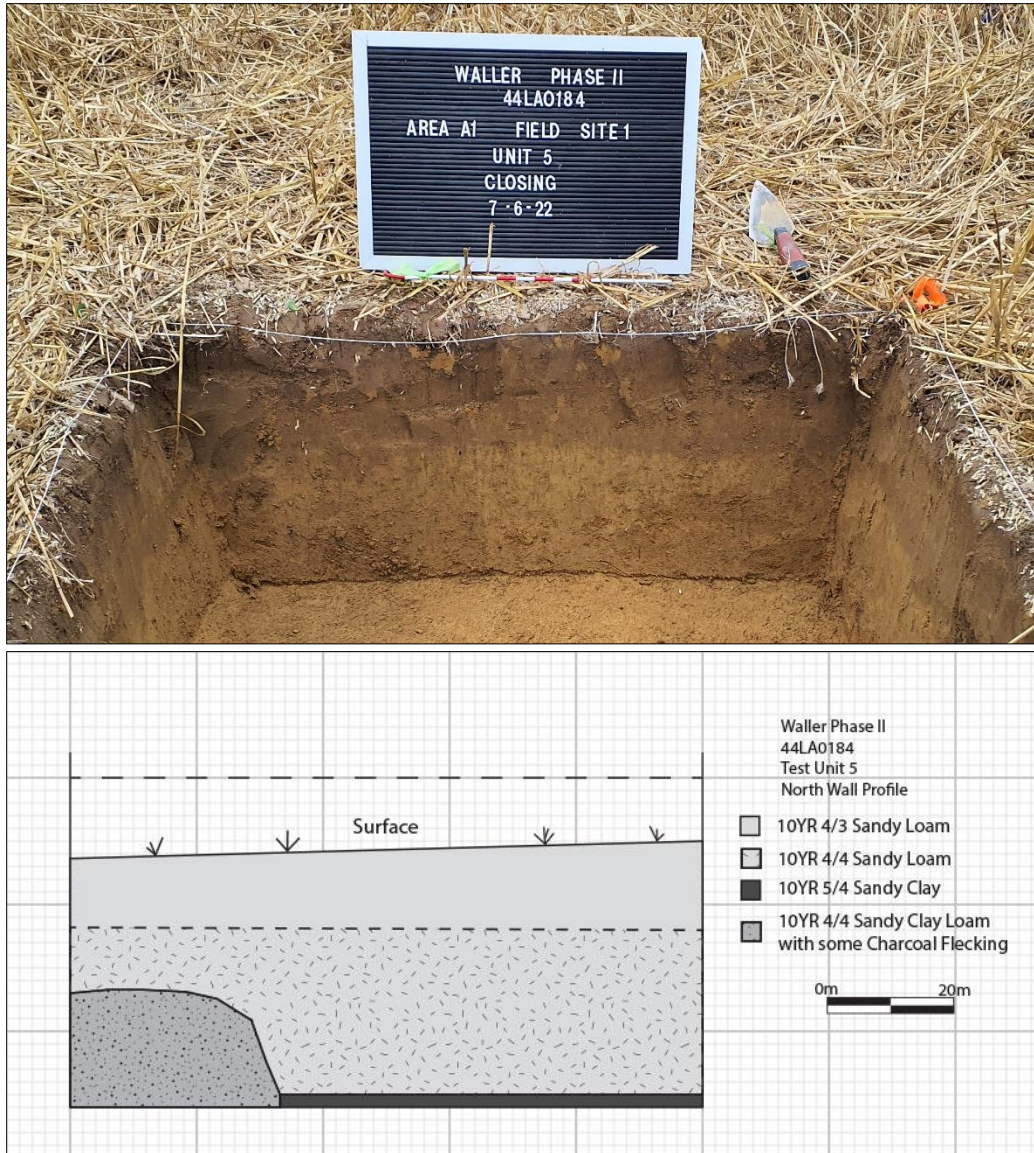


Figure 6-15: Profile of north wall of Test Unit 5.



Figure 6-16: Detail of Feature 2 in Test Unit 5, showing feature in north profile.

A total of 21 artifacts were recovered from Unit 5. These artifacts include tin glazed earthenware (n=1), a clay pipe fragment (n=1), colonoware (n=13), brick fragments (n=1, 3 grams), and iron fragments (n=5, 4 grams). The pottery sherds that had been identified as prehistoric during the Phase I were positively identified as colonoware during the Phase II artifact analysis.

Unit 6

Unit 6 was placed approximately 7.5 meters (25 feet) west of Shovel Test Pit D4 because of artifacts found in Test Unit 5. Soils consisted of 18 cm of 10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam plowzone (Ap horizon) over 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil (B horizon). Subsoil was disturbed by plow scars, which consisted of 10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam, and Feature 1, which consisted of 10YR 3/3 dark brown mottled with 2.5YR red sandy loam and charcoal inclusions (Figure 6-17 through 6-19).



Figure 6-17: Plan view of Test Unit 6, base of stratum I.

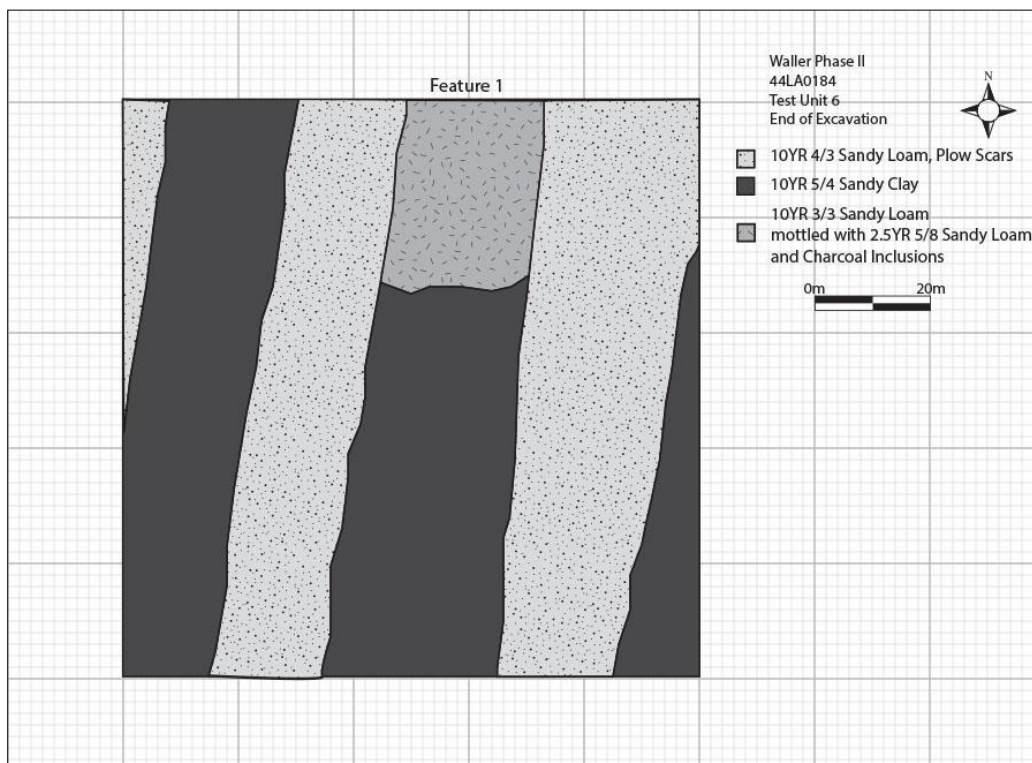


Figure 6-18: Scaled plan view of Test Unit 6.

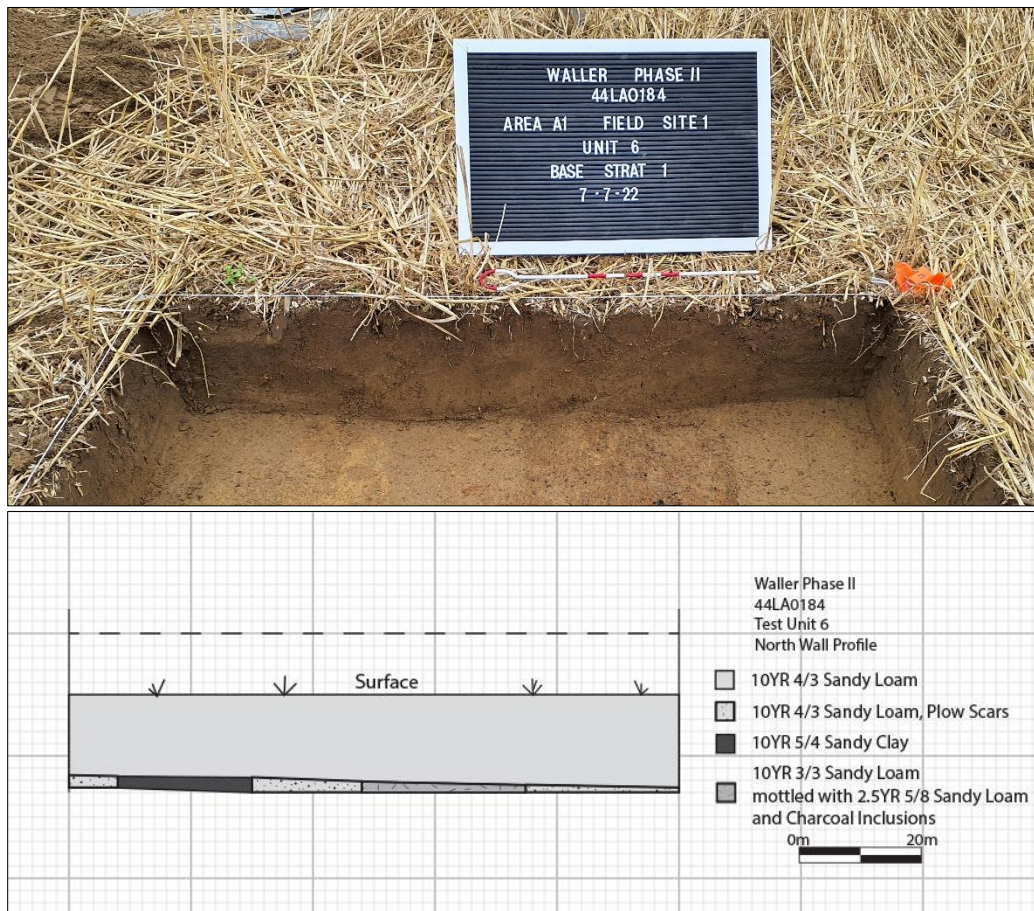


Figure 6-19: Profile of north wall of Test Unit 6.

A total of 23 artifacts were found in Test Unit 6. Artifacts recovered include colonoware (n=7), tin glazed earthenware (n=1), manganese mottled earthenware (n=2), staffordshire slip earthenware (n=1), redware (n=1), porcelain (n=1), dark green bottle glass (n=4), nails (n=2), and brick (n=4, 11 grams).

Unit 7

Unit 7 was placed approximately 7.5 meters (25 feet) north of Shovel Test Pit E3 because of artifacts found in Test Unit 5. Soils consisted of 25 cm of 10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam plowzone (Ap horizon) over 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil (B horizon). Subsoil was disturbed by bioturbation only (Figure 6-20; 6-21).



Figure 6-20: Plan view of Test Unit 7, base of stratum I.



Figure 6-21: Profile of north wall of Test Unit 7.

A total of two artifacts were found Test Unit 7: one fragment of dark green bottle glass and one fragment of an unidentifiable nail.

Unit 8

Test Unit 8 was placed one meter north of Test Unit 6. This unit was excavated to investigate the northern extent of Feature 1, observed in Test Unit 6. It was quickly discovered that Feature 1 does extend into Unit 8, and the base of stratum I was cleaned for photos. Soils consisted of 29 cm of 10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam plowzone over 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil. Feature 1 consisted of 10YR 3/3 dark brown mottled with 2.5YR red sandy loam with charcoal inclusions (Figure 6-22 through 6-24).



Figure 6-22: Plan view of Test Unit 8, base of stratum I.

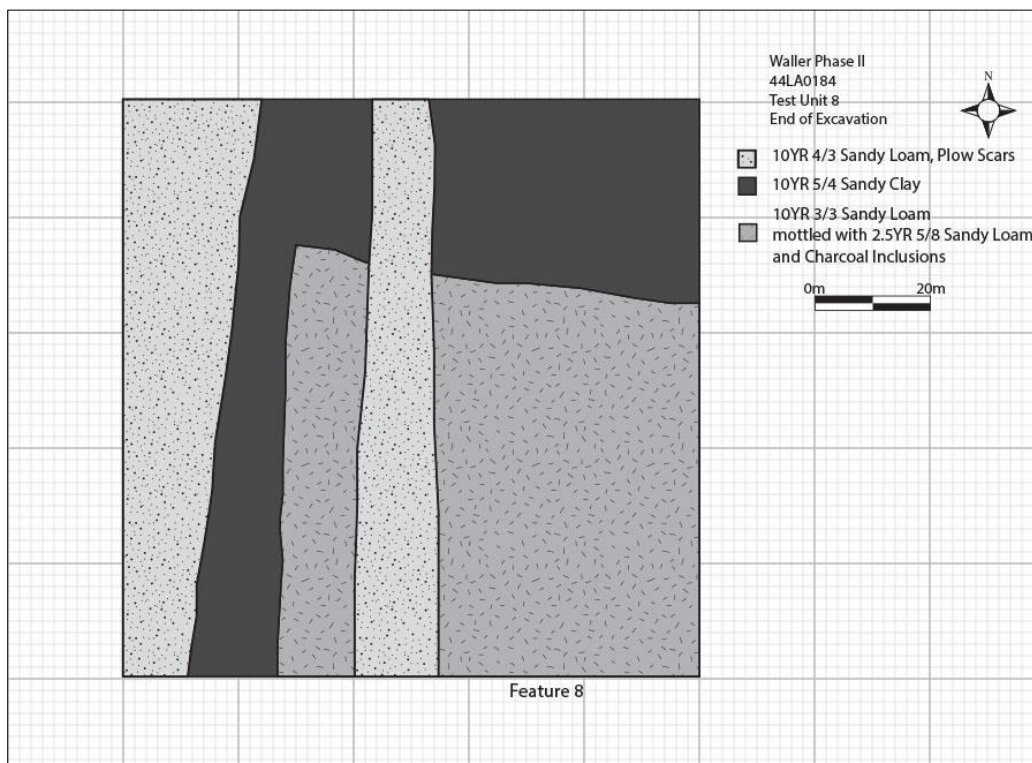


Figure 6-23: Scaled plan view of Test Unit 8.



Figure 6-24: Profile of north wall of Test Unit 8.

A total of 21 artifacts were found in Test Unit 8. Artifacts recovered include colonoware (n=9), staffordshire slip earthenware (=2), colorless vessel glass (n=1), dark green glass (n=1), aqua window glass (n=1), colorless window glass (n=1), iron fragments (n=4, 5 grams), and brick fragments (n=2, 3 grams).

Unit 9

Unit 9 was placed one meter east of and between Test Units 6 and 8 in order to investigate the eastern extent of Feature 1. Soils consisted of 29 cm of 10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam plowzone (Ap horizon) over 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil (B horizon). Subsoil was disturbed by bioturbation only (Figure 6-25; 6-26).



Figure 6-25: Plan view of Test Unit 9, base of stratum I.

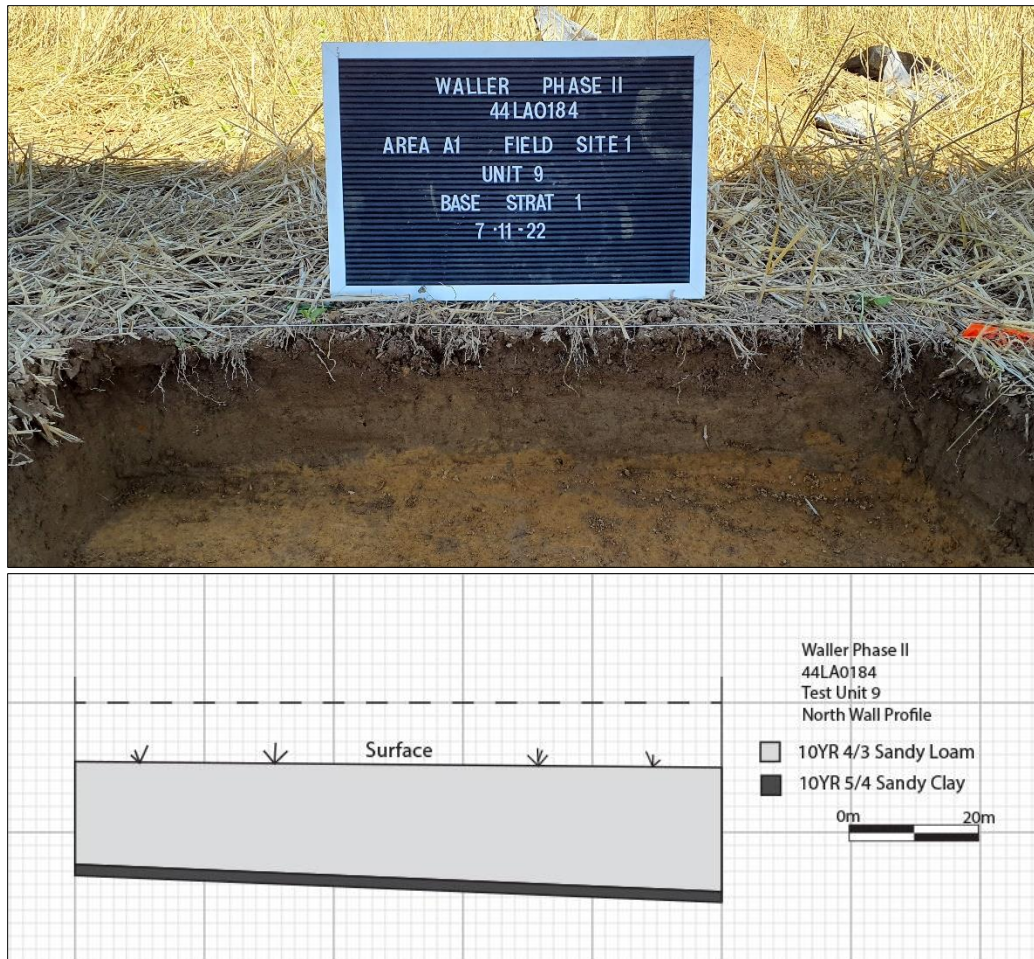


Figure 6-26: Profile of north wall of Test Unit 9.

A total of 19 artifacts were found Test Unit 9. Artifacts recovered include buckley earthenware (n=1), white salt glazed stoneware (n=1), brown salt glazed stoneware (n=1), colonoware (n=5), dark green bottle glass (n=5), brick fragments (n=2, 2 grams), nail fragments (n=2), oyster shell (n=2, 1 gram).

Unit 10

Unit 10 was placed 2 meters (6 feet) east of Unit 5 with the intention of uncovering a second post hole feature. Feature 3 was found in the center of the western wall, measuring approximately 41 cm by 25 cm, including both the post hole and post mold aspects of the feature. Soils consisted of 29 cm of 10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam plowzone (Ap horizon) over 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil (B horizon). Subsoil was disturbed by bioturbation and plow scars as well as by Feature 3. Soils in the post hole aspect of Feature 3 consisted of 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay, and those of the post mold aspect consisted of 10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam. No artifacts were visible in the surface of this feature (Figure 6-27 through 6-29).



Figure 6-27: Plan view of Test Unit 10, base of stratum I.

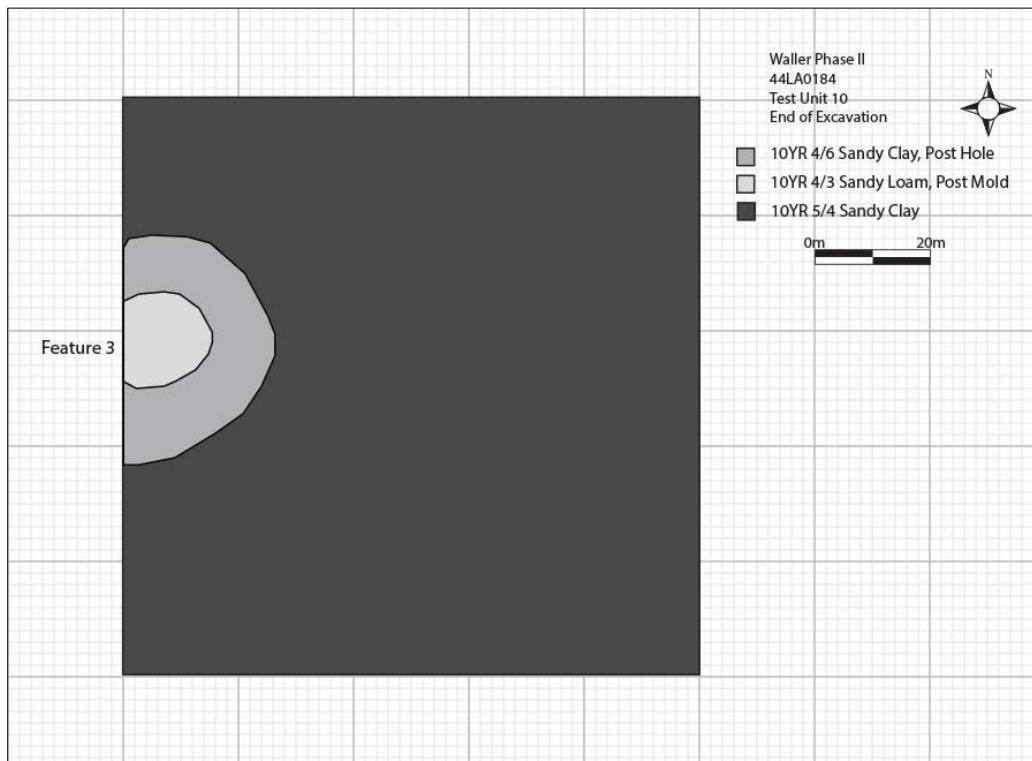


Figure 6-28: Scaled plan view of Test Unit 10.

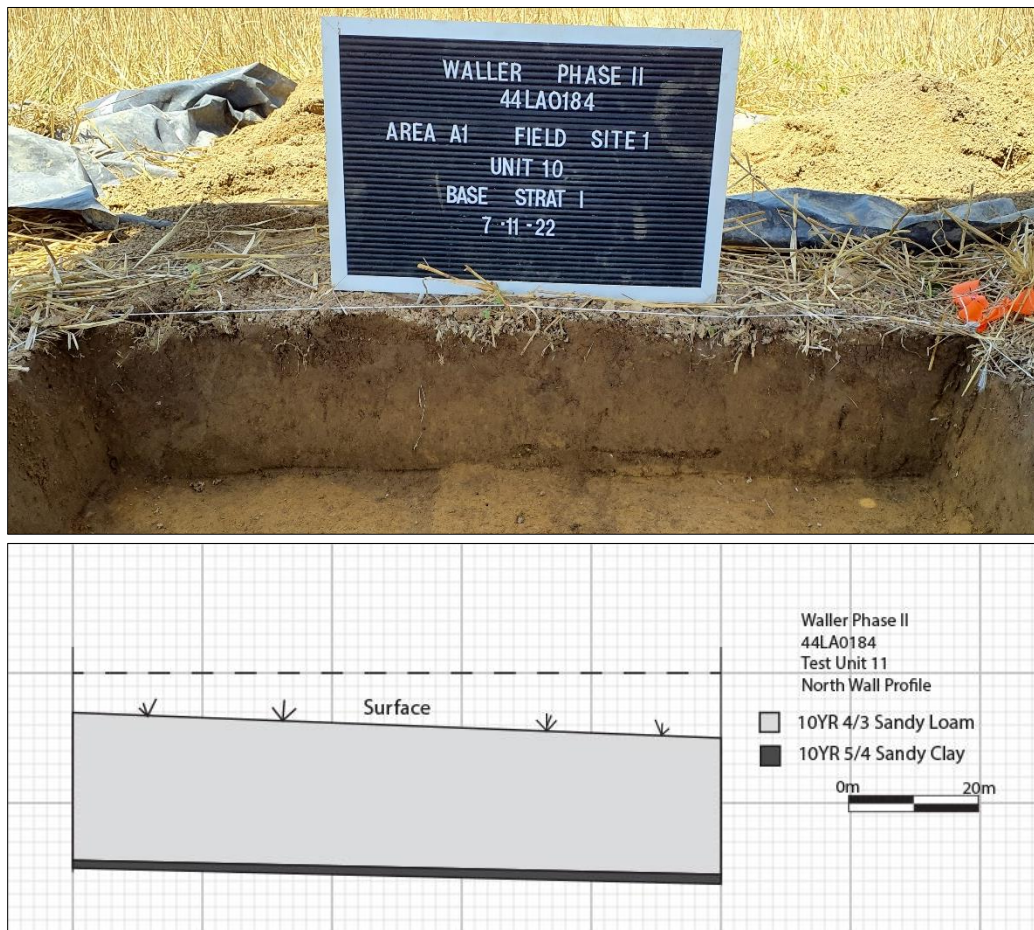


Figure 6-29: Profile of north wall of Test Unit 10.

A total of 17 artifacts were found Test Unit 10. Artifacts recovered include colonoware (n=8), manganese mottled earthenware (n=1), white salt glazed stoneware (n=1), dark green bottle glass (n=3), astbury earthenware (n=1), a clay pipe fragment (n=1), and nail fragments (n=2, 10 grams).

Unit 11

Unit 11 was placed approximately halfway between the eighteenth-century artifact concentration, Units 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10; and nineteenth century artifact concentration, Units 1, 2, 3, and 4. Soils consisted of 31 cm of 10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam plowzone (Ap horizon) over 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil (B horizon). Subsoil was disturbed by bioturbation and plow scars (Figure 6-30; 6-31).



Figure 6-30: Plan view of Test Unit 11, base of stratum I.



Figure 6-31: Profile of north wall of Test Unit 11.

A total of five artifacts were found Test Unit 11. Artifacts recovered include colorless vessel glass (n=1), colonoware (n=1), a nail fragment (n=1), and brick fragments (n=2, 4 grams).

TRENCH EXCAVATION

After test units had been excavated, 11 long trenches and one block were mechanically excavated to subsoil using a machine equipped with a four-foot smooth-edged bucket around the center of the site (Figure 6-32). Trenching was conducted in order to better define the extent of subsurface features, particularly in the eighteenth-century component of Site 44LA0184.

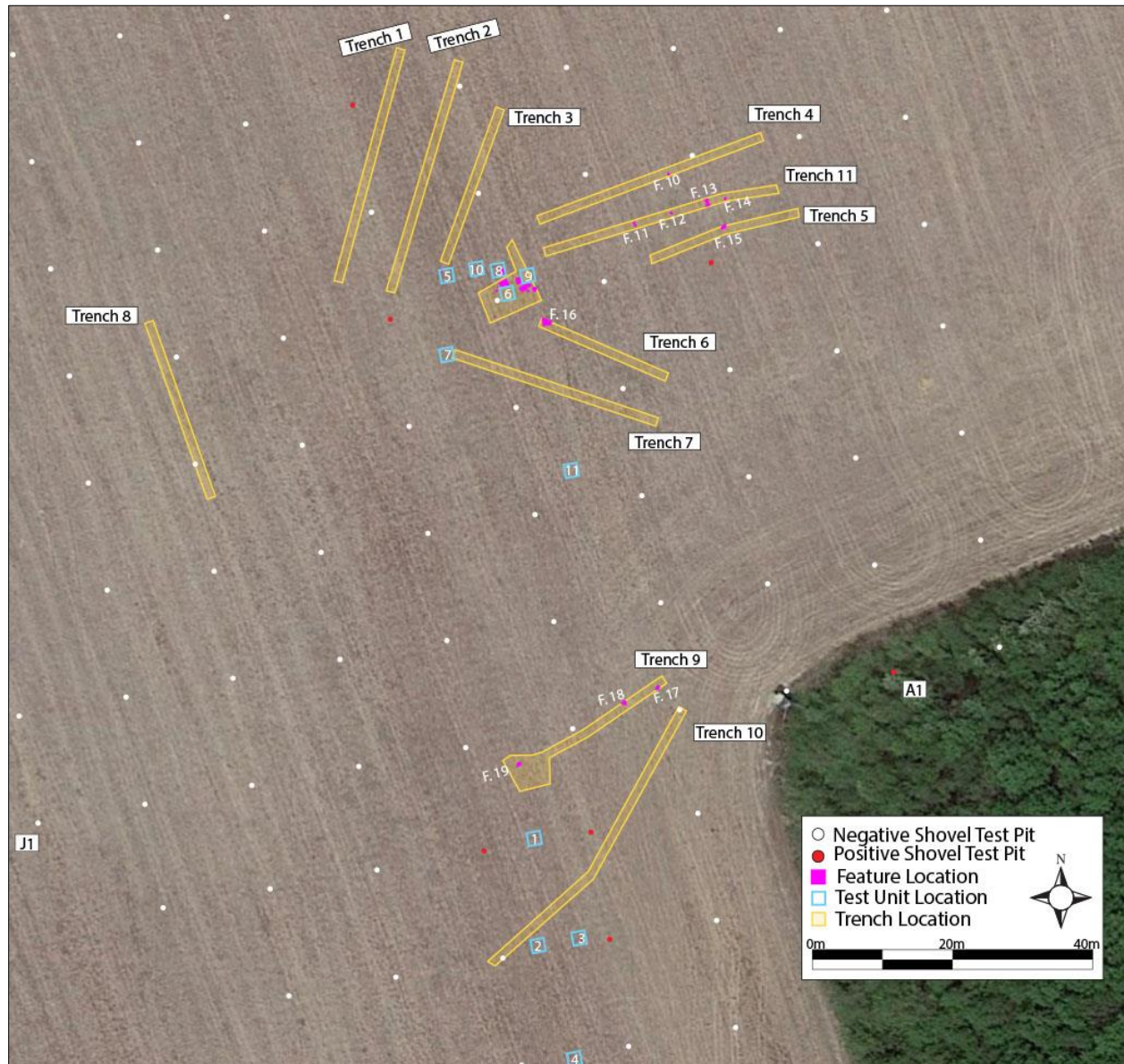


Figure 6-32: Satellite map detail of trench locations.

Trench excavation began with a block excavated around the previously-identified square pit feature (Feature 1). A series of square postholes and round postmolds were noted in this area (Figure 6-33). Some of the postholes appeared to cut into each other, suggesting repair posts or multiple generations of different buildings. The relationship between the postholes and the square feature is currently unclear. Feature 1 resembles a subfloor pit, suggesting that these features were part of a simple post-set dwelling.

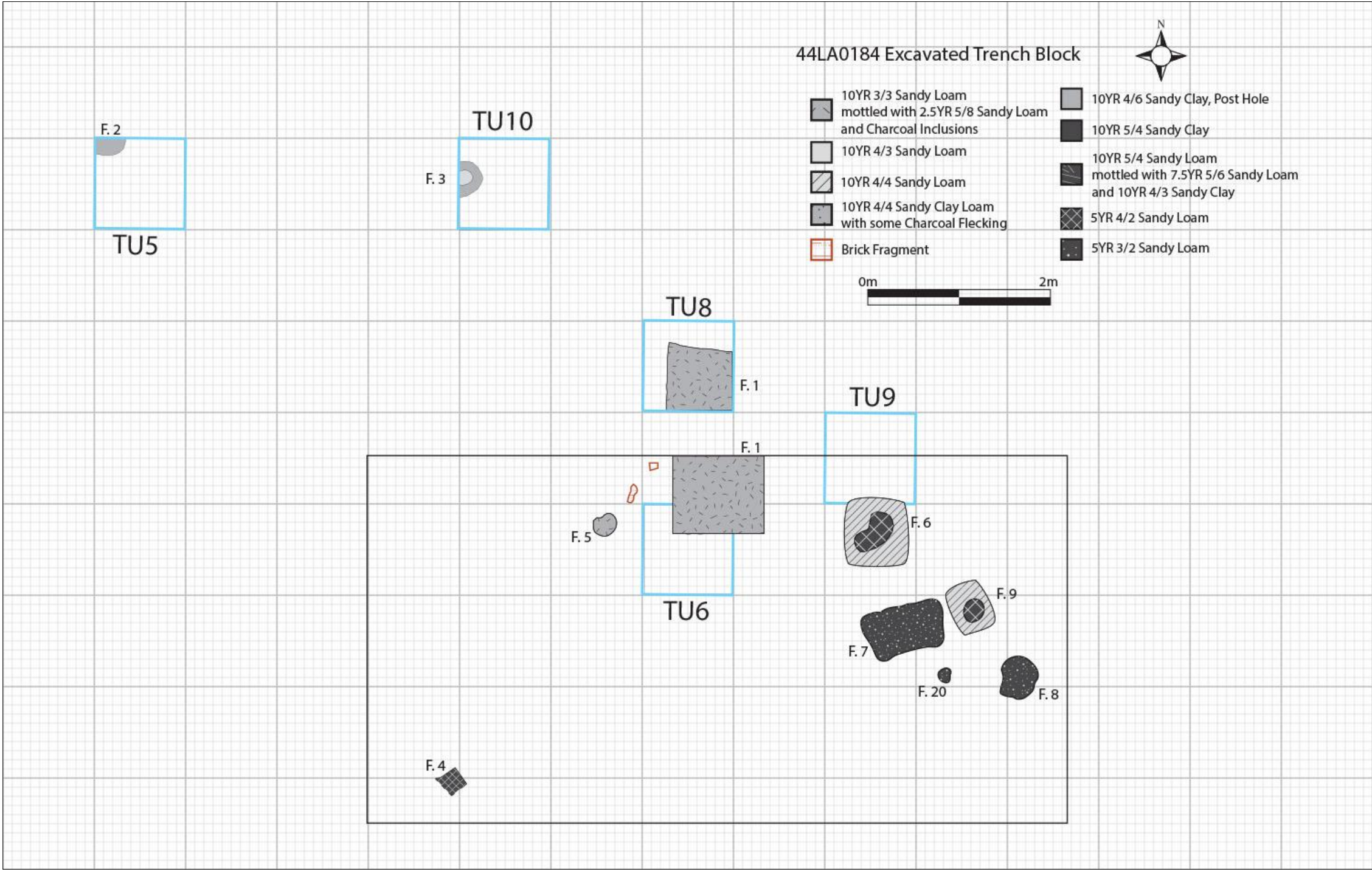


Figure 6-33: Planview map of features and excavation around core of site.

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Following the excavation of the block, three trenches (Trenches 1 through 3) were excavated running north down the slight slope off the top of the landform. No features were observed. Three more trenches (4, 5, and 11) were placed between the block and the eastern treeline (Figure 6-34). These trenches revealed five additional features. Although the trenches were not expanded to fully expose them, these features also resembled structural elements associated with a post-set building: Feature 13 may be a subfloor pit, and the remaining features appear to be posthole. A final posthole was identified in Trench 6, excavated south of the core of the site (Figure 6-35). Trench 7, located on the southern edge of this area, and Trench 8, located on the western edge, contained no features. Photos of these trenches are included in an appendix to this report.

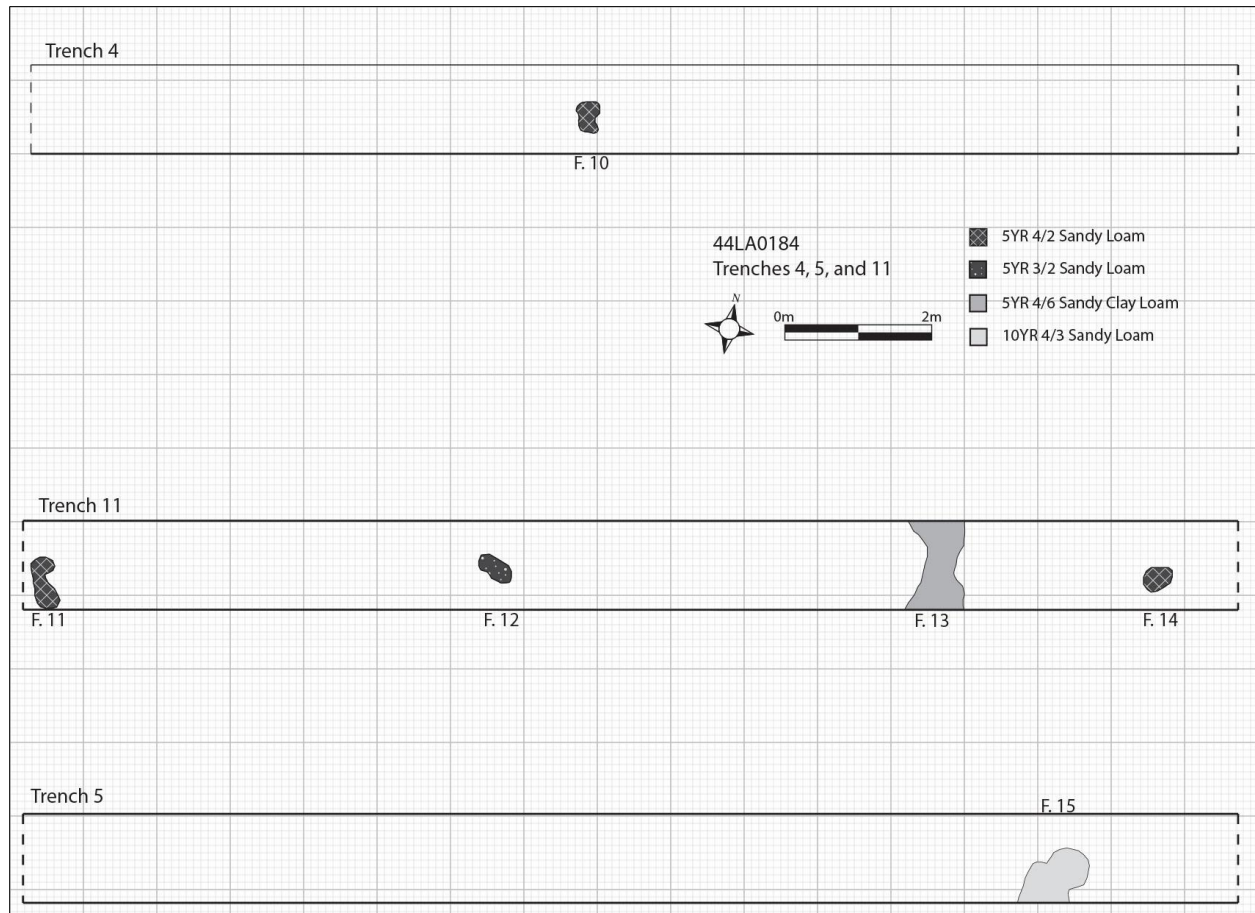


Figure 6-34: Scaled planview drawing of features identified in Trenches 4, 5, and 11.

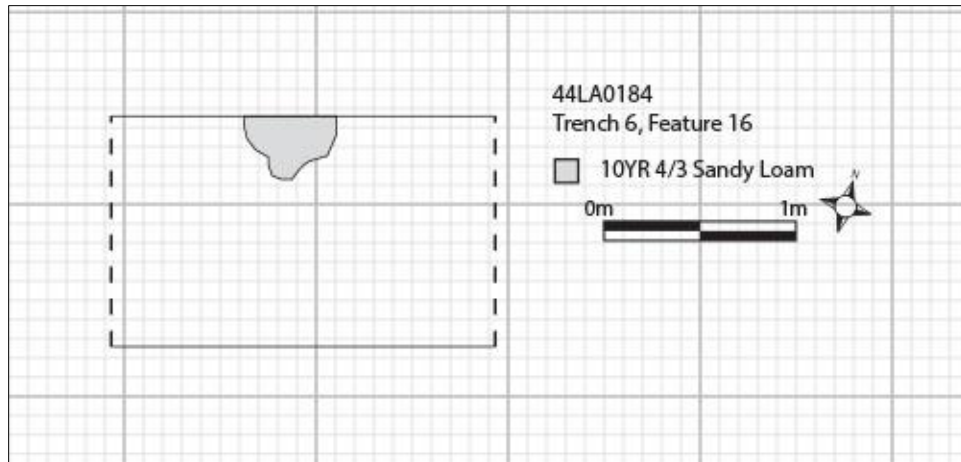


Figure 6-35: Scaled planview drawing of feature identified in Trench 6.

No trenches were excavated in the shallow draw between the two small landforms, due to a combination of the topography and the fact that the shovel tests were negative and Unit 11 contained no features.

Two final trenches (Trenches 9 and 10) were excavated on top of the southern small landform. Trench 9, which roughly lines up with the treeline, contained three postholes. Artifacts observed within the plowzone overlying the features dated to the late-nineteenth or early-twentieth century. No features were observed in Trench 10 (Figures 6-36 through 6-38).



Figure 6-36: Overview of Trench 9, facing west.

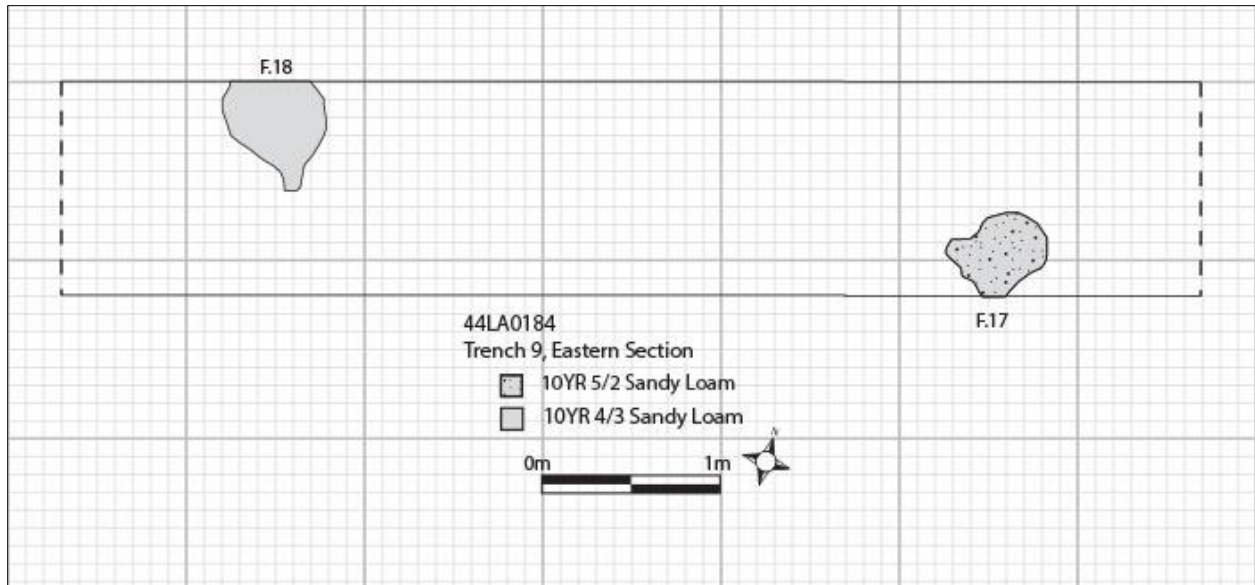


Figure 6-37: Scale planview drawing of east side of Trench 9.

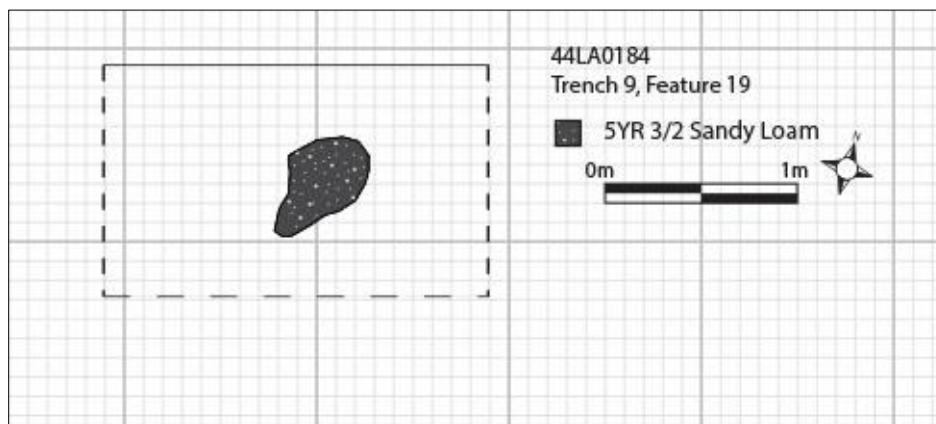


Figure 6-38: Scale planview drawing of west side of Trench 9.

FEATURES

A total of 20 features were identified during unit and trench excavation at Site 44LA0184. All but three of these features were observed on top of the low knoll near the center of the site (Figures 6-39 through 6-46). Features 1 and 13 resemble sub-floor pits, while the remaining features are likely postholes. Only the features in the large mechanically excavated block were fully exposed, so their exact spatial relationship could not be determined; however, their association with each other and their placement on the landform suggests multiple post-set buildings with sub-floor storage pits. The presence of colonoware within Feature 1 and early-eighteenth century artifacts in the overlying plowzone indicate that this collection of features may be the remains of a group of early eighteenth century slave quarters.



Figure 6-39: Overview of Block 1, containing Features 1 through 9, facing north.



Figure 6-40: Trench Feature 10.



Figure 6-41: Trench Feature 11.



Figure 6-42: Trench Feature 12.



Figure 6-43: Trench Feature 13.



Figure 6-44: Trench Feature 14.



Figure 6-45: Trench Feature 15.



Figure 6-46: Trench Feature 16.

The three features that were identified on the southern knoll run east-to-west in a line that is parallel with the tree line. During Phase I survey, a brick pile, discarded twentieth-century glass bottles,

and several pushpiles were observed within this tree line (Figures 6-47 through 6-51). All of these features are likely associated with a building that is visible in this location on the 1937 aerial image. The postholes appear to line up with the later field boundaries that were placed after the demolition of this structure, although it is also possible that they were instead associated with earlier field boundaries. No diagnostic artifacts were present at the top of these features.



Figure 6-47: Feature 17.



Figure 6-48: Feature 18



Figure 6-49: Feature 19



Figure 6-50: Brick pile just inside tree line.



Figure 6-51: Glass bottles near brick pile.

ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM SITE 44LA0184

A total of 212 artifacts, excluding brick, were recovered from test units and shovel testing during the Phase II evaluation of Site 44LA0184. As is typical of a domestic site, the assemblage was dominated by artifacts associated with foodways (ceramic, glass, and faunal material), followed by architectural material. Glass made up the majority of artifacts (n=91, 40%), followed by ceramics (n=80, 34%). Of the ceramics that were recovered, most were colonoware (n=45, 56%) or whiteware (n=15, 19%), followed by small quantities of various other ceramics. The datable artifacts showed clear temporal clustering, with the earlier artifacts located in the north side of the site (Figure 6-52; 6-53).

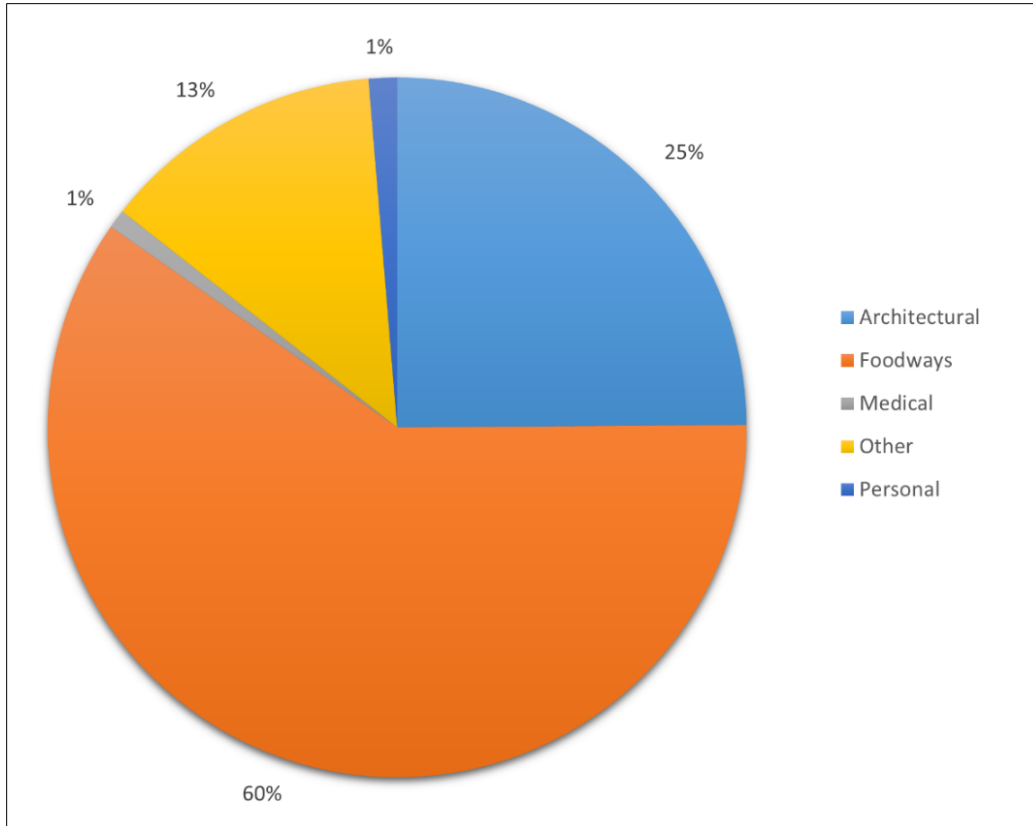


Figure 6-52: Classifications of artifacts found at Site 44LA0184.

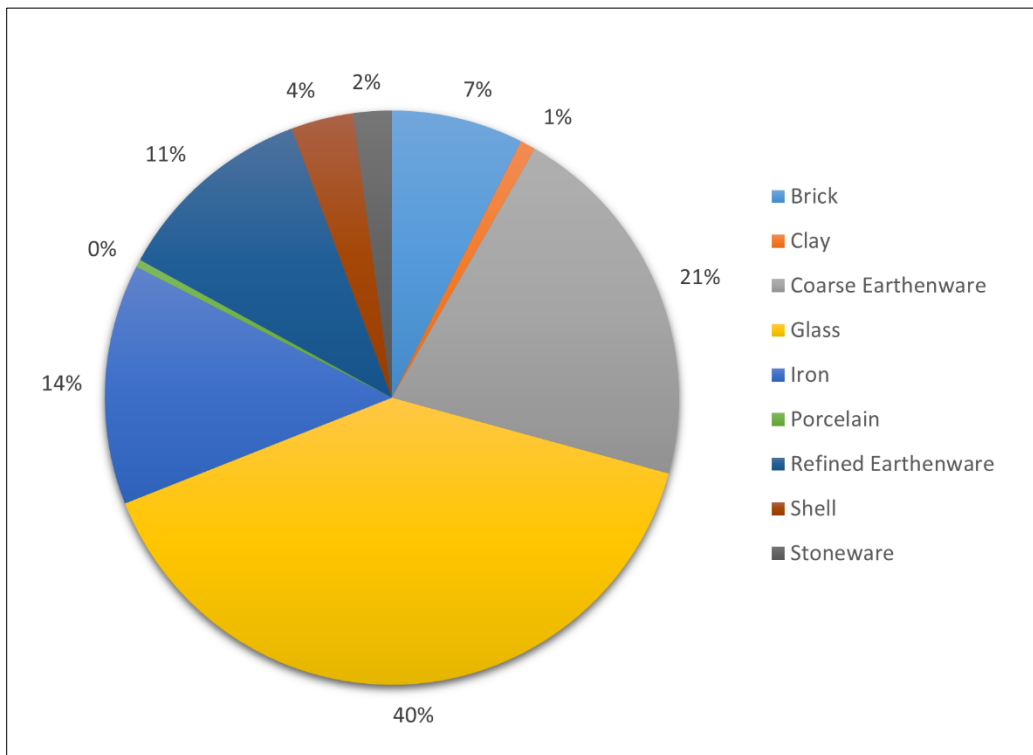


Figure 6-53: Materials found at Site 44LA0184.

The third largest category was iron (n=31, 14%), which consisted mostly of nails and unidentified fragments. While many nails observed were too corroded to identify, it is clear that none are wire nails. Finally, some shell (n=8, 4%) and clay pipe fragments (n=2, 1%) were also collected. A total of 98 grams of brick fragments were collected from across the site.

The diagnostic artifacts that were recovered cluster into two time periods (Table 6-1; 6-2, Figure 6-54; 6-55). The ceramics recovered from the northern units (Test Units 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11) were typical of the first half of the eighteenth century, with colonoware, Buckley, white salt glazed stoneware, Staffordshire slipware, and other early ware types. Diagnostic materials found in the southernmost cluster of units (Test Units 1, 2, 3, and 4) indicate turn-of-the-twentieth century activity, with Mason jar and lid liner fragments, solarized glass, Rockingham ware and whiteware. Although artifacts from both time periods had been recovered together during surface collection, there was virtually no mixing between the two temporal components in the material recovered from within the plowzone.

Table 6-1: Diagnostic ceramics from Site 44LA0184, northern units.

Ceramic Type	N=	Date Range
Colonoware	45	1650-1850s
Buckley	1	1720-1850
Astbury	1	1720s-1750
Manganese Mottled	3	1680-1780
White Salt Glazed	2	1685-1785
Brown Salt Glazed	1	1720-early 20 th Century
Staffordshire Slip	2	1660-1770
Tin Glazed	2	1600-1800

Table 6-2: Diagnostic ceramics from Site 44LA0184, southern units.

Ceramic Type	N=	Date Range
Rockingham	1	1770-1880
Whiteware	16	Post 1805
Glass canning jar lid liner	1	1869-1920s
Ball "Perfect Mason" jar	1	Post 1913
Solarized glass	6	1890s-1920

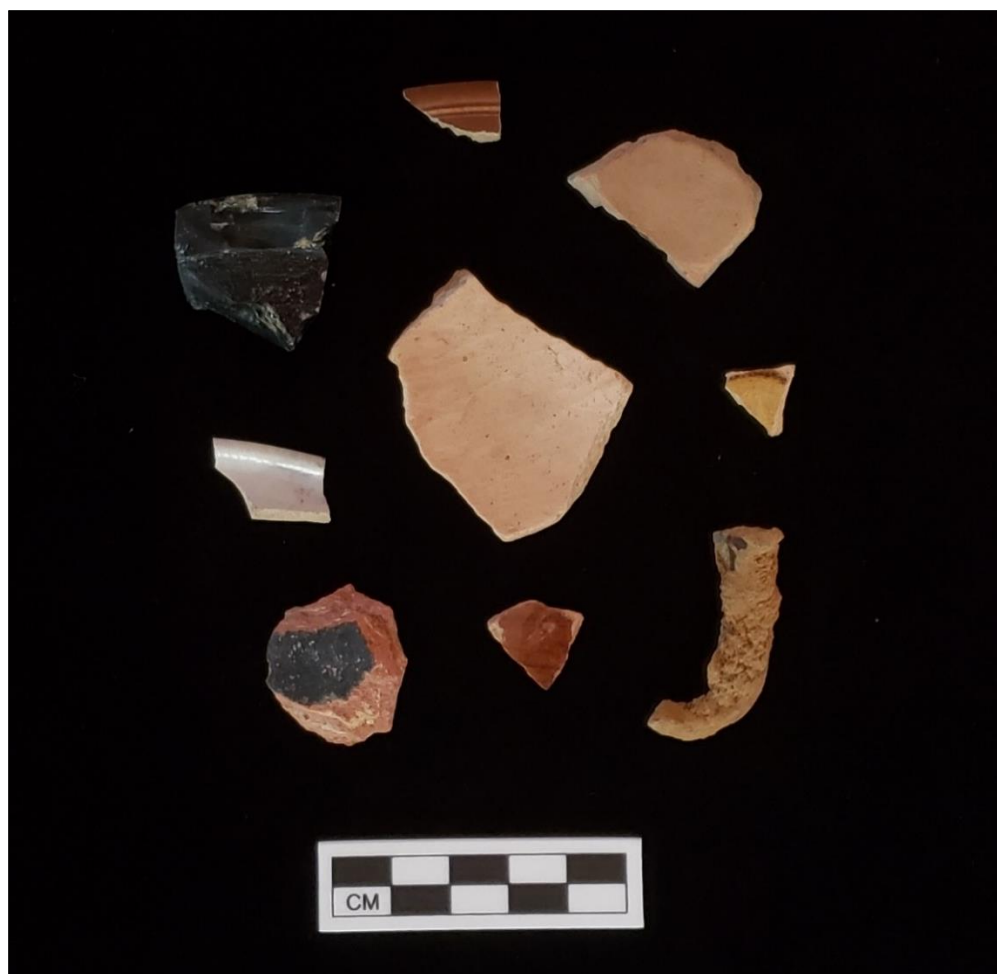


Figure 6-54: Representative sample of artifacts from the northern test units.



Figure 6-55: Representative sample of artifacts from the southern test units.

The artifacts recovered from both concentrations are typical of domestic sites. Architectural materials, vessel glass, utilitarian ceramics, and table wares were recovered from both areas. However, the artifacts recovered from the northern section strongly suggest a low-status household from the early eighteenth century, based on the small number of artifacts and the proportionally high quantity of colonoware. The southern concentration of material is typical of an early-twentieth century rural domestic site. These two components are situated on two separate landforms separated by a shallow draw.

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7. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

From June 29 through July 11, 2022, Dutton + Associates, LLC (D+A) conducted a Phase II archaeological evaluation of Site 44LA0184, located in Lancaster County Virginia. This effort consisted of systematic shovel testing across the entire site footprint, hand excavation of 11 test units, and mechanical excavation of plowzone to subsoil of 11 trenches and block. This effort resulted in the identification of two temporally distinct site components separated by a shallow draw. The southern component broadly dates to the turn-of-the-twentieth century, and the northern component dates to the first half of the eighteenth century.

The southern site component consists of a scatter of late-nineteenth through early-twentieth century artifacts recovered from plowzone. An array of pushpiles and brick piles just inside the treeline on the east edge of the site are also associated with this component. No structural features were identified during unit excavation or trenching; however, trenching revealed the remnants of a fenceline on the northern side of the landform and running east-west parallel to the treeline. A 1937 aerial shows a building in this location, but this structure does not appear on any other historic maps or documents. By 1967 the structure is gone. No artifacts were recovered from the postholes associated with the fenceline, but the overlying plowzone contained twentieth-century material. Based on this information, if an earlier component had existed in this portion of the site, it has been destroyed by the twentieth-century occupation and the demolition of the building. Therefore, this component of Site 44LA0184 is recommended ***not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP***. No further archaeological consideration is recommended for this portion of the site.

The northern site component is located on a small knoll to the north of the shallow draw. Test units revealed two postholes and a possible sub-floor pit in the center of the landform. Although relatively few artifacts were recovered from plowzone, the majority dated to the first half of the eighteenth century or the last quarter of the seventeenth century. Colonoware, a low-fired hand built earthenware frequently recovered from colonial-era sites associated with enslaved Africans, was the artifact type recovered in the largest quantities on this portion of the site. Machine trenching revealed more features and provided boundaries for the site. A total of 15 postholes and two potential subfloor pits were identified. Colonoware was recovered from the surface of Feature 1, a subfloor pit. Although the chronology and associations of these features cannot be determined without full excavation, the groupings suggest two post-set buildings that were likely dwellings for enslaved field laborers. Additional trenches were excavated around the features to establish negative space around the site. On the north, south, and west, topography also provides clear boundaries for the site, as the terrain slopes downhill noticeably in these directions. Trenching suggests that the features likely continue east to the site edge identified through surface collection during the Phase I survey.

Based on the presence of intact features, the early date of the site, and its likely association with enslaved Africans, ***D+A recommends the northern portion of the site eligible for inclusion in the NRHP*** (Figure 7-1).



Figure 7-1: Portion of site recommended eligible for inclusion in NRHP.

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APPENDIX A:TRENCH PHOTOS

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Figure 8-1: Left: Trench 1. Right: Trench 2, both facing northeast.



Figure 8-2: Left: Trench 3, northeast. Right: Trench 4, east.



Figure 8-3: Left: Trench 5, facing east. Right: Trench 6, facing southeast.



Figure 8-4: Left: Trench 7, facing southeast. Right: Trench 8, facing northwest.



Figure 8-5: Left: Trench 9, facing southwest. Right: Trench 10, facing southwest.



Figure 8-6: Trench 11, facing east.

APPENDIX B:ARTIFACT CATALOG

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Prov	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty	Part	Color	Notes
Feature 1	N/A	Glass, Bottle	1	Body	Dark green	
Feature 1	N/A	Coarse Earthenware, colonoware	1	Body		
A1	I	Refined Earthenware, Whiteware	1	Body		
B5	I	Coarse Earthenware, Black glazed	1	Body		Unidentifiable type. Lead glaze.
C(-1)	Surface	Refined Earthenware, Whiteware				
C11	I	Glass, Bottle	1	Body	Dark Green	
D(-2)	I	Glass, Fragment	2	Fragment	Aqua	
D(-2)	I	Iron, Nail, machine cut	1	Whole		
D(-2)	I	Iron, Fragment	2	Fragment		
D(-1)	I	Glass, Bottle	1	Body	Aqua	
D(-1)	I	Glass, Window	1	Pane	Aqua	
D(-1)	I	Glass, Vessel	1	Body	Solarized	
E(-1)	I	Glass, Vessel	1	Body	Aqua	Visible mold seam, historic
E(-1)	I	Brick, Fragment	1	Fragment		
E5	I	Coarse Earthenware, colonoware	1	Body		
Test Unit 1	I	Refined Earthenware, Whiteware or ironstone	1	Rim		
Test Unit 1	I	Refined Earthenware, Whiteware	1	Body		
Test Unit 1	I	Refined Earthenware, Rockingham	1	Body		
Test Unit 1	I	Glass, Vessel	1	Body	Aqua	Embossed "E" Likely part of Perfect Mason jar.
Test Unit 1	I	Glass, Vessel	1	Body	Aqua	
Test Unit 1	I	Glass, Vessel	2	Body	Brown	
Test Unit 1	I	Glass, Vessel	3	Body	Colorless	
Test Unit 1	I	Glass, Window	4	Pane	Aqua	
Test Unit 1	I	Iron, Nail, machine cut or wrought	1	Whole		
Test Unit 1	I	Iron, Nail, unidentifiable	2	Fragment		
Test Unit 1	I	Brick, Fragment	4	Fragment		
Test Unit 1	I	Iron, Fragment	4	Fragment		Flattened fragment with small curve

Prov	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty	Part	Color	Notes
Test Unit 2	I	Glass, Button	1	Face	Black	Carved glass button, black. 16mm diameter
Test Unit 2	I	Refined Earthenware, Whiteware	6	Body		
Test Unit 2	I	Refined Earthenware, Whiteware	3	Rim		
Test Unit 2	I	Refined Earthenware, Whiteware	1	Base		
Test Unit 2	I	Stoneware, Bristol glaze, albany slip	2	Body		
Test Unit 2	I	Glass, Vessel with molded diamond	1	Rim	Colorless	
Test Unit 2	I	Glass, Bottle	1	Finish	Brown	Flat lip, seam stops below lip
Test Unit 2	I	Glass, Bottle	1	Body	Brown	
Test Unit 2	I	Glass, Vessel	2	Body	Solarized	
Test Unit 2	I	Glass, Vessel	4	Body	Aqua	
Test Unit 2	I	Glass, Vessel	1	Body	Colorless	
Test Unit 2	I	Glass, Vessel	1	Rim	Colorless	Partially melted
Test Unit 2	I	Glass, Vessel, Milk glass	1	Base	Light green	Embossed "..ROW.."
Test Unit 2	I	Glass, Vessel	1	Body	Dark Blue	Cobalt blue
Test Unit 2	I	Glass, Window	3	Pane	Aqua	
Test Unit 2	I	Brick, Fragment	1	Fragment		
Test Unit 2	I	Shell, Oyster	6	Fragment		
Test Unit 3	I	Refined Earthenware, Whiteware	1	Rim		
Test Unit 3	I	Refined Earthenware, Whiteware	1	Body		
Test Unit 3	I	Glass, Vessel	6	Body	Aqua	
Test Unit 3	I	Glass, Vessel	3	Body	Solarized	
Test Unit 3	I	Glass, Bottle	1	Body	Dark Green	
Test Unit 3	I	Glass, Vessel	3	Body	Colorless	
Test Unit 3	I	Glass, Window	3	Pane	Colorless	
Test Unit 3	I	Glass, Window	12	Pane	Aqua	
Test Unit 3	I	Iron, Nail, unidentifiable	3	Fragment		
Test Unit 3	I	Iron, Fragment or machinery part	1	Fragment		
Test Unit 4	I	Refined Earthenware, Whiteware	1	Body		
Test Unit 4	I	Glass, Milk glass	1	Rim	White	Beaded rim
Test Unit 4	I	Glass, Milk glass lid liner	1	Fragment	White	

Prov	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty	Part	Color	Notes
Test Unit 4	I	Glass, Vessel	2	Body	Colorless	
Test Unit 4	I	Glass, Vessel	1	Body	Colorless	Embossed lettering, illegible
Test Unit 4	I	Glass, Window	3	Pane	Aqua	
Test Unit 4	I	Glass, Vessel	1	Body	Dark Blue	Cobalt blue
Test Unit 5	I	Refined Earthenware, Tin Glaze	1	Body		
Test Unit 5	I	Clay, Pipe	1	Bowl		
Test Unit 5	I	Coarse Earthenware, colonoware	13	Body		
Test Unit 5	I	Brick, Fragment	1	Fragment		
Test Unit 5	I	Iron, Fragment	5	Fragment		
Test Unit 6	I	Coarse Earthenware, colonoware	7	Body		
Test Unit 6	I	Refined Earthenware, Tin Glaze	1	Body		
Test Unit 6	I	Refined Earthenware, Manganese Mottled	2	Body		
Test Unit 6	I	Refined Earthenware, Staffordshire slip	1	Body		
Test Unit 6	I	Coarse Earthenware, Redware, dark brown lead glaze	1	Body		
Test Unit 6	I	Porcelain, Fragment	1	Fragment		
Test Unit 6	I	Glass, Bottle	4	Body	Dark Green	Partially melted
Test Unit 6	I	Iron, Nail, machine cut or wrought	1	Whole		
Test Unit 6	I	Iron, Nail, unidentifiable	1	Fragment		
Test Unit 6	I	Brick, Fragment	4	Fragment		
Test Unit 7	I	Glass, Bottle	1	Body	Dark green	
Test Unit 7	I	Iron, Nail, unidentifiable	1	Head		
Test Unit 8	I	Coarse Earthenware, colonoware	8	Body		
Test Unit 8	I	Coarse Earthenware, colonoware	1	Rim		Burned
Test Unit 8	I	Refined Earthenware, Staffordshire slip	2	Body	Yellow, brown	
Test Unit 8	I	Glass, Bottle	1	Base	Colorless	Partially melted
Test Unit 8	I	Glass, Fragment	1	Fragment	Dark green	
Test Unit 8	I	Glass, Window	1	Pane	Aqua	
Test Unit 8	I	Glass, Window	1	Pane	Colorless	

Prov	Strat	Artifact Description	Qty	Part	Color	Notes
Test Unit 8	I	Iron, Fragment	4	Fragment		
Test Unit 8	I	Brick, Fragment	2	Fragment		
Test Unit 9	I	Coarse Earthenware, Buckley	1	Body	Black	
Test Unit 9	I	Stoneware, White salt glaze	1	Rim		
Test Unit 9	I	Stoneware, Brown salt glaze	1	Body	Brown	Likely english brown
Test Unit 9	I	Coarse Earthenware, Colonoware	5	Body		
Test Unit 9	I	Glass, Bottle	4	Body	Dark green	Partially melted
Test Unit 9	I	Glass, Bottle	1	Base	Dark green	Partially melted
Test Unit 9	I	Brick, Fragment	2	Fragment		
Test Unit 9	I	Iron, Nail, unidentifiable	2	Fragment		
Test Unit 9	I	Shell, Oyster	2	Fragment		
Test Unit 10	I	Coarse Earthenware, Colonoware	8	Body		Two pieces burned
Test Unit 10	I	Refined Earthenware, Manganese Mottled	1	Body		
Test Unit 10	I	Stoneware, White salt glaze	1	Rim		
Test Unit 10	I	Glass, Bottle	3	Body	Dark Green	
Test Unit 10	I	Refined Earthenware, Astbury	1	Rim		Incised lines around rim
Test Unit 10	I	Clay, Pipe	1	Fragment		Segment between stem and heel
Test Unit 10	I	Iron, Nail, machine cut or wrought	1	Head, shank		
Test Unit 10	I	Iron, Fragment	1	Fragment		Flattened fragment
Test Unit 11	I	Glass, Vessel	1	Body	Colorless	
Test Unit 11	I	Coarse Earthenware, Colonoware	1	Body		Burned
Test Unit 11	I	Iron, Nail, machine cut or wrought	1	Shank		
Test Unit 11	I	Brick, Fragment	2	Fragment		

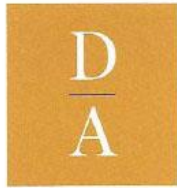
APPENDIX C:V-CRIS FILES

Forms to be added in final

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APPENDIX D: RESUMES

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Dutton + Associates

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY, PLANNING, AND MANAGEMENT

DAVID H. DUTTON Managing Partner



Education

Master of Arts, 1990
Archaeological Studies
Boston University
Boston, Massachusetts

Bachelor of Science, 1986
Anthropology and Sociology
Virginia Commonwealth University
Richmond, Virginia

Appointments

Historic Advisory Committee, Woodrow
Wilson Bridge Design Competition,
1998

Dept. of the Army Counterpart
Regulations Task Force, NCSHPO, 1999

Virginia Department of Historic
Resources Archaeology Advisory Group,
2000

Historic Preservation Committee
Chesterfield County, Virginia 2011

Dominion Historic, Scenic, and
Cultural Advisory Group, 2017

Mr. Dutton has over 25 years of professional historic preservation experience throughout the East Coast, with a focus on Section 106 coordination and review. He directed the Virginia Department of Historic Resources Division of Project Review where he managed all federal and state environmental reviews, rehabilitation tax credit project certification, historic preservation easements, covenants, and archaeological permits. Prior to his work at the state, Mr. Dutton served as a project review archaeologist for the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. His geographic responsibility was the southeastern United States.

Mr. Dutton has managed the successful completion of multiple cultural resource projects for public and private clients including identification, evaluation, and data recovery efforts for archaeological and architectural properties, HABS documentation, Battlefield Cultural Heritage Plans, Interpretive Concept Plans, and Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plans (ICRMP). In addition, he has negotiated successful agreements under Section 106 for a wide variety of projects. Specific examples include a memorandum of agreement for the Dominion Surry-Skiffes-Wheaton transmission line project and a programmatic agreement for the closure of Fort Monroe, a National Historic Landmark District.

Mr. Dutton brings clients both experience and expertise ensuring cultural resource requirements are successfully and efficiently integrated into project planning and construction.



Dutton + Associates
CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY, PLANNING, AND MANAGEMENT

DAVID H. DUTTON
Managing Partner

Professional Experience

Dutton + Associates, LLC, Managing Partner, Richmond, Virginia, 2005 – Present. Directs the firm's technical services which include review of projects pursuant to federal and state historic preservation regulations, cultural resource plan development, field investigations, laboratory processing and analyses, and report preparation.

American Civil War Center at Historic Tredegar, Chief Operating Officer, Richmond, Virginia, 2002 – 2006. Managed the Tredegar Iron Works site, the financial performance of the Foundation and construction of the Foundation's new exhibition facility and exhibit *In the Cause of Liberty*.

Cultural Resources Inc., President and Principal Investigator, Williamsburg, Virginia, 1999 – 2002. Managed the firm's financial and technical performance. Directed and authored several cultural resource management studies including identification, evaluation, and data recovery efforts.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Director, Division of Project Review; Richmond, Virginia, 1994-1999. Managed all federal and state review and compliance programs; generated policies, specifications, and standards; directed the state historic preservation easement program; interfaced with federal and state executives, elected officials, developers, architects, and engineers on project development and implementation; managed the review and certification of plans for federal and state rehabilitation tax credits; and commented on proposed federal and state legislation and regulations as well as on national and regional historic preservation issues.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Archaeologist Planner; Richmond, Virginia, 1992-1994. Planned, coordinated, and supervised the statewide program in archaeological preservation planning; developed and implemented historic preservation plans; and managed, monitored, and evaluated grantee performance for departmental grants awarded in preservation planning.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Historic Preservation Specialist, Staff Archaeologist; Washington, D.C. 1989 – 1992. Reviewed federal projects under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for the southeast United States; consulted with Congressional offices, federal and state agencies, local governments, and members of the general public; developed and reviewed historic property management plans; and assisted in development of federal policy for the identification and treatment of historic property.

Example Projects and Publications

2007 Project Management of cultural resource team for King William Reservoir Archaeological Services Contract.

2008 Programmatic Agreement for the Closure of Fort Monroe and the Management of Historic Properties.

2017 Regulatory assistance for the Surry-Skiffes-Wheaton Transmission Line Project, Surry and James City Counties and the City of Newport News.

2017 Regulatory assistance for the Atlantic Coast Pipeline project, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania.



Dutton + Associates

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY, PLANNING, AND MANAGEMENT

J. HOPE SMITH
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR



Education

PhD, 2017
Anthropology
University of Tennessee
Knoxville, Tennessee

Bachelor of Arts, 2005
Historic Preservation
University of Mary Washington
Fredericksburg, Virginia

Memberships

Register of Professional Archaeologists

Society for Historical Archaeology

Hope Smith holds a PhD in Anthropology, concentrating in Historical Archaeology, from the University of Tennessee and a B.A. in Historic Preservation from the University of Mary Washington. Her area of focus is eighteenth and nineteenth-century Virginia, and her research interests include material culture studies, artifacts of personal adornment, and the intersection of race and gender in plantation archaeology. She has over 12 years of experience in archaeology and has participated in both historic and prehistoric projects at all levels of investigation.

Her experience in Cultural Resource Management includes supervising fieldwork, analyzing field and artifact data, and authoring reports.

Prior to working at Dutton + Associates, she was employed as a Teaching Associate at the University of Tennessee, where she taught archaeology field schools and courses in archaeology, including a course on Cultural Resource Management law and practice.

As a project archaeologist for Dutton + Associates, Dr. Smith collaborates on all aspects of archaeological work, including supervising field work, and authoring project reports.



Dutton + Associates
CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY, PLANNING, AND MANAGEMENT

J. HOPE SMITH
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Professional Experience

Dutton+Associates, LLC, Project Archaeologist
Richmond, Virginia, 2017

Conducts archaeological investigations (Phase I, II, III and monitoring), prepares research designs, manages and directs archaeological field crew, analyzes artifacts, writes reports.

University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Graduate Teaching Associate
Knoxville, Tennessee, 2011-2017

Supervised fieldwork during two archaeological field schools; taught undergraduate-level archaeology courses.

James Madison's Montpelier Crew Chief
Montpelier Station, Virginia 2008-2011

Performed fieldwork and supervised students and interns in excavation and survey projects; drew maps and coauthored site reports.

The Louis Berger Group Field Technician, Richmond, Virginia, 2005-2007.

Performed fieldwork at all levels of excavation on a wide variety of projects.

The Ottery Group Field Technician, Silver Springs, Maryland, 2005.

Performed fieldwork on a complex multi-component historic Phase III in Gloucester, Virginia.

Example Projects and Publications

Phase I Surveys

Mecklenburg Timber and Prison sites, Mecklenburg Co

Dranesville Rd. Development, Fairfax Co

Pavilion Development, Prince William Co

Dry Mill, Loudoun Co

Remington to Gordonsville Transmission Line

Montebello Farm, Loudoun Co.

Arbordale, York Co.

Spotsylvania Town Center, City of Fredericksburg

Palmer's Creek, Spotsylvania Co.

Phase II Evaluations

44LD1244, Loudoun Co

44WM0312, Westmoreland Co

Museum Technical Reports

Object Report and Museum Purchasing

Recommendations, The Montpelier Foundation,
Orange Co

Report of Archaeological Testing at Mount Pleasant,
The Montpelier Foundation, Orange Co

Archaeological Dataset and Context, Digital

Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery

DARA FRIEDBERG
Architectural Historian**Dutton + Associates**

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY, PLANNING, AND MANAGEMENT

**Education**

Master of Science, 2004
Historic Preservation
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Arts, 1999
Historic Preservation
Mary Washington College
Fredericksburg, Virginia

Ms. Friedberg holds a M.S. in Historic Preservation, concentrating in Architectural Conservation, from University of Pennsylvania and a B.A. in Historic Preservation from Mary Washington College. She has worked in historic preservation and conservation since 1999 and has taken part in projects in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Washington, D.C., South Carolina, Georgia, Connecticut, New York, Illinois, Ohio, and Tennessee.

Her experience in Cultural Resource Management includes conducting field surveys, researching and documenting historic resources, preparing National Register of Historic Places nominations, performing archival research, assisting in Federal Tax Credit projects, and completing material analyses of historic mortar and paint.

Prior to working at Dutton + Associates, she was employed as a conservator. This allowed her to conduct multiple conditions assessments of architecture, monuments, and sculptures as well as provide treatment recommendations and project specifications. She has also physically worked on the conservation of stone, metal, and decorative painting. At the completion of each project she provided thorough documentation of each process undertaken.

As an Architectural Historian for Dutton + Associates, Ms. Friedberg collaborates on all aspects of historic and architectural projects including performing field work, conducting project research, and authoring project reports.



Dutton + Associates
CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY, PLANNING, AND MANAGEMENT

DARA FRIEDBERG
Architectural Historian

Professional Experience

Dutton + Associates, LLC, Architectural Historian, Midlothian, Virginia, 2013-Present
Conducts historic resources surveys, performs background research, develops historic contexts, writes National Register nominations, and authors and formats project reports

Kreilick Conservation, LLC, Conservator, Oreland, Pennsylvania, 2006-2012
Completed conditions assessments and treatment recommendations for stone and metal projects, conserved stone and metal architectural elements, monuments, and sculptures, and authored conservation reports.

Powers & Company, Inc., Preservation Associates, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 2002-2006
Conducted historic resources surveys, performed background research, assisted with Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit projects, completed mortar and historic paint analyses, completed conditions assessments and recommendations for buildings, produced reports for large scale restoration projects, and created project specifications.

Albert Michaels Conservation, Inc., Conservation Technician, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 2001-2002
Conserved decorative paintings and refinished ornate wood, and authored conservation reports.

KCI Technologies, Inc., Cultural Resource Specialist, Hunt Valley, Maryland, 2000-2001
Conducted historic resources surveys, performed background research, and authored project reports.

Restoration Concepts, Restoration Intern, Burlington, Vermont, 1999
Assisted in the restoration of a building.

Example Projects

National Register of Historic Places Nominations

- Tower Building, Richmond
- Lee Medical Building, Richmond
- Fuqua Farm, Chesterfield

Preliminary Information Forms

- North Thompson Street Historic District, Richmond
- Virginia Avenue Elementary School, Petersburg

Interpretive Signs

- Skiffes Creek Interpretive Signs, multiple counties
- Spring Hill Plantation Interpretive Signs, Chesterfield Co.

Viewshed Analyses

- Viewshed Assessment for Fort Evans, Loudoun Co.
- Viewshed Analysis for Ellerslie, Surry Co.

Military Analyses and Landscape Studies

- Phase IA Assessment and Military Terrain Analysis of the Plantation Woods Property, Spotsylvania Co.

- Phase I, Viewshed Assessment, and Military Terrain Analysis for the Potato Run Mitigation Bank, Culpeper Co.
- Assessment of Two Core Areas of the Battle of Buckland Mills, Prince William Co.

Cultural Resource Survey and Compliance Reports

- Cultural Context and Thematic Study for the Proposed Revitalize RVA Project, Richmond
- Assessment of Fulton Gas Works, Richmond
- Documentary Study of the Cromley Row Project Area, Alexandria
- Study of Washington Boundary Ditches, Fairfax Co.
- Intensive Level Survey for Warehouse No. 3 of the Richmond Intermediate Terminal, Richmond
- Economic Context of Middlesex County and the Palmer House, Middlesex Co.
- Phase I Survey for the Remington-Gordonsville Transmission Line Rebuild Project, multiple counties
- Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Site 44LD1244, Loudoun Co.