

**PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
METAL DETECTOR SURVEY, AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF
TWO SITES AT FERRY FARM, A
NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK IN
STAFFORD COUNTY, VIRGINIA**



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Table of Contents

1.0	INTRODUCTION	1.1
2.0	PHYSICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT.....	2.3
2.1	INTRODUCTION.....	2.3
2.2	TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.....	2.3
2.3	HYDROLOGY	2.3
2.4	SOIL MORPHOLOGY	2.3
2.5	NATURAL RESOURCES	2.4
3.0	CULTURAL CONTEXT	3.6
3.1	INTRODUCTION.....	3.6
3.1.1	Pre-Clovis (?–13,000 BC)	3.6
3.1.2	Paleoindian Period (Prior to 8,000 BC)	3.6
3.1.3	Archaic Period (8000–1200 BC)	3.7
3.1.4	Woodland Period (1200 BC–AD 1600)	3.9
3.1.5	Settlement to Society (1600–1750).....	3.12
3.1.1	Colony to Nation (1750–1789)	3.15
3.1.1	Early National Period (1789–1830).....	3.18
3.1.2	Antebellum Period (1830–1860)	3.20
3.1.1	Civil War (1861–1865)	3.20
3.1.2	Reconstruction and Growth (1865–1917)	3.24
3.1.3	World War I to World War II (1917–1945)	3.25
3.1.4	The New Dominion (1945–Present)	3.25
4.0	RESEARCH DESIGN	4.27
4.1	OBJECTIVES.....	4.27
4.1.1	Phase I Survey	4.27
4.1.2	Metal Detector Survey	4.27
4.1.3	Phase II Evaluation.....	4.27
4.2	PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS	4.29
4.2.1	Archaeological Sites	4.29
4.2.1	Architectural Resources.....	4.31
4.3	METHODS	4.35
4.3.1	Archival research.....	4.35
4.3.2	Archaeological Fieldwork	4.35
4.3.3	Definitions.....	4.38
4.3.4	Laboratory Methods.....	4.39
4.4	REPORT PREPARATION.....	4.39
4.5	EXPECTED RESULTS	4.40
5.0	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS	5.41
5.1	PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY PROJECT AREA	5.41
5.1.1	Shovel Testing.....	5.43
5.1.2	Metal Detector Survey	5.45
5.1.3	Phase I Archaeological Survey Results	5.46
5.2	METAL DETECTOR SURVEY PROJECT AREA	5.54

5.3	PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF TWO SITES	5.56
5.3.1	Site 44ST0931	5.56
5.3.2	Site 44ST0932.....	5.79
6.0	BATTLEFIELDS AND POTENTIAL BATTLEFIELD IMPACTS	6.98
6.1	KOCSA	6.98
6.1.1	Battle of Fredericksburg I and Battle of Fredericksburg II	6.98
6.2	POTENTIAL IMPACTS.....	6.99
7.0	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	7.100
7.1	NEWLY IDENTIFIED CULTURAL RESOURCES	7.101
7.1.1	Isolated Archaeological Find 00512-IF1	7.101
7.1.2	Isolated Archaeological Find 00512-IF2	7.102
7.1.3	Site 44ST1196.....	7.102
7.1.4	Site 44ST1197	7.102
7.2	PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED CULTURAL RESOURCES	7.102
7.2.1	Site 44ST0931	7.102
7.2.2	Site 44ST0932.....	7.103
7.3	POTENTIAL BATTLEFIELD IMPACTS	7.103
8.0	REFERENCES.....	8.104

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 Key to the Soils Map	2.4
Table 2 Previously Identified Archaeological Sites within a 1-Mile Radius of the Project Areas	4.29
Table 3 Explanation of Unexcavated Shovel Tests	5.43
Table 4. STP D16 Soil Profile	5.43
Table 5. STP F29 Soil Profile	5.45
Table 7. STP B Soil Profile	5.47
Table 7. STP B Soil Profile	5.49
Table 8 Artifacts Recovered from Site 44ST1196.....	5.50
Table 9. STP MD 6 Soil Profile.....	5.53
Table 10 Artifacts Recovered from Site 44ST1197.....	5.53
Table 11. STP N700/E1025 Soil Profile	5.60
Table 12 Artifacts Recovered during Close-Interval Shovel Testing at Site 44ST0931	5.60
Table 13 Artifacts Recovered during Close-Interval Shovel Testing at Site 44ST0931	5.60
Table 14. MD 8 Soil Profile	5.61
Table 15. Test Unit 1 Soil Profile	5.64
Table 16 Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 1 in Site 44ST0931	5.65
Table 17. Test Unit 2 Soil Profile	5.66
Table 18 Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 2 in Site 44ST0931	5.68
Table 19. Test Unit 3 Soil Profile	5.70
Table 20 Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 3 in Site 44ST0931	5.74
Table 21. Test Unit 4 Soil Profile	5.75
Table 22 Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 4 in Site 44ST0931	5.77
Table 23. STP N500/E950 Soil Profile	5.81
Table 24 Artifacts Recovered during Close-Interval Shovel Testing at Site 44ST0931	5.82
Table 25. MD 9 Soil Profile	5.82
Table 26. Test Unit 1 Soil Profile	5.84
Table 27. Test Unit 1 Soil Profile	5.89
Table 28 Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 2 in Site 44ST0931	5.89
Table 29. Test Unit 3 Soil Profile	5.92
Table 30 Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 3 in Site 44ST0931	5.93
Table 31. Test Unit 4 Soil Profile	5.94
Table 32 Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 4 in Site 44ST0932	5.96
Table 33 Recommendations for Cultural Resources Within the Survey Corridor	7.101

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Location of the Project Areas.	1.2
Figure 2. Soil Types within the Project Areas.	2.5
Figure 3. Detail of <i>Virginia / discovered and discribed by Captayn John Smith, 1606 ; graven by William Hole. Depicting the General Vicinity of the Project Areas (Smith 1624; Library of Congress Geography and Map Collection).</i>	3.16
Figure 4. Detail of <i>Virginia and Maryland as it is planted and inhabited this present year 1670 surveyed and exactly drawne by the only labour & endeavour of Augustin Herman / W. Faithorne sculp. Depicting the General Vicinity of the Project Areas (Herman 1673; Bibliothèque nationale de France).</i>	3.16
Figure 5. Detail of <i>A map of the most inhabited part of Virginia containing the whole province of Maryland with part of Pensilvania, New Jersey and North Carolina. Drawn by Joshua Fry & Peter Jefferson in 1751. Depicting the General Vicinity of the Project Areas (Fry-Jefferson 1751; Library of Congress Geography and Map Division).</i>	3.19
Figure 6. Detail of <i>A map of the state of Virginia : reduced from the nine sheet map of the state in conformity to law / by Herman Böye, 1828 (corr. 1859). Depicting the Vicinity of the Project Areas (Böye 1859; Library of Congress Geography and Map Division).</i> ..	3.21
Figure 7. Detail of <i>Plan of the Battle of Fredericksburg Depicting the Vicinity of Ferry Farm (Sneden 1862–1865; Library of Congress Geography and Map Division).</i>	3.22
Figure 8. Detail of <i>Sketch of the battle of Fredericksburg, Dezember [i.e. December] 13th, 1862 / by Wm. W. Blackford, Capt. Corps. Engrs., C.S.P.A. Depicting the Vicinity of Ferry Farm (Blackford 1862; Library of Congress Geography and Map Division).</i>	3.23
Figure 9. Detail of <i>[Sketch of the battles of Chancellorsville, Salem Church, and Fredericksburg, May 2, 3, and 4, 1863 / prepared by order of General R. E. Lee, by Jed. Hotchkiss, Topogl. Engr., 2d Corps, A.N.V.]. Depicting the Vicinity of Ferry Farm (Hotchkiss 1863; Library of Congress Geography and Map Division).</i>	3.24
Figure 10. Previously Identified Archaeological Sites within a 1-Mile Radius of the Project Areas.	4.32
Figure 11. Previously Identified Architectural Resources within a 1-Mile Radius of the Project Areas.	4.33
Figure 12. Battlefields within 1 Mile of and Intersecting the Project Areas.	4.34
Figure 13. Northern End of the Phase I Survey Area along Route 3 with Numerous Utilities and Disturbances; View to the Northeast.....	5.41
Figure 14. Old Ferry Road Extending through the Open Field Portion of the Phase I Survey Area; Construction Disturbance at the Western End of the Survey Corridor; View to the Northwest.....	5.42
Figure 15. Wooded Northern Portion of the Phase I survey Area with Positive Metal Detector Hit MD 1 Marked with an Orange Pin Flag; View to the East.	5.42
Figure 16. Base Map of Archaeological Investigations within the Phase I Survey Area.....	5.44
Figure 17. Metal Detector Survey (Back) and Shovel Testing in Progress; View to the South.....	5.46
Figure 18. Base Map of Archaeological Investigations within Site 44ST1196.....	5.48
Figure 19. General View of Site 44ST1196 with Crew at STP B10 South; View to the Southwest.	5.49
Figure 20. Location of Positive Metal Detector Hits MD 2–7 (Site 44ST1197); View to the South.....	5.51
Figure 21. Base Map of Archaeological Investigations within Site 44ST1197.....	5.52

Figure 22. Parking Lot Disturbance at the Northern End of the Metal Detector Survey Area; View to the North.....	5.54
Figure 23. Base Map of Archaeological Investigations within the Metal Detector Survey Area.....	5.55
Figure 24. General View of Woods within Metal Detector Survey Area; View to the West.....	5.56
Figure 25. General View of the Wooded Portion of Site 44ST0931; View to the West....	5.57
Figure 26. Base Map of Archaeological Investigations within Site 44ST0931.....	5.58
Figure 27. General View of the Open Lawn Portion of Site 44ST0931 with Shovel Testing and Metal Detector Survey in Progress at Back; View to the West.....	5.59
Figure 28. Test Unit 1 in Site 44ST0931 Prior to Excavation; View to the North.....	5.62
Figure 29. Test Unit 1 with Stratum III (Subsoil) Exposed; View to the North.....	5.62
Figure 30. North Wall Profile of Test Unit 1 in Site 44ST0931.	5.63
Figure 31. North Wall Profile of Test Unit 1; View to the North.	5.64
Figure 32. Test Unit 2 in Site 44ST0931 Prior to Excavation; View to the Northwest.....	5.65
Figure 33. Test Unit 2 with Stratum III (Subsoil) Exposed; View to the North.....	5.66
Figure 34. North Wall Profile of Test Unit 2 in Site 44ST0931.	5.67
Figure 35. North Wall Profile of Test Unit 1; View to the North.	5.68
Figure 36. Test Unit 3 Prior to Excavation; View to the North.	5.69
Figure 37. Test Unit 3 with Stratum III (Subsoil) and Feature 1 (Plow Scars) Exposed; View to the North.	5.70
Figure 38. North and West Wall Profiles of Test Unit 3 in Site 44ST0931.....	5.71
Figure 39. North Wall Profile of Test Unit 3; View to the North.	5.72
Figure 40. West Wall Profile of Test Unit 3 following Excavation of Feature 1; View to the West.....	5.72
Figure 41. Plan View of Test Unit 3 Depicting Feature 1, Plow Scars.....	5.73
Figure 42. Test Unit 4 Prior to Excavation; View to the North.	5.74
Figure 43. Test Unit 4 with Stratum III (Subsoil) Exposed; View to the North.....	5.75
Figure 44. North Wall Profile of Test Unit 4 in Site 44ST0931.	5.76
Figure 45. North Wall Profile of Test Unit 4; View to the North.	5.77
Figure 46. Base Map of Archaeological Investigations within Site 44ST0932.....	5.80
Figure 47. General View of the Southern Portion of Site 44ST0932; View to the South. .	5.81
Figure 48. Test Unit 1 in Site 44ST0932 Prior to Excavation; View to the North.....	5.83
Figure 49. Test Unit 1 with Stratum II (Plow Zone) Exposed; View to the North.	5.83
Figure 50. North Wall Profile of Test Unit 2; View to the North.	5.84
Figure 51. North Wall Profile of Test Unit 1 in Site 44ST0932.	5.85
Figure 52. Test Unit 2 in Site 44ST0932 Prior to Excavation; View to the North.....	5.86
Figure 53. Test Unit 2 with Stratum III (Subsoil) Exposed; View to the North.....	5.87
Figure 54. North Wall Profile of Test Unit 2; View to the North.	5.87
Figure 55. North Wall Profile of Test Unit 2 in Site 44ST0932.	5.88
Figure 56. Test Unit 3 in Site 44ST0932 Prior to Excavation; View to the North.....	5.90
Figure 57. Test Unit 2 with Stratum III (Subsoil) Exposed, Note the Remains of a Previously Dug Shovel Test in the Northwest Corner; View to the North.	5.90
Figure 58. North Wall Profile of Test Unit 3 in Site 44ST0932.	5.91
Figure 59. North Wall Profile of Test Unit 3, Following Excavation into Subsoil; View to the North.....	5.92
Figure 60. Test Unit 4 in Site 44ST0932 Prior to Excavation; View to the North.....	5.93
Figure 61. Test Unit 4 with Stratum III (Subsoil) Exposed; View to the North.....	5.94

Figure 62. North Wall Profile of Test Unit 4 in Site 44ST0932.	5.95
Figure 63. North Wall Profile of Test Unit 4; View to the North.	5.96

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX A	A.1
A.1 ARTIFACT INVENTORY	A.1
APPENDIX B	B.1
B.1 SITE FORMS	B.1

Executive Summary

From April 1 to 15, 2015, Stantec Consulting Services Inc. (Stantec) conducted Phase I archaeological survey, metal detector survey, and Phase II archaeological evaluation of two sites (44ST0931 and 44ST0932) at Ferry Farm, George Washington's boyhood home and a National Historic Landmark (NHL) in Stafford County, Virginia. The project areas are situated west of Route 3 (Kings Highway), and within the bounds of the NHL as well as the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP)-defined Core Area, Study Area, and Potential National Register Area (PotNR) for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-unevaluated Battle of Fredericksburg I (VDHR #111-5295) and the Study Area and PotNR Area for the NRHP-potentially eligible Battle of Fredericksburg II (VDHR #111-5296). The work was conducted at the request of the George Washington Foundation (GWF).

Phase I Archaeological Survey Area

The Phase I archaeological survey was designed to locate and identify cultural resources within the defined survey area and to obtain sufficient information to make recommendations regarding their potential eligibility for listing in the NRHP. During the Phase I survey, Stantec conducted systematic subsurface testing using shovel tests placed at 25-foot intervals along 10 transects (Transects A–J) spaced 25 feet apart; a small portion of the survey area was not tested at the request of the client as it was located within Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) right-of-way (ROW). Metal detector survey was also conducted at 25-foot intervals utilizing the existing shovel test grid. A total of 104 shovel tests was excavated within the survey area with two shovel tests positive for cultural material. A total of 32 shovel tests was not excavated due primarily to their location within drainages or the old ferry road or within road related disturbance areas. Shovel Tests 1–20 on Transect A were not excavated as they were located within an area of significant utility disturbance along Route 3 (Kings Highway). These 20 shovel tests were not counted among the unexcavated tests as Transect B was extended north by 20 shovel tests to ensure adequate subsurface testing coverage within the northern portion of the survey area. Eight radial shovel tests were excavated at 12.5-foot intervals to determine the bounds of newly identified cultural resources. Two radial shovel tests were positive for additional cultural material. In addition, seven positive metal detector hits were recorded with three excavated as shovel tests, yielding cultural material. Two new isolated archaeological finds (00512-IF1 and 00512-IF2) and two new archaeological sites (44ST1196 and 44ST1197) were identified during Phase I survey.

Metal Detector Survey Area

Metal detector survey was designed to locate and identify cultural resources within the defined metal detector survey area located south of the Visitor's Center and to obtain sufficient information to make recommendations regarding their potential eligibility for listing to the NRHP. Stantec conducted systematic metal detector survey along transects spaced 25 feet apart. No positive metal detector hits were identified within the defined survey area.

Phase II Archaeological Evaluation

The Phase II evaluation of Sites 44ST0931 and 44ST0932 consisted of systematic close-interval shovel testing, metal detector survey, and test unit excavation to more accurately define each site's boundaries, identify potential subsurface features, determine site integrity, and obtain sufficient information to make recommendations regarding their potential eligibility for listing in the NRHP as individual resources and as contributing resources to the overall Ferry Farm property.

A total of 31 close-interval shovel tests (25-foot intervals) and four 3-x-3-foot test units was excavated within 44ST0931. Metal detector survey was conducted at 15-foot intervals throughout. Two shovel tests were positive for cultural material and six radial shovel tests were excavated at 12.5-foot intervals with one positive for additional cultural material. One positive metal detector hit was recorded and yielded one

artifact. Due to the paucity of positive shovel tests within the known site boundary, 25-foot close-interval shovel testing extended beyond the known limits of the site in an effort to fully delineate the resource. Test units were placed in the vicinity of artifact clusters identified during close-interval shovel testing and metal detector survey. The results of previously conducted Phase I survey within each site were also consulted when placing test units. One subsurface feature, parallel plow scars, was noted during test unit excavation. Shovel testing, metal detector survey, and test unit excavation yielded both prehistoric and historic artifacts.

A total of 26 close-interval shovel tests (25-foot intervals) and four 3-x-3-foot test units was excavated within 44ST0932. Metal detector survey was conducted at 15-foot intervals throughout. No shovel tests were positive for cultural material. Due to the paucity of positive shovel tests within the known site boundary, 25-foot close-interval shovel testing extended beyond the known limits of the site in an effort to fully delineate the resource. One positive metal detector hit was recorded and yielded one artifact. Due to the lack of positive shovel tests, test units were placed to investigate the positive metal detector hit and artifact clusters identified during the previously conducted Phase I survey. Two test units were placed outside of the known site boundary in an effort to more fully investigate the resource. No subsurface features were noted during test unit excavation. Shovel testing, metal detector survey, and test unit excavation yielded historic artifacts.

Recommendations for Cultural Resources within the Survey Areas			
Resource	Resource Type	Association	Stantec Recommendation
00512-IF1	1 Brick Fragment & 1 British Brown Fulham sherd	18 th /19 th c.	Not Eligible; No Further Work
00512-IF2	1 Cast Iron possible Hardie Tool	19 th c.	Not Eligible; No Further Work
44ST1196	Artifact Scatter	Late 18 th c./Early 19 th c.	Not Individually Eligible/Not Eligible as a Contributing Component to Ferry Farm; No Further Work
44ST1197	Outbuilding	Early 19 th c.	Not Individually Eligible/Potentially Eligible as a Contributing Component to Ferry Farm; Avoidance or Evaluation
44ST0931	Lithic Scatter; Outbuilding	Late Archaic; Late 18 th c. through Mid-20 th c.	Not Individually Eligible/Not Eligible as a Contributing Component to Ferry Farm; No Further Work
44ST0932	Outbuilding	Late 18 th c. to Early 19 th c.	Not Individually Eligible/Not Eligible as a Contributing Component to Ferry Farm; No Further Work

Potential impacts to the NRHP-unevaluated Battle of Fredericksburg I (VDHR #111-5295) and the NRHP-potentially eligible Battle of Fredericksburg II (VDHR #111-5296) as a result of the proposed ground disturbing activities on Ferry Farm were considered as part of these investigations. The Ferry Farm property primarily served as a staging area during both battles, with troops movements throughout the parcel. While cannon were stationed on the property, they were situated west of the current project areas overlooking the Rappahannock River. The only significant landscape feature that may be impacted by the proposed ground disturbance is the old ferry road. The ferry road and associated landing were significant to both battles as Union forces constructed pontoon bridges at the landing and troops moved back and forth across the Rappahannock River via this route. The ferry road extends through the Phase I survey project area and ground disturbance may damage a portion of the roadbed. However, the road has already been truncated by the construction of Route 3 (Kings Highway) and the residential and commercial development to the east. The proposed ground disturbance will have little to no impact on the Battle of Fredericksburg I or the Battle of Fredericksburg II.

Abbreviations

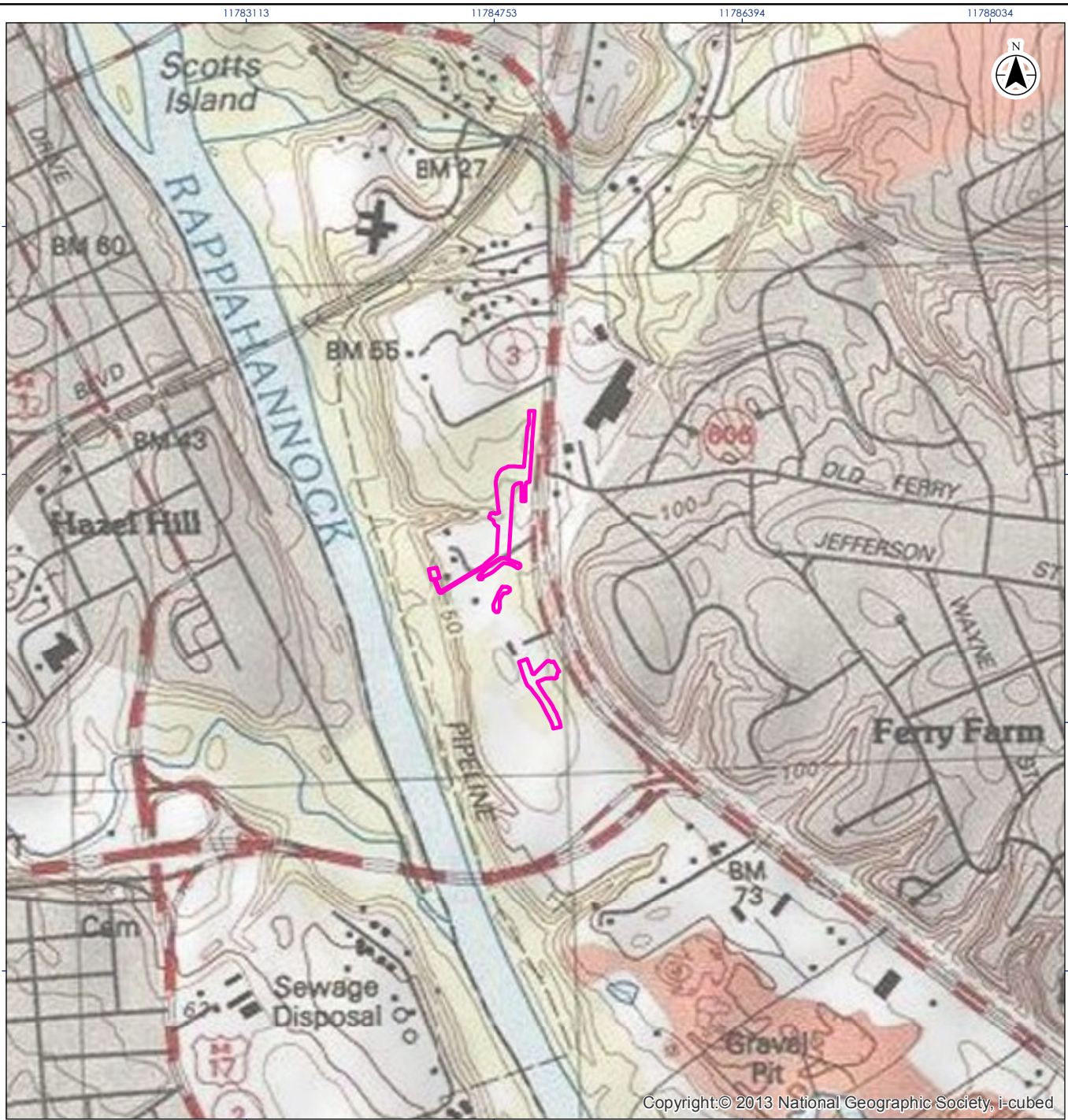
ABM	Automatic Bottle Machine
amsl	above mean sea level
CWSAC	Civil War Sites Advisory Commission
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
GWF	George Washington Foundation
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PotNR	Potential National Register Area
ROW	Right-of-Way
Stantec	Stantec Consulting Services Inc.
STP	Shovel Test Pit
USDI	United States Department of the Interior
V-CRIS	Virginia Cultural Resources Information System
VDHR	Virginia Department of Historic Resources
VLR	Virginia Landmarks Registry

1.0 INTRODUCTION

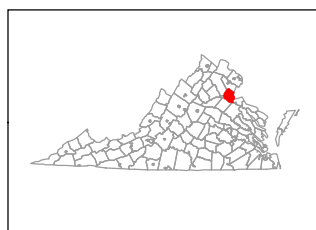
From April 1 to 15, 2015, Stantec conducted Phase I archaeological survey, metal detector survey, and Phase II archaeological evaluation of two sites (44ST0931 and 44ST0932) at Ferry Farm, George Washington's boyhood home and an NHL in Stafford County, Virginia. The project areas are situated west of Route 3 (Kings Highway), and within the bounds of the NHL as well as the Core Area, Study Area, and PotNR Area for the NRHP-unevaluated Battle of Fredericksburg I (VDHR #111-5295) and the Study Area and PotNR Area for the Battle of Fredericksburg II (VDHR #111-5296). The work was conducted at the request of Ferry Farm, administered by the GWF.

Stantec designed the surveys to identify all archaeological resources that may be present in the survey areas and to obtain sufficient information to make recommendations based on their potential eligibility to the NRHP. The archaeological evaluation was designed to determine each site's eligibility for listing to the NRHP individually and as contributing components to the overall Ferry Farm resource. To accomplish this, both documentary research and archaeological field testing were conducted in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA-PL89-665), as amended, the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, Executive Order 11593, and relevant sections of 36CFR60 and 36CFR800. The archaeological investigations were conducted with reference to state (*Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* [VDHR 2011]) and federal guidelines (Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* [United States Department of the Interior {USDI} 1983]) for conducting archaeological investigations and with reference to the *Programmatic Agreement between the United States Department of the Interior National Park Service, the George Washington Foundation, and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources for the Treatment of the Site of George Washington's Boyhood Home ("Ferry Farm") National Historic Landmark, Stafford County, Virginia* (2011). Laboratory curation of cultural materials collected during the studies were made with regard to federal (36 CFR 79) and state (State Curation Standards [VDHR 1993]) guidelines.

Principal Investigator Brynn Stewart oversaw the project and authored the report. Project Archaeologists Taft Kiser and Donald Sadler supervised the field work and were assisted in the field by Archaeologist/Metal Detectorist Brian Schools and Archaeological Technician Jon Tucker. Metal Detectorist Brian Schools conducted the metal detector survey. Laboratory Supervisor Emily Curme processed and analyzed all artifacts recovered during the investigation. CAD Technician Tracey McDonald and GIS Specialist Sean Sutor prepared the report graphics and project maps. Copies of all field notes, maps, correspondence, and historical research materials are on file at Stantec's office in Glen Allen, Virginia.



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Legend

Project Areas



Project Location
 City/County: Fredericksburg, Stafford
 USGS Quad: Fredericksburg
 Prepared by SWS on 2014-10-16
 Technical Review by AWL on 2014-10-16
 Independent Review by EMB on 2014-10-16
Client/Project

Ferry Farm

Figure No.

1

Title

Location of the Project Areas

- Notes**
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane Virginia North FIPS 4501 Feet
 2. Base Map USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Series

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2.0 PHYSICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The project is located north of the Blue and Gray Highway, between Route 3 (Kings Highway) and the Rappahannock River, and south of the RF & P Railroad. Situated entirely within Ferry Farm, an NHL, the project areas are comprised of a mix of woodland and open manicured lawn. Existing paved and gravel road/driveways, parking areas, and paths cross portions of the project areas. Also present are fences and overhead utility lines.

2.2 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The project areas are located within the Upland subprovince of the Coastal Plain physiographic province in the Rappahannock River Drainage Basin (Isgrig and Stroebel 1974). Generally, broad upland with low slopes and gentle drainage divides dominate this province (The College of William and Mary Department of Geology 2011, Accessed 2015). Elevation within the project areas range from approximately 57 to 67 feet above mean sea level (amsl).

The pre-Holocene geology of the Virginia Coastal Plain consists of igneous and metamorphic rocks of Precambrian and Paleozoic age overlain by a series of sedimentary deposits dating to the Cretaceous period. Geologists have divided the Cretaceous through Quaternary sedimentary deposits into six categories: the Lower Cretaceous, Upper Cretaceous, Paleocene, Eocene, and Miocene (Teifke 1973). Beginning as early as the Late Cretaceous, a cycle of transgression and regression related to glacial activities and consequent sea level fluctuation is responsible for the formation of these sedimentary layers in the coastal plain. These layers have been named the Mattaponi (Upper Cretaceous/Paleocene), Nanjemoy (Eocene), Calvert (Eocene/Miocene), and Yorktown (Miocene) formations (Teifke 1973).

The Quaternary has been characterized by the continued deposition of clays, silts, sands, gravels and peat bogs. The Late Pleistocene-Holocene geology of the Virginia Coastal Plain has mostly been characterized by marine transgression onto the land, filling what is today known as the Chesapeake Bay. Sedimentary systems affecting the area include fluvial and marine-estuarine depositional systems. Fluvial forces included overbank flow and stream meander resulting in alluvial deposition. Marine-estuarine soil deposition occurs during hurricanes, tidal floods, and long shore currents (Onuschak 1973).

2.3 HYDROLOGY

The project areas are drained by the Rappahannock River, located approximately 760 feet to the west. The Rappahannock River flows into the Chesapeake Bay and thence into the Atlantic Ocean.

2.4 SOIL MORPHOLOGY

The soils in the project areas range from somewhat poorly to moderately well drained and well drained. Most soils are loams, including Atavista fine sandy loam, Dogue loam, Wahee silt loam, and Wickham fine sandy loam. In addition, sand and gravel pit soils comprise the bulk of the metal detector survey area while cut and fill land is present along the west edge of Route 3 (Kings Highway) in the Phase I survey area. Other soils throughout the project areas exhibit erosion. Table 1 presents the soil types found within the survey area and serves as a key to Figure 2.

Table 1 Key to the Soils Map

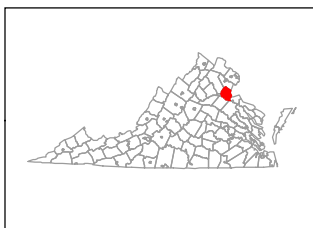
Symbol	Map Unit Name	Percent Slope	Drainage Description
AfC2	Altavista fine sandy loam, eroded	6-10%	Moderately Well Drained
AwD	Aura-Galestown-Sassafras complex	6-15%	Well Drained
AwE	Aura-Galestown-Sassafras complex	15-30%	Well Drained
Cw	Cut and fill land	N/A	N/A
DoB	Dogue loam	2-6%	Moderately Well Drained
Sa	Sand and gravel pits	N/A	N/A
Wa	Wahee silt loam	-	Somewhat Poorly Drained
WmA	Wickham fine sandy loam	0-2%	Well Drained
WmB	Wickham fine sandy loam	2-6%	Well Drained
WmC2	Wickham fine sandy loam, eroded	6-12%	Well Drained

2.5 NATURAL RESOURCES

The character of the topography, the proximity of water resources, and the types of soils all have a direct effect on the variety of flora that is attracted to the setting and in turn, the fauna that relies on that ecological setting for sustenance. The quantity and variety of both plants and animals in an area has a direct influence on human habitation. Native American populations successfully utilized a wide variety of native flora and fauna whose seasonal availability was well-known to them. New settlers relied on available timber to build shelter and in part, on procurable plants and animals to augment their diet. It would be difficult for a Woodland Indian in A.D. 900, a colonial planter in 1750, or a farmer in 1870 to have prospered without certain key natural resources.

During the Holocene, prior to European contact, this region of Virginia supported a diverse biotic and floral community. The riverine area, dominated by hardwoods, provided shallow water environments beneficial to shellfish and baitfish, as well as a wide variety of amphibians, reptiles, and larger fishes. This habitat also supported numerous avian species, including raptors. The uplands of the interior supported numerous species of large game animals such as elk and whitetail deer, as well as predators including black bear, eastern gray wolf, and bobcat (Dent 1995).

A wide variety of native wildlife species still prosper in the upland and riverine setting and are typical of the mid-Atlantic region. The most common terrestrial wildlife in the area today includes deer, turkey, fox, raccoon, opossum, squirrel, rabbit, weasel, and groundhog. Amphibians and reptiles such as snakes, lizards, salamanders, frogs, and turtles are found throughout the property. Numerous species of wild songbirds nest in the area (Dent 1995).



- Legend**
- Project Limits
 - Soil Types

0 140 280
Feet
1:3,600 (at original document size of 8.5x11)



Project Location
City/County: Fredericksburg, Stafford
USGS Quad: Fredericksburg
Prepared by SWS on 2014-10-16
Technical Review by AWL on 2014-10-16
Independent Review by EMB on 2014-10-16
Client/Project

Ferry Farm

Figure No. **2**

Title
Soil Types within the Project Areas

- Notes**
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane Virginia North FIPS 4501 Feet
 2. Orthoregistry © Bing Maps (February-June 2011)

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3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Virginia's Native American prehistory typically is divided into three main periods, Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland and based on changes in material culture and settlement systems. Recently, the possibility of human presence in the region that pre-dates the Paleoindian period has moved from remote to probable. For this reason, a Pre-Clovis discussion precedes the traditional tripartite division of Virginia's Native American history. The seventeenth- through twentieth-century historical overview follows the VDHR's (1992) guidelines. The cultural context, as defined by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines* for Archaeology and VDHR's 1992 *How to Use Historic Contexts in Virginia: A Guide for Survey, Registration, Protection, and Treatment Projects*, provides the historic, social and environmental information required for evaluation of any archaeological and architectural resources present within the proposed project area.

3.1.1 Pre-Clovis (?–13,000 BC)

The 1927 discovery, at Folsom, New Mexico, of a fluted point in the ribs of an extinct species of bison proved that ancient North Americans had immigrated during the Pleistocene. It did not, however, establish the precise timing of the arrival of humans in the Americas, nor did it adequately resolve questions about the lifestyle of those societies (Meltzer 1988:2-3). Both the stratigraphic record and the radiocarbon assays from several sites, including the Cactus Hill site in Sussex County, suggest the possibility of human occupation of Virginia before the fluted-point makers appeared on the scene (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997). Buried strata at the Cactus Hill Site, in Sussex County, Virginia, have returned radiocarbon dates of 15,000 years ago from strata situated below levels containing fluted points (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997:165).

McAvoy's team encountered artifacts and charcoal separated from the Paleoindian level by 3 to 4 inches (7.6 to 10.2 centimeters) of sterile sands. Subsequent fieldwork confirmed the presence of artifact-bearing strata located between 3 and 8 inches (7.6 and 20.3 centimeters) below the fluted-point levels. The artifacts recovered from the pre-fluted-point levels present a striking contrast with the tool kit typically used by Paleoindians. Rather than relying on extensively finished chert knives, scraping tools, and spear points, the pre-Clovis peoples used a different but highly refined stone technology. Prismatic blade-like flakes of quartzite, chipped from specially prepared cobbles and lightly worked along one side to produce a sharp edge, constitute the majority of the stone cutting and scraping tools. Sandstone grinding and abrading tools, possibly indicating production of wood and bone tools or ornaments, also occurred in significant numbers in the deepest artifact-bearing strata.

Because these tools do not possess unique characteristics which immediately identify them as dating to the Pleistocene, archaeologists must recognize the possibility that pre-Clovis sites have been overlooked for years. At present, only a handful of potential pre-Clovis sites have been identified in North America. The probability of discovering pre-Clovis remains within the project areas is, consequently, extremely low.

3.1.2 Paleoindian Period (Prior to 8,000 BC)

In the decades following the discovery at Folsom, New Mexico, the association of fluted points with the bones of large, extinct mammals, in particular mastodons, on the western plains coupled with the scarcity of other Paleoindian sites, led to the inference that the Paleoindian subsistence strategy centered on the pursuit of big-game. This picture, however, exaggerates the reliance of western Paleoindian groups on

large game, and appears to be of limited relevance to eastern Paleoindian life. The archaeological data from Virginia compiled by Dr. Ben McCary records numerous discoveries of fluted points, but no unambiguous association between extinct large game and fluted points (Boyd 1989:139). A similar situation occurs throughout the eastern United States. For this reason, many archaeologists now hold that eastern Paleoindians were generalized foragers (e.g., Grayson and Meltzer 2003; but see Fiedel and Haynes 2004).

Most large Paleoindian sites in the southeastern United States are quarry or quarry-related (Meltzer 1988:21), though multiple band aggregation sites also occur (McAvoy 1992:145). Recognizable sites most often result from long-term habitation or repeated use of the same location. It follows from the presence of primarily quarry or quarry-related sites that stone outcrops were regularly revisited. For example, the Thunderbird Site in the Shenandoah Valley (Gardner 1974, 1977) and the Williamson Site in south-central Virginia (McCary 1951, 1975, 1983) rank among the most important Paleoindian sites in Virginia, and in the eastern U.S. as a whole. Both sites represent large camps associated with local sources of high-grade cryptocrystalline lithic materials (Gardner 1981, 1989).

Though the full range of available lithic resources was used to manufacture fluted points (e.g., Phelps 1983), a number of studies have noted a focus on cryptocrystalline materials (e.g., chert, jasper, chalcedony) (Gardner 1974, 1989; Goodyear 1979). The recovery of cryptocrystalline materials at locations far removed from quarries indicates exchange, extensive group movement, or both characterized the Paleoindian era. In addition, the very limited differences between sites and within sites suggest that most people had access to all available resources, while the small size of most Paleoindian sites indicates group size generally was limited to extended families.

In concert, the evidence suggests wide-ranging mobility and a social order involving low-level inter- and intra-group exchange and limited, if any, status differences between and within groups. Ethnographers have grouped such societies under the rubric of the “foraging mode of production.” Such societies, notably the San of the Kalahari, are fiercely egalitarian, resisting attempts to garner individual power through a combination of ridicule, sharing, and a fission-fusion pattern of settlement. If all else fails, egalitarian hunter-gatherers “vote with their feet”, moving away from the offending individuals (Lee 1979). The combination of high mobility, the absence of domesticated crops, and an egalitarian ideology precludes construction of elaborate housing, extensive storage facilities, and accumulation of non-portable goods.

3.1.3 Archaic Period (8000–1200 BC)

The beginning of the Archaic period coincided with the start of the Holocene period around 8,000 B.C. The Holocene is a geological period that began with the recession of the ice sheets that covered large portions of North America. The start of the Archaic is marked by a shift from a moist, cool climate to a warmer, dryer climate within the region, more similar to the temperate ecosystem of today. This warming trend was gradual and somewhat continuous throughout the first 5,000 years of the Archaic period. The shift in climate allowed for the development of diverse plant and animal communities, as currently found throughout the Middle Atlantic region. These changes in flora and fauna had a marked impact on the hunter-forager subsistence base of the Archaic period (Dent 1995:147, 164-5). The retreat of the ice sheets also caused the sea levels to rise, leading to the gradual formation of the Chesapeake Bay. Prior to the Archaic period the Chesapeake Bay was merely an extension of the Susquehanna river, emptying into the Atlantic Ocean several miles east of Virginia Beach, Virginia.

As with the earlier Paleoindian period, our understanding of the cultural chronology of the Archaic is based primarily upon lithic artifacts: chipped-stone tools and the debris associated with their manufacture. More “biodegradable” forms of material culture have simply not survived in the

archaeological record of the region and the items recovered are biased towards lithic materials (Geier 1990:82-83). The basic chronology of Archaic projectile points for the Mid-Atlantic region and the southeastern United States closely follows the sequence outlined by Joffre Coe (1964) for the North Carolina Piedmont, with regional variants. Coe's chronology has been modified over the past 40 years but the basic typology remains intact (Broyles 1971; Dent 1995; Hranicky 2003; Justice 1995; Ward and Davis 1999).

It is believed that Archaic peoples were organized as band-level social groups, with seasonal movements that corresponded to the availability of specific resources. Settlement during the Archaic Period probably involved the occupation of relatively large regions by single, band sized groups living in base camps during part of the year. These band-sized groups would disperse on an as-needed or seasonal basis, creating smaller microband camps that may have consisted of no more than single families.

Two settlement models have projected the seasonal range and focus of Archaic bands. Anderson and Hanson (1988) propose that the distribution of Archaic sites (primarily Early and Middle Archaic) were based along single river drainages. The Band-Macroband Model suggests that a base camp was established in a rich environmental area near the Fall Line, and smaller procurement camps were established seasonally towards the coast and further inland to take advantage of seasonally available resources such as fish, shellfish, nuts and berries. An alternative model takes into account a continued, albeit gradually declining, reliance upon high quality cryptocrystalline lithic resources during the Early and Middle Archaic periods. Daniel (1996, 1998) proposes that high-quality lithic resources were the central focus around which seasonal movements were geared, and that Early Archaic Native American bands traversed river drainages to gain access to high-quality lithic outcrops and quarries.

The Archaic period can be characterized by the development of more specialized resource procurement activities as well as the development of new technologies to accomplish these activities. These differences in the material culture are believed to reflect larger, more localized populations and changes in methods of food procurement and processing.

3.1.3.1 Early Archaic (8000–6500 BC)

Corner and side-notching became a common characteristic of projectile points at the beginning of the Archaic Period (Early Archaic), indicating changes in hafting technology and possibly the invention of the spear-thrower (atlatl). Notched point forms include Palmer and Kirk Corner-notched and, in localized areas, various side-notched types. The later end of the Early Archaic Period and the beginning of the Middle Archaic Period are marked by a series of bifurcate base projectile point forms, which in this area, are mainly represented by Lecroy points.

Some researchers portray the Early Archaic as a continuation of the Paleoindian period, characterized by reliance on cryptocrystalline lithic material and similar settlement and subsistence patterns (Gardner 1989). Within the James River valley, there appears to have been an increase in population that began during the Early Archaic period (Mouer 1990:24). Elsewhere in the Middle Atlantic region, however, population growth perhaps began during the Middle Archaic (Dent 1995).

3.1.3.2 Middle Archaic (6500–3000 BC)

As a whole, the Middle Archaic is marked by the appearance of stemmed projectile point forms. In this area of Virginia, the most common Middle Archaic projectile point types are (from oldest to most recent) Lecroy, Stanly, Morrow Mountain and Guilford, followed by the side-notched Halifax type as the Middle Archaic transitions into the Late Archaic period between ca. 3500 and 3000 B.C. There is also a notable

increase in the number of identified Middle Archaic components over the preceding Early Archaic period, which appears to indicate a rise in Native American population levels during this period (Dent 1995; Justice 1995).

3.1.3.3 Late Archaic (3000–1200 BC)

Stemmed and notched knife and spear point forms, including various large, broad-bladed stemmed knives and projectile points that generally diminish in size by the succeeding Early Woodland period (e.g., Savannah River points and variants). Also found, though less common, are stemmed and notched-stem forms identical to those associated more prominently with areas of Pennsylvania and adjoining parts of the northeast (Susquehanna and Perkiomen points).

Marked increases in population density and, in some areas, decreased mobility characterize the Late Archaic Period in the Middle Atlantic States and eastern North America as a whole. Locally, there is an increase in the numbers of late Middle Archaic (Halifax) and Late Archaic (Savannah River) sites over those of earlier periods, suggesting a population increase and/or intensity of use of this area of central Virginia between about 3500 B.C. and ca. 1200 B.C.

Mouer (1991:262) believes it likely that “at least intensive harvesting of wild seeds,” if not the beginnings of domestication, characterized Transitional through Early Woodland times (ca. 2000–500 B.C.), as it did in the Midwest. This process, however, proceeded at an even rate across neither the Eastern Woodlands nor the Middle Atlantic Region (Stewart 1995:184-5). Yarnell (1976:268), for example, states that sunflower, sump weed, and possibly goosefoot may have been cultivated as early as 2000 B.C. in Midcontinent. In the lower Little Tennessee River Valley, the remains of squash have been found in Late Archaic Savannah River contexts (ca. 2400 B.C.), with both squash and gourd recovered from Iddins period contexts of slightly more recent date (Chapman and Shea 1981:70). Experiments with domestication in the Midcontinent indicate the possibility, even the likelihood, that the inhabitants of the Middle Atlantic cultivated small grains and other plants (Hodges 1991:228-230; Mouer 1991:259-263). “Scant” evidence for early cultivation appears in the archaeological record from Virginia, however (Mouer 1991:259; Blanton 2003:193).

3.1.4 Woodland Period (1200 BC–AD 1600)

Increasing use of ceramic technology, a growing dependence upon horticulture, and a shift toward greater sedentism all characterize the Woodland period. Most researchers divide the Woodland period into three sub-periods (Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland), based primarily on stylistic and technological changes observed in ceramic wares and projectile points, as well as shifts in settlement patterning (e.g., Gardner 1982). Not all researchers agree with this tripartite subdivision, however (e.g., Custer 1989).

3.1.4.1 Early Woodland (1200–500 BC)

The onset of the Woodland period traditionally correlates with the appearance of ceramics (Willey and Phillips 1958:118). Early theorists linked ceramics with agriculture, though few continue to support this position (cf. reviews in Egloff 1991; Hodges 1991). Rather, the evolution of subsistence and technological systems (e.g., Gardner 1982) and various aspects of pan-Eastern interaction (e.g., Egloff 1991; Klein 1997) currently are believed to underlie the evolution of ceramic containers.

The steatite-tempered Marcey Creek type and variants containing other mineral inclusions appear to date between 1200 and 800 B.C. (Egloff 1991:244-5). Though friable sand-and-grit-tempered Accokeek Creek and Elk Island ceramics appear stratigraphically subsequent to Marcey Creek, associated C-14 dates range

from 1100 through 500 B.C. Klein and Stevens (1996) cite regional data to support the proposition that, while the thickness, amount of temper, and size of temper in quartz/sand-tempered, cordmarked ceramics shifted over time, similar pots continued in use into Middle Woodland times.

Radiocarbon dates recommend placement of the Calvert and Fishtail points in the Early Woodland (Gleach 1985). Ovoid to lozenge-shaped points, classified as Teardrop Points, have been dated to 940-50 B.C. in the Northeast (Mounier and Martin 1994). However, similar points have been recovered from Middle Archaic through Middle Woodland I contexts in North Carolina and Virginia (Kirchen 2001:53-69). The Potts Corner-Notched point type, the Vernon point type, and the Claggett point type have been dated only through stratigraphic context or association with early ceramics (Gleach 1985; Stephenson 1963). Similarly, a variety of small stemmed and side-notched forms of assumed association with the Early Woodland period lack definitive temporal assignment (Dent 1995:227-228).

Small bifaces and expedient tools such as drills, perforators, scrapers and utilized flakes regularly appear in Early Woodland assemblages. Other lithic artifacts reported on Early Woodland sites in the Chesapeake region include bipolar flakes possibly used as knives or scrapers, hammerstones, net sinkers, mortars, and pestles (McLearen 1991). Also noted on sites in the region are tools of bone, and projectile points manufactured from antler, bone, turkey spurs, and shark's teeth (Painter 1988; Waselkov 1982).

The increased number of sites dating to the Early Woodland, coupled with the recognition of structures, features, and activity areas at some sites, suggests rising population size in the Chesapeake region (e.g., Mouer 1991:38-9; Stewart 1995:183). In contrast, noting that the addition of pottery to stone adds temporally diagnostic artifacts to the archaeological record, Fiedel (2001:106-7) observes that more sites are expected to appear in the archaeological record during Woodland times. Furthermore, the various Broadspears, dating to the Terminal Archaic (ca. 2000–1000 B.C.), represent a curated technology (Barber and Tolley 1984), while replication experiments suggest stemmed bifaces similar to Early Woodland types rank among the easiest forms to produce using quartz (Bourdeau 1981). Therefore, a shift from a curated, hence less commonly discarded biface form, to points easily produced from a ubiquitous material accompanied the appearance of ceramics. Thus, the absence of a dramatic swell in the number of sites, coupled with decreased representation of diagnostic point forms, indicates a demographic trough or at best a flat demographic curve characterized the Early Woodland period.

3.1.4.2 Middle Woodland (500 BC–AD 900)

Popes Creek Net-impressed ceramics appear after roughly 500 B.C., marking the beginning of the Middle Woodland I period (500 B.C.–A.D. 200) (Blanton 1992:72-3; Egloff and Potter 1982:99). However, cordmarked ceramics and stemmed points continued in use for some time after A.D. 500 (McLearen 1992:44-5). Custer (1989:141-146), for example, lumps the period between 3000 B.C. and A.D. 1000 under the rubric Woodland I based on the similarity in adaptation and the presence of considerable variation in the form of contemporaneous stemmed and notched points.

Net-impressed surface treatments occur on a variety of ceramic types manufactured during Middle Woodland times. Pope's Creek ceramics first appear after 500 B.C., coinciding with the start of the Middle Woodland (Blanton 1992:72-3; Egloff and Potter 1982:99). Early Woodland cord-marked ceramics and stemmed projectile points are found in Middle Woodland contexts, suggesting a continued use of Early Woodland technologies (McLearen 1992:44-5). The Prince George and Varina types appear to represent a continuum of development in the technology used to produced Popes Creek sherds, rather than dramatically different types (Mouer et al. 1986). After A.D. 200, shell-tempered net-impressed, cordmarked, and plain pottery classified as the Mockley type becomes predominant in the outer Coastal Plain of Virginia and Maryland, though generally similar sherds tempered with grit continued in

production as well (Johnson 2001:100).

The appearance of assemblages containing significant amounts of durable ceramics after 500 B.C. indicates a shift in the organization of production occurred during the Middle Woodland periods (Brown 1986; 1989). In addition to the advantages of ceramic vessels as cooking pots, ceramic production contrasts with the manufacture of baskets and wooden bowls in its embrace of economies of scale. Rather than a start-and-stop process that fits well into odd bits of time, ceramic production required greater scheduling and continued attention over an extended period of time. Shifts in the scheduling of work, therefore, accompanied the transition from Early to Middle Woodland times.

Broad-spectrum hunting-fishing-gathering continued to characterize the region as a whole throughout the Middle Woodland period. Shellfish, anadromous and resident fishes, deer, waterfowl, and turkey ranked high among the important fauna in the Middle Woodland diet. Various nuts, amaranth, and chenopod seeds also appear to be important resources during this period. After 300 B.C., large shell middens containing dense concentrations of artifacts become increasingly common, indicating repeated use of at least one type of site. Middens and the presence of houses at a number of sites indicate longer stays, though populations remained far from sedentary (Gallivan 2003). People continued to reside for much of the year in relatively small settlements, and interior storage features rarely occur on Middle Woodland sites (Gallivan 2003:75-98).

Temporal shifts in cordage-twist direction over the course of the Woodland period, primarily a reflection of learning networks (Carr and Maslowski 1995), indicate increasing regional social distance. These data imply a reduction of regular movements between spatially discrete groups and a consequent increasing localization of learning networks. To the extent that social networks became bounded, differences between groups in the region would have been amplified (Boehm 1997:S108-S109).

Throughout Virginia, the Middle Woodland is marked by the presence of “interregional interaction spheres, including the spread of religious and ritual behaviors which appear locally in transformed ways; localized stylistic developments that sprang up independently alongside interregional styles; increased sedentism; and evidence of ranked societies or incipient ranked societies” (McLearen 1992:55). Around 500 B.C., stone and earth burial cairns and cairn clusters in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia mark the first appearance of elaborate burial ceremonialism in Virginia, though not in the wider world of Eastern North America (McLearen 1992; Stewart 1992). The major upsurge in ceremonial activity occurred during the A.D. 500–1100 period, however. Sites containing elaborately decorated zoned-incised ceramics (Stewart 1998b) and indications of extended mortuary ceremonies have been identified in the Chesapeake region (e.g., Crowell and Potter 2006; Knepper et al. 2006:99-144).

The underlying tension between a cultural emphasis on community and equality and the historical trajectory toward “inequality and competition inherent in big-man systems” produced, according to Hantman and Gold (2002:288), cyclical fluctuations in exchange, ritual activity, and sociopolitical complexity between 3000 B.C. and A.D. 1650. Mortuary rituals and labor-intensive or exotic artifacts at times created and reflected social distinctions in the Middle Atlantic, but “the trajectory for individual markers of status continually appears to move in the opposite direction toward more egalitarian or even access to goods and ritual status” (Hantman and Gold 2002:290). Taken together, the data indicate that individuals and groups struggled to maintain a balance between personal autonomy and equality as pressures on individuals and groups increasingly highlighted the problems of highly egalitarian societies. The conflict continued well beyond the appearance of horticultural villages, as demonstrated by the emphasis on community and similarity in Late Woodland secondary burials.

3.1.4.3 Late Woodland (AD 900–1600)

By the Late Woodland Period (A.D. 900-1600), the use of domesticated plants had assumed a role of major importance in the prehistoric subsistence system. The adoption of agriculture represented a major change in the prehistoric subsistence economy and settlement patterns. Expanses of arable land became a dominant settlement factor, and sites were located on fertile floodplain soils or, in many cases, on higher terraces or ridges adjacent to them. Diagnostic artifacts of this period include several triangular projectile point styles that originated during the later part of the Middle Woodland period and decreased in size through time. Ceramic types common in this region include Shepherd, Keyser, and Potomac Creek, as well as various other non-shell-tempered minority types with plain, cord- and fabric-marked surfaces.

Settlements during this period included both villages and small hamlets. Some villages were highly nucleated, while others were internally dispersed over a wide area; some were completely fortified by circular or oval palisades, others included a fortified core area and outlying houses, suggesting a rise in inter-group conflict. The more dispersed settlements were scattered over a wide area with indications of internally fluid settlement within a loosely defined town or village territory.

Drawings and journals of early European explorers describing Indian villages indicate that houses were constructed of oval, rectanguloid, or circular frames of flexible green sapling poles set in the ground, lashed together, and covered with thatch or bark mats. The historical accounts are consistent with data obtained from archaeological excavations of Late Woodland village sites (Potter 1993:24-27). Similar, though smaller, structures characterize single family camps like Site 44ST227, situated near the falls of the Rappahannock River (Klein et al. 1998). Temporal and spatial variation in the size of structures, however, resulted from differences in status as well as site function.

With the development of a more sedentary settlement-subsistence system culminating in the Late Woodland Period, permanent habitation sites gradually replaced base camps, which were characteristic of earlier foragers and hunter-gatherers. Various supporting camps and activity areas were established in the daily procurement of food and other resources (i.e., short-term hunting and foraging camps, quarries, butchering locations, and re-tooling locations). Locations used partially or largely for ceremonial purposes were also present, usually in association with habitation sites.

The large base camps, hamlets, and villages are typically located on bluffs, terraces or high floodplains adjacent to rivers or major tributaries. Small seasonal camps and non-seasonally based satellite camps supporting nearby sedentary villages and hamlets are located along smaller streams in the interior. Limited concentrations and sparse scatters of lithics and ceramics typically characterized these campsites. The majority of the Woodland sites that had been recorded at the time of the Barber et al. (1992) study were located along the major high order streams and rivers.

Secondary burial in communal ossuaries also occurred throughout the Chesapeake region (Curry 1999; Gold 2004). Perhaps 2,000 or more individuals were interred in collective burials within an earthen mound in the Rapidan Valley (Gold 2004:86). Despite the scale of the burial, the overarching impression derived from the burials and the associated artifact assemblage emphasizes equality and community (Dunham, Gold, and Hantman 2003; Klein and Duncan 2004).

3.1.5 Settlement to Society (1600–1750)

Europeans reached the Fredericksburg area in the summer of 1608 when Captain John Smith sailed up the Rappahannock River as far as the Falls. The Rappahannock was a dangerous river; the lower reaches were controlled by Algonkians, nominally allied with the Powhatan, while the upper stream belonged to Siouan groups. In addition, the two most powerful Algonkian bands, the Moratticos and the

Rappahannocks, were fighting each other. Fortunately, Smith encountered an earlier acquaintance, a Patowomek named Mosco, when he stopped at Morattico. Mosco helped the English, convincing the Algonkians to tow Smith's boat "against wind or tide from place to place" (Haile 1998:269).

Mosco traveled upriver with Smith's small scouting party, helping them through ambushes with unfriendly groups and leading them to friendly villages. Finally, the expedition reached the Falls in western Fredericksburg and went ashore, likely in the vicinity of Old Mill Park or very near the modern Route 1 crossing (Haile 1998:273). The landing site was on the outskirts of the hunting village of Mahaskahod. Smith's arrival coincided with gathering of areas' allied Siouan tribes to hunt and fish. Despite the nearby presence of hundreds of Indians, the Smith's party failed to sense danger and began to carry out their mission of exploration. Part of this "exploration" entailed setting up crosses and carving the names of the explorers into trees to claim the land for the English (Haile 1998:264-271). While undertaking these tasks, the party was attacked by the gathered Siouan tribes.

Though Smith's group was armed with guns, English muskets could be fired only about twice a minute. Overwhelmed, the party was forced to retreat; Mosco covered their retreat with bow and arrow as the scattered English ran for safety. As John Smith backed towards safety, Mosco shot so many arrows that he emptied his quiver and had to return to the boat for more. The party safely retreated to their boat (Haile 1998:271-273). Of the battle, Smith wrote:

Immediately we let fly among them, so that they fled and Todkill escaped. Yet they shot so fast that he fell flat on the ground ere he could recover the boat. Here the Massawomek targets stood us in good stead, for upon Mosco's words we had set them about the fore part of our boat like a forecastle, from whence we securely beat the savages from off the plain without any hurt. Yet they shot more than a thousand arrows, and then fled into the woods (Haile 1998:270)

For two decades after Smith's expedition, the survival of Virginia remained in question. There was no significant movement beyond the Jamestown palisades until the period between August 1611 and Christmas 1613, when Sir Thomas Dale forcefully claimed the James River shoreline from Arrohattock down to modern Hopewell (Haile 1998:823-825). Only one of Dale's settlements survived but the new Governor, Sir George Yeardley, realized he could become wealthy as the middleman for the colony's tobacco trade. Yeardley threw open the gates in 1619, scattering Virginians far and wide to plant the weed. The 1622 massacre of English colonists by local Indians, followed by the plague ship *Abigail*, dropped the population to about 500 at the end of 1622; this was almost normal attrition for Virginia's first two decades (Noël Hume 1997). It was not until the 1630s, when the survival of the Virginia colony was certain and the colony's frontiers began moving outward, that the population grew enough for the first Virginians to move beyond the James River valley.

Throughout Virginia it was tobacco that determined the pattern of development for nearly every aspect of life in the colonial period, encompassing the economy, the cultural landscape, and social relations. By the end of the seventeenth century, tobacco cultivation remained the principal economic activity of every rank, from the largest landowner to the humblest tenant farmer. And once the system of tobacco monoculture had been established, it was nearly impossible to break free. Though prices for the crop in Europe fluctuated, often drastically, most planters preferred to stick with the staple, rather than risk an expensive investment of time and money in a less reliable export, such as grain (Kulikoff 1986:4-5; Rutman and Rutman 1984:41-43).

Tobacco also dictated the pattern of settlement in Virginia during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Dispersed, largely self-sufficient plantations dotted the landscape, and social and political interaction occurred largely in central places such as churches and courthouses. Concerned with the conspicuous absence of towns and ports, Virginia's General Assembly authorized the establishment of towns in various parts of the colony in 1691, including one at the confluence of Potomac Creek and the Potomac River. After a faltering start, the town of Marlborough thrived as a port through the 1720s. When the town declined, the enterprising John Mercer bought many of the town lots and created a thriving commercial center of his own, with mills, a brewery, glass factory, wharves, and warehouses. Meanwhile, the town of Falmouth, located across the Rappahannock River from Fredericksburg, had been established as an important inland port and tobacco inspection and transshipment center in 1730. The town quickly became the primary entry point for the goods of the "upper country" of Stafford. Being located opposite of Fredericksburg, Falmouth never attained the same size or popularity of that city, and by 1759 only 18 to 20 houses were located within the town limits (Barber et al. 1992; Reps 1972).

Margaret Brent took the first European patent in the Fredericksburg area in 1655. Brent was the first female lawyer in the New World and she is remembered by the American Bar Association with the Margaret Brent Award for excellence (Hira 1999). Brent's patent to Fredericksburg was recorded on September 4, 1655 and "now renewed in his majesties name" on July 20th 1662.

Brent apparently made no effort to maintain her patent after re-recording it in 1662 to make it unquestionably legal with the restored Stuart monarchy. Within four years Captain Thomas Hawkins claimed essentially the same property; this patent was apparently not contested by Brent. In 1666, Colonel John Catlett was granted a land patent encompassing what is today Ferry Farm. By the early eighteenth century the 2,000-acre Catlett parcel had been subdivided numerous times. By 1674, at least 43,000 acres had been claimed in the Fredericksburg area (Felder 1982:3). In 1710, the property that would one day become known as Ferry Farm was owned by Maurice Clark (Embrey 1937). Clark appears to have been the first to construct a dwelling on the Ferry Farm property; in 1710, Clark sold his 150 acres of the original Catlett patent to Thomas Harwood who cultivated the land (NHL Nomination Form 1999; GWF 2015a).

The town of Fredericksburg grew out of a struggle between Lieutenant Governor Alexander Spotswood and other citizens of the Spotsylvania County. Spotswood controlled Spotsylvania's trade by channeling it through his docks at Massaponax Creek. To break this control, Spotswood's rivals proposed the site as the location for a new town, hoping to seize the property. Countering that move, Spotswood proposed the creation of two new towns, one at his Massaponax property, and the other on the "Lease-Land Plantation," (modern Fredericksburg) below the Falls (Felder 1982:7, 30-33). On February 7, 1728 the proposals for the two towns came up for review prior to a vote held the following day. Overnight the structure of the proposals had been radically altered; Spotswood's Massaponax site had disappeared from the list. The town on the Lease-Land Plantation was approved, although it was of little use, as the Massaponax facilities already filled the need (Felder 1982:30-33).

Although there was no reason for its existence, Fredericksburg was laid out by 1728 and five lots had been sold. Under the law, the town had to be laid out within six months, and all lots had to be sold within a year. With that deadline approaching, Henry Willis arranged funding to buy enough land to keep the town in existence (Felder 1982:75). The General Assembly saved the town in 1730 by requiring more than 70 new tobacco inspection stations. Spotswood did not want government encroachment on his property, and

did not petition for one of these official warehouses at Massaponax. That turned out to be a fatal mistake. The warehouse went to Fredericksburg, and the trade had to follow (Felder 1982:79- 80).

These early towns were established as hubs for the collection and shipping of tobacco throughout Virginia and to Europe. Within each of these towns a tobacco inspector was appointed to inspect, as required in 1730 by law, tobacco prior to shipping. With the tobacco economy, each of the early towns played a major role in commerce during the Colonial period.

In 1727, while the town of Fredericksburg was just being formed, the Ferry Farm property, located across the Rappahannock River from Fredericksburg, was sold to William Strother. Strother, a lawyer, was Burgess for King George County which had only recently been formed. Strother recombined a significant portion of the original Ferry Farm plot through land purchases between 1727 and 1732. In addition, Strother constructed a residence and several outbuildings on the property before his death in 1733 (GWF 2015a).

In 1738, Augustine Washington moved his family, including a then six-year-old George and his siblings, to Stafford County. The family settled on the Ferry Farm property, then referred to as Washington Farm. On Christmas Eve in 1740, the main house on the property was damaged by a fire. While repairs were underway the family resided in the plantation's kitchen. Three years after the fire Augustine Washington died. Upon his father's death, George Washington inherited the Ferry Farm property. According to the terms of the will, George's mother, Mary Ball Washington, was designated custodian of her son's inheritance until he reached his majority or she remarried. Mary Washington never remarried and resided on Ferry Farm until moving to Fredericksburg in 1774 (Schoberg 2009; Genealogical Publishing Co. 2007; GWF 2015a; Washington 1743).

John Smith's *Virginia / discovered and discribed by Captayn John Smith, 1606* (1624) depicts the general vicinity of what is now the City of Fredericksburg and the Ferry Farm property on opposite sides of the Rappahannock River (Figure 3). A Native American village is shown northeast of the current project areas and is labeled "Mahajkahod." However, no specific details are provided for the current project areas. A second historic map from this period, produced by Augustine Herman (1673), depicts settlements on both sides of the Rappahannock River south of the Fall Line (Figure 4). No specific details are provided for the current project areas, however.

3.1.1 Colony to Nation (1750–1789)

Between 1740 and 1764, "prices for tobacco on the world market rose far less than for wheat and flour because the traditional grain suppliers, Poland and Britain, were unable to meet the sharply increasing demand for foodstuffs in the West Indies and southern Europe" (Seiner 1985:412). Though Stafford's farmers continued to plant throughout the antebellum era (McPherson 1988:101), the post-1750 stagnation in salaries and the export records of the Rappahannock customs district indicate a decline in the importance of tobacco after the middle of the eighteenth century. Wheat and corn soon replaced tobacco as staple crops (Seiner 1985:410-12). In 1752, farmers such as William Beverley began to break up their lands and plant a mix of tobacco, apples and pears, as well as the staples of wheat and corn (Scheel 1982).

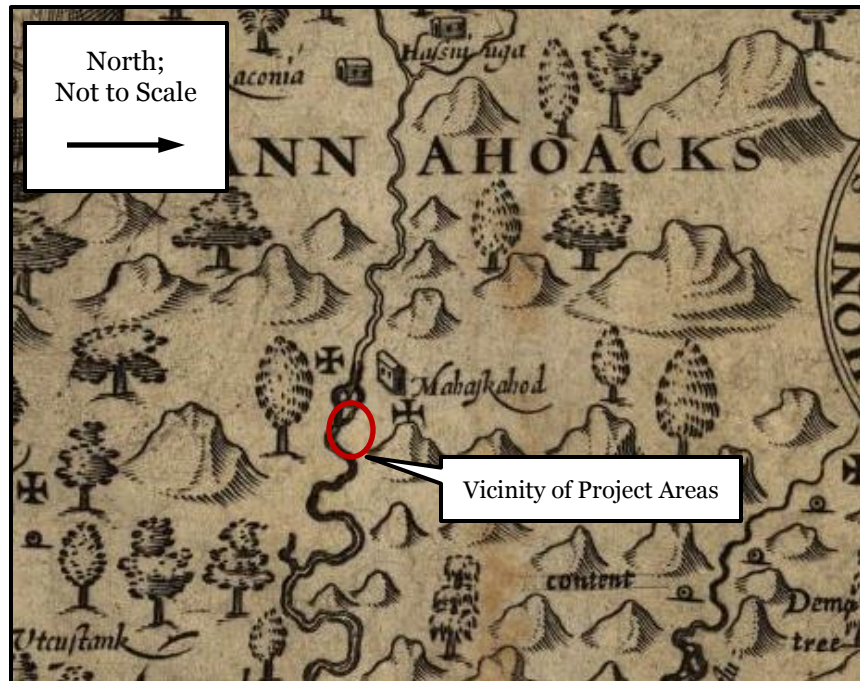


Figure 3. Detail of *Virginia / discovered and discribed by Captayn John Smith, 1606 ; graven by William Hole*. Depicting the General Vicinity of the Project Areas (Smith 1624; Library of Congress Geography and Map Collection).

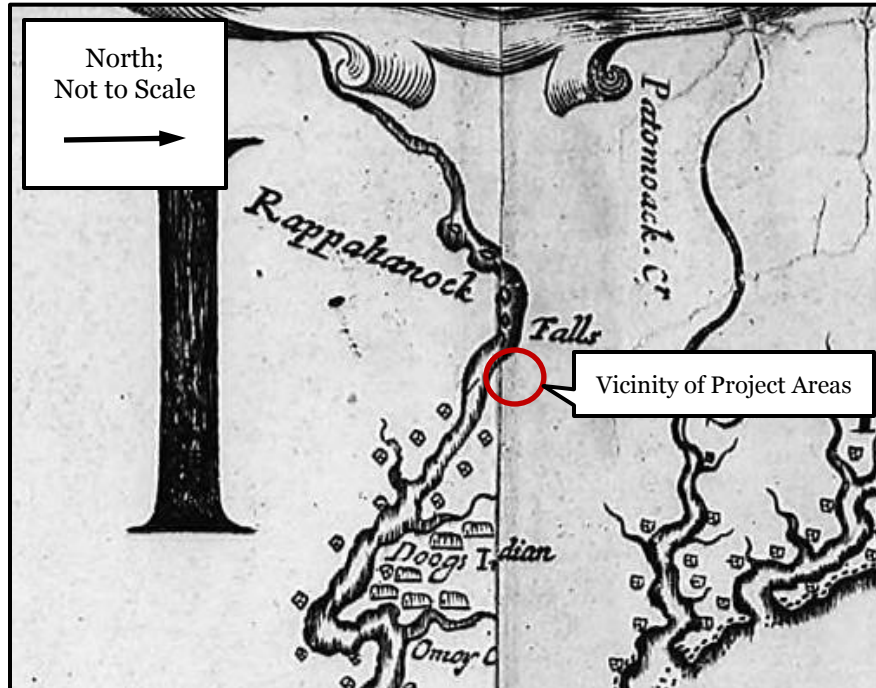


Figure 4. Detail of *Virginia and Maryland as it is planted and inhabited this present year 1670 surveyed and exactly drawne by the only labour & endeavour of Augustin Herman / W. Faithorne sculp.* Depicting the General Vicinity of the Project Areas (Herman 1673; Bibliothèque nationale de France).

Tobacco provided the initial impetus for the development of Virginia's fall line port towns; wheat, however, created the requisite conditions for industrial growth (Kulikoff 1986:122-7). Grains, in comparison with tobacco, entailed more merchants, wagon trips, and storage space. More importantly, wheat required milling and sometimes baking prior to shipment. Grains also stimulated the brewing industry.

Small, easily-constructed flour mills appeared along many tributary streams within the first few years of European settlement. The early mills operated independently, in response to demand or as stream-flow allowed. As population grew, more permanent mill structures were constructed, and often a professional miller was employed. Custom mills ground grain as farmers' needed, and the miller commonly retained a percentage of the ground meal as payment (Winter 1994:69).

During the latter half of the eighteenth century, as population and grain exports rose, merchant mills were constructed. These establishments primarily catered to market production. "Rather than grinding for a set toll, the miller purchased grain from farmers in the surrounding district and in turn sold the flour on consignment to merchant middlemen in the port cities" (Winter 1994:70). The Colony regulated merchant mills to ensure the quality of the product (Payne 1958:18).

Though the labor-intensive tobacco economy initially created the demand for slaves, bound labor also proved important to the development of industry (Kulikoff 1986:414-6). African Americans, free and enslaved, labored in early eighteenth-century iron forges and furnaces like Spotswood's Tubal Furnace, as did whites. By the 1750s, slaves predominated among iron workers. In general, the material conditions of an industrial slave's life exceeded those of tobacco-plantation laborers.

As the Virginia economy continued to focus on tobacco as the main cash crop, water routes were still the most reliable mode of transportation for moving crops from the farms to the warehouses. The early roadways within Stafford County included the present-day Route 1 and Route 17. Route 1, for the most part, paralleled the Potomac River and followed a trail utilized by Native American tribes in the area, called the "Potomac Path." Route 1 connected Fredericksburg and Falmouth to Alexandria in the north. Route 17 paralleled the Rappahannock River to the south and continued towards Ashby Gap and eventually toward present-day Winchester. This road provided access to the interior portions of Stafford County and Virginia as a whole. Route 17 also continued south from Fredericksburg towards the then-capital of Virginia, Williamsburg (David 2004).

With the movement of the Virginia capital to Richmond in 1779, Route 17 became less traveled to the south, as present-day Route 1's predecessor became more traveled between Fredericksburg and Richmond and further to the north (David 2004). Fredericksburg remained an important port city during this period and tobacco remained the staple crop, even though cash prices fluctuate. The continued reliance on tobacco and increasing access to roads and/or waterways meant that more farmers began growing tobacco; all open spaces within the county became cultivated and with increased populations, the town of Fredericksburg expanded.

In eighteenth century Stafford and Spotsylvania Counties both the iron industry and tobacco were major factors in the economy of the region. In fact, it has been postulated that Augustine Washington, George Washington's father, moved his family to the Ferry Farm property in 1738 to be closer to the iron furnace that he managed (Zax 2008). As many as 11 tobacco warehouses were in operation in the Fredericksburg

area in the early eighteenth century. Transportation for tobacco and iron prompted the expansion of the road system around Fredericksburg (McCartney 2002; Figure 5).

Following the start of his military career in the early 1750s, George spent even less time at the family farm (GWF 2015a; Dalzell and Dalzell 1998; <http://maryballwash.umwblogs.org/ferry-farm/>). Washington did spend a great deal of time at the home of his half-brother, Lawrence. Lawrence Washington's property, in Fairfax County on Little Hunting Creek, would become known as Mount Vernon (Schoberg 2009; Dalzell and Dalzell 1998). In 1752, Lawrence Washington succumbed to tuberculosis and left his Mount Vernon property to his wife, Anne. Anne remarried shortly after the death of her first husband and promptly moved to Westmoreland County. According to the terms of Lawrence's will, his wife inherited a life's interest in the property and his daughter Sarah was to inherit after her mother; if Sarah died without having had children the property would pass to George. In 1754, Sarah died and George "...had arranged to lease Mount Vernon for the full term of his sister-in-law's life interest" (Dalzell and Dalzell 1998:33).

By 1772, Mary Washington had moved to a house in Fredericksburg and Ferry Farm was leased to James Hunter and William Fitzhugh (Washington Papers, Vol. 9, 150). In 1777, the property was sold to Dr. Hugh Mercer who made improvements to the existing structures. Unfortunately, the Mercer family never occupied Ferry Farm. Mercer himself was appointed Brigadier General during the American Revolution and died as the result of wounds he received during the Battle of Princeton (GWF 2015a). Following Mercer's death, the property was leased.

An historic map produced by Joshua Fry and Peter Jefferson in 1751 depicts Fredericksburg on the south bank of the Rappahannock River but does not depict evidence of occupation on the Ferry Farm property on the north bank of the river (Figure 5). During this period, Stafford County had yet to be formed from King George County as is depicted in the Fry-Jefferson map.

3.1.1 Early National Period (1789–1830)

The American Revolution, along with the ensuing economic, social, and political consequences, threatened the interlocking class, racial, and gender relations established during the early 18th century (Kulikoff 1986:312-3, 421). The Revolution severed ties to both the British monarch and the Anglican Church. The growing number of Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Deists added to political disruption. By granting spiritual equality to all, and occasionally arguing for legal equality, members of these sects added to the threat raised by British promises of emancipation and the language of the Declaration of Independence (Kulikoff 1986:417-420, 423-4). In 1806, largely in response to rising numbers of free blacks, the Assembly passed legislation forbidding free blacks from remaining in the state more than one year after manumission. This law was not rigorously enforced (Schwarz 1987:321-2).

Economic disruption again flowed from British naval power during the War of 1812. The difficulties caused by foreign powers, however, proved less damaging than internal competition. European markets had opened after the Revolution, when national and proletarian uprisings disrupted European grain production (Parker 1986:90).

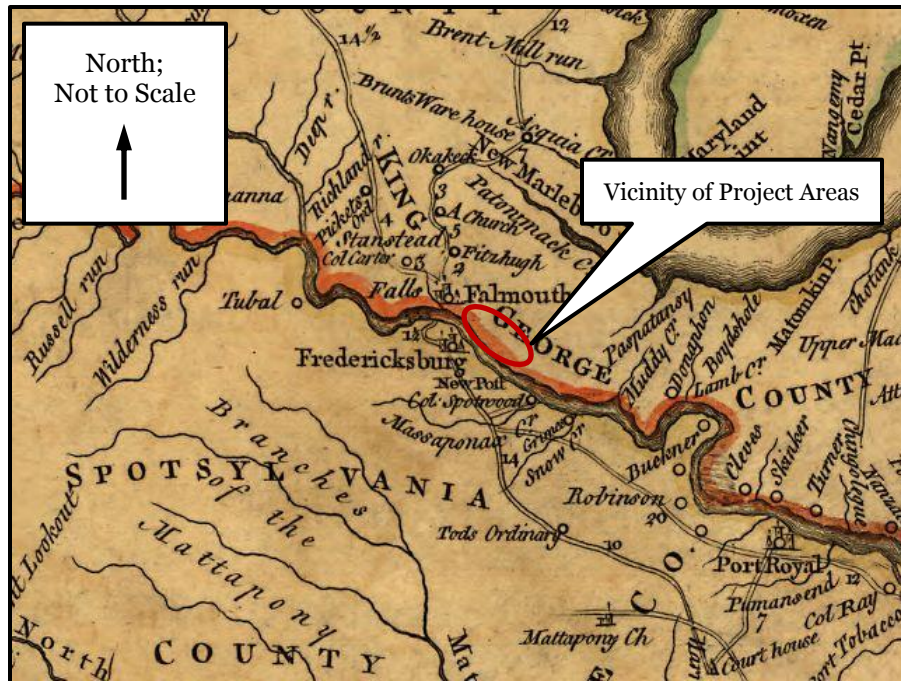


Figure 5. Detail of A map of the most inhabited part of Virginia containing the whole province of Maryland with part of Pensilvania, New Jersey and North Carolina. Drawn by Joshua Fry & Peter Jefferson in 1751. Depicting the General Vicinity of the Project Areas (Fry-Jefferson 1751; Library of Congress Geography and Map Division).

During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, rural Stafford County underwent a radical transition from the old tobacco-based plantation economy to a new diversified grain-based economy. This shift towards agricultural diversification would characterize the region through the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century.

By the time of the American Revolution, all arable land in the Tidewater and Piedmont regions of Virginia had been planted in tobacco at least once and most areas were experiencing the effects of severe soil depletion. Between 1790 and 1820, as many as 250,000 Virginians moved from the older settled parts of the state to the recently opened southwest frontier, taking approximately 150,000 slaves with them.

The virtual collapse of the tobacco economy and the concomitant out migration of significant numbers of people had a revolutionary effect on the social and economic character of the Piedmont and Tidewater. Large plantations that had relied on slave labor were increasingly subdivided into smaller-scale farmsteads that grew corn and wheat rather than tobacco. This change was also reflected in the cultural landscape as new settlement tended to move away from major rivers and creeks, the primary routes of transportation and communication throughout the colonial period, and clustered instead along an increasingly complex system of interior roads (Bairley and Maginnis 1986:23-36; Kulikoff 1986:422, 429).

As a result of the change from a tobacco-based to a grain-based economy, numerous mills sprang up along the interior creeks (especially Aquia and Potomac Creek) of northern Stafford County. These mills allowed farmers to process their grain and other crops, and also provided wood for new construction. With an increase in population came the need for churches and other forms of infrastructure, such as additional roads (David 2004; Eby 1997).

In the early nineteenth century the Ferry Farm property was leased to a number of tenants. Despite this situation, it is possible that the Washington house, in which Mary Ball Washington has resided until her departure to Fredericksburg, may have stood until around 1830. A painting of the ruins of the house was done in 1833 by John Gadsby Chapman.

3.1.2 Antebellum Period (1830–1860)

With the Antebellum Period Stafford County saw the rise of the railroad system. In 1834, then Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac (RF&P) Railroad opened its first segment connecting Fredericksburg to the state capital. Then, in 1842, the railroad was completed as far north as Aquia and eventually to Washington, D.C. With the railroad, farmers in Stafford gained easier access to the larger ports of Fredericksburg and Richmond. Also during this time period the system of canals associated with Fredericksburg were constructed and helped sustain Fredericksburg as a prominent port city. Roads also began challenging waterways as the dominant transportation route.

During this period, most county farmers had switched to cultivating mixed-grain crops. New farming techniques were introduced which restored some nutrients back into the soils and improved crop production. With increased crops came increase prosperity and many farmers replaced earlier houses with new construction. The extent of the farming community within Stafford County can be seen in the 1860 census where most households consisted of farmers with ten slaves or fewer. The slave population of this period accounted for 40.2 percent of the total county population (David 2004; Salmon 1994).

Farmers prospered during the 1850s as wheat prices rose. Most county farmers had switched over to the mixed-farming and grain production by the 1850s. New farming techniques were introduced which restored some nutrients back into the soils and improved crop production. With increased crops came increased prosperity, so many farmers replaced earlier houses with new construction. This period also witnessed the introduction and general use of animal powered agricultural machinery (Parker 1986:90). An increase in the number of roads and accessibility to those roads resulted in numerous farms springing up along these new routes (e.g. King's Highway, Plank Road, and Warrenton Turnpike).

In 1846 the Ferry Farm property was purchased by Winter Bray. The Bray family would retain the property throughout the nineteenth century. A map produced by Herman Böye in 1828 and corrected in 1859 (Figure 6) shows the Ferry Farm vicinity as uninhabited. While Fredericksburg is shown and there is clearly urban development east of the current project areas, no evidence of occupation within the Ferry Farm property is provided.

3.1.1 Civil War (1861–1865)

Spotsylvania County figured prominently in the Civil War since it was along the route between the Union Capital of Washington D.C. and the Confederate capital of Richmond. Situated halfway between the capitols, it was inevitable that Spotsylvania County would become a crossroads of military activity during the Civil War. From 1862 to 1864, six major battles were fought in the vicinity of Fredericksburg: the First Battle of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Second Battle of Fredericksburg, Salem Church, the Wilderness, and Spotsylvania Courthouse. Ferry Farm, almost directly across the Rappahannock River from Fredericksburg, is located within the ABPP-defined Core Area, Study Area, and PotNR Area for the Battle of Fredericksburg I (VDHR #111-5295) as well as the ABPP-defined Study Area and PotNR Area for the Battle of Fredericksburg II (VDHR #111-5296).

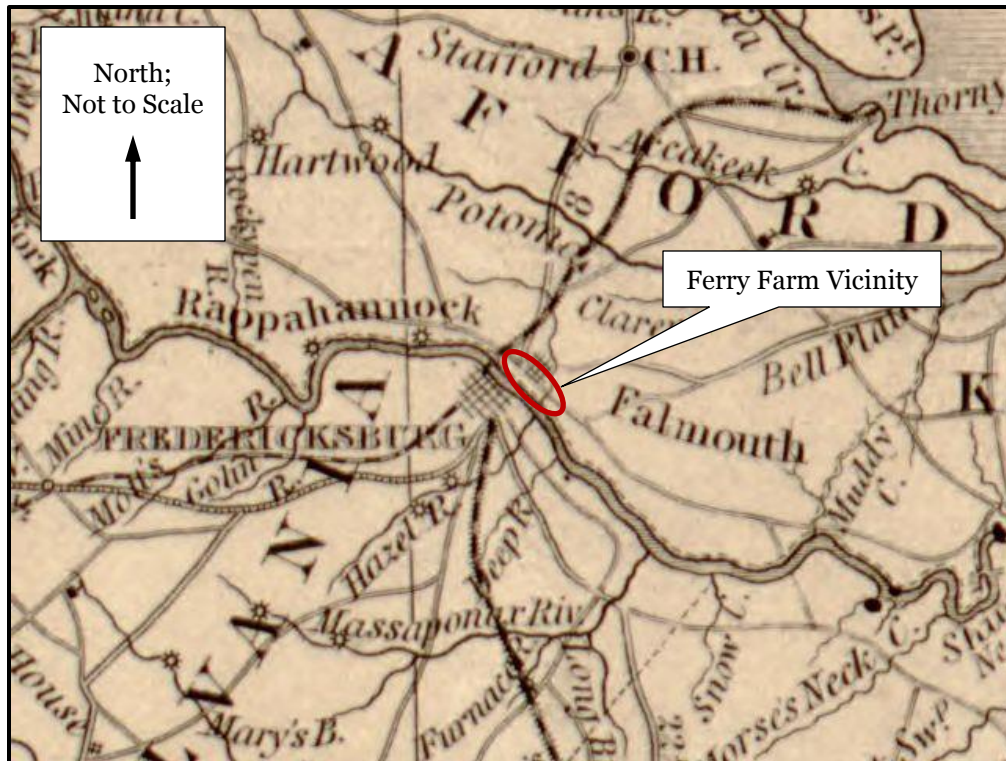


Figure 6. Detail of A map of the state of Virginia : reduced from the nine sheet map of the state in conformity to law / by Herman Böje, 1828 (corr. 1859). Depicting the Vicinity of the Project Areas (Böje 1859; Library of Congress Geography and Map Division).

3.1.1.1 Battle of Fredericksburg I (VDHR #111-5295)

The City of Fredericksburg became the center of military activity during the Civil War, specifically witnessing the First and Second Battles of Fredericksburg (Battle of Fredericksburg I [VDHR #111-5295] and Battle of Fredericksburg II [VDHR#111-5296]), as both the Rappahannock River crossing and the RF&P Railroad were strategically important to both the Federal and Confederate armies. In November 1862, President Lincoln turned control of the Army of the Potomac over to General Ambrose E. Burnside. Burnside moved his men into position on Stafford Heights opposite Fredericksburg with the hopes of moving his men across the Rappahannock River via pontoon bridges, placing his men between Richmond and General Lee (Geier 2002:7; McCartney 2002:8).

While Burnside's men awaited the arrival of pontoon boats from Washington D.C., Lee and his men established a position on Marye's Heights, adjacent to the current project area. They set up their position behind a stone wall that bordered an old roadway which would become known as the Sunken Road. Burnside persisted with his plan and on December 13, his men crossed the river and pursued a number of frontal attacks. Soldiers moved west along Hanover Street, to the north of the project area, and Lafayette Street, to the south, on their way to and from Marye's Heights. The Confederates fired from their position on Marye's Heights and Sunken Road, successfully defending their position. The Union Army was never able to reach their objective, resulting in heavy casualties and a Union defeat at the First Battle of Fredericksburg. Burnside's men would then retreat in what was known as the "Mud March" and make camp at winter quarters on the north side of the Rappahannock while the Confederates camped on the southern side of the river (Salmon 2001:157-158; McCartney 2002:9; Geier 2002:8-11) (Figure 7).

While the majority of the Battle of Fredericksburg I was focused south of the Rappahannock River in and around Fredericksburg and north and east of the current project areas on Stafford Heights, the Ferry Farm property did play a role in the events of 1862. In the summer of 1862, prior to the Battle of Fredericksburg I, the Union Army had occupied the city. During this period, the old ferry landing was utilized when a bridge of canal boats was constructed across the Rappahannock River. This bridge allowed for the movement of thousands of Federal troops down the old ferry road which crosses through the current Phase I survey area and into Fredericksburg (GWF 2015b).

Following the summer occupation of Fredericksburg, when General Burnside returned to fight the ill-fated Battle of Fredericksburg I, Ferry Farm was once again a staging area for the Union Army. What few architectural remains were present on the property were torn down to construct shelters. On December 11, 1862, Union began constructing pontoon bridges across the Rappahannock River, including once again at the old ferry landing. Under Confederate fire, federal cannon were moved to the crest at Ferry Farm. The pontoon bridge at the ferry landing was utilized to allow Union troops to cross both into and out of Fredericksburg. Following the terrible defeat at Fredericksburg, Union soldiers retreated across the river via this and other pontoon bridges (GWF 2015b).

In the months following the Battle of Fredericksburg I, the Union camped throughout Stafford County. While no major encampments were erected on the Ferry Farm property the area experienced a consistent military presence due to its location on the riverfront (GWF 2015b).

Maps depicting the Battle of Fredericksburg I (VDHR #11105295) depict little evidence of the former structures on Ferry Farm. The Ferry Farm property is predominantly shown as an open area with troop movements and cannon locations depicted (Figures 7 and 8). Many of these maps do not depict the portion of Ferry Farm on which the current project areas are located, focusing instead on river's edge where cannon were stationed.

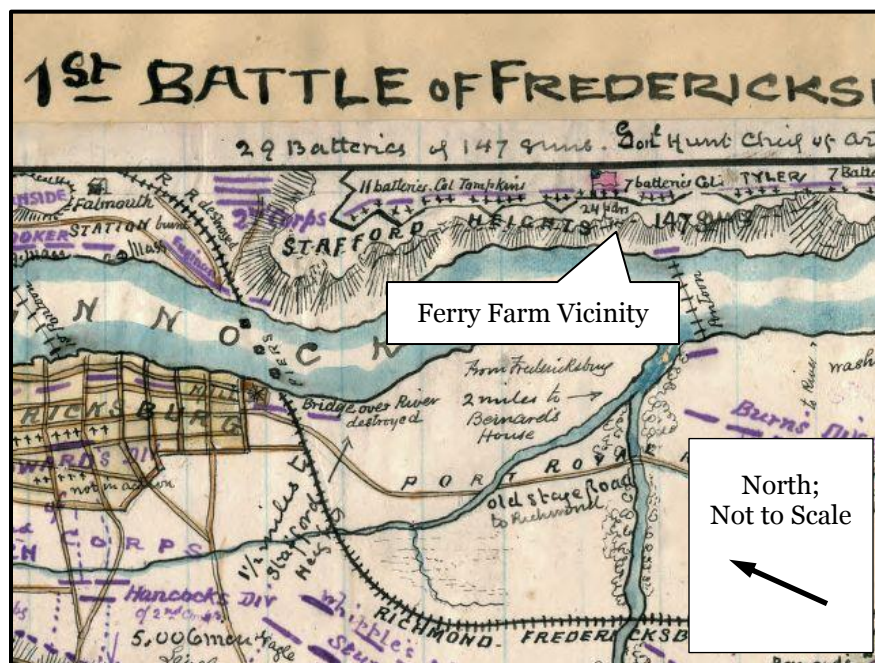


Figure 7. Detail of *Plan of the Battle of Fredericksburg* Depicting the Vicinity of Ferry Farm (Sneden 1862–1865; Library of Congress Geography and Map Division).

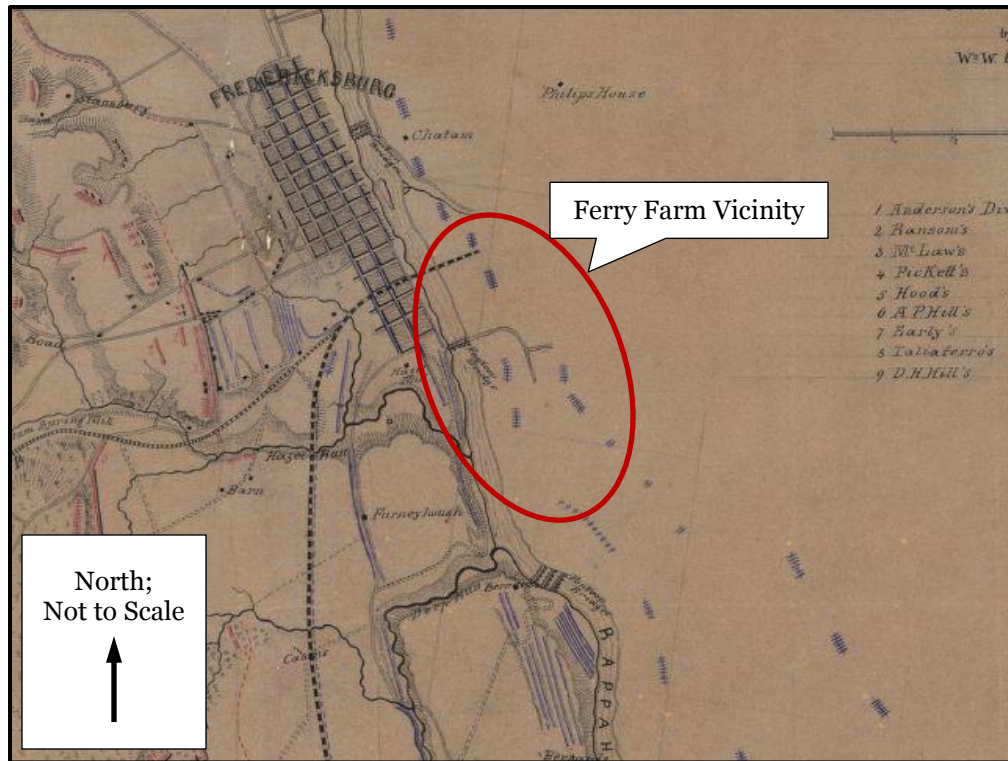


Figure 8. Detail of Sketch of the battle of Fredericksburg, Dezember [i.e. December] 13th, 1862 / by Wm. W. Blackford, Capt. Corps. Engrs., C.S.P.A. Depicting the Vicinity of Ferry Farm (Blackford 1862; Library of Congress Geography and Map Division).

3.1.1.1 Battle of Fredericksburg II (VDHR #111-5296)

In May 1863, Marye's Heights would once again see heavy action, as the Federal Army, now under the command of Major General Joseph Hooker and Major General John Sedgwick, once again attempted to gain ground in Fredericksburg. Under orders from Lee, Major General Jubal A. Early, who had early abandoned the position at Marye's Heights, returned to defend the Heights and Willis Hill. The Union attack on the Confederate line, which extended for miles quickly bogged down - impaired by Hazel Run and an unanticipated canal. Sedgwick chose a frontal attack, seeing that the Confederate line behind the famous stone wall was at most one man deep. His men were able to break through the line, driving the Confederate forces back up Willis Hill to Marye's Heights. The Union army followed and was able to overrun the line of artillery on the Heights as well. Fortunes favored the Union army on the second go around, as the Union was victorious in the Second Battle of Fredericksburg, which covered almost identical ground as the First Battle of Fredericksburg (Salmon 2001:184-188; Harrison 1995:101-102).

Pontoon bridges were once again built at the old ferry landing on Ferry Farm in May of 1863 and again in May of 1864. In both cases, wounded Union soldiers crossed the Rappahannock River via the bridges and moved up the old ferry road on their way to hospitals in Washington (GWF 2015b).

One historic map of the 1863 Battle of Fredericksburg II depicts three structures on the Ferry Farm property (Figure 9). These structures are not attributed to an individual nor are there functions listed.

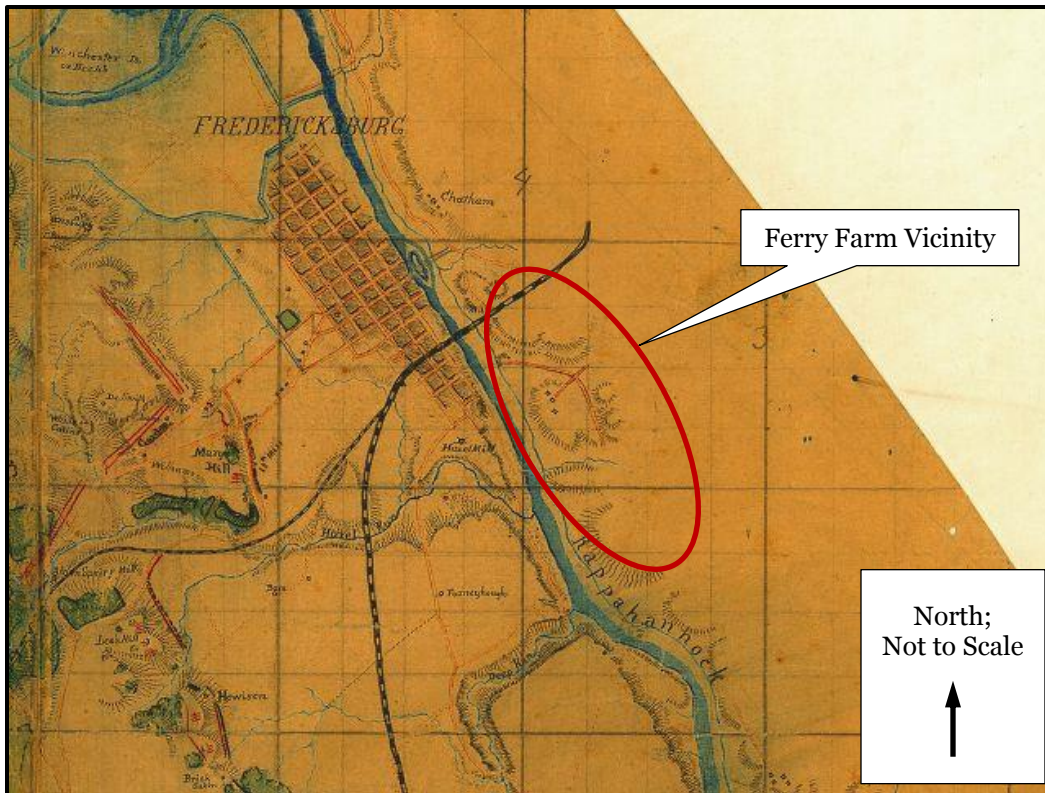


Figure 9. Detail of *[Sketch of the battles of Chancellorsville, Salem Church, and Fredericksburg, May 2, 3, and 4, 1863 / prepared by order of General R. E. Lee, by Jed. Hotchkiss, Topogl. Engr., 2d Corps, A.N.V.]*. Depicting the Vicinity of Ferry Farm (Hotchkiss 1863; Library of Congress Geography and Map Division).

3.1.2 Reconstruction and Growth (1865–1917)

Four years of war had a devastating effect on Virginia, and Stafford County was no exception. The combined loss of manpower and draft animals, the damages to property, and the neglect of agricultural land had a detrimental effect on the county's economic and social landscape in the postwar era. Over the following years, property values plummeted; land that had sold for \$10 per acre before the war now fetched only \$1-3. In fact, the real estate market was so depressed that during their 1869-70 session the General Assembly of Virginia enacted a law prohibiting the sale of land for less than 75 percent of its assessed value (Kaplan 1993:153-56).

In a pattern reminiscent of the early nineteenth century, postwar agricultural difficulties prompted some Stafford County farmers to seek alternative sources of income. The solution for many was to sell off the timber on their land for cash. Those who continued to farm joined the "Grange," or "Patrons of Husbandry," a fraternal order established in 1867 and dedicated to helping farmers learn new agricultural methods. Though the Grange had lost most of its power by the 1890s, it was replaced by similar organizations, including the Farmers' Assembly and Farmers' Alliance, and the annual Farmers' Institutes (Manerin and Dowdey 1984:341-44). Like other neighboring counties, Stafford suffered a decrease in population in the immediate postwar period, and this trend of slow depopulation would continue through the early twentieth century.

While the majority of the post-war economy of Virginia suffered, a number of residents of Stafford County managed to maintain their economic standing, largely through their diversified produce farming and seafood industry. The pre-war ties to the port city of Baltimore and its canneries enabled substantial numbers of local watermen to harvest the much-desired oysters, crabs, and other seafood along the Potomac and ship them, via steamboat, rapidly to the markets to the north. By the turn of the nineteenth century eastern Stafford County remained 80% agricultural, and was characterized by the transition from grain and tobacco crops to a greater concentration on dairying and market gardening. Large family farms were still present across the county, but these were increasingly subdivided, with many producing enough only to sustain the family and livestock.

3.1.3 World War I to World War II (1917–1945)

The First World War provided some economic impetus to the surrounding area with the construction of the new Quantico Marine Corps Base, just to the north in Stafford and Prince William counties. Despite these improvements in neighboring counties, this portion of Stafford County remained a secluded agricultural area long after the end of the war. The Great Depression of the early 1930's affected Northern Neck farmers and watermen to a somewhat lesser degree than in other regions of the country, due to the diversity of produce grown on the local farms and the rich resources of the nearby Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River.

World War II provided a second impetus for growth in the region, with the expansion of Quantico Marine Corps Base to the north, the creation of Fort A. P. Hill to the south, and expanded facilities at Dahlgren to the east. Many of the larger farms in eastern Stafford County were still in operation, although at greatly reduced levels, and lumbering activities and private hunting clubs, which were utilized by county natives as well as people from neighboring counties, dominated the timbered interior of the county.

In the 1870s the Ferry Farm property had been purchased by the Carson family. In the early twentieth century, the property changed hands again. This time, James B. Colbert gained ownership of Ferry Farm and in 1928 he sold 160 acres of the property to the newly formed George Washington Foundation. The Foundations intention was to turn the property into an historic shrine. However, that goal was cut short when the Foundation was unable to maintain its mortgage. The heirs of James B. Colbert bought out the Foundation's equity (GWF 2015a).

Following World War I, 50 acres of the original tract owned by the Washington family was purchased by the George Washington Boyhood Home Restoration Organization in a second bid at preservation. However, lack of financial support stymied this effort (GWF 2015a).

3.1.4 The New Dominion (1945–Present)

Until World War II, Stafford County remained largely rural and agricultural, with its economy rooted in farming, fishing, and timbering. With the rapid expansion of the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area since the 1950s, however, Stafford County increasingly has become a "bedroom community" of the capital, witnessing tremendous suburbanization that has thoroughly altered the economy and landscape of the area (Barber et al. 1992).

The end of the Second World War marked a period of accelerated growth for most of Stafford County, although the rural character of the eastern portion of the county remained almost unchanged. With better roads and the construction of the Route 301 Bridge across the Potomac River to Maryland, population growth continued throughout the county. The construction of the Federal Interstate Highway System (I-95) in the 1950's allowed residents' easier access to employment opportunities, and with these

improvements to the local road systems, this portion of Stafford County has witnessed the construction of many small communities and commercial developments, although the APE remains wooded and largely rural in character to this day.

The decline in the county's long agricultural heritage is now being counterbalanced by an increasing emphasis on tourism and commercial enterprise. Stafford now faces the same issues of growth and conservation of natural and historic resources as many other communities situated within this portion of northeastern Virginia.

In 1972, Ferry Farm was listed to the NRHP. By 1990 the property was owned by the Samuel Warren family who donated 36 acres of the property to Stafford County. In 1993, the George Washington Boyhood Home Foundation was established to help develop the Ferry Farm property into a historical attraction. In 1996, Wal-Mart proposed the construction of a new store on the Ferry Farm property but following strong local opposition, the chain located the store east of Ferry Farm. Also in 1996, the George Washington Boyhood Home Foundation transferred 36 acres of the property to the George Washington Foundation, then the Kenmore Association. The Association also purchased what was at the time a commercially zoned portion of the Ferry Farm tract, thereby acquiring all of the property once owned by the Washington's that had not already been developed. In 1998, Ferry Farm was included as part of the George Washington Birthplace National Monument and in 2000 was designated as an NHL (GWF 2015a).

4.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

4.1 OBJECTIVES

Stantec personnel conducted three separate cultural resources investigations on the Ferry Farm property. Phase I identification survey was conducted north of the Visitor's Center, Metal Detector Survey was conducted south of the Visitor's Center, and Phase II evaluation was conducted within previously identified sites 44STO931 and 44STO932.

4.1.1 Phase I Survey

The Phase I cultural resources survey was designed to locate and identify all archaeological resources within the defined Phase I project area. Stantec designed the survey to obtain sufficient information to make recommendations about the research potential of identified cultural resources based on the resource's potential eligibility for listing on the NRHP. A cultural resource is gauged to be significant if it meets at least one of four National Register criteria:

- A. Associated with significant events in the broad patterns of national history.
- B. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Representative of a type, period, or method of construction, or the work of a master.
- D. Capable of yielding important information about the past.

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, soil strata, structural remains, 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.

4.1.2 Metal Detector Survey

As with the Phase I cultural resources survey portion of this project, metal detector survey was designed to locate and identify all archaeological resource within the defined metal detector survey project area, especially those associated with Civil War-era resources. Stantec designed the metal detector survey to obtain sufficient information to make recommendations about the research potential of identified cultural resources based on the resource's potential eligibility for listing on the NRHP.

4.1.3 Phase II Evaluation

The primary goal of a Phase II archaeological evaluation is to make definitive recommendations on the eligibility of the resource(s) for the National Register. For a resource to be considered eligible, it must be associated with an important event (Criterion A) in regional or national history, an important person (Criterion B) in regional or national history, an important architectural movement or work of a master architect (Criterion C) in regional or national history, or contain important research potential (Criterion D). Archaeological resources that cannot be associated with significant event or person and do not embody significant architectural characteristics or represent the work of a master architect are most

frequently evaluated for eligibility in regard to Criterion D: information potential. For a site to be considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D, it must possess information bearing on an important scientific research question. Important research questions commonly involve testing new or former hypotheses regarding important topics in the natural sciences and/or addressing important aspects of the cultural chronology of a region. This information must be evaluated within the framework of an historic context and formally determine the resource's specific boundaries and dimensions.

In order for an archaeological resource to be considered significant, it must retain integrity. The aspects of integrity include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. For a property to be considered eligible for the NRHP, it must retain many of these aspects. The integrity of an archaeological site is commonly related to the aspects of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association. While disturbed sites can still be eligible if their undisturbed portions contain significant information potential, sites that have lost their stratigraphic context due to land alteration are commonly considered to have lost integrity of location.

Sites 44ST0931 and 44ST0932 were evaluated as loci within the larger Ferry Farm property site. NRHP eligibility was considered in terms of each site's individual attributes and research potential but also in terms of each site's potential contribution to the overall Ferry Farm site. While one or both of these resources may be recommended as not individually eligible for listing to the NRHP, they may be eligible as contributing components to the broader Ferry Farm site or vice versa.

4.1.3.1 Phase II Research Questions

The formulation of a research design for an archaeological site to be evaluated under Criterion D involves the formulation of appropriate research questions that archaeological investigations might address. While the amount and nature of research questions is directly related to the level of information available for the site, research directions are an important part of the historic context development process. The research questions developed for an archaeological evaluation are generally not as detailed as those for a data recovery; rather they should aid in the evaluation of the site within its historic context. Some preliminary questions that should be considered for each of the sites under investigation include:

- Do Sites 44ST0931 and 44ST0932 date solely to the nineteenth-century? Are there earlier and/or later deposits within each site?
- Do Sites 44ST0931 and 44ST0932 represent outbuildings? What do the recovered artifacts and/or subsurface features suggest about the activities conducted within each site?
- How does the data recovered compare with other similar site types within the region?
- How are these resources related to the overall occupation of Ferry Farm?
- Are Sites 44ST0931 and 44ST0932 related portions of a single resource?

4.2 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

4.2.1 Archaeological Sites

Previously identified archaeological sites 44ST0931 and 44ST0932 represent two of the project areas for the current investigations but are depicted inaccurately both in size and orientation in V-CRIS (Figure 3). In addition, the Phase I survey area extends through one previously identified site. Seven additional previously identified archaeological sites are located on the Ferry Farm property and 52 are located within a 1-mile radius of the project areas (Table 2; Figure 10). Of the 62 total sites, nine are prehistoric, 48 are historic, and four represent multi-component sites. One site has no recorded temporal affiliation. One of these resources (Site 44SP0006) was listed to the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) in 1977 and the NRHP in 1978. The remaining 61 sites have not been formally evaluated by the VDHR for potential eligibility for listing to the NRHP.

Table 2 Previously Identified Archaeological Sites within a 1-Mile Radius of the Project Areas				
VDHR ID	Resource Type	Association	Recorded By	NRHP Recommendations
44SP0006	Factory	3 rd Quarter 18 th c.	MWC 1976; Hazzard 1975	NRHP Listed 1978; VLR Listed 1977
44SP0054	Artifact Scatter	Prehistoric Unknown	VDOT 1980	Not Evaluated
44SP0055	Sewer System	Historic Unknown	Hazzard 1980	Not Evaluated
44SP0056	No Type Recorded	Prehistoric Unknown; 2 nd Half 18 th c.	VDHR 1980	Not Evaluated
44SP0069	Other; Multiple Dwelling	Early 19 th c. through Early 20 th c.	Dovetail 2013; Troup 1981	Not Evaluated
44SP0070	Brewery; Bridge; Iron Furnace	18 th c. and 19 th c.	ASV 1989; Elund 1987; Troup 1981	Not Evaluated
44SP0087	Silversmith Shop; Hotel	18 th c.; 19 th c.	ASV 1981	Not Evaluated
44SP0119	Other	Historic Unknown	ASV 1987	Not Evaluated
44SP0122	Other	Historic Unknown	ASV 1988	Not Evaluated
44SP0127	Single Dwelling	3 rd Quarter 19 th c.	NPS 1987	Not Evaluated
44SP0128	Bridge	3 rd Quarter 19 th c.	NPS 1987; ASV 1984	Not Evaluated
44SP0131	Single Dwelling	3 rd Quarter 19 th c.	NPS 1986	Not Evaluated
44SP0133	Single Dwelling	3 rd Quarter 19 th c.	NPS 1986	Not Evaluated
44SP0134	Single Dwelling	3 rd Quarter 19 th c.	NPS 1986	Not Evaluated
44SP0138	Bridge	3 rd Quarter 19 th c.	ASV 1988	Not Evaluated
44SP0145	Store	3 rd Quarter 19 th c.	NPS 1986	Not Evaluated
44SP0146	Battlefield; Single Dwelling	3 rd Quarter 19 th c.; 19 th c.	ASV 1989; NPS 1986	Not Evaluated
44SP0148	Battlefield; Blacksmith Shop	2 nd Half 19 th c.	NPS 1986	Not Evaluated
44SP0175	No Type Recorded	18 th c.	ASV 1990	Not Evaluated
44SP0182	Warehouse	18 th c. and 19 th c.	ASV 1985	Not Evaluated
44SP0185	Quarry	18 th c. and 19 th c.	ASV 1990	Not Evaluated
44SP0186	No Type Recorded	19 th c.	ASV 1986	Not Evaluated
44SP0187	Bridge	19 th c.	ASV 1990	Not Evaluated
44SP0188	Mill	19 th c.	ASV 1990	Not Evaluated
44SP0203	Outbuilding	18 th c. through 20 th c.	Harrison & Assoc. 1990	Not Evaluated
44SP0204	Other	18 th c. through 20 th c.	Harrison & Assoc. 1990	Not Evaluated

VDHR ID	Resource Type	Association	Recorded By	NRHP Recommendations
44SP0205	Single Dwelling	Early 18 th c. to Mid 19 th c.	ASV 1991; TAA 1979	Not Evaluated
44SP0206	Temporary Camp	Prehistoric Unknown	MWC 1991	Not Evaluated
44SP0276	Other	1 st Half 18 th c. through 1 st Half 20 th c.	MWC 1994	Not Evaluated
44SP0327	Multiple Dwelling	19 th c.	Salvage Archaeology 1999	Not Evaluated
44SP0351	Warehouse	1 st Half 19 th c.	Harrison & Associates 1996	Not Evaluated
44SP0451	No Type Recorded	Prehistoric Unknown	CRI 2004	Not Evaluated
44SP0463	Single Dwelling	2 nd Half 19 th c.	CRI 2004	Not Evaluated
44SP0464	Single Dwelling	1 st Half 20 th c.	JMU 2004	Not Evaluated
44SP0465	Single Dwelling; Multiple Dwelling	4 th Quarter 18 th c. and 20 th c.	JMU 2004	Not Evaluated
44SP0466	Single Dwelling	1 st Quarter 20 th c.	JMU 2004	Not Evaluated
44SP0467	Single Dwelling w/ Cemetery	3 rd Quarter 19 th c.	JMU 2004	Not Evaluated
44SP0510	Kitchen	4 th Quarter 18 th c. and 19 th c.	JRIA 2005	Not Evaluated
44SP0585	Hotel; Stable; Store	4 th Quarter 19 th c. to 1 st Quarter 20 th c.	Dovetail 2007	Not Evaluated
44SP0612	Multiple Dwelling; Hotel; Other; Pharmacy; Store	2 nd Quarter 18 th c. through 19 th c.	Dovetail 2006	Not Evaluated
44SP0613	Ice House	1 st Quarter 19 th c. through 1 st Quarter 20 th c.	Dovetail 2008	Not Evaluated
44SP0646	Multiple Dwelling; Pottery Kiln; Store	Early to Mid 19 th c. and Late 20 th c. to 21 st c.	Dovetail 2012	Not Evaluated
44ST0004	Temporary Camp	Prehistoric Unknown	VDOT 1980; Clark 1976	Not Evaluated
44ST0005	No Type Recorded	Prehistoric Unknown	Clark 1976	Not Evaluated
44ST0006	No Type Recorded	Prehistoric Unknown	Clark 1976	Not Evaluated
44ST0011	Other	Late Archaic; Historic Unknown	Muraca 2002; VDHR 1977	Not Evaluated
44ST0014	Camp	Prehistoric Unknown	WMCAR 1997; VDHR 1977	Not Evaluated
44ST0015	Camp	Middle Archaic	VDHR 1977	Not Evaluated
44ST0016	Camp	No Association Recorded	WMCAR 1997; VDHR 1977	Not Evaluated
44ST0054	Lithic Scatter; Shell Midden; Single Dwelling	Middle Woodland; 29 th c.; 19 th c. and 20 th c.	Dovetail 2014; VDHR 1978	Not Evaluated
44ST0136	Other	1 st Quarter 20 th c.	ASV 1989	Not Evaluated
44ST0141	Bridge	1 st Half 19 th c.	ASV 1989	Not Evaluated
44ST0153	Mill	18 th c. and 19 th c.	ASV 1990	Not Evaluated
44ST0172	Temporary Camp	Prehistoric Unknown	Dovetail 2007; Harrison & Associates 1990	Not Evaluated
44ST0173	No Type Recorded	2 nd Half 19 th c.	Harrison & Associates 1990	Not Evaluated
44ST0174	Other; Farmstead; Earthworks	18 th c. through 20 th c.	Espey, Huston & Associates 1991	Not Evaluated
44ST0490	Single Dwelling	20 th c.	GWF 2001	Not Evaluated

VDHR ID	Resource Type	Association	Recorded By	NRHP Recommendations
44ST0650	Farmstead; Dairy; Dependency; Lawn; Military Field	3 rd Quarter 18 th c., 19 th c., and 20 th c.	Geier 2004	Not Evaluated
44ST0931	Outbuilding	2 nd Half 19 th c.	Dovetail 2007	Not Evaluated
44ST0932	Outbuilding	4 th Quarter 18 th c. to 2 nd Half 19 th c.	Dovetail 2007	Not Evaluated
44ST0933	Outbuilding	1 st Half 19 th c. and 1 st Half 20 th c.	Dovetail 2007	Not Evaluated
44ST0934	Temporary Camp; Outbuilding	Prehistoric Unknown; 4 th Quarter 19 th c.	Dovetail 2007	Not Evaluated

- **Highlighted Resources are Located within the Project Areas**

4.2.1 Architectural Resources

The project areas are located within previously identified architectural resource VDHR #089-0016, Ferry Farm, the George Washington Boyhood Home site and the NRHP-unevaluated Battle of Fredericksburg I (VDHR #111-5295) and the NRHP-potentially eligible Battle of Fredericksburg II (VDHR #111-5296). There are an additional 556 previously identified architectural resources within a 1-mile radius of the project areas. These are predominantly located within the City of Fredericksburg across the Rappahannock River from Ferry Farm. Of the total 557 resources, three have been determined not eligible for listing the NRHP, two have been determined eligible for NRHP inclusion, and 11 have been listed to the VLR and the NRHP, and three have been listed to the VLR and the NRHP as well as named NHLs (Figures 11 and 12).

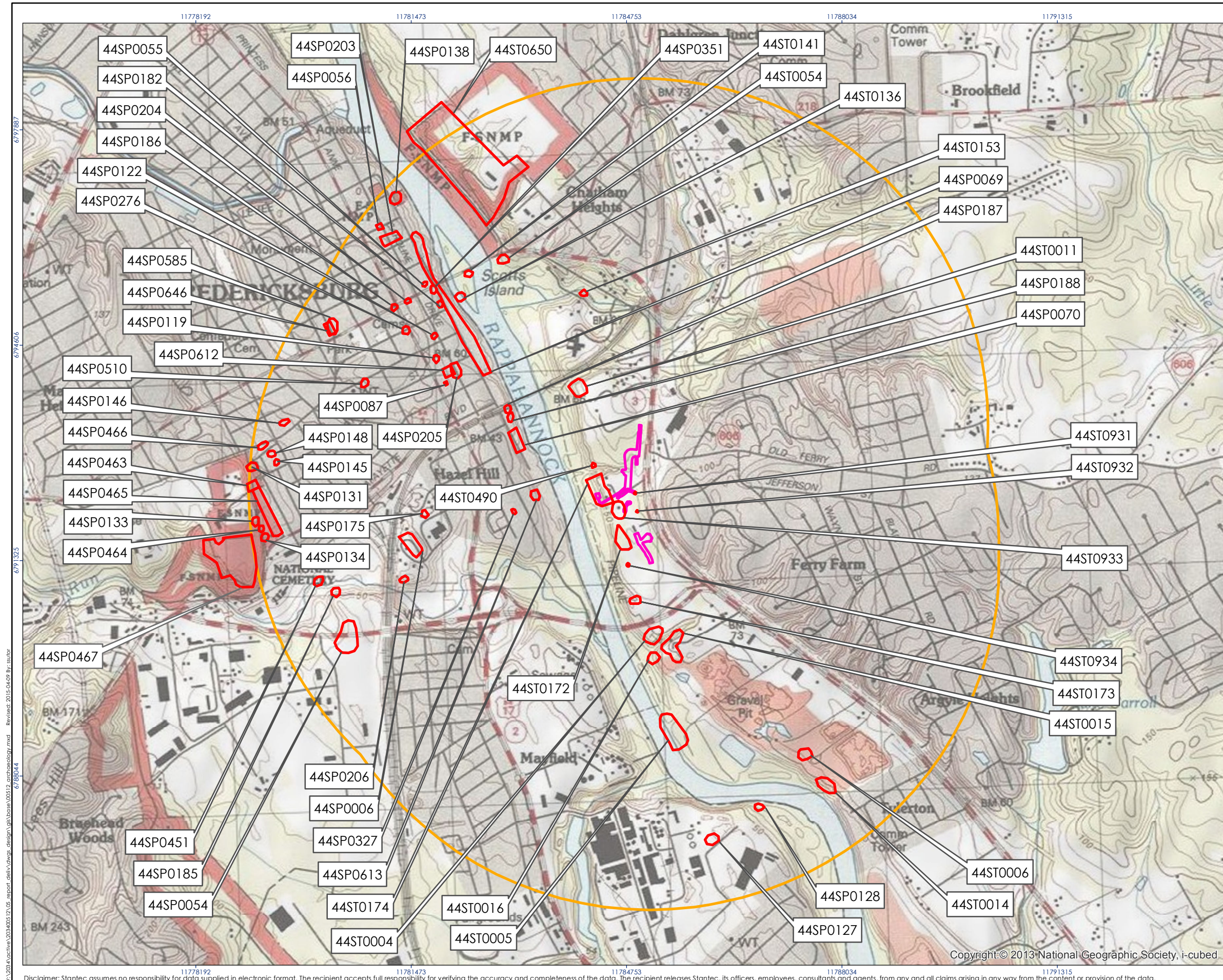
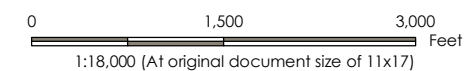
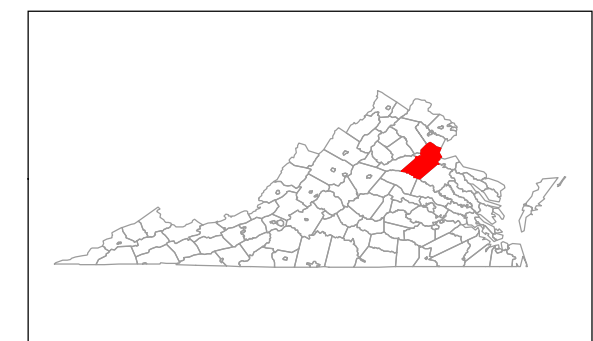


Figure No.
10
Title
Previously Identified Archaeological Sites within a 1-Mile Radius of the Project Areas

Client/Project
Ferry Farm
Project Location
203400512
City/County: Fredericksburg, Stafford, Spotsylvania
USGS Quad: Fredericksburg
Prepared by SWS on 2015-04-09
Technical Review by A.J.L. on 2015-04-09
Independent Review by EMB on 2015-04-09



- Legend
- Project Limits
 - 1 mi. buffer
 - Archaeological Resources



Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane Virginia North FIPS 4501 Feet
2. Base Map USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Series



4.3 METHODS

4.3.1 Archival research

The background research for the Phase I cultural resources survey, the metal detector survey, and the Phase II evaluation of Sites 44ST0931 and 44ST0932 included an on-site review of the VDHR archives and of data collected from the VDHR's Virginia Cultural Resources Information System (V-CRIS). The VDHR files of archaeological sites and historic structures were examined and information was retrieved on all sites or structures located within a 1-mile radius of the project areas or in the immediate vicinity of the project areas as appropriate. Background research also focused on relevant sources of local historical information and available historical maps, which were examined to provide an historical context for the study area and to check for any buildings and other cultural features present within the project area. Tables 2 and 3 present the type, temporal affiliation, recording entity, date of recordation, and NRHP eligibility recommendation for each previously identified site as recorded on state site forms (V-CRIS, accessed 2015).

4.3.2 Archaeological Fieldwork

All four survey areas are located within the NRHP, NHL, and VLR listed Ferry Farm estate (VDHR #089-0016), President George Washington's boyhood home. However, they are also located within the bounds of the Battle of Fredericksburg I (VDHR #111-5295) and the Battle of Fredericksburg II (VDHR #111-5296).

For battlefield resources, the Phase I survey, Metal Detector Survey, and Phase II evaluation of two sites took into consideration the guidance and recommendations of the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP)'s 2009 assessment of Virginia's Civil War period resources. In 2009, the ABPP revised the 1992 Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC) boundaries for Virginia, and many of the battlefields were greatly expanded in size. For each battlefield, the ABPP-defined Study Areas and Core Areas. The larger Study Area contains all resources known to relate to or contribute to the battlefield event, such as where troops maneuvered and deployed, immediately before or after combat, and where they fought during combat. Within the Study Area are Core Areas, which denote the actual fighting areas located within the larger battlefield. Figure 12 (Page 4.34) illustrates the project areas in relation to the 1862 Battle of Fredericksburg I (VDHR #111-5295) and the 1863 Battle of Fredericksburg II (VDHR #111-5296), and the 1864 Battle of Rutherford's Farm (VDHR #034-5087). The project areas are situated within the Core Area and Study Area of the Battle of Fredericksburg I (VDHR #111-5295) and the Study Area for the Battle of Fredericksburg II (VDHR #111-5296). The Battle of Fredericksburg I (VDHR #111-5295) has not been formally evaluated for potential NRHP eligibility while the Battle of Fredericksburg II (VDHR #111-5296) has been determined to be potentially eligible for NRHP inclusion (V-CRIS site forms; Accessed 2015).

In addition, the ABPP defined Potential National Register (PotNR) boundaries for each battlefield. The PotNR boundary represents the ABPP's assessment of a Study Area's current integrity. The PotNR area may include all or some of the Study Area, or all or some of the Core Area, associated with a battlefield engagement. The PotNR boundary does not constitute a formal determination of eligibility by the Keeper of the NRHP; however it is a recommendation of potential eligibility. The survey areas are located within the PotNR boundaries for both the Battle of Fredericksburg I (VDHR #111-5295) and the Battle of Fredericksburg II (VDHR #111-5296).

4.3.2.1 Phase I Archaeological Survey Project Area

The proposed Phase I survey area is located north of previously identified Site 44ST0931 and parallels the western edge of Kings Highway. The survey area is located primarily within woodland but also extends across open, manicured lawn and encompasses approximately 2 acres in extent. Located on the NRHP, NHL, and VLR listed Ferry Farm (VDHR #089-0016) estate, President George Washington's boyhood home, the survey areas were subject to systematic subsurface testing and metal detector survey.

4.3.2.1.1 Shovel Testing

The proposed survey areas were subject to pedestrian survey conducted concurrently with systematic subsurface testing. Shovel tests were excavated at 25-foot intervals throughout the survey areas. Radial shovel tests were excavated at 12.5-foot intervals around each positive shovel test to determine the bounds of newly identified cultural resources. Shovel testing did not occur in areas exhibiting 15 percent or greater slope or that are characterized by standing water or significant disturbance due to buried utilities.

Shovel tests measured approximately 1.25 feet (15 inches) in diameter and all soils excavated from the shovel tests were screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth. Depths of shovel tests were recorded in reference to the ground surface. Shovel tests were excavated stratigraphically and close attention was paid to the distinction between the plow zone and the sub-plow zone. All shovel tests were excavated 3.9 inches (10 centimeters) into sterile subsoil. Investigators identified any areas where possible buried cultural strata were present. Descriptions of soil texture and color followed standard terminology and the Munsell (1994) soil color charts. All shovel test data was recorded on standard forms and identified on maps of the project areas. All artifacts were bagged and numbered by provenience.

All positive shovel tests were recorded with a Trimble global positioning system (GPS) unit with sub-meter accuracy and integrated into geographic information systems (GIS)-based mapping of the survey areas.

4.3.2.1.2 Metal Detector Survey

The Phase I survey area was subject to systematic metal detector survey following the subsurface investigation. The systematic metal detector survey was conducted by an archaeologically trained metal detector operator with 20 years of metal detection experience and using a 2009 Nautilus DMC-IIB metal detector.

Metal detector survey was conducted at 25-foot intervals utilizing existing shovel test transects. Radial metal detector sweeps were conducted at 12.5-foot intervals around positive metal detector hits. No fewer than 50 percent of all metal detector hits were recovered as a sample of the metal detector survey. Positive metal detector hits slated for recovery were excavated as shovel tests.

Non-metallic pin flags were used to mark each metal detector hit, and each hit was assigned an individual MD hit number. All metal detector hit locations were also recorded with a Trimble GPS unit with sub-meter accuracy and integrated into GIS-based mapping of the survey areas, to maintain mapping consistency throughout the entire the survey area. With the completion of the field survey effort, all of the pin flags marking metal detector hits were removed.

4.3.2.2 Metal Detector Survey Project Area

The metal detector survey area was located south of the Ferry Farm Visitor Center and extended through an open area containing both lawn and gravel driveways. The survey area ended at the tree line to the south. Systematic metal detector survey was conducted at 25-foot intervals throughout the proposed survey area utilizing the existing shovel test grid. Radial metal detector sweeps were conducted at 12.5-foot intervals around positive metal detector hits. No fewer than 50 percent of all metal detector hits were recovered as a sample of the metal detector survey. Positive metal detector hits slated for recovery were excavated as shovel tests.

Non-metallic pin flags were used to mark each metal detector hit, and each hit was assigned an individual MD hit number. All metal detector hit locations were recorded with a Trimble GPS unit with sub-meter accuracy and integrated into GIS-based mapping of the survey area, to maintain mapping consistency throughout the entire survey area. With the completion of the field survey effort, all of the pin flags marking metal detector hits will be removed.

4.3.2.3 Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Two Sites

Site 44ST0931 and 44ST0932 were identified in 2007 by Dovetail Cultural Resource Group Inc. (Dovetail). Both represent possible nineteenth-century outbuildings associated with Ferry Farm. The site form for Site 44ST0931 on file at the VDHR indicates that the two sites may represent portions of the same outbuilding. Site 44ST0931 was recommended not individually eligible for NRHP inclusion while 44ST0932 was recommended potentially eligible due to the potential for intact subsurface deposits.

4.3.2.3.1 Close-Interval Shovel Testing

A control grid was placed across each site. Efforts were made to utilize a consistent grid system across both sites given the potential for the two resources to be related. Close-interval shovel testing at 25-foot intervals was conducted across each site area in an effort to define site limits as well as relative densities of archaeological materials. Materials visible on the surface were collected and mapped in addition to the excavation of shovel tests. An additional goal of the shovel testing was to systematically examine the subsurface deposits and to rapidly identify any areas that may contain buried intact cultural strata and/or features. If shovel tests along the primary intervals revealed high densities of cultural materials and/or the possibility of buried cultural strata and/or features, then additional radial shovel tests were excavated at 12.5-foot intervals within the grid. Likewise, when surface and/or subsurface conditions revealed disturbances certain interval tests were abandoned. Additional radial shovel tests were utilized in order to delineate and refine each site's boundaries.

Shovel tests measured approximately 15 inches (38.1 centimeters) in diameter and all soils excavated from the shovel tests were screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth. Shovel tests were excavated stratigraphically and close attention will be paid to the distinction between the plow zone and the sub-plow zone. All shovel tests were excavated 3.9 inches (10 centimeters) into sterile subsoil. Investigators identified any areas where possible buried cultural strata may be present. Depths of shovel tests were recorded in reference to the ground surface. Descriptions of soil texture and color followed standard terminology and the Munsell (1994) soil color charts. All shovel test data was recorded on standard forms and identified on maps of the project area. All artifacts were bagged and numbered by provenience.

4.3.2.3.2 Metal Detector Survey

Each site was subject to systematic metal detector survey following systematic close-interval shovel testing. The metal detector survey was conducting at 25-foot intervals utilizing existing shovel test transects. Radial metal detector sweeps were conducted at 12.5-foot intervals around each positive metal detector hit. No fewer than 50 percent of all metal detector hits was recovered as a sample of the metal detector survey. Positive metal detector hits slated for recovery were excavated as shovel tests.

Non-metallic pin flags were used to mark each metal detector hit, and each hit was assigned an individual MD hit number. All metal detector hit locations were also recorded with a Trimble GPS unit with sub-meter accuracy and integrated into GIS-based mapping of the survey area, to maintain mapping consistency throughout the entire survey area. With the completion of the field survey effort, all of the pin flags marking metal detector hits were removed.

4.3.2.3.3 Test Unit Excavation

Following completion of the excavation of close-interval shovel tests and metal detector survey, field analysis of the stratigraphic and density data obtained from these efforts will be used to establish the locations of test units. The goal of the excavation of test units is 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.

The placement of test units was decided utilizing information from the original archaeological survey conducted in 2007 as well as the information gathered during the evaluation of the close-interval shovel testing program and metal detector survey. Artifact densities and concentrations were identified and test units were placed accordingly.

Four 3-x-3-foot test units were placed within each site and were excavated using both stratigraphic and arbitrary levels. The plow zone or overburden, where present, was excavated as a single stratigraphic level. The cultural material from each of these levels was bagged in reference to the northeast corner of the unit. The ground surface prior to excavation, the top of any newly encountered strata and the base of excavation of each test unit was photo-documented.

All sub-plow zone cultural features were mapped and photographed. Any cultural features identified during unit excavation were recorded in plan and photographed. The feature(s) were mapped and photographed, referenced to the previously established grid.

4.3.3 Definitions

Archaeological resources were classified as *archaeological sites* and *isolated archaeological finds*. An *archaeological site* is regarded as any apparent location of human activity not limited to simple loss, casual or single-episode discard, and having sufficient archaeological evidence to indicate that further testing would produce interpretable archaeological data.

In contrast, an *isolated archaeological find* is defined as an area marked by surface indications and little else, and/or limited to simple loss, casual or single-episode discard which has low potential of possessing interpretable archaeological resources. Some areas with archaeological resources determined may be recorded as locations. Examples of locations would be isolated projectile point finds, or scatters of not

more than three to five historic artifacts. Locations may also be defined as isolated finds of questionable or non-diagnostic lithic material, such as possible fire-cracked rock or debitage.

In application, both of these definitions require a certain degree of judgment in the field and consideration of a number of variables. Contextual factors such as prior disturbance and secondary deposition must be taken into account. The representativeness of the sample, as measured by such factors as the degree of surface exposure and shovel test interval, must also be considered when determining the nature of an archaeological resource. Both *archaeological sites* and *isolated finds* should ultimately be accorded serious consideration as potentially important traces of past human activity. Architectural resources include all standing structures or buildings that are 50 years of age or older.

4.3.4 Laboratory Methods

All archaeological data and specimens collected during the archaeological survey project were transported to Stantec's laboratory in Glen Allen, Virginia, for processing and analysis. Prior to washing, artifacts from a given provenience were first emptied into a screened basket and sorted. Next, the provenience information from the field bags was confirmed with the bag catalog and transferred onto bag tags. Stable objects were washed with tap water using a soft brush, with careful attention paid to the edges of ceramics and glass to aid in the identification of body type and to assist in mending. Washed items were then placed by provenience on a drying rack.

Once dry, the artifacts were re-bagged by provenience and material type. Artifacts of a given provenience were placed in clean 2-millimeter thick re-sealable polyethylene bags that were perforated to allow air exchange. Each grouped material type was placed in a separate plastic bag (i.e., all glass in one bag, all brick fragments in one bag, etc.) and each of these individual type bags were then placed in a larger bag with the bag tag noting the provenience.

After processing and re-bagging, the entire artifact assemblage was then cataloged for analysis. Stylistic attributes were described using current terminology and recorded by count into a database for analysis. Once all the artifacts were cataloged, the ceramics were then pulled from their bags and marked with correct provenience information. Diagnostic ceramics were sorted out and grouped together based on type or ware and/or vessel or function and checked for cross mends.

Analysis of prehistoric lithic artifacts was aided by standard reference works (Justice 1995; also Broyles 1971; Coe 1964; Ritchie 1971). Analysis of historic artifacts was aided by reference works such as *The Parks Canada Glass Glossary* (Jones and Sullivan 1989), *Telling Time for Archaeologists* (Miller et al. 2000), the *Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*, (Noel Hume 1969), and the *Colonial Williamsburg Foundation Laboratory Manual* (Pittman et al. 1987). All materials 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") and by VDHR. All processed artifact bags were deposited in acid-free Hollinger boxes for permanent storage and will be returned to Ferry Farm.

4.4 REPORT PREPARATION

The results of the archival research, fieldwork, and laboratory analysis were synthesized and summarized within this report. The report describes the results of each of these facets of the Phase I survey research and is illustrated by selected maps and drawings. Appendix A presents a descriptive catalog of all artifacts

recovered from surface and excavated contexts and Appendix B includes site forms for each newly identified archaeological site.

4.5 EXPECTED RESULTS

Native American sites are generally found within 1,000 to 1,500 feet of a significant water source, on moderately well- to well-drained soils on low relief landforms. The project areas are located on relatively level land representing a terrace on the east bank of the Rappahannock River. Although few prehistoric sites have been identified in the vicinity of the project areas (n=9), the proximity of the project areas to the Rappahannock River indicates that there is a high probability of finding Native American sites.

The project areas are located within the Ferry Farm NHL. Ferry Farm was claimed by Europeans as early as 1666. By 1710 the overall property had been subdivided into numerous small farms and George Washington's father, Augustine Washington, acquired the plantation in 1738. The Washington's land was operated as a farm throughout the eighteenth- and nineteenth centuries. In addition, the property was utilized by Federal Troops during both the Battle of Fredericksburg I in 1862 and the Battle of Fredericksburg II in 1863. There is a high probability of finding additional historic sites dating from the late eighteenth- through the early twentieth-century within the project areas, including Civil War-related resources.

5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

5.1 PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY PROJECT AREA

The Phase I survey project area is located north of the Visitor's Center and is bounded on the south by previously identified Site 44ST0931 and on the east by Kings Highway. The area extends through both woodland and open meadow. The portion closest to Kings Highway is within the ROW for VDOT maintenance and has been heavily disturbed. Fences and gravel and paved roadways are also present within the project area. In addition, the old ferry road which once led to a free ferry crossing the Rappahannock River extends southeast to northwest through the open field near the center of the survey area (Figures 13–15).



Figure 13. Northern End of the Phase I Survey Area along Route 3 with Numerous Utilities and Disturbances; View to the Northeast.



Figure 14. Old Ferry Road Extending through the Open Field Portion of the Phase I Survey Area; Construction Disturbance at the Western End of the Survey Corridor; View to the Northwest.



Figure 15. Wooded Northern Portion of the Phase I survey Area with Positive Metal Detector Hit MD 1 Marked with an Orange Pin Flag; View to the East.

5.1.1 Shovel Testing

A total of 104 shovel tests was excavated within the Phase I survey area. Shovel tests were excavated at 25-foot intervals along 10 transects (Transects A–J) spaced 25 feet apart; a small portion of the survey area was not tested at the request of the client as it was located within VDOT ROW. Two shovel tests were positive for cultural material. The 20 shovel tests located on Transect A were not excavated due to their location with the highly disturbed ROW for buried utilities. However, to ensure sufficient subsurface coverage in this area, Transect B was extended to fill the void; Transect B, Shovel Tests 1–15 were offset approximately 7.5 feet east of the rest of the transect (approximately 17.5 feet west of the planned Transect A shovel tests). The 20 planned shovel tests on Transect A are not considered unexcavated shovel tests for the purposes of Table 4 below. A total of 32 planned shovel tests was not excavated due primarily to their location within culvert/drainages or the old ferry road and/or disturbed areas (Table 3). Eight radial shovel tests were excavated at 12.5-foot intervals to determine the bounds of newly identified cultural resources with two radial shovel tests positive for additional cultural material. Two new isolated archaeological finds and one new archaeological site (44ST1196) were identified during shovel testing (Figure 16).

Table 3 Explanation of Unexcavated Shovel Tests	
STP Count	Location
14	Entrance Road and Associated Disturbance
6	Drainage
5	Culvert/Ditch
3	Old Ferry Road
2	Tree Fall
2	Disturbance

A number of representative soil profiles were identified within the Phase I survey area. The most common shovel test profile (STP D16) for the wooded northern portion of the survey corridor consisted of three strata in profile. Stratum I was characterized as a layer of 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam that extended in depth from approximately 0 to 0.4 feet below ground surface. Stratum I was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of 10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown clay loam that extended from approximately 0.4 to 0.8 feet in depth. Underlying Stratum II was Stratum III, a layer of 5YR5/8 yellowish red loamy clay culturally sterile subsoil. Stratum III was excavated from approximately 0.8 to 1.1 feet below ground surface (Table 4).

Table 4. STP D16 Soil Profile				
Stratum	Depth (ft.)	Color	Soil Type/Texture	Interpretation
I	0–0.4	10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown	Silty loam	Top Soil
II	0.4–0.8	10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown	Clay loam	Plow Zone
III	0.8–1.1	5YR5/8 yellowish red	Loamy clay	Subsoil

A representative soil profile (STP F29) for the open field portion of the Phase I survey area consisted of two strata in profile. Stratum I was characterized as a layer of 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam with rock inclusions that extended in depth from approximately 0 to 0.3 feet below ground surface. Underlying Stratum I was Stratum II, a layer of 5YR5/8 yellowish red culturally sterile silty clay subsoil with rock inclusions. Stratum II was excavated from approximately 0.3 to 0.8 feet below ground surface (Table 5).

Table 5. STP F29 Soil Profile				
Stratum	Depth (ft.)	Color	Soil Type/Texture	Interpretation
I	0–0.3	10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown	Silty clay loam	Top Soil
II	0.3–0.8	5YR5/8 yellowish red	Silty clay	Subsoil

5.1.2 Metal Detector Survey

The Phase I survey area is located within the bounds of the Core Area, Study Area, and PotNR Area for the Battle of Fredericksburg I (VDHR #111-5295) as well as the Study Area and PotNR Area for the Battle of Fredericksburg II (VDHR #111-5296). Given the location of the Phase I survey area within these battlefield resources, metal detector survey was conducted in an effort to identify potential Civil War-era cultural resources.

Metal detector survey sweeps were conducted along existing 25-foot interval shovel test transects (Transects A–L). Metal detector sweeps were not conducted along the southern portion of the survey area extending along the entrance road for the Ferry Farm property and continuing west toward the tree line on the east bank of the Rappahannock River (Figure 17). Seven positive metal detector hits (MD 1 through MD 7) were identified (see Figure 16) within the phase I survey area. MD 1 was located within the northern wooded portion of the survey area, between STPs E17 and F17, while MD 2 through MD 7 were located within the open field portion of the survey area, approximately 50 feet south of the tree line and approximately 200 feet north of the Old Ferry Road. MD 1 was excavated as a shovel test and resulted in the recordation of one new isolated archaeological find. A 50% sample (n=3) of positive hits MD 2–7 were excavated as shovel tests and resulted in the recordation of one new archaeological site.



Figure 17. Metal Detector Survey (Back) and Shovel Testing in Progress; View to the South.

5.1.3 Phase I Archaeological Survey Results

The Phase I archaeological survey component of this project resulted in the identification of two new isolated archaeological finds (00512-IF1 and 00512-IF2) and two new archaeological sites (44ST1196 and 44ST1197) (see Figure 16).

5.1.3.1 Isolated Archaeological Finds

5.1.3.1.1 Isolated Archaeological Find 00512-IF1

Isolated Archaeological Find 00512-IF1 was identified in shovel test Transect F, Shovel Test 17 (STP F17) and consisted of one brick fragment. The fragment was recovered from approximately 0.6 to 0.9 feet below ground surface in Stratum II (plow zone). Four radial shovel tests were excavated to determine the bounds of Isolated Find 44ST1196 with one radial shovel test positive for additional cultural material. Radial shovel test STP F17South yielded one wheel thrown British Brown-Fullham body sherd with hand painted decoration (eighteenth-/nineteenth-century type). The sherd was recovered from approximately 0.4 to 0.7 feet below ground surface in Stratum II (plow zone). ***By definition, Isolated Archaeological Find 00512-IF1 is not eligible for listing to the NRHP. No further work is recommended.***

5.1.3.1.2 Isolated Archaeological Find 00512-IF2

Isolated Archaeological Find 00512-IF2 was identified during metal detector survey in woodland in the vicinity of Transect E, Shovel Test 17 and Transect F, Shovel Test 17 (see Figure 16) and consisted of one cast iron wedge-shaped tool, possibly a hardie (or hardy) tool for anvil blacksmithing. This tool likely

dates to the nineteenth-century. The positive metal detector hit (MD 1) was recovered from approximately 0 to 0.2 feet below ground surface in Stratum I (top soil).

Radial metal detector sweeps conducted at 12.5-foot intervals around MD 1 failed to identify additional cultural material. ***By definition, Isolated Archaeological Find 00512-IF2 is not eligible for listing to the NRHP. No further work is recommended.***

5.1.3.2 Archaeological Sites

5.1.3.2.1 Site 44ST1196

Site Date: Late 18th c. or Early 19th c.

Site Type: Artifact Scatter

Site Size: 38 feet N/S by 25 feet E/W

Survey Methodology: 25-foot interval shovel tests w/ 12.5-foot radials & metal detector survey (25-foot intervals)

Total Shovel Test Pits: 7

Positive Shovel Test Pits: 2

Positive Metal Detector Hits: 0

Excavated Metal Detector Hits: 0

Prehistoric Artifacts: 0

Historic Artifacts: 4

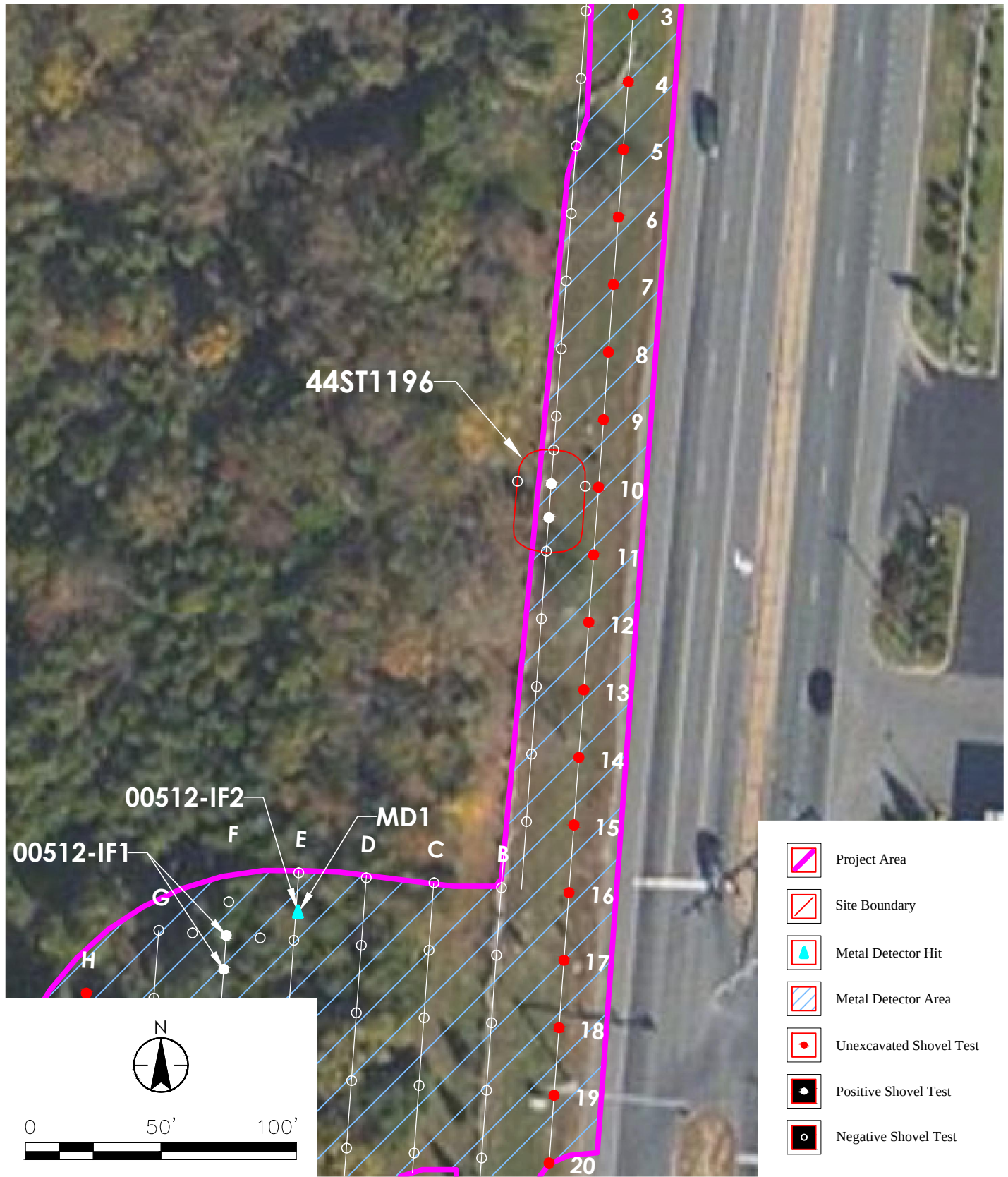
Features: None

Recommendations: Not Eligible; No Further Work

Site 44ST1196 represents a low-density artifact scatter dating to the late eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century. The site is located at the edge of woodland at the northern end of the Phase I survey area, west of Route 3 (Kings Highway). The site is in close proximity to road and utility disturbances on its eastern side and has likely been impacted by said disturbances. Site 44ST1196 is situated on Cut and fill land and is located at or near approximately 80 feet amsl. The site measures approximately 38-x-25 feet with the long axis running north to south. Site 44ST1196 encompasses approximately 0.02 acres in extent (Figures 18 and 19). A total of four artifacts was recovered from within the bounds of the site.

A representative shovel test for Site 44ST1196 (STP B10) consisted of three strata in profile. Stratum I was characterized as a layer of 10YR4/3 brown silty loam (top soil) that extended in depth from approximately 0 to 0.2 feet below ground surface. Stratum I was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of 5YR4/6 yellowish red loamy clay (plow zone) extending from approximately 0.2 to 1 foot in depth. Underlying Stratum II was Stratum III, a layer of 5YR5/6 yellowish red culturally sterile silty clay subsoil. Stratum III was excavated from approximately 1 to 1.4 feet below ground surface (Table 7).

Table 6. STP B Soil Profile				
Stratum	Depth (ft.)	Color	Soil Type/Texture	Interpretation
I	0–0.2	10YR4/3 brown	Silty loam	Top Soil
II	0.2–1	5YR4/6 strong brown	Silty clay	Fill
III	1–1.4	5YR5/8 yellowish red	Clay	Subsoil



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FOR:

Ferry Farm

Base Map of Archaeological Investigations
within Site 44ST1196

FIGURE:

18

JOB NUMBER:
203400512

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TSM

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BSS

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EMB

DATE:
5/8/15

FILEPATH: C:\Users\tmcdonald\appdata\local\temp\AcPublish_9532\203400512-Phi Base Map.DWG[tmcdonald]May 18, 2015 at 18:00|Layout: 44ST1196



Figure 19. General View of Site 44ST1196 with Crew at STP B10 South; View to the Southwest.

A representative shovel test for Site 44ST1196 (STP B10) consisted of three strata in profile. Stratum I was characterized as a layer of 10YR4/3 brown silty loam (top soil) that extended in depth from approximately 0 to 0.2 feet below ground surface. Stratum I was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of 5YR4/6 yellowish red loamy clay (plow zone) extending from approximately 0.2 to 1 foot in depth. Underlying Stratum II was Stratum III, a layer of 5YR5/6 yellowish red culturally sterile silty clay subsoil. Stratum III was excavated from approximately 1 to 1.4 feet below ground surface (Table 7).

Table 7. STP B Soil Profile				
Stratum	Depth (ft.)	Color	Soil Type/Texture	Interpretation
I	0–0.2	10YR4/3 brown	Silty loam	Top Soil
II	0.2–1	5YR4/6 strong brown	Silty clay	Fill
III	1–1.4	5YR5/8 yellowish red	Clay	Subsoil

Originally identified on Transect B in Shovel Test 10, newly identified Site 44ST1196 was comprised of a predominantly architectural artifact scatter. Shovel testing within the site yielded three brick fragments and one press molded pearlware base sherd (1775–1830/40). Four radial shovel tests were excavated to determine the bounds of Site 44ST1196 with one radial shovel test positive for additional cultural material. Radial Shovel Test B10 South yielded one brick fragment. One brick fragment was recovered from approximately 0 to 0.25 feet below ground surface in Stratum I (top soil). Two brick fragments and the pearlware sherd were recovered from approximately 0.2 to 1 foot below ground surface in Stratum II (fill) (Table 8).

Table 8 Artifacts Recovered from Site 44ST1196						
Art Group	Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	STP/Stratum	Total
Architecture	Brick	Ceramic		fragment	B10/II	2
					B10S/I	1
Architecture Total						3
Kitchen	Ceramic	Pearlware	press molded	base	B10/II	1
Kitchen Total						1
Grand Total						4

The artifact assemblage recovered from Site 44ST1196 was comprised primarily of architectural debris (n=3). These three brick fragments were small and it is not possible to determine whether they represent multiple bricks or fragments of a single broken brick. In addition, this material was identified in top soil and fill, likely associated with road and/or utility disturbances to the east of the site. The single pearlware base sherd may date to the late eighteenth- or the early nineteenth-century. Though the radial shovel tests excavated west within the tree line were negative for cultural material, it is possible that a small structure once stood in the vicinity. Alternatively, it is possible that the material was redeposited from another, unknown location during cut and fill activities related to Route 3 and/or utility work.

Recommendations: Site 44ST1196 represents a low-density artifact scatter dating to the late eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century. While it is possible that the brick and ceramic debris represents a former domestic outbuilding, it is more likely that this material was redeposited during construction activities related to Route 3, nearby buried utilities, or the construction of the snake fence at the edge of the wood line. The paucity of artifacts and the disturbed nature of the context from which they were recovered suggest that Site 44ST1196 holds little to no research potential. ***Stantec recommends Site 44ST1196 as not individually eligible for listing to the NRHP under Criterion D, nor is it eligible for listing to the NRHP as a contributing component to the overall Ferry Farm property (VDHR 3089-0016) under Criterion D; Criteria A through C were not considered applicable to the evaluation of this resource. No further archaeological work is recommended.***

5.1.3.2.2 Site 44ST1197

Site Date: Early 19th c.

Site Type: Outbuilding

Site Size: 59 feet N/S by 37 feet E/W

Survey Methodology: 25-foot interval shovel tests w/ 12.5-foot radials & metal detector survey (25-foot intervals)

Total Shovel Test Pits: 13

Positive Shovel Test Pits: 0

Positive Metal Detector Hits: 6

Excavated Metal Detector Hits: 3

Prehistoric Artifacts: 0

Historic Artifacts: 8

Features: None

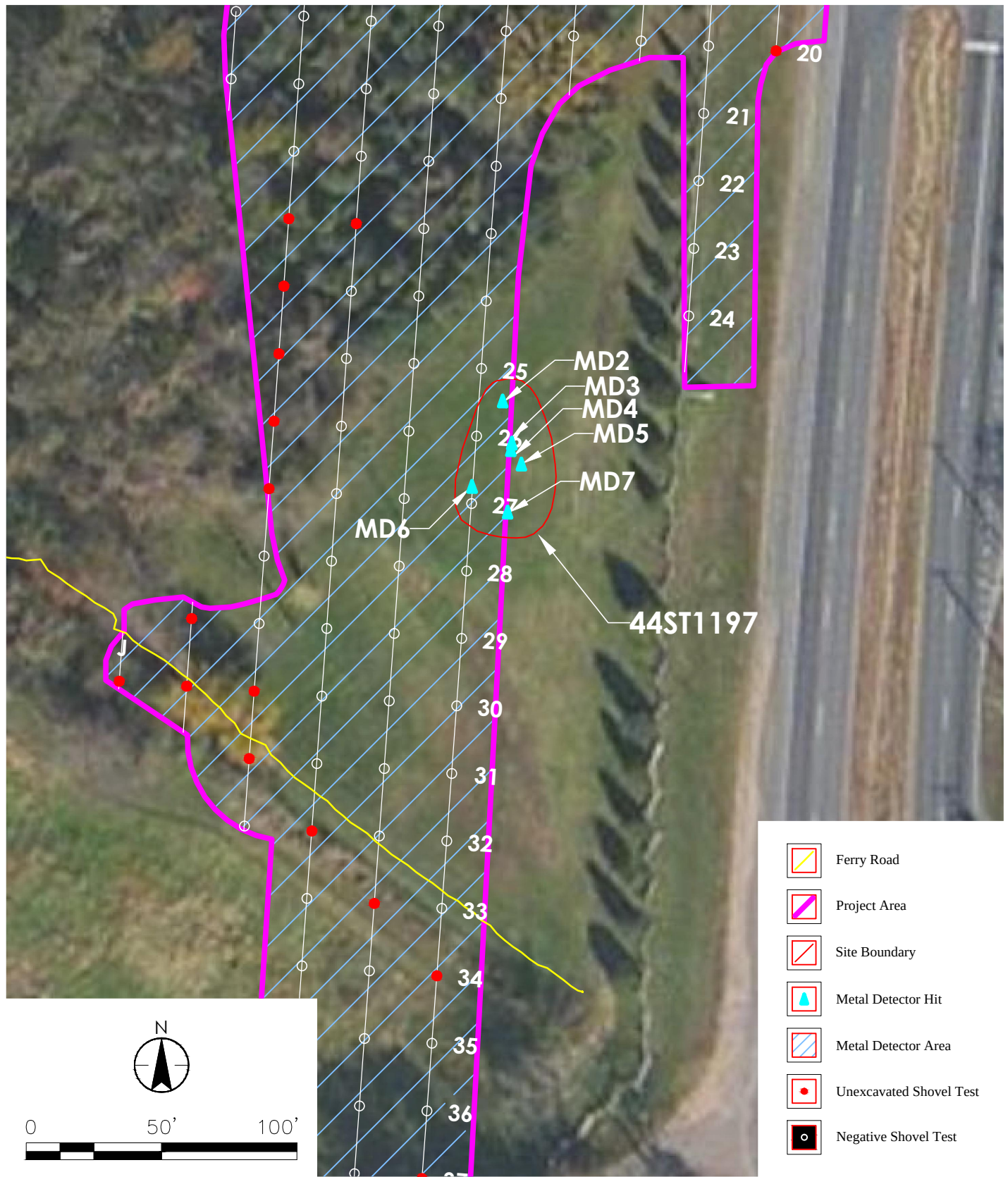
Recommendations: Potentially Eligible; Avoidance or Phase II Evaluation

Site 44ST1197 represents a probable outbuilding dating to the early nineteenth century. The site is located in an open field west of Route 3 (Kings Highway) and approximately 37.5 feet south of a tree line. The site is also approximately 125 feet north of the old ferry road. The site is situated partially on Cut and fill land and partially on Altavista fine sandy loam, eroded and is located at or near approximately 72 feet amsl. The site measures approximately 59-x-37 feet with the long axis running north to south. Site 44ST1197 encompasses approximately 0.04 acres in extent (Figures 20 and 21). Three of the six positive metal detector hits identified, or a 50% sample of all positive metal detector hits, were excavated as shovel tests and a total of three artifacts was recovered from within the bounds of the site.

A representative shovel test for Site 44ST1197 (MD 6) consisted of three strata in profile. Stratum I was characterized as a layer of 10YR4/3 brown silty loam (top soil) that extended in depth from approximately 0 to 0.2 feet below ground surface. Stratum I was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of 7.5YR4/6 strong brown silty clay (fill) extending from approximately 0.2 to 0.9 feet in depth. Underlying Stratum II was Stratum III, a layer of 5YR5/8 yellowish red culturally sterile silty clay subsoil. Stratum III was excavated from approximately 0.9 to 1.2 feet below ground surface (Table 9).



Figure 20. Location of Positive Metal Detector Hits MD 2–7 (Site 44ST1197); View to the South.



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FOR:		Ferry Farm		Base Map of Archaeological Investigations within Site 44ST1197		FIGURE:
JOB NUMBER:		DRAWN BY:		CHECKED BY:		DATE:
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				APPROVED BY:		
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Table 9. STP MD 6 Soil Profile				
Stratum	Depth (ft.)	Color	Soil Type/Texture	Interpretation
I	0–0.2	10YR4/3 brown	Silty loam	Top Soil
II	0.2–0.9	7.5YR4/6 strong brown	Silty clay	Plow Zone
III	0.9–1.2	5YR5/8 yellowish red	Silty clay	Subsoil

No shovel tests in the vicinity of Site 44ST1197 were positive for cultural material and no surface artifacts were noted. Metal detector survey resulted in the identification of six positive metal detector hits (MD 2–7), three of which were excavated as shovel tests (MD 2, MD 6, and MD 7). Metal detector survey within the site yielded one iron fragment of indeterminate function and temporal affiliation (MD 2), one complete wrought iron nail (MD 6), and one complete iron cut nail of modern type (1835) (MD 7). The material was recovered from approximately 0.2 to 0.9 feet below ground surface in Stratum II, plow zone (Table 10).

Table 10 Artifacts Recovered from Site 44ST1197						
Art Group	Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	MD/Stratum	Total
Architecture	Nail	Iron	wrought	complete	MD 6/II	1
			cut	complete	MD 7/II	1
Architecture Total						2
Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Iron		fragment	MD 2/II	1
Indeterminate Total						1
Grand Total						3

The artifact assemblage recovered from Site 44ST1197 was comprised primarily of architectural debris (n=2). While the artifact recovered from MD 2 was too corroded to determine its function and temporal affiliation, it is likely that it possible that it represents a highly corroded nail fragment. The cluster of metal detector hits, including the three that were not excavated as shovel tests (MD 3–5), likely represents the location of a small former structure.

Recommendations: Site 44ST1197 represents a probable outbuilding dating to the early nineteenth century. Although six metal detector hits were recorded and three yielded architectural debris, no shovel tests in the vicinity of the site were positive for cultural material. In addition, no surface or subsurface features were noted in the area. This may suggest that the formal structure was small and related to non-domestic activities such as a small shed. ***Stantec recommends Site 44ST1197 as not individually eligible for listing to the NRHP under Criterion D; Criteria A through C were not considered applicable to the evaluation of this resource.*** However, excavation of the additional unexcavated positive metal detector may yield additional information about this probable structure and the site ***is recommended potentially eligible for NRHP inclusion under Criterion D as a contributing component to the overall Ferry Farm resource (VDHR #089-0016).*** ***Avoidance of this site is recommended. If avoidance is not possible, Phase II evaluation is recommended.***

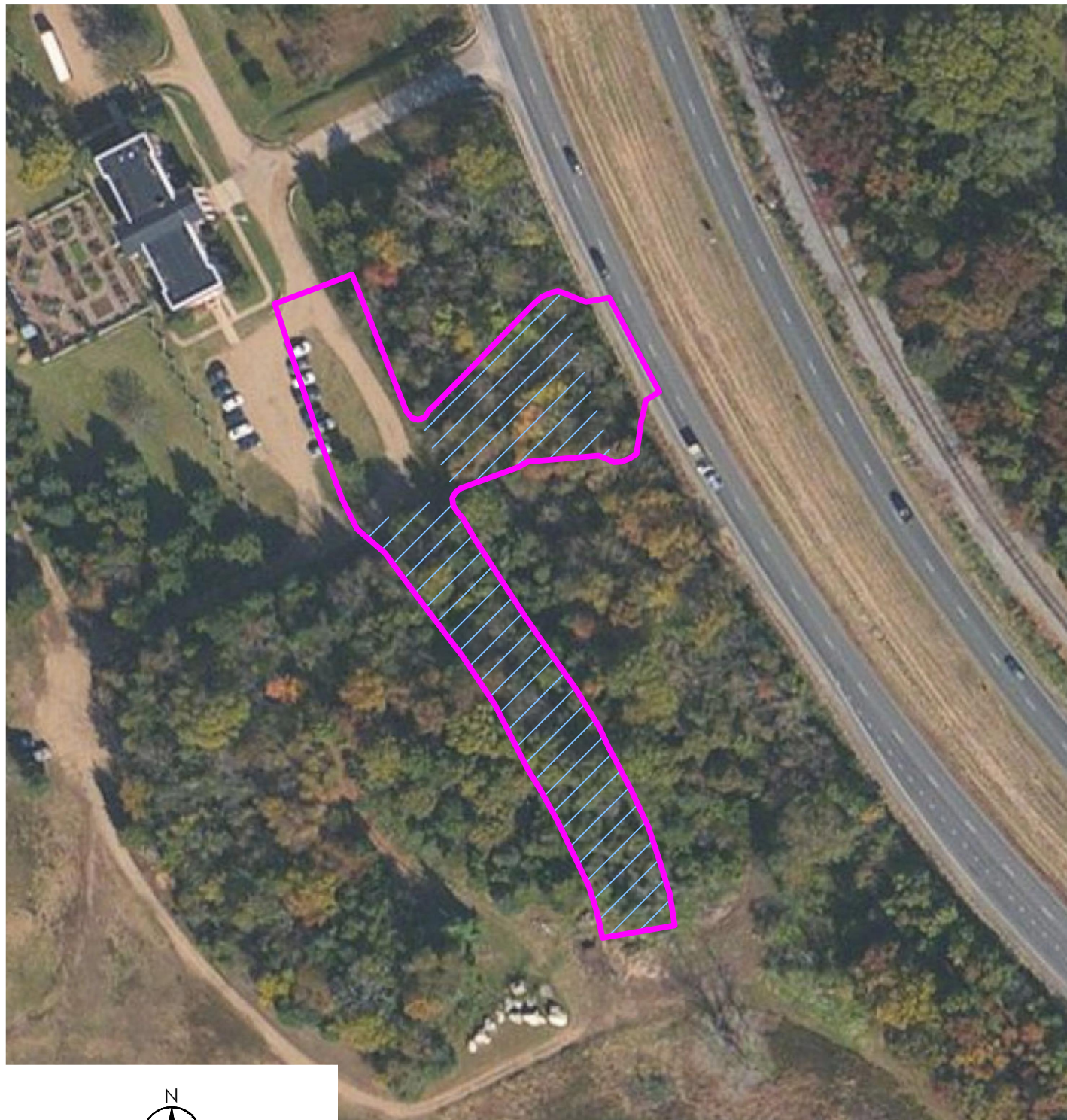
5.2 METAL DETECTOR SURVEY PROJECT AREA

The metal detector survey project area is located south of the Visitor's Center and is bounded on the east by Kings Highway. The area extends primarily through woodland and ends at the tree line to the south of the Visitor Center. However, the northernmost portion of the project area is located within a gravel and grass parking lot associated with the Visitor's Center; this area was visibly disturbed and metal detector survey was not conducted in this portion of the survey area (Figures 22–24).

No positive metal detector hits were identified during this investigation and no cultural material was recovered within the metal detector survey area. No additional archaeological work is recommended in this area.



Figure 22. Parking Lot Disturbance at the Northern End of the Metal Detector Survey Area; View to the North.



0 100' 200'



Project Area



Metal Detector Area



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Base Map of Archaeological Investigations
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FIGURE:

23

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Figure 24. General View of Woods within Metal Detector Survey Area; View to the West.

5.3 PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF TWO SITES

5.3.1 Site 44ST0931

Site Date: Prehistoric Unknown; Mid- to Late-19th c. through Early 20th c.

Site Type: Lithic Scatter; Outbuilding

Site Size 2007: 70 feet N/S by 130 feet E/W

Site Size 2015: 50 feet N/S by 275 feet E/W

Survey Methodology 2007: Pedestrian survey, 50-foot interval shovel tests, & metal detector survey

Survey Methodology 2015: 25-foot interval shovel tests w/ 12.5-foot radials, metal detector survey, & test unit excavation

Total Shovel Test Pits 2007: 25

Total Shovel Test Pits 2015: 29

Positive Shovel Test Pits 2007: 7

Positive Shovel Test Pits 2015: 2

Positive Metal Detector Hits 2015: 1

Prehistoric Artifacts 2007: 0

Prehistoric Artifacts 2015: 5

Historic Artifacts 2007: 49

Historic Artifacts 2015: 21

Features 2007: None

Feature 2015: 1 (Plow Scars)

Recommendations 2007: Not Individually Eligible/Potentially Eligible as a Contributing Component

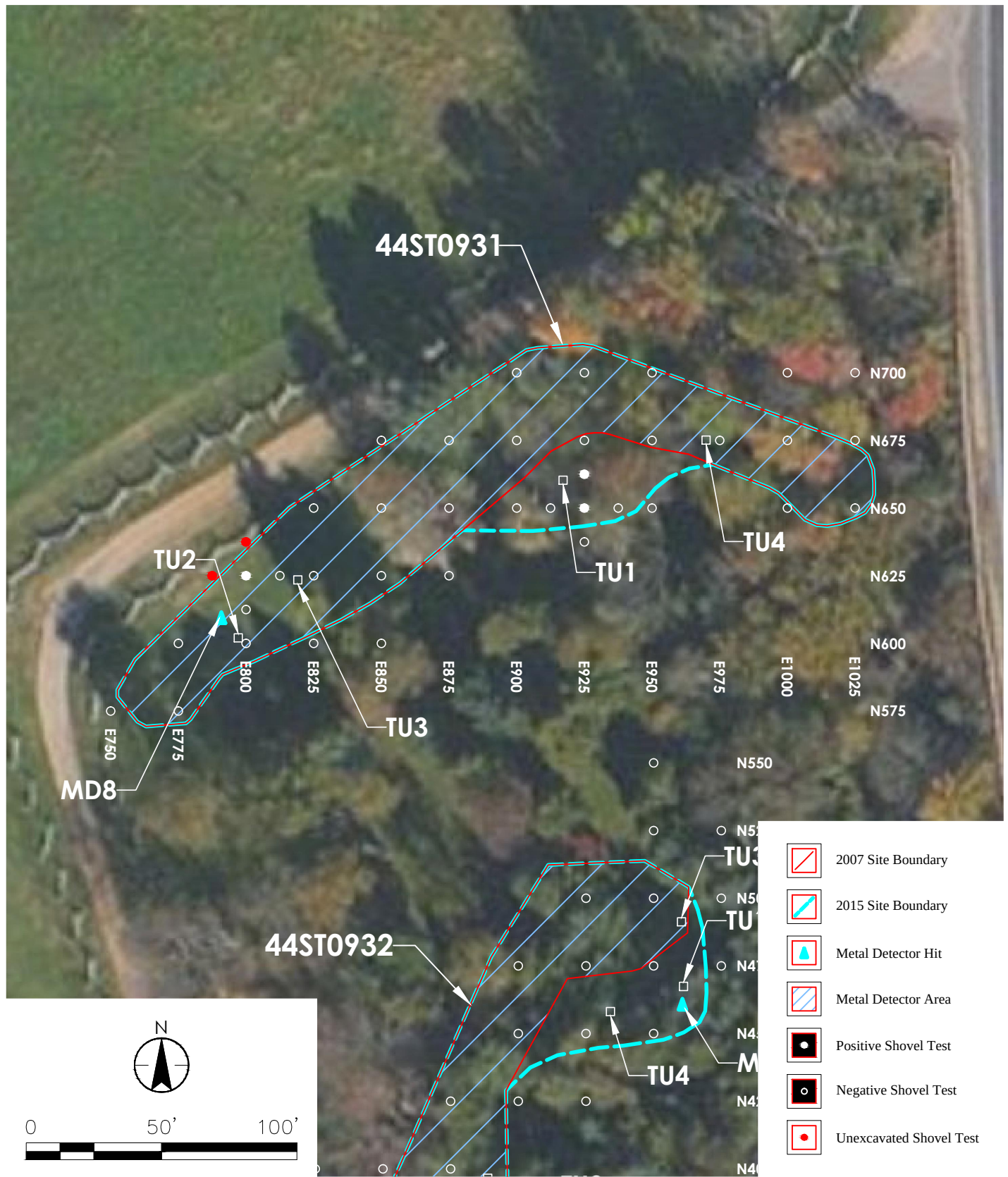
Recommendations 2015: Not Individually Eligible/Not Eligible as a Contributing Component to Ferry Farm; No additional Work

Site 44ST0931 is located in woodland north of the Ferry Farm Visitor's Center. The site is situated between Route 3 (Kings Highway) and a gravel road to the west and is bounded on the north by a gravel road; the site lies partially in open lawn and partially in woodland. Identified by Dovetail during Phase I survey in 2007, the site was recorded as a predominantly mid- to late-nineteenth-century outbuilding likely related to domestic occupation at Ferry Farm from the second half of the nineteenth century through the twentieth century. The site measured approximately 70-x-130 feet with the long axis running roughly east to west and encompassed approximately 0.83 acres (0.33 hectares) in extent. A total of 49 artifacts was recovered during the 2007 survey. These included architectural debris (n=8) such as sand-tempered mortar fragments and machine cut nails as well as domestic debris (n=41) including colorless, green, and brown bottle glass fragments. However, 85 percent of the domestic glass recovered was colorless bottle glass that may be related to roadside trash from Route 3 (Kings Highway). Dovetail recommended Site 44ST0931 as not individually eligible for listing to the NRHP but potentially eligible as a contributing component to the overall Ferry Farm resource. The site has not been formally evaluated for potential NRHP eligibility by the VDHR (V-CRIS Site Form, Accessed 2015; National Park Service [NPS] and GWF 2013).

During the current investigation Stantec personnel conducted close-interval shovel testing, metal detector survey, and test unit excavation within the known bounds of Site 44ST0931. Pedestrian survey was conducted concurrently with shovel testing. In an effort to ensure complete coverage of the resource, these investigations extended beyond the known limits of the site in some instances (Figures 25–27).



Figure 25. General View of the Wooded Portion of Site 44ST0931; View to the West.



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FOR:

Ferry Farm

Base Map of Archaeological Investigations
within Site 44ST0931

FIGURE:

26

JOB NUMBER:

203400512

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BSS

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EMB

DATE:

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FILEPATH: C:\Users\tmcdonald\appdata\local\temp\AcPublish_7984\203400512-Phi Base Map.DWG|tmcdonald|May 19, 2015 at 8:34|Layout: 44ST0931



Figure 27. General View of the Open Lawn Portion of Site 44ST0931 with Shovel Testing and Metal Detector Survey in Progress at Back; View to the West.

5.3.1.1 Close-Interval Shovel Testing within Site 44ST0931

A total of 31 close-interval shovel tests was excavated within Site 44ST0931. The previous Phase I survey conducted in 2007 utilized shovel tests spaced 50 feet apart with radial shovel tests excavated at 25-foot intervals. The current survey utilized shovel tests spaced 25 feet apart with radial shovel tests excavated at 12.5-foot intervals around positive shovel tests to determine the bounds of the resource. Two close-interval shovel tests was positive for cultural material and six radial shovel tests were excavated; two radial shovel tests were not excavated due to their location in disturbance associated with the access road to Ferry Farm. One radial shovel test was positive for additional cultural material; a total of three artifacts was recovered during close-interval shovel testing.

A representative shovel test profile for Site 44ST0931 (STP N700/E1025) consisted of three strata in profile. Stratum I was characterized as a layer of 10YR4/3 brown silty loam that extended in depth from approximately 0 to 0.3 feet below ground surface. Stratum I was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of 10YR5/6 yellowish brown silty clay loam extending from approximately 0.3 to 0.8 feet in depth. Underlying Stratum II was Stratum III, a layer of 7.5YR4/4 brown culturally sterile clay subsoil. Stratum III was excavated from approximately 0.8 to 1.2 feet in depth (Table 11).

Table 11. STP N700/E1025 Soil Profile

Stratum	Depth (ft.)	Color	Soil Type/Texture	Interpretation
I	0–0.3	10YR4/3 brown	Silty loam	Top Soil
II	0.3–0.8	10YR5/6 yellowish brown	Silty clay loam	Plow Zone
III	0.8–1.2	7.5YR4/4 brown	Clay	Subsoil

Shovel Tests N625/E800 and N650/E925 and Radial Shovel Test N662.5/E925 were positive for cultural material and resulted in the re-identification of Site 44ST0931. Close-interval shovel testing within the site yielded one melted glass fragment of indeterminate function and temporal affiliation, one heavily corroded iron wrought nail fragment, and one creamware body sherd (1762). All three artifacts were recovered from approximately 0 to 0.8 feet below ground surface in Stratum I (top soil) (Table 12).

Table 12 Artifacts Recovered during Close-Interval Shovel Testing at Site 44ST0931

Art Group	Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	STP/Stratum	Total
Architecture	Nail	Iron	wrought	fragment	N650 E925/I	1
Architecture Total						1
Kitchen	Ceramic	Creamware	press molded	body	N662.5 E925/I	1
Kitchen Total						1
Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Glass	melted	fragment	N625 E800/I	1
Indeterminate Total						1
Grand Total						3

5.3.1.2 Metal Detector Survey within Site 44ST0931

Metal detector survey sweeps were originally planned for 25-foot intervals along existing shovel test transects. However, close-interval shovel testing resulted in the recovery of so few artifacts that metal detector transects were tightened to a 15-foot interval in an effort to identify additional cultural material. One positive metal detector hit (MD 8) was identified within the bounds of Site 44ST0931. MD 8 was located at the western end of the site in the general vicinity of Shovel Test N600/E800 and Radial Shovel Test N612.5/E800 (see Figure 24). MD 8 was excavated as a shovel test and resulted in the recovery of one artifact, a wrought iron horseshoe fragment (Table 13).

Table 13 Artifacts Recovered during Close-Interval Shovel Testing at Site 44ST0931

Art Group	Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	MD/Stratum	Total
Activity	Horseshoe	Iron	wrought	fragment	MD 8/I	1
Activity Total						1
Grand Total						1

MD 8 was excavated as a shovel test and consisted of two strata in profile. Stratum I was characterized as a layer of 7.5YR6/3 light brown silty clay loam and extended in depth from approximately 0 to 0.9 feet below ground surface. Underlying Stratum I was Stratum II, a layer of 7.5YR6/6 reddish yellow culturally sterile silty clay subsoil with rock inclusions. Stratum II was excavated from approximately 0.9 to 1.2 feet below ground surface (Table 14).

Table 14. MD 8 Soil Profile				
Stratum	Depth (ft.)	Color	Soil Type/Texture	Interpretation
I	0–0.9	7.5YR6/3 light brown	Silty clay loam	Plow Zone
II	0.9–1.2	7.5YR6/6 reddish yellowish	Silty clay w/rock	Subsoil

5.3.1.3 Test Unit Excavation within Site 44ST0931

A total of four test units was excavated within Site 44ST0931. Test units measured 3-x-3 feet and were located to investigate clusters of positive shovel tests and/or metal detector hits as well as the positive shovel tests identified during the 2007 survey conducted by Dovetail. A datum was established in the northeast corner of each unit; all depth measurements were taken in relation to this datum.

5.3.1.3.1 Test Unit 1

Given the paucity of artifacts (n=2) identified during close-interval shovel testing within Site 44ST0931, it was considered prudent to extend excavations slightly beyond the known boundaries of the site in order to ensure that the full horizontal extent of the resource was identified. To that end, Test Unit 1 was placed approximately 23 feet south of the site boundary near its eastern end. The 2007 field effort identified no positive shovel tests in this area; two positive shovel tests (N650/E925 and N662.5/E925) recorded during the current investigation were identified in the vicinity. Test Unit 1 measured 3-x-3 feet; no subsurface features were identified in Test Unit 1 (see Figure 26; Figures 28 and 29).

Test Unit 1 contained three strata in profile. Stratum I was characterized as a layer of 7.5YR4/3 brown silty clay loam that extended in depth from approximately 0.49 to 0.99 feet below datum. Stratum I was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of 7.5YR4/4 brown silty clay loam with approximately 5 percent gravel inclusions extending from approximately 0.99 to 1.45 feet in depth. Underlying Stratum II was Stratum III, a layer of 7.5YR3/4 dark brown culturally sterile silty clay subsoil with minor gravel inclusions. Stratum III was excavated from approximately 1.45 to 2.2 feet below datum (Figures 30 and 31; Table 15).

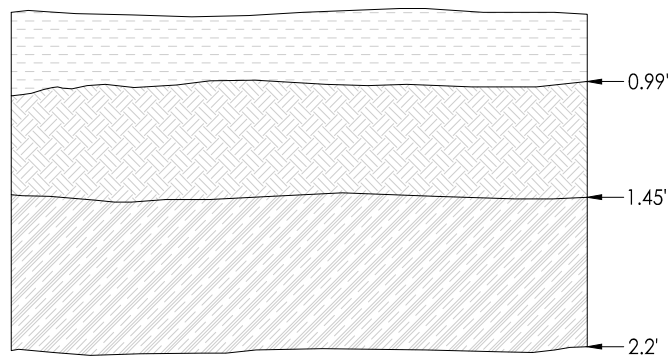


Figure 28. Test Unit 1 in Site 44ST0931 Prior to Excavation; View to the North.



Figure 29. Test Unit 1 with Stratum III (Subsoil) Exposed; View to the North.

Test Unit 1 North Profile



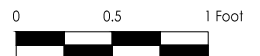
Brown (7.5YR4/3)
Silty clay loam



Brown (7.5YR4/4)
Silty clay loam



Brown (7.5YR3/4)
Silty clay



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FOR:

Ferry Farm

North Wall Profile of Test Unit 1 in Site
44ST0931

FIGURE:

30

JOB NUMBER:
203400512

DRAWN BY:
TSM

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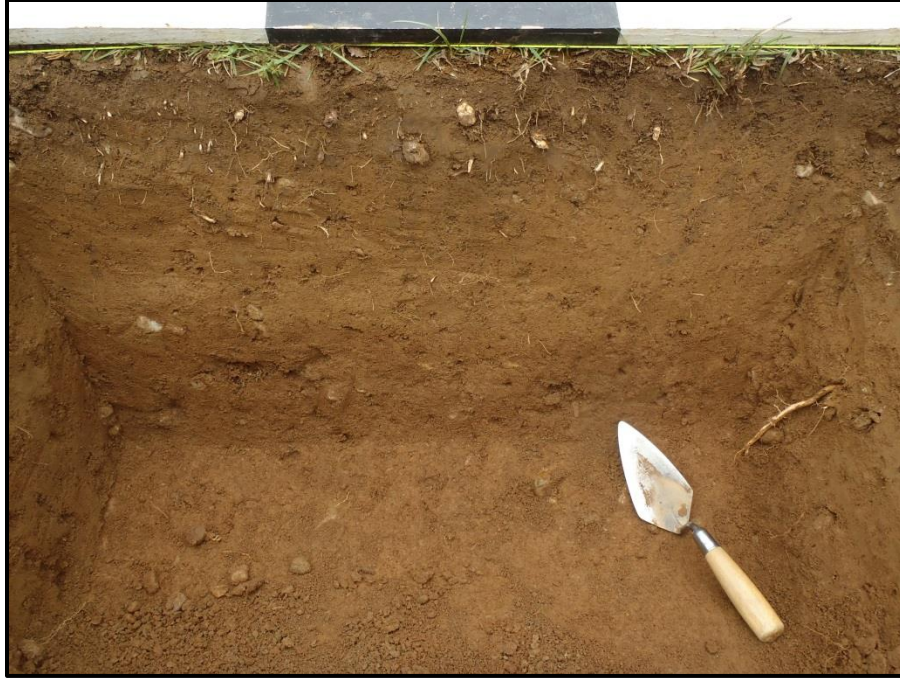


Figure 31. North Wall Profile of Test Unit 1; View to the North.

Table 15. Test Unit 1 Soil Profile				
Stratum	Depth (ft.)	Color	Soil Type/Texture	Interpretation
I	0.49–0.99	7.5YR4/3 brown	Silty clay loam	Top Soil
II	0.99–1.45	7.5YR4/4 brown	Silty clay loam w/ gravel	Plow Zone
III	1.45–2.2	7.5YR3/4 dark brown	Silty clay	Subsoil

A total of six artifacts was recovered from Test Unit 1, including one piece of quartz fire cracked rock (FCR), one complete tertiary quartz flake, one tin-glazed earthenware body sherd lacking glaze, one creamware rim sherd (1762), one pearlware body sherd (1775+), and one pearlware rim sherd with shell edge (1780). All six artifacts were recovered from approximately 0.99 to 1.45 feet below datum in Stratum II (plow zone) (Table 16).

The artifacts recovered from Test Unit 1 were primarily domestic in nature. Of the total assemblage (n=6), four artifacts (66.6 percent) represented ceramic sherds dating primarily to the late eighteenth century. The remaining two artifacts (33.3 percent) represented non-diagnostic prehistoric lithic material, adding a previously unidentified prehistoric component of indeterminate temporal affiliation to the site. All six artifacts were recovered from plow zone contexts.

Table 16 Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 1 in Site 44ST0931						
Art Group	Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	TU/Stratum	Total
Kitchen	Ceramic	Creamware	press molded	rim	TU 1/II	1
		Earthenware	tin-glazed	body	TU 1/II	1
		Pearlware	press molded	body	TU 1/II	1
			shell edged	rim	TU 1/II	1
Kitchen Total						4
Lithic	FCR	Quartz		fragment	TU 1/II	1
	Flake	Quartz	tertiary	complete	TU 1/II	1
Lithic Total						2
Grand Total						6

5.3.1.3.2 Test Unit 2

Test Unit 2 was placed at the western end of Site 44ST0931, in open lawn a short distance south of positive metal detector hit MD 8. Although no close-interval shovel tests excavated during the current investigation were positive for cultural material, the 2007 field effort identified three positive shovel tests in the general vicinity. This area is in close proximity to a former gravel parking area which is now covered by lawn. Test Unit 2 measured 3-x-3 feet; no subsurface features were identified in Test Unit 2 (see Figure 26; Figures 32 and 33).



Figure 32. Test Unit 2 in Site 44ST0931 Prior to Excavation; View to the Northwest.



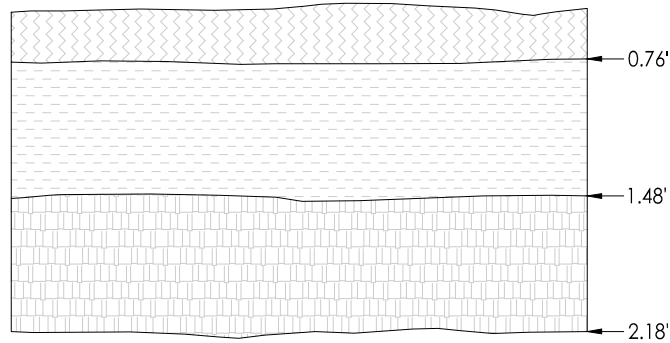
Figure 33. Test Unit 2 with Stratum III (Subsoil) Exposed; View to the North.

Test Unit 2 contained three strata in profile. Stratum I was characterized as a layer of 7.5YR4/2 brown silty clay loam with minor gravel inclusions that extended in depth from approximately 0.26 to 0.76 feet below datum. Stratum I was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of 7.5YR4/3 brown silt loam with minor gravel inclusions extending from approximately 0.76 to 1.48 feet in depth. Underlying Stratum II was Stratum III, a layer of 5YR4/4 reddish brown culturally sterile silty clay subsoil that appeared truncated. Stratum III was excavated from approximately 1.48 to 2.18 feet below datum (Table 17, Figures 34 and 35).

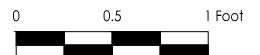
Table 17. Test Unit 2 Soil Profile				
Stratum	Depth (ft.)	Color	Soil Type/Texture	Interpretation
I	0.26–0.76	7.5YR4/2 brown	Silt loam w/ gravel	Top Soil
II	0.76–1.48	7.5YR4/3 brown	Silt loam w/ gravel	Plow Zone
III	1.48–2.18	5YR4/4 reddish brown	Silty clay	Subsoil – Truncated

A total of 14 artifacts was recovered from Test Unit 2. Twelve artifacts were recovered from approximately 0.26 to 0.76 feet below datum in Stratum I (top soil) and two artifacts were recovered from approximately 0.76 to 1.48 feet below datum in Stratum II (plow zone). Artifacts included: one complete quartz scraper made from a primary flake, one complete quartz retouched Lamoka projectile point (3500–2200 B.C.), one oyster shell fragment, one charcoal fragment, one brick fragment, three sand mortar fragments, one corroded iron nail fragment of indeterminate type, one complete iron wire finishing nail (1885), two iron Phillips head wood screws (1934), one bright green automatic bottle machine (ABM) bottle glass fragment (twentieth-century type), and one piece of grey duct tape (circa 1950), discarded (Table 18).

Test Unit 2 North Profile



-  Brown (7.5YR4/2)
Silty clay loam
-  Brown (7.5YR4/3)
Silty loam
-  Reddish brown (5YR4/4)
Silty clay



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FOR:

Ferry Farm

North Wall Profile of Test Unit 2 in Site
44ST0931

FIGURE:

34

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Figure 35. North Wall Profile of Test Unit 1; View to the North.

Table 18 Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 2 in Site 44ST0931						
Art Group	Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	TU/Stratum	Total
Activity	Duct Tape			fragment	TU 2/I Discarded	1
Activity Total						1
Architecture	Brick	Ceramic		fragment	TU 2/I	1
	Mortar	Sand		fragment	TU 2/I	3
	Nail	Iron	wire	complete	TU 2/I	1
			indeterminate	fragment	TU 2/II	1
	Screw	Iron	Phillips head	complete	TU 2/I	2
Architecture Total						8
Floral/Faunal	Charcoal	Wood		fragment	TU 2/I	1
	Oyster	Shell		fragment	TU 2/I	1
Floral/Faunal Total						2
Kitchen	Bottle	Glass	ABM	bright green	TU 2/II	1
Kitchen Total						1
Lithic	Projectile Point	Quartz	Lamoka	complete	TU 2/I	1
	Scraper	Quartz	utilized flake	complete	TU 2/I	1
Lithic Total						2
Grand Total						14

The artifacts recovered from Test Unit 2 were primarily architectural in nature. Of the total assemblage (n=14), eight (57 percent) represented architectural material including brick, mortar, nails, and screws. Two artifacts (14 percent) represented floral/faunal material including oyster shell and charcoal, two artifacts (14 percent) represented prehistoric lithic material including a small scraper and a Lamoka point dating to the Late Archaic period, one artifact (7 percent) represented domestic material including modern bottle glass, and one (7 percent) represented activities material including duct tape which was discarded. Of the entire assemblage, 86 percent were identified in Stratum I (top soil); the remaining two artifacts (14 percent) were identified in Stratum II (plow zone).

5.3.1.3.3 Test Unit 3

Test Unit 3 was placed at the western end of Site 44ST0931, in open lawn approximately 50 feet northwest of Test Unit 2. Although no close-interval shovel tests excavated during the current investigation were positive for cultural material, the 2007 field effort identified three positive shovel tests in the general vicinity. Test Unit 3 measured 3-x-3 feet; one subsurface feature (Feature 1) was identified in Test Unit 3 (see Figure 26; Figures 36 and 37).

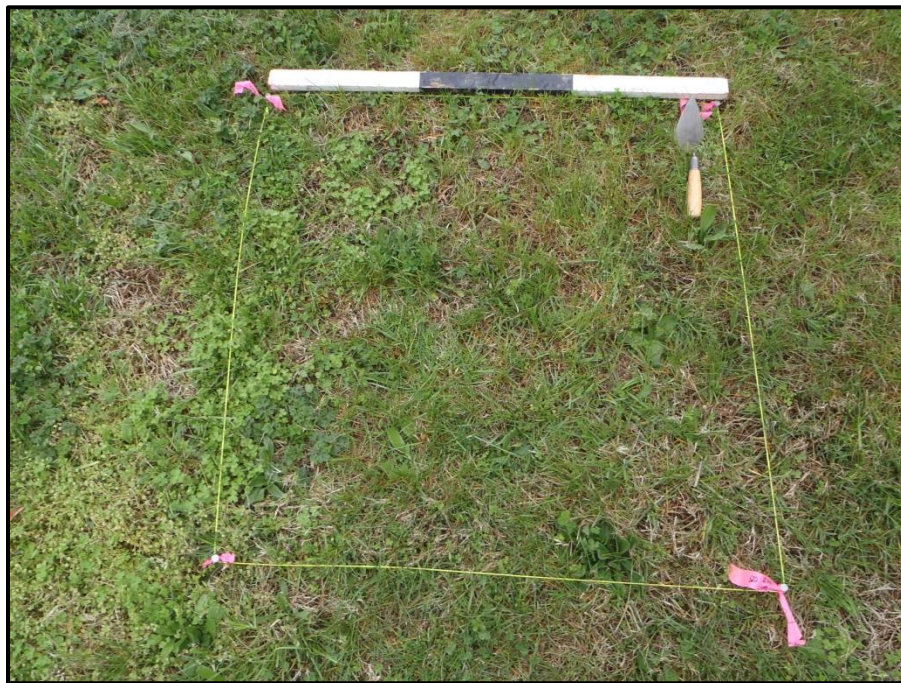


Figure 36. Test Unit 3 Prior to Excavation; View to the North.



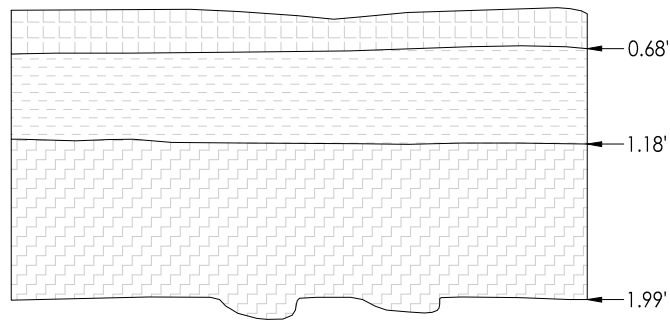
Figure 37. Test Unit 3 with Stratum III (Subsoil) and Feature 1 (Plow Scars) Exposed; View to the North.

Test Unit 3 contained three strata in profile. Stratum I was characterized as a layer of 7.5YR3/3 dark brown silt loam that extended in depth from approximately 0.19 to 0.69 feet below datum. Stratum I was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of 7.5YR4/3 brown silt loam with minor gravel inclusions extending from approximately 0.69 to 1.22 feet in depth. Underlying Stratum II was Stratum III, a layer of 7.5YR4/6 strong brown culturally sterile silty clay subsoil. Stratum III was excavated from approximately 1.22 to 2.02 feet below datum (Table 19; Figures 38 and 39).

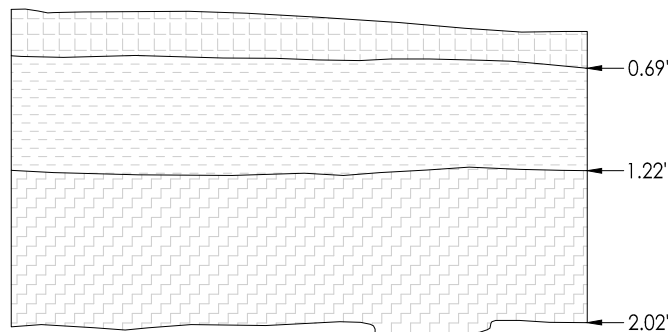
Table 19. Test Unit 3 Soil Profile				
Stratum	Depth (ft.)	Color	Soil Type/Texture	Interpretation
I	0.19–0.69	7.5YR3/3 dark brown	Silt loam	Top Soil
II	0.69–1.22	7.5YR4/3 brown	Silt loam	Plow Zone
III	1.22–2.02	7.5YR4/6 strong brown	Silty clay	Subsoil

Excavation of Stratum II (plow zone) revealed Feature 1, two parallel plow scars, at the start of Stratum III (subsoil). Feature 1 was located in the northern half of the test unit and was comprised of parallel plow scars that extended southwest from the western wall of the unit to northeast into the northern wall of the unit (Figured 38–40). Feature fill was excavated separately; feature fill was comprised of 7.5YR4/4 brown silty clay loam mottled with approximately 10 percent 7.5YR5/6 strong brown silty clay. The plow scars measured approximately 0.38 feet across and 0.13 feet thick (approximately 1.99 to 2.12 feet below datum) (Figure 41). No artifacts were recovered from feature fill.

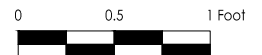
Test Unit 3 West Profile



Test Unit 3 North Profile



-  Dark brown (7.5YR3/3)
Silty loam
-  Brown (7.5YR4/3)
Silty loam
-  Strong brown (7.5YR5/6)
Silty clay



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FOR:

Ferry Farm

North and West Wall Profiles of Test Unit 3
in Site 44ST0931

FIGURE:

38

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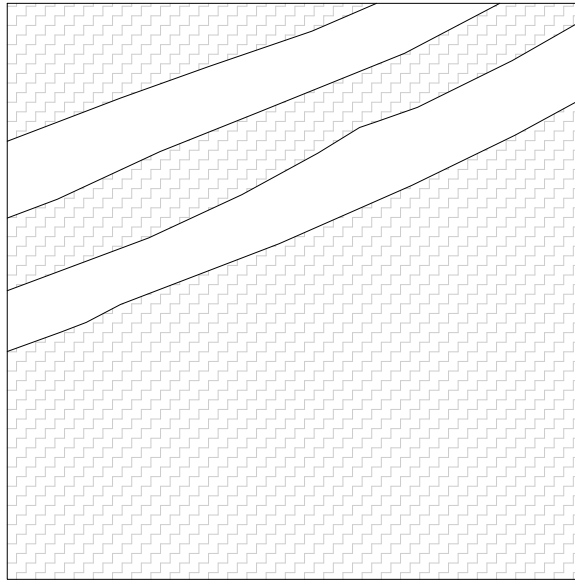


Figure 39. North Wall Profile of Test Unit 3; View to the North.

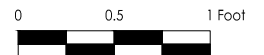


Figure 40. West Wall Profile of Test Unit 3 following Excavation of Feature 1; View to the West.

Test Unit 3 Plan View



-  Brown (7.5YR4/4) with 10%
Strong brown (7.5YR5/6) silty clay loam
-  Strong brown (7.5YR5/6)
Silty clay



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Plan View of Test Unit 3 depicting Feature 1,
Plow Scars

FIGURE:

41

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A total of two artifacts was recovered from Test Unit 3; both artifacts were recovered from approximately 0.19 to 0.69 feet below datum in Stratum I (top soil). Artifacts included: one asphalt road paving fragment (twentieth century) and one black plastic sheeting fragment (1950). Both artifacts were discarded in the laboratory as modern garbage (Table 20).

Table 20 Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 3 in Site 44ST0931						
Art Group	Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	TU/Stratum	Total
Architecture	Paving	Asphalt	macadam	fragment	TU 3/I	1
Architecture Total						1
Indeterminate	Sheeting	Plastic	black	fragment	TU 3/I	1
Indeterminate Total						1
Grand Total						2

5.3.1.3.1 Test Unit 4

Test Unit 4 was placed at the eastern end of Site 44ST0931, in a lightly wooded area. During the current investigation, no close-interval shovel tests were positive for cultural material. In 2007, Dovetail identified one positive shovel test (N5150/E5450) at the extreme eastern end of Site 44ST0931. The shovel test yielded one iron nail shank of indeterminate type and was located approximately 100 feet east of the other positive shovel tests comprising the site (Gonzalez et al. 2009). The placement of Test Unit 4 was intended to investigate this apparent void in cultural material within the site. Test Unit 4 measured 3-x-3 feet; no subsurface features were identified (see Figure 26; Figures 42 and 43).



Figure 42. Test Unit 4 Prior to Excavation; View to the North.



Figure 43. Test Unit 4 with Stratum III (Subsoil) Exposed; View to the North.

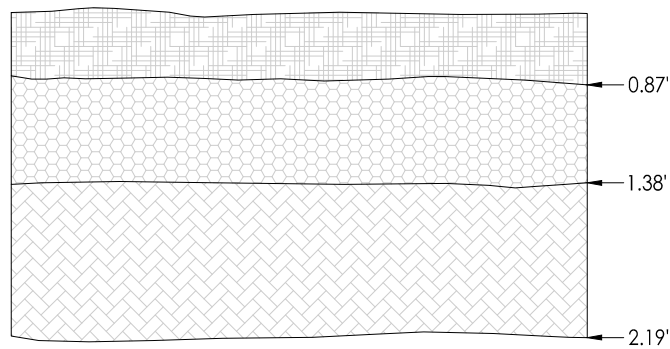
Test Unit 4 contained three strata in profile. Stratum I was characterized as a layer of 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam that extended in depth from approximately 0.37 to 0.87 feet below datum. Stratum I was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of 10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown silt clay with root inclusions extending from approximately 0.87 to 1.38 feet in depth. Underlying Stratum II was Stratum III, a layer of 10YR5/6 yellowish brown culturally sterile silty clay subsoil. Stratum III was excavated from approximately 1.38 to 2.19 feet below datum (Table 21; Figures 44 and 45).

Table 21. Test Unit 4 Soil Profile				
Stratum	Depth (ft.)	Color	Soil Type/Texture	Interpretation
I	0.37–0.87	10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown	Silt loam	Top Soil
II	0.87–1.38	10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown	Silty clay	Plow Zone
III	1.38–2.19	10YR5/6 yellowish brown	Silty clay	Subsoil

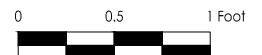
One artifact was recovered from Test Unit 4. The artifact was recovered from approximately 0.37 to 0.87 feet below datum in Stratum I (top soil). The single artifact was a milky white quartz biface fragment of indeterminate type (Table 22).

The only artifact recovered from Test Unit 4 was prehistoric in nature. However, the biface fragment was non-diagnostic and was recovered from top soil, suggesting that the artifact may have been redeposited from another location.

Test Unit 4 North Profile



-  Very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2)
Silty loam
-  Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4)
Silty clay
-  Yellowish brown (10YR5/6)
Silty clay



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North Wall Profile of Test Unit 4 in Site
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FIGURE:

44

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Figure 45. North Wall Profile of Test Unit 4; View to the North.

Table 22 Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 4 in Site 44ST0931						
Art Group	Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	TU/Stratum	Total
Lithic	Biface	Quartz	indeterminate	fragment	TU 4/I	1
Lithic Total						1
Grand Total						1

5.3.1.4 Discussion and Conclusions

During the 2007 Phase I identification survey, Dovetail recovered 49 artifacts within Site 44ST0931. The assemblage included three mortar fragments, a wire drawn staple, one iron nail fragment of indeterminate type, four machine cut nails, three colored container glass fragments, and 37 clear vessel glass fragments. Clear vessel glass (n=37) accounted for 75.6 percent of the total assemblage and all vessel glass (n=40) accounting for 84 percent of the total assemblage. All 49 artifacts were recovered from plow zone contexts (Gonzalez et al. 2009). The significance statement on the site form on file at VDHR further indicates that the clear vessel glass may have represented roadside trash (V-CRIS site form, accessed 2015). In 2007, no prehistoric artifacts were identified within Site 44ST0931.

The current Phase II evaluation resulted in the recovery of 27 artifacts. Three artifacts were recovered during close-interval shovel testing, one during metal detector survey, and 22 during test unit excavation. Two artifacts, one piece of twentieth century asphalt road paving and one post 1950 black plastic sheeting fragment possibly representing a lawn bag, were discarded in the laboratory. Nineteen of the 27 recovered artifacts, including the two discarded items, (70.4 percent) were collected from Stratum I (top soil). The

remaining eight artifacts (29.6 percent) were collected from Stratum II (plow zone). Artifacts recovered during Phase II evaluation included both prehistoric and historic material; the newly identified prehistoric lithic scatter component of site is of indeterminate temporal affiliation.

Artifacts from the prehistoric period, the late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century, and the early to mid-twentieth-century were identified in both Stratum I (top soil) and Stratum II (plow zone) contexts. This mixing of material suggests that the site has been subject to disturbance and co-mingling of deposits. The plow scars (Feature 1) identified at the base of Stratum II in Test Unit 3 further indicates the history of agricultural impacts to the site. Of the eight artifacts recovered from plow zone contexts (Stratum II), two were prehistoric, four were late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century, and two were early nineteenth-century in date. While the plow zone was certainly more intact than the topsoil above, recovery from this stratum was low. Test Unit 1, located beyond the previously defined bounds of the site, contained the most intact Stratum II soils and yielded the largest number of artifacts from the plow zone (n=6). However, the paucity of artifacts in this area suggests that little remains of the earliest (Late Archaic and late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century) components of Site 44STO931 (see Figure 26).

When combined with the data recovered from Site 44STO931 during the 2007 identification survey, the artifact assemblage recovered during the Phase II effort indicates that the site has been disturbed. While a domestic structure may have once stood in the vicinity of the site, little remains of that structure. In total, 76 artifacts have been recovered from Site 44STO931. When taken as a complete assemblage, 26 percent (n=19) of the assemblage was recovered from top soil while 75 percent (n=57) of the assemblage was recovered from Stratum II (plow zone). However, this includes the 37 clear vessel glass fragments described as “...possibly the result of road side trash...” (V-CRIS site form, accessed 2015). The ambiguity in the depositional history of this material further suggests that the plow zone throughout the bulk of Site 44STO931 has been disturbed.

Recommendations: Site 44STO931 is a multi-component site with a Late Archaic lithic scatter component and an historic component dating from the late eighteenth- to the mid-twentieth-century. Artifacts from all periods were identified in both Stratum I and Stratum II contexts indicating that the site has been subject to disturbance and co-mingling of disparate deposits. One test unit (TU 3) contained plow scars at the base of Stratum II; however no artifacts were identified within the feature fill and no cultural material was recovered from Stratum II within that test unit. In fact, the only artifacts identified in TU 3 consisted of twentieth century trash recovered from Stratum I (top soil) and discarded in the laboratory. Given the lack of architectural or domestic subsurface features, the relatively low frequency of artifacts throughout the site, and the presence of ambiguous proveniences for multiple artifacts within the total assemblage recovered during the 2007 Phase I effort and the recent Phase II evaluation, ***Stantec recommends Site 44STO931 as not individually eligible for listing to the NRHP under Criterion D and not eligible for listing to the NRHP as a contributing component to the overall Ferry Farm property (VDHR #089-0016) under Criterion D; Criteria A through C were not considered applicable to the evaluation of this resource. No further archaeological work is recommended.***

5.3.2 Site 44ST0932

Site Date: Late-18th c. through Mid-19th c.

Site Type: Outbuilding

Site Size 2007: 158 feet SW/NE by 105 feet E/W

Site Size 2015: 162.5 feet SW/NE by 137.5 feet E/W

Survey Methodology 2007: Pedestrian survey, 50-foot interval shovel tests, & metal detector survey

Survey Methodology 2015: 25-foot interval shovel tests w/ 12.5-foot radials, metal detector survey, & test units

Total Shovel Test Pits 2007: 21

Total Shovel Test Pits 2015: 26

Positive Shovel Test Pits 2007: 4

Positive Shovel Test Pits 2015: 0

Positive Metal Detector Hits 2015: 1

Prehistoric Artifacts 2007: 0

Prehistoric Artifacts 2015: 0

Historic Artifacts 2007: 9

Historic Artifacts 2015: 14

Features 2007: None

Feature 2015: None

Recommendations 2007: Potentially Individually Eligible/Potentially Eligible as a Contributing Component to Ferry Farm

Recommendations 2015: Not Individually Eligible/Not Eligible as a Contributing Component to Ferry Farm; No additional Work

Site 44ST0932 is located predominantly in woodland north of the Ferry Farm Visitor's Center. The site is situated between Route 3 (Kings Highway) and a gravel road to the west and is located approximately 150 feet south of previously identified Site 44ST0931. Identified by Dovetail during Phase I survey in 2007, the site was recorded as a late-eighteenth- through mid-nineteenth-century outbuilding. The site measured approximately 105-x-158 feet with the long axis running roughly southwest to northeast and encompassed approximately 0.38 acres (0.15 hectares) in extent. A total of 9 artifacts was recovered during the 2007 survey. All nine artifacts represented architectural debris and included two plate window glass fragments, three machine cut nails, three possible wrought/cut nails, and one rosehead nail. Dovetail recommended Site 44ST0932 as potentially eligible for listing to the NRHP as an individual resource and potentially eligible as a contributing component to the overall Ferry Farm resource. The site has not been formally evaluated for potential NRHP eligibility by the VDHR (V-CRIS Site Form, Accessed 2015; NPS and GWF 2013).

During the current investigation Stantec personnel conducted close-interval shovel testing, metal detector survey, and test unit excavation within the known bounds of Site 44ST0931. Pedestrian survey was conducted concurrently with shovel testing. In an effort to ensure complete coverage of the resource, these investigations extended beyond the known limits of the site in some instances (Figures 46 and 47).



Figure 47. General View of the Southern Portion of Site 44ST0932; View to the South.

5.3.2.1 Close-Interval Shovel Testing within Site 44ST0932

A total of 26 close-interval shovel tests was excavated within Site 44ST0932. The previous Phase I survey conducted in 2007 utilized shovel tests spaced 50 feet apart. The current survey utilized shovel tests spaced 25 feet apart with radial shovel tests excavated at 12.5-foot intervals around positive shovel tests to determine the bounds of the resource. No close-interval shovel tests were positive for cultural material.

A representative shovel tests for Site 44ST0932 (STP N500/E950) consisted of two strata in profile. Stratum I was characterized as a layer of 7.5YR6/3 light brown silty loam that extended in depth from approximately 0 to 0.7 feet below ground surface. Underlying Stratum I was Stratum II, a layer of 7.5YR6/6 reddish yellowish culturally sterile silty clay with approximately 20 percent rock inclusions. Stratum II was excavated from approximately 0.7 to 1.2 feet in depth (Table 23).

Table 23. STP N500/E950 Soil Profile				
Stratum	Depth (ft.)	Color	Soil Type/Texture	Interpretation
I	0–0.7	7.5YR6/3 light brown	Silty loam	Plow Zone
II	0.7–1.2	7.5YR6/6 reddish yellow	Silty clay w/ rock	Subsoil

5.3.2.2 Metal Detector Survey

Metal detector survey sweeps were originally planned for 25-foot intervals along existing shovel test transects. However, since close-interval shovel testing resulted in the recovery of no artifacts, metal detector transects were tightened to a 15-foot interval in an effort to identify cultural material. One positive metal detector hit (MD 9) was identified within the bounds of Site 44ST0932. MD 9 was located at the northeastern end of the site, approximately 12.5 feet south of the known site boundary (see Figure 44). MD 9 was excavated as a shovel test and resulted in the recovery of one artifact, a wrought iron strake (or streak) nail to attach a strake to the a felloe, or wheel rim (pre 1830)(Table 24).

Table 24 Artifacts Recovered during Close-Interval Shovel Testing at Site 44ST0931						
Art Group	Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	MD/Stratum	Total
Activity	Strake Nail	Iron	wrought	complete	MD 9/I	1
Activity Total						1
Grand Total						1

MD 9 was excavated as a shovel test and consisted of two strata in profile. Stratum I was characterized as a layer of 7.5YR6/3 light brown silty clay loam and extended in depth from approximately 0 to 0.8 feet below ground surface. Underlying Stratum I was Stratum II, a layer of 7.5YR6/4 light brown culturally sterile silty clay subsoil with rock inclusions. Stratum II was excavated from approximately 0.8 to 1.2 feet below ground surface (Table 25).

Table 25. MD 9 Soil Profile				
Stratum	Depth (ft.)	Color	Soil Type/Texture	Interpretation
I	0–0.8	7.5YR6/3 light brown	Silty clay loam	Plow Zone
II	0.8–1.2	7.5YR6/4 light brown	Silty clay w/ rock	Subsoil

5.3.2.3 Test Unit Excavation

A total of four test units was excavated within Site 44ST0932. Test units measured 3-x-3 feet and were located to investigate clusters of positive shovel tests and/or metal detector hits as well as the positive shovel tests identified during the 2007 survey conducted by Dovetail. A datum was established in the northeast corner of each unit; all depth measurements were taken in relation to this datum.

5.3.2.3.1 Test Unit 1

Since no artifacts were identified during close-interval shovel testing within Site 44ST0932, it was considered prudent to extend excavations beyond the known boundaries of the site in order to ensure that the full horizontal extent of the resource was identified. Test Unit 1 was placed approximately 17.5 feet south of the site boundary near its eastern end, just north of positive metal detector hit MD 9. Test Unit 1

measured 3-x-3 feet; no subsurface features were identified in Test Unit 1 (see Figure 46; Figures 48 and 49).



Figure 48. Test Unit 1 in Site 44STo932 Prior to Excavation; View to the North.



Figure 49. Test Unit 1 with Stratum II (Plow Zone) Exposed; View to the North.

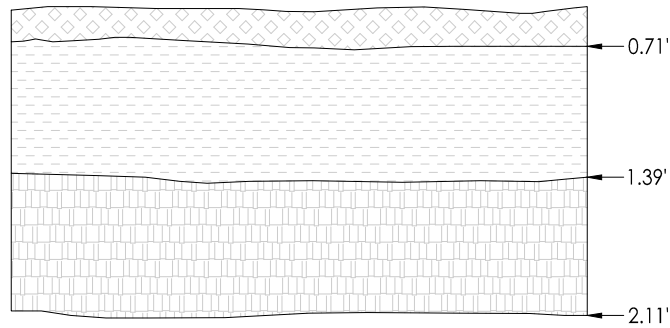
Test Unit 1 contained three strata in profile. Stratum I was characterized as a layer of 7.5YR3/1 very dark gray silty loam that extended in depth from approximately 0.21 to 0.71 feet below datum. Stratum I was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of 7.5YR4/3 brown silty loam with approximately 10 percent gravel inclusions extending from approximately 0.71 to 1.39 feet in depth. Underlying Stratum II was Stratum III, a layer of 5YR4/4 reddish brown culturally sterile clay loam subsoil with approximately 40 percent gravel inclusions. Stratum III was excavated from approximately 1.39 to 2.11 feet below datum (Table 26, Figures 50 and 51).

Table 26. Test Unit 1 Soil Profile				
Stratum	Depth (ft.)	Color	Soil Type/Texture	Interpretation
I	0.21–0.71	7.5YR3/1 very dark gray	Silty loam	Top Soil
II	0.71–1.39	7.5YR4/3 brown	Silty loam w/ gravel	Plow Zone
III	1.39–2.11	5YR4/4 reddish brown	Clay loam w/ gravel	Subsoil

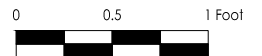


Figure 50. North Wall Profile of Test Unit 2; View to the North.

Test Unit 1 North Profile



-  Dark brown (7.5YR3/2)
Silty loam
-  Brown (7.5YR4/3)
Silty loam with 10% gravel
-  Reddish brown (5YR4/4)
Clay loam with 40% gravel



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FOR:

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North Wall Profile of Test Unit 1 in Site
44ST0932

FIGURE:

51

JOB NUMBER:
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No artifacts were recovered from Test Unit 1.

5.3.2.3.2 Test Unit 2

Test Unit 2 was placed at the southern end of Site 44ST0932 in an open area dotted with trees. As no close-interval shovel tests excavated during the current effort were positive for cultural material, Test Unit 2 was placed a short distance east of positive shovel test N4900/E5300 identified by Dovetail in 2007. Test Unit 2 measured 3-x-3 feet; no subsurface features were identified in Test Unit 2 (see Figure 46; Figures 52 and 53).

Test Unit 1 contained three strata in profile. Stratum I was characterized as a layer of 7.5YR3/1 very dark gray silty loam that extended in depth from approximately 0.18 to 0.68 feet below datum. Stratum I was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of 7.5YR4/3 brown silty loam with approximately 10 percent gravel inclusions extending from approximately 0.68 to 1.19 feet in depth. Underlying Stratum II was Stratum III, a layer of 5YR4/4 reddish brown culturally sterile clay loam subsoil with approximately 40 percent gravel inclusions. Stratum III was excavated from approximately 1.19 to 2.01 feet below datum (Figures 54 and 55; Table 27). A large root extended from Stratum I in the northwest corner of the unit into Stratum III near the center of the southern wall of the unit (Figure 53).

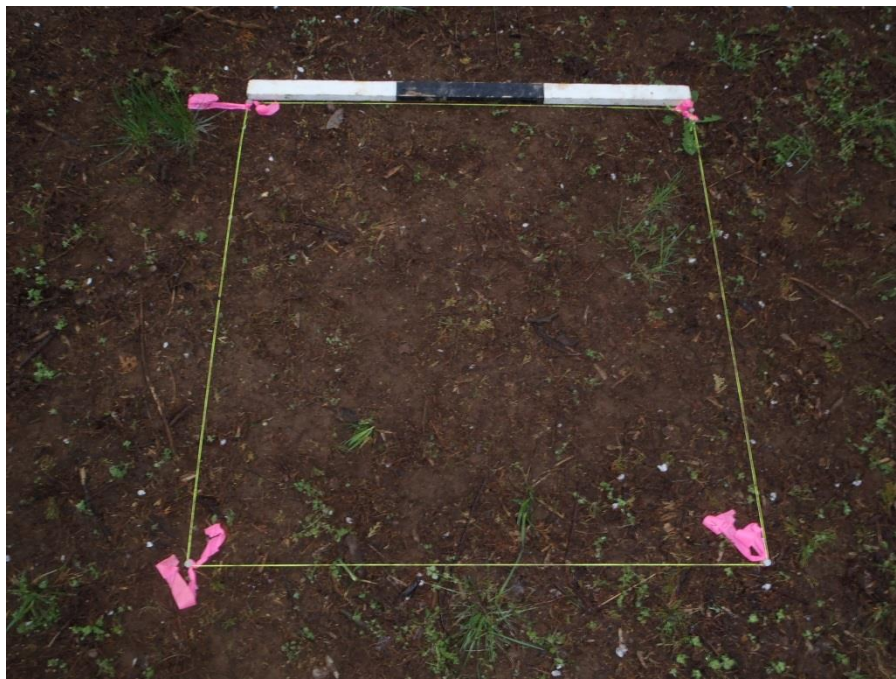


Figure 52. Test Unit 2 in Site 44ST0932 Prior to Excavation; View to the North.

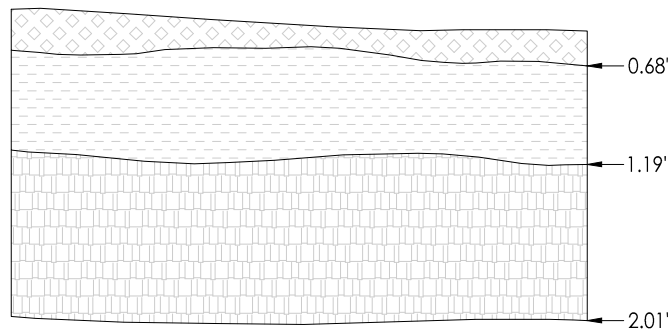


Figure 53. Test Unit 2 with Stratum III (Subsoil) Exposed; View to the North.

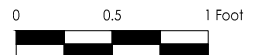


Figure 54. North Wall Profile of Test Unit 2; View to the North.

Test Unit 2 North Profile



-  Dark brown (7.5YR3/2)
Silty loam
-  Brown (7.5YR4/3)
Silty loam with 10% gravel
-  Reddish brown (5YR4/4)
Clay loam with 40% gravel



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North Wall Profile of Test Unit 2 in Site
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FIGURE:

55

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Table 27. Test Unit 1 Soil Profile				
Stratum	Depth (ft.)	Color	Soil Type/Texture	Interpretation
I	0.18–0.68	7.5YR3/1 very dark gray	Silty loam	Top Soil
II	0.68–1.19	7.5YR4/3 brown	Silty loam w/ gravel	Plow Zone
III	1.19–2.01	5YR4/4 reddish brown	Clay loam w/ gravel	Subsoil

One artifact was recovered from Test Unit 2. A single corroded wrought iron nail fragment was recovered from approximately 0.68 to 1.19 feet below datum in Stratum II (plow zone) (Table 28).

Table 28 Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 2 in Site 44ST0931						
Art Group	Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	TU/Stratum	Total
Architecture	Nail	Iron	wrought	fragment	TU 2/II	1
Architecture Total						1
Grand Total						1

The single artifact recovered from Test Unit 2 was architectural in nature. However, the wrought iron nail fragment was identified in Stratum II (plow zone) in a context disturbed by bioturbation. The large root extending through the unit may have moved the artifact from its original location.

5.3.2.3.3 Test Unit 3

Test Unit 3 was placed at the northeastern end of Site 44ST0932 in an open area dotted with trees. As no close-interval shovel tests excavated during the current effort were positive for cultural material, Test Unit 3 was placed approximately 25 feet east of positive shovel test N5000/E5375 identified by Dovetail in 2007. The northeast corner of Test Unit 3 was placed over one of Dovetail's negative shovel tests (N5000/E5400). The placement of Test Unit 3 was intended to investigate the buffer zone between the original positive shovel tests and the site boundary as drawn in 2007. Test Unit 3 measured 3-x-3 feet; no subsurface features were identified in Test Unit 3 (see Figure 46; Figures 56 and 57).

Test Unit 3 contained three strata in profile. Stratum I was characterized as a layer of 7.5YR4/4 brown silty loam that extended in depth from approximately 0.27 to 0.77 feet below datum. Stratum I was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of 7.5YR4/3 brown silty loam extending from approximately 0.77 to 1.29 feet in depth. Underlying Stratum II was Stratum III, a layer of 7.5YR4/6 strong brown culturally sterile silty clay subsoil. Stratum III was excavated from approximately 1.29 to 2.19 feet below datum (Figures 58 and 59; Table 29).

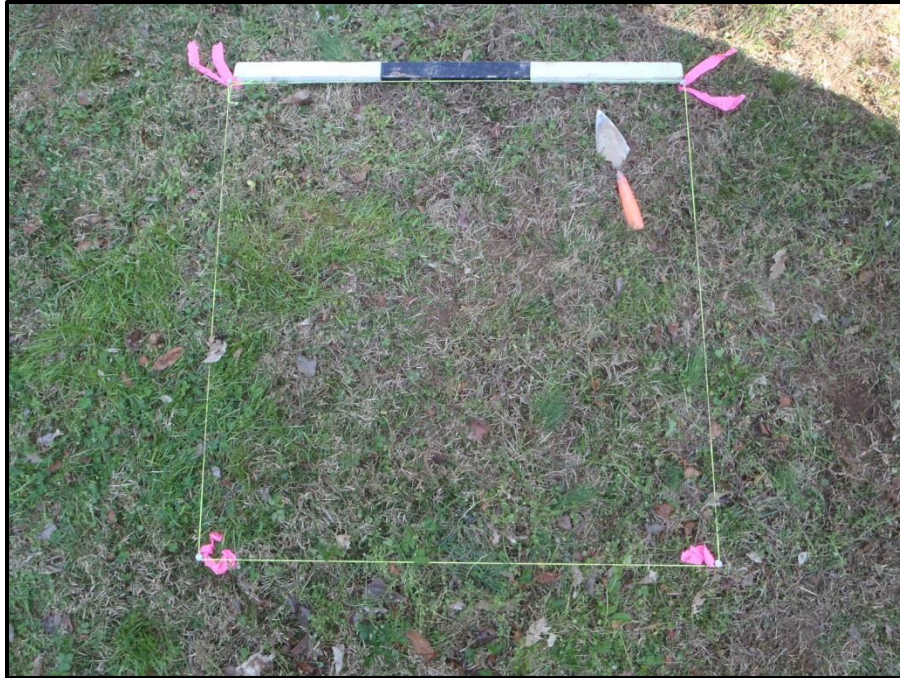
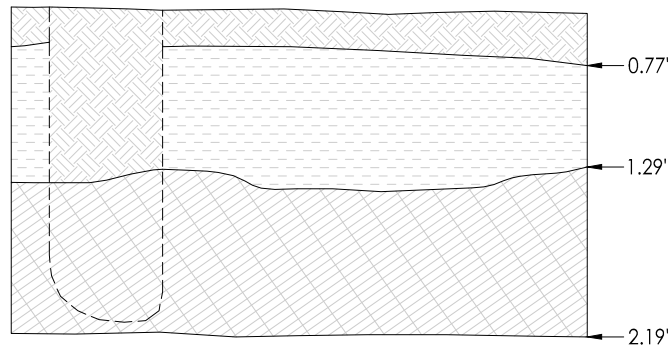


Figure 56. Test Unit 3 in Site 44ST0932 Prior to Excavation; View to the North.



Figure 57. Test Unit 2 with Stratum III (Subsoil) Exposed, Note the Remains of a Previously Dug Shovel Test in the Northwest Corner; View to the North.

Test Unit 3 North Profile



Previous STP scar



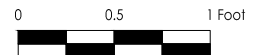
Brown (7.5YR4/4)
Silty loam



Brown (7.5YR4/3)
Silty loam



Strong brown (7.5YR4/6)
Silty clay



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North Wall Profile of Test Unit 3 in Site
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FIGURE:

58

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Figure 59. North Wall Profile of Test Unit 3, Following Excavation into Subsoil; View to the North.

Table 29. Test Unit 3 Soil Profile				
Stratum	Depth (ft.)	Color	Soil Type/Texture	Interpretation
I	0.27–0.77	7.5YR4/4 brown	Silty loam	Top Soil
II	0.77–1.29	7.5YR4/3 brown	Silty loam	Plow Zone
III	1.29–2.19	7.5YR4/6 strong brown	Silty Clay	Subsoil

A total of six artifacts was recovered from Test Unit 3; one artifact was recovered from approximately 0.27 to 0.77 feet below datum in Stratum I (top soil) and five artifacts were recovered from approximately 0.77 to 1.29 feet below datum in Stratum II (plow zone). Artifacts included: one piece of plastic flagging tape marked “N5000 E5400” from the 2007 Dovetail Phase I survey (discarded), two wrought iron nail fragments, one creamware body sherd (1762), and one hand painted pearlware body sherd (1775) (Table 30).

The artifacts recovered from Test Unit 3 were primarily domestic in nature. For the purposes of interpretation, the discarded flagging tape will not be included in this discussion. Of the five historic artifacts recovered, three (60 percent) represented ceramic sherds while two (40 percent) represented wrought iron nail fragments. All five of these artifacts were recovered from Stratum II (plow zone).

Table 30 Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 3 in Site 44ST0931						
Art Group	Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	TU/Stratum	Total
Activity	Flagging Tape	Plastic		fragment	TU 3/I Discarded	1
Activity Total						1
Architecture	Nail	Iron	wrought	fragment	TU 3/II	2
Architecture Total						2
Kitchen	Ceramic	Creamware	press molded	body	TU 3/II	2
		Pearlware	hand painted	body	TU 3/II	1
Kitchen Total						3
Grand Total						6

5.3.2.3.4 Test Unit 4

Test Unit 4 was placed near the northeastern end of Site 44ST0932 in an open area dotted with trees. Since no artifacts were identified during close-interval shovel testing within Site 44ST0932, it was considered prudent to extend excavations beyond the known boundaries of the site in order to ensure that the full horizontal extent of the resource was identified. Test Unit 4 was placed approximately 0.13 feet south of the site boundary and approximately 0.25 feet west of positive metal detector hit MD 9. Test Unit 4 measured 3-x-3 feet; no subsurface features were identified in Test Unit 4 (see Figure 46; Figures 60 and 61).

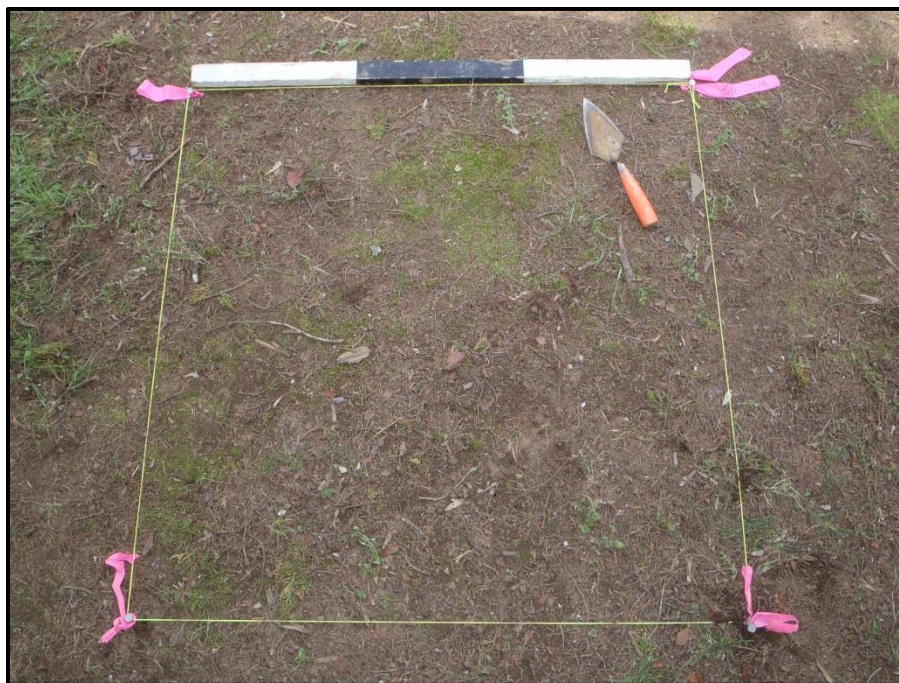


Figure 60. Test Unit 4 in Site 44ST0932 Prior to Excavation; View to the North.

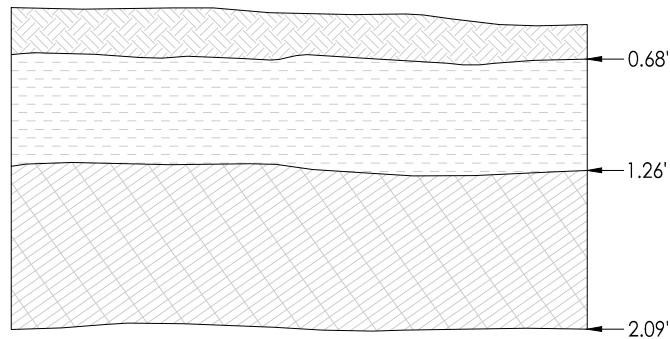


Figure 61. Test Unit 4 with Stratum III (Subsoil) Exposed; View to the North.

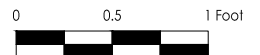
Test Unit 4 contained three strata in profile. Stratum I was characterized as a layer of 7.5YR4/4 brown silty loam that extended in depth from approximately 0.18 to 0.68 feet below datum. Stratum I was underlain by Stratum II, a layer of 7.5YR4/3 brown silty loam extending from approximately 0.68 to 1.26 feet in depth. Underlying Stratum II was Stratum III, a layer of 7.5YR4/6 strong brown culturally sterile silty clay subsoil. Stratum III was excavated from approximately 1.26 to 2.09 feet below datum (Figures 62 and 63; Table 31).

Table 31. Test Unit 4 Soil Profile				
Stratum	Depth (ft.)	Color	Soil Type/Texture	Interpretation
I	0.18–0.68	7.5YR4/4 brown	Silty loam	Top Soil
II	0.68–1.26	7.5YR4/3 brown	Silty loam	Plow Zone
III	1.26–2.09	7.5YR4/6 strong brown	Silty clay	Subsoil

Test Unit 4 North Profile



-  Brown (7.5YR4/4)
Silty loam
-  Brown (7.5YR4/3)
Silty loam
-  Strong brown (7.5YR4/6)
Silty clay



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North Wall Profile of Test Unit 4 in Site
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FIGURE:

62

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Figure 63. North Wall Profile of Test Unit 4; View to the North.

A total of six artifacts was recovered from Test Unit 4; all six artifacts were recovered from approximately 0.68 to 1.26 feet below datum in Stratum II (plow zone). Artifacts included: two wrought iron nail fragments, one tin-glazed earthenware body sherd, two creamware body sherds (1762), and one unglazed bisque sherd, possibly figural (mid- to late-nineteenth century) (Table 32).

Table 32 Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 4 in Site 44STo932						
Art Group	Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	TU/Stratum	Total
Architecture	Nail	Iron	wrought	fragment	TU 4/II	2
Architecture Total						2
Kitchen	Ceramic	Creamware	press molded	body	TU 4/II	2
		Earthenware	tin-glazed	body	TU 4/II	1
Kitchen Total						3
Personal	Figure	Bisque	Possible doll head or limb		TU 4/II	1
Personal Total						1
Grand Total						6

The artifacts recovered from Test Unit 4 were primarily domestic in nature though architectural debris was present. Of the total assemblage (n=6), four artifacts (66.7 percent) were ceramic sherds and two (33.3 percent) were wrought iron nail fragments. The presence of one bisque sherd from a possible doll head or limb further indicates the domestic nature of the deposit. All six artifacts were recovered from Stratum II (plow zone).

5.3.2.4 Discussion and Conclusions

During the 2007 Phase I identification survey, Dovetail recovered nine artifacts within Site 44ST0932. The assemblage included two window glass fragments, one iron wrought/rosehead nail, three machine cut nails, and three iron nails of indeterminate type. All nine artifacts were architectural in nature and all were recovered from plow zone contexts (Gonzalez et al. 2009; V-CRIS site form, accessed 2015).

The current Phase II evaluation resulted in the recovery of 13 artifacts. One additional artifact, a piece of plastic flagging tape marked “N5000 E5400” formerly utilized to mark one of the 2007 Phase I shovel tests was discarded in the laboratory and will not be included in the interpretation of the assemblage. No artifacts were recovered during close-interval shovel testing, one artifact was recovered during metal detector survey, and 12 were recovered during test unit excavation. One (7.7 percent) of the 13 recovered artifacts, the strake nail identified in MD 9, was collected from Stratum I (top soil). The remaining 12 artifacts (92.3 percent) were collected from Stratum II (plow zone). No subsurface features were identified.

When combined with the data recovered from Site 44ST0932 during the 2007 identification survey, the artifact assemblage recovered during the Phase II effort indicates that the site is low-density. While a domestic structure may have once stood in the vicinity of the site, little remains of that structure. In total, 22 artifacts have been recovered from Site 44ST0932. When taken as a complete assemblage, 4.5 percent (n=1) of the assemblage was recovered from top soil while 95.5 percent (n=21) of the assemblage was recovered from Stratum II (plow zone). The relative paucity of artifacts throughout the site, the presence of the vast majority of those artifacts in the plow zone, and the lack of evidence for subsurface features, indicates that Site 44ST0932 retains little research potential. There does not appear to be a connection between this site and multi-component Site 44ST0931 to the north.

Recommendations: Site 44ST0932 is a late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century domestic outbuilding. The recovered artifact assemblage included a single artifact from Stratum I, a strake nail, likely associated with agricultural or transportation activities. The remainder of the assemblage (n=12) was comprised of a 50% architectural debris and 50% domestic debris. There appears to be no connection between the deposits at Site 44ST0931 and the disturbed deposits at nearby Site 44ST0931 to the north. While Site 44ST0932 appears to retain some subsurface integrity, no subsurface features were identified during this evaluation. The low-density of cultural material within the site and the lack of subsurface features indicates that Site 44ST0932 retains little research potential. ***Stantec recommends Site 44ST0932 as not individually eligible for listing to the NRHP under Criterion D and not eligible for listing to the NRHP as a contributing component to the overall Ferry Farm property (VDHR #089-0016) under Criterion D; Criteria A through C were not considered applicable to the evaluation of this resource. No further archaeological work is recommended.***

6.0 BATTLEFIELDS AND POTENTIAL BATTLEFIELD IMPACTS

The project areas are situated west of Route 3 (Kings Highway), and within the bounds of the Ferry Farm NHL as well as the ABPP-defined Core Area, Study Area, and PotNR Area for the NRHP-unevaluated Battle of Fredericksburg I (VDHR #111-5295) and the Study Area and PotNR Area for the NRHP-potentially eligible Battle of Fredericksburg II (VDHR #111-5296) (see Figure 12).

6.1 KOCOA

The ABPP compiled the *Battlefield Survey Manual* (ABPP 2000) to aid researchers in utilizing a standard battlefield survey methodology that would allow for the comparison of information across all sites and all wars. As part of this methodology, the ABPP has developed a means helping researchers view landscapes “...through the soldier’s eyes” (ABPP 2000:7). Known as KOCOA, the mnemonic references Key Terrain, Obstacles, Cover and Concealment, Observation and Fields of Fire, and Avenues of Approach and Retreat. Full KOCOA analysis of the NRHP-unevaluated Battle of Fredericksburg I (VDHR #111-5295) and the NRHP-potentially eligible Battle of Fredericksburg II (VDHR #111-5296) would far surpass the scope of the current project. Below is a brief KOCOA-inspired overview of the battlefields in question.

6.1.1 Battle of Fredericksburg I and Battle of Fredericksburg II

The key terrain in the NRHP-unevaluated Battle of Fredericksburg I (VDHR #111-5295) and the NRHP-potentially eligible Battle of Fredericksburg II (VDHR #111-5296) is centered predominantly south of the Rappahannock River throughout the City of Fredericksburg and the land to the west but also includes the northern bank of the Rappahannock River and the region known as Stafford Heights. Burnside’s men were stationed on the north bank of the Rappahannock River and constructed pontoon bridges in order to transport troops across and into the city. In addition to pontoon bridges, the Union force stationed cannon along the north bank of the River, including on the Ferry Farm property, on land known as Stafford Heights. Much of the Stafford Heights vicinity remains intact, especially along the western edge of the Ferry Farm property. However, east of Route 3 (Kings Highway) the landscape is significantly altered by the construction of modern subdivisions and retail stores. While troops moved across Ferry Farm and over pontoon bridges into Fredericksburg, and cannon fired on the city from the east bank of the river, it was the fighting in and around Fredericksburg and Marye’s Heights to the west of the city that decided the battle in favor of the Confederates in 1862 and the Union in 1863.

The terrain within the Fredericksburg I and Fredericksburg II battlefields has been significantly altered to the far east, on the north side of the Rappahannock River. Across the river the City of Fredericksburg has grown since the Civil War. However, portions of the battlefield have been preserved in place. In addition, period structures are still present within the City and the grid of streets along which Union soldiers marched on their way to Marye’s Heights remains unchanged. To the far west of the battlefields, the construction of Interstate 95 (I-95) significantly impacted the landscape and urban development beyond I-95 has contributed to the alteration of the military landscape as well.

Obstacles to troop movement during the Battle of Fredericksburg I and the Battle of Fredericksburg II included the expanse of the Rappahannock River between the City of Fredericksburg and Stafford County. In 1862 Burnside’s plan had been arrive on the banks of the river and construct pontoon bridges to allow his troops access to the city before Lee’s forces arrived. However, delays in the arrival of construction materials as well as other tactical errors meant that the bridges were not constructed until Lee was already

present. While bridges could span the Rappahannock River and overcome that obstacle, the urban setting on the opposite side held additional obstacles to Union forces. Confederates fired on federal troops from concealed locations within buildings throughout the city. This same tactic was utilized by the Confederate forces to fire on Union troops stationed along Stafford Heights on the north side of the river. To combat the issue from Stafford Heights, cannon were stationed along the river's northern edge to fire across the expanse and into Fredericksburg. As many as 150 cannon were stationed on Ferry Farm.

The portion of the Fredericksburg I and Fredericksburg II battlefields in which the current project areas are located remain little changed. During the 1862 and 1863 battles in Fredericksburg, few structures were present on the Ferry Farm property. Those that remained were likely torn down by Union forces to construct shelters and/or for use as fuel; it appears that all structures were gone by 1864. Much of the woodland on the property was also cleared though today woodland is present throughout the property.

Avenues of approach associated with the Battle of Fredericksburg I and the Battle of Fredericksburg II still exist within the Ferry Farm property. In particular, the old ferry road leading to the ferry landing at which the Union force constructed one of five pontoon bridges in 1862 and a pontoon bridge in 1863 is still present.

6.2 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The proposed ground disturbing activities on the Ferry Farm property will have little impact to the NRHP-unevaluated Battle of Fredericksburg I (VDHR #111-5295) or the NRHP-potentially eligible Battle of Fredericksburg II (VDHR #111-5296). The Ferry Farm property primarily served as a staging area during both battles, with troops movements throughout the parcel. While cannon were stationed on the property, they were situated west of the current project areas and overlooked the Rappahannock River. The only significant landscape feature that may be impacted by the proposed ground disturbance is the old ferry road. The road itself has not been recorded as an individual resource; rather it is part of the overall Ferry Farm resource (VDHR #089-0016). The ferry road and associated landing were significant to both the Battle of Fredericksburg I and the Battle of Fredericksburg II in that Union forces constructed pontoon bridges at the landing and troops moved back and forth across the Rappahannock River to both engage in battle in Fredericksburg and to retreat. Wounded soldiers also crossed the river at this point and traveled the ferry road on their way to hospitals in Washington. The ferry road extends through the Phase I survey project area and ground disturbance may damage a portion of the roadbed. However, the road has already been truncated by the construction of Route 3 (Kings Highway) and the residential and commercial development to the east.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

From April 1 to 15, 2015, Stantec conducted Phase I archaeological survey, metal detector survey, and Phase II archaeological evaluation of two sites (44ST0931 and 44ST0932) at Ferry Farm, George Washington's boyhood home and an NHL in Stafford County, Virginia. The project areas are situated west of Route 3 (Kings Highway), and within the bounds of the NHL as well as the Core Area, Study Area, and PotNR Area for the NRHP-unevaluated Battle of Fredericksburg I (VDHR #111-5295) and the Study Area and PotNR Area for the Battle of Fredericksburg II (VDHR #111-5296).

Stantec designed the surveys to identify all archaeological resources that may be present in the survey areas and to obtain sufficient information to make recommendations based on their potential eligibility to the NRHP. The archaeological evaluation was designed to determine each site's eligibility for listing to the NRHP individually and as contributing components to the overall Ferry Farm resource. During the Phase I survey component, Stantec conducted systematic subsurface testing using shovel tests placed at 25-foot intervals along 10 transects (Transects A–J) spaced 25 feet apart; a small portion of the survey area was not tested at the request of the client. Metal detector survey was also conducted at 25-foot intervals utilizing the existing shovel test grid. A total of 104 shovel tests was excavated within the survey area with two shovel tests positive for cultural material. A total of 32 shovel tests was not excavated due primarily to their location within drainages or the old ferry road or within road related disturbance areas. Eight radial shovel tests were excavated at 12.5-foot intervals to determine the bounds of newly identified cultural resources. Two radial shovel tests were positive for additional cultural material. In addition, seven positive metal detector hits were recorded with three excavated as shovel tests, yielding cultural material. Two new isolated archaeological finds (00512-IF1 and 00512-IF2) and two new archaeological sites (44ST1196 and 44ST1197) were identified during Phase I survey (Table 33).

Metal detector survey was designed to locate and identify cultural resources within the defined metal detector survey area located south of the Visitor's Center and to obtain sufficient information to make recommendations regarding their potential eligibility for listing to the NRHP. Stantec conducted systematic metal detector survey along transects spaced 25 feet apart. No positive metal detector hits were identified within the defined survey area.

The Phase II evaluation of Sites 44ST0931 and 44ST0932 consisted of systematic close-interval shovel testing, metal detector survey, and test unit excavation to more accurately define each site's boundaries, identify potential subsurface features, determine site integrity, and obtain sufficient information to make recommendations regarding their potential eligibility for listing in the NRHP as individual resources and as contributing resources to the overall Ferry Farm property.

A total of 31 close-interval shovel tests (25-foot intervals) and four 3-x-3-foot test units was excavated within 44ST0931. Metal detector survey was conducted at 15-foot intervals throughout. Two shovel tests were positive for cultural material and six radial shovel tests were excavated at 12.5-foot intervals with one positive for additional cultural material. One positive metal detector hit was recorded and yielded one artifact. Due to the paucity of positive shovel tests within the known site boundary, 25-foot close-interval shovel testing extended beyond the known limits of the site in an effort to fully delineate the resource. Test units were placed in the vicinity of artifact clusters identified during close-interval shovel testing and metal detector survey. The results of previously conducted Phase I survey within each site were also consulted when placing test units. One subsurface feature, parallel plow scars, was noted during test unit excavation. Shovel testing, metal detector survey, and test unit excavation yielded both prehistoric and historic artifacts (Table 33).

A total of 26 close-interval shovel tests (25-foot intervals) and four 3-x-3-foot test units was excavated within 44ST0932. Metal detector survey was conducted at 15-foot intervals throughout. No shovel tests were positive for cultural material. Due to the paucity of positive shovel tests within the known site boundary, 25-foot close-interval shovel testing extended beyond the known limits of the site in an effort to fully delineate the resource. One positive metal detector hit was recorded and yielded one artifact. Due to the lack of positive shovel tests, test units were placed to investigate the positive metal detector hit and artifact clusters identified during the previously conducted Phase I survey. Two test units were placed outside of the known site boundary in an effort to more fully investigate the resource. No subsurface features were noted during test unit excavation. Shovel testing, metal detector survey, and test unit excavation yielded historic artifacts (Table 33).

Table 33 Recommendations for Cultural Resources Within the Survey Corridor			
Resource	Resource Type	Association	Stantec Recommendation
00512-IF1	1 Brick Fragment & 1 British Brown Fulham sherd	18 th /19 th c.	Not Eligible; No Further Work
00512-IF2	1 Cast Iron possible Hardie Tool	19 th c.	Not Eligible; No Further Work
44ST1196	Artifact Scatter	Late 18 th c./Early 19 th c.	Not Individually Eligible/Not Eligible as a Contributing Component to Ferry Farm; No Further Work
44ST1197	Outbuilding	Early 19 th c.	Not Individually Eligible/Potentially Eligible as a Contributing Component to Ferry Farm; Avoidance or Evaluation
44ST0931	Lithic Scatter; Outbuilding	Late Archaic; Late 18 th c. through Mid-20 th c.	Not Individually Eligible/Not Eligible as a Contributing Component to Ferry Farm; No Further Work
44ST0932	Outbuilding	Late 18 th c. to Early 19 th c.	Not Individually Eligible/Not Eligible as a Contributing Component to Ferry Farm; No Further Work

7.1 NEWLY IDENTIFIED CULTURAL RESOURCES

Two new isolated archaeological finds and two new archaeological sites were recorded during this effort (see Table 33).

7.1.1 Isolated Archaeological Find 00512-IF1

Isolated Archaeological Find 00512-IF1 was identified in shovel test Transect F, Shovel Test 17 (STP F17) and consisted of one brick fragment. Four radial shovel tests were excavated to determine the bounds of Isolated Find 44ST1196 with one radial shovel test positive for additional cultural material. Radial shovel test STP F17South yielded one wheel thrown British Brown-Fulham body sherd with hand painted decoration (eighteenth-/nineteenth-century type). ***By definition, Isolated Archaeological Find 00512-IF1 is not eligible for listing to the NRHP. No further work is recommended.***

7.1.2 Isolated Archaeological Find 00512-IF2

Isolated Archaeological Find 00512-IF2 was identified during metal detector survey in woodland in the vicinity of Transect E, Shovel Test 17 and Transect F, Shovel Test 17 and consisted of one cast iron wedge-shaped tool, possibly a hardie (or hardy) tool for anvil blacksmithing. Radial metal detector sweeps conducted at 12.5-foot intervals around MD 1 failed to identify additional cultural material. **By definition, Isolated Archaeological Find 00512-IF2 is not eligible for listing to the NRHP. No further work is recommended.**

7.1.3 Site 44ST1196

Site 44ST1196 represents a low-density artifact scatter dating to the late eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century. While it is possible that the brick and ceramic debris represents a former domestic outbuilding, it is more likely that this material was redeposited during construction activities related to Route 3, nearby buried utilities, or the construction of the snake fence at the edge of the wood line. The paucity of artifacts and the disturbed nature of the context from which they were recovered suggest that Site 44ST1196 holds little to no research potential. **Stantec recommends Site 44ST1196 as not individually eligible for listing to the NRHP under Criterion D, nor is it eligible for listing to the NRHP as a contributing component to the overall Ferry Farm property (VDHR 3089-0016) under Criterion D; Criteria A through C were not considered applicable to the evaluation of this resource. No further archaeological work is recommended.**

7.1.4 Site 44ST1197

Site 44ST1197 represents a probable outbuilding dating to the early nineteenth century. Although six metal detector hits were recorded and three yielded architectural debris, no shovel tests in the vicinity of the site were positive for cultural material. In addition, no surface or subsurface features were noted in the area. This may suggest that the formal structure was small and related to non-domestic activities such as a small shed. **Stantec recommends Site 44ST1197 as not individually eligible for listing to the NRHP under Criterion D; Criteria A through C were not considered applicable to the evaluation of this resource.** However, excavation of the additional unexcavated positive metal detector may yield additional information about this probable structure and the site **is recommended potentially eligible for NRHP inclusion under Criterion D as a contributing component to the overall Ferry Farm resource (VDHR #089-0016). Avoidance of this site is recommended. If avoidance is not possible, Phase II evaluation is recommended.**

7.2 PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED CULTURAL RESOURCES

Two previously identified sites (44ST0931 and 44ST0932) were subject to Phase II evaluation during the current field effort.

7.2.1 Site 44ST0931

Site 44ST0931 is a multi-component site with a Late Archaic lithic scatter component and an historic component dating from the late eighteenth- to the mid-twentieth-century. Artifacts from all periods were identified in both Stratum I and Stratum II contexts indicating that the site has been subject to disturbance and co-mingling of disparate deposits. One test unit (TU 3) contained plow scars at the base

of Stratum II, however no artifacts were identified within the feature fill nor was any cultural material recovered from Stratum II within that test unit. In fact, the only artifacts identified in TU 3 consisted of twentieth century trash recovered from Stratum I (top soil) and discarded in the laboratory. Given the lack of architectural or domestic subsurface features, the relatively low frequency of artifacts throughout the site, and the presence of ambiguous proveniences for multiple artifacts within the total assemblage recovered during the 2007 Phase I effort and the recent Phase II evaluation, ***Stantec recommends Site 44ST0931 as not individually eligible for listing to the NRHP under Criterion D and not eligible for listing to the NRHP as a contributing component to the overall Ferry Farm property (VDHR #089-0016) under Criterion D; Criteria A through C were not considered applicable to the evaluation of this resource. No further archaeological work is recommended.***

7.2.2 Site 44ST0932

Site 44ST0932 is a late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century domestic outbuilding. The recovered artifact assemblage included a single artifact from Stratum I, a strake nail, likely associated with agricultural or transportation activities. The remainder of the assemblage (n=12) was comprised of a 50% architectural debris and 50% domestic debris. There appears to be no connection between the deposits at Site 44ST0931 and the disturbed deposits at nearby Site 44ST0931 to the north. While Site 44ST0932 appears to retain some subsurface integrity, no subsurface features were identified during this evaluation. The low-density of cultural material within the site and the lack of subsurface features indicates that Site 44ST0932 retains little research potential. ***Stantec recommends Site 44ST0932 as not individually eligible for listing to the NRHP under Criterion D and not eligible for listing to the NRHP as a contributing component to the overall Ferry Farm property (VDHR #089-0016) under Criterion D; Criteria A through C were not considered applicable to the evaluation of this resource. No further archaeological work is recommended.***

7.3 POTENTIAL BATTLEFIELD IMPACTS

The proposed ground disturbing activities on the Ferry Farm property will have little impact to the NRHP-unevaluated Battle of Fredericksburg I (VDHR #111-5295) or the NRHP-potentially eligible Battle of Fredericksburg II (VDHR #111-5296). The Ferry Farm property primarily served as a staging area during both battles, with troops movements throughout the parcel. While cannon were stationed on the property, they were situated west of the current project areas and overlooked the Rappahannock River. The only significant landscape feature that may be impacted by the proposed ground disturbance is the old ferry road. The road itself has not been recorded as an individual resource; rather it is part of the overall Ferry Farm resource (VDHR #089-0016). The ferry road and associated landing were significant to both the Battle of Fredericksburg I and the Battle of Fredericksburg II in that Union forces constructed pontoon bridges at the landing and troops moved back and forth across the Rappahannock River to both engage in battle in Fredericksburg and to retreat. Wounded soldiers also crossed the river at this point and traveled the ferry road on their way to hospitals in Washington. The ferry road extends through the Phase I survey project area and ground disturbance may damage a portion of the roadbed. However, the road has already been truncated by the construction of Route 3 (Kings Highway) and the residential and commercial development to the east.

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Appendix A

A.1 ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Artifact Inventory

Ferry Farm Phase II

<i>Context</i>	<i>Count and Description</i>
----------------	------------------------------

00512-IF1

F.S.#: 3, Transect F ST 17, Stratum II 0N 0E

- 1 Brick fragment, ceramic

F.S.#: 4, Transect F ST 0N 0E

- 1 Ceramic fragment, stoneware, wheel thrown, 18th/19thc type, British Brown-Fulham body
sherd hand painted

00512-IF2

F.S.#: 501 Metal Detector Hit 1, Stratum I 0N 0E

- 1 Tool, unidentified Complete object, iron, cast, Wedge-shaped tool. Possible hardie (or hardy)
tool for anvil blacksmithing. Likely 19thc., 12.9cm L X 5.85cm W X 3cm H

<i>Context</i>	<i>Count and Description</i>
44ST0931	
F.S.#: 5 ST , Stratum I 650N 925E	
	1 Nail fragment, iron, wrought/forged, heavily corroded
F.S.#: 6 ST , Stratum I 662.5N 925E	
	TPQ: 1762
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1762), Creamware body sherd
F.S.#: 7 Unit 1, Stratum II 660N 918E	
	TPQ: 1780
	1 Ceramic fragment, earthenware, press molded, tin-glazed earthenware paste fragment, eroded. No glaze remains. Paste is pink hued., Tin-glazed Earthenware body sherd
	1 Lithic Complete object, quartz, 0% cortex., 2cm L, flake, tertiary
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775) Small spall., Pearlware body sherd
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1780) Small sherd, unidentified type of blue shell edged décor., Pearlware rim sherd shell edged
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1762), Creamware rim sherd
	1 Lithic Fragment, quartz, reddened, FCR
F.S.#: 8 Unit 2, Stratum I 603N 753E	
	TPQ: 1950
	1 Lithic Complete object, quartz, Small scraper. Small cortical flake, retouched., 2.5cm L, flake, primary, scraper
	1 Lithic Complete object, quartz, Resharpener. Lamoka (3500-2200 BC, Late Archaic), 4.95cm L X 2cm W X 0.9cm H, biface, projectile point, Lamoka
	1 Not in List fragment, composite, machine made, small section of grey duct tape (c1950). Discarded.
	2 Screw, wood, gimlet Complete object, iron, machine made, Phillips head (1934)
	1 Nail Complete object, iron, wire, (1885) finishing nail.
	1 Oyster fragment, shell, small eroded fragment

<i>Context</i>	<i>Count and Description</i>
----------------	------------------------------

- 1 wood fragment, charcoal
- 1 Brick fragment, ceramic
- 3 Mortar fragment, mortar, sand mortar, small fragments.

F.S.#: 9 Unit 2, Stratum II 603N 753E

TPQ: 1904

- 1 Nail fragment, iron, unidentified manufacture, corroded
- 1 Bottle fragment, glass, automatic machine, modern color, likely mid 20thc or later. ABM (1904)., bottle, bright green

F.S.#: 14 Unit 3, Stratum I 623N 815E

TPQ: 1950

- 1 Road Paving fragment, asphalt, macadam. Likely 20thc. Discarded
- 1 Sheeting, plastic fragment, plastic, machine made, black sheeting, possible lawn bag. Post 1950/modern. Discarded.

F.S.#: 15 Unit 4, Stratum I 668N 970E

- 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, small narrow fragment of biface. Milky white quartz., biface

F.S.#: 16 ST , Stratum II 625N 800E

- 1 Bottle fragment, glass, unidentified manufacture, melted. Clear glass with a fragment of aqua glass fused to the top. Soda lime (1864), manufacture unidentified., bottle, colorless

F.S.#: 505 Metal Detector Hit 8, Stratum I 0N 0E

- 1 Horseshoe fragment, iron, wrought/forged, Fullering and calkin.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Count and Description</i>
44ST0932	
F.S.#: 10 Unit 2, Stratum II 395N 875E	
	1 Nail fragment, iron, wrought/forged, corroded.
F.S.#: 11 Unit 3, Stratum I 495N 953E	
	1 Not in List fragment, plastic, machine made, modern/recent flagging tape marked "N5000 E5400". Flagging from previous Dovetail archaeological survey. Discarded.
F.S.#: 12 Unit 3, Stratum II 495N 953E	
	TPQ: 1775
	2 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1762), Creamware body sherd
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775) small sherd., Pearlware body sherd hand painted
	2 Nail fragment, iron, wrought/forged
F.S.#: 13 Unit 4, Stratum II 460N 925E	
	TPQ: 1762
	1 Nail fragment, iron, wrought/forged
	1 Nail fragment, iron, wrought/forged
	1 Ceramic fragment, porcelain, molded, bisque, unglazed. Very fine, thin walled. Possibly figural (c1750 on), possibly doll head or limb (mid to late 19thc).
	1 Ceramic fragment, earthenware, press molded, pink hued paste, Tin-glazed Earthenware body sherd
	2 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1762), Creamware body sherd
F.S.#: 506 Metal Detector Hit 9, Stratum I 0N 0E	
	1 Wheel Part Complete object, iron, wrought/forged, Strake (or streak) nail, to attach the strake to the felloe (wheel rim). Strake wheel replaced by hoop tyre shoeing c1830.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Count and Description</i>
----------------	------------------------------

44ST1196

F.S.#: 1, Transect B ST 10, Stratum II 0N 0E

TPQ: 1775

- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware base sherd
- 2 Brick fragment, ceramic

F.S.#: 2, Transect B ST 10south, Stratum I 0N 0E

- 1 Brick fragment, ceramic

44ST1197

F.S.#: 502 Metal Detector Hit 2, Stratum II 0N 0E

- 1 Unidentified Object fragment, iron, unidentified manufacture, corroded iron fragment.

F.S.#: 503 Metal Detector Hit 6, Stratum II 0N 0E

- 1 Nail Complete object, iron, wrought/forged, corroded

F.S.#: 504 Metal Detector Hit 7, Stratum II 0N 0E

TPQ: 1835

- 1 Nail Complete object, iron, cut, modern type (1835)

Appendix B

B.1 SITE FORMS

Snapshot

Date Generated: May 18, 2015

Site Name: Ferry Farm
Site Classification: Terrestrial, open air
Year(s): 1850 - 1899
Site Type(s): Artifact scatter, Outbuilding, Outbuilding
Other DHR ID: 44ST0084
Temporary Designation: No Data

Site Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

Locational Information

USGS Quad: FREDERICKSBURG
County/Independent City: Stafford (County)
Physiographic Province: No Data
Elevation: 80
Aspect: No Data
Drainage: Lower Chesapeake
Slope: 0 - 2
Acreage: 0.240
Landform: Terrace, Second
Ownership Status: Public - Local
Government Entity Name: No Data

Site Components

Component 1

Category: No Data
Site Type: No Data
Cultural Affiliation: Euro-American
DHR Time Period: 19th Century: 2nd half
Start Year: 1850
End Year: 1899
Comments: May 2007

Component 2

Category: Domestic
Site Type: Artifact scatter
Cultural Affiliation: Native American
DHR Time Period: Late Archaic Period
Start Year: No Data
End Year: No Data
Comments: The site was found to contain a Late Archaic lithic scatter component in addition to the late eighteenth-through early twentieth-century components.

Component 3

Category: Subsistence/Agriculture
Site Type: Outbuilding
Cultural Affiliation: No Data
DHR Time Period: No Data
Start Year: No Data
End Year: No Data
Comments: Based on the artifacts recovered from the site, it appears that Site 44ST0931 predominately dates to the mid-late nineteenth century. Architectural materials made up 16 percent of the total assemblage with

domestic materials (all container glass) making up the remaining 84 percent. When combined with the known history of the Ferry Farm property, it is likely that the site represents the archaeological remains of one of the many outbuildings that existed on the property in the second half of the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century.

May 2007

Component 4

Category: Domestic
Site Type: Outbuilding
Cultural Affiliation: No Data
DHR Time Period: No Data
Start Year: No Data
End Year: No Data

Comments: Based on the artifacts recovered from the site, it appears that Site 44ST0931 predominately dates to the mid-late nineteenth century. Architectural materials made up 16 percent of the total assemblage with domestic materials (all container glass) making up the remaining 84 percent. When combined with the known history of the Ferry Farm property, it is likely that the site represents the archaeological remains of one of the many outbuildings that existed on the property in the second half of the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century.

May 2007

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

No Data

Informant Data:

No Data

CRM Events

Event Type: Survey:Phase I

Project Staff/Notes:

Principal Investigator Brynn Stewart oversaw the project and authored the report. Project Archaeologists Taft Kiser and Donald Sadler supervised the field work and were assisted in the field by Archaeologist/Metal Detectorist Brian Schools and Archaeological Technician Jon Tucker. Metal Detectorist Brian Schools conducted the metal detector survey. Laboratory Supervisor Emily Curme processed and analyzed all artifacts recovered during the investigation. CAD Technician Tracey McDonald and GIS Specialist Sean Sutor prepared the report graphics and project maps. Copies of all field notes, maps, correspondence, and historical research materials are on file at Stantec's office in Glen Allen, Virginia.

Project Review File Number: No Data

Sponsoring Organization: No Data

Organization/Company: Stantec 2034

Investigator: Brynn Stewart

Survey Date: 4/1/2015

Survey Description:

Phase I survey consisting of subsurface testing at 25-foot intervals conducted concurrently with pedestrian survey and metal detector survey at 25-foot intervals was conducted within the defined Phase I survey area north of the Visitor's Center. Radial shovel tests were excavated at 12.5-foot intervals around positive shovel tests.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Other	4/1/2015 12:00:00 AM	The site is located partially in an open grassy area and partially within a lightly wooded area at the southern edge of the main entrance road to Ferry Farm.

Threats to Resource: Development

Site Conditions: Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed

Survey Strategies: Metal Detection, Observation, Subsurface Testing

Specimens Collected: Yes

Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No

Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

A total of 27 artifacts was recovered during close-interval shovel testing, metal detector survey, and test unit excavation. For a complete list of artifacts see attached inventory. Diagnostic artifacts included:

- 1 complete quartz Lamoka point (resharpened)(Late Archaic);
- 1 creamware body sherd (1762);
- 1 creamware rim sherd (1762);
- 1 pearlware body sherd (1775);
- 1 blue shell edged pearlware rim sherd (1780);
- 1 piece of duct tape (c. 1950) - Discarded;
- 2 Phillips head iron wood screws (1934);
- 1 complete iron wire finishing nail (1885+);
- 1 bright green ABM bottle glass fragment (20th c. or later);
- 1 asphalt road paving fragment (20th c.) - Discarded; and
- 1 piece of black plastic sheeting (post 1950) - Discarded.

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No Data

Current Curation Repository: Stantec

Permanent Curation Repository: Ferry Farm

Field Notes: Yes

Field Notes Repository: Stantec

Photographic Media: Digital

Survey Reports: Yes

Survey Report Information:

PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY, METAL DETECTOR SURVEY, AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF TWO SITES AT FERRY FARM, A NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK IN STAFFORD COUNTY, VIRGINIA (Brynn Stewart and Ellen Brady 2015)

Survey Report Repository: Stantec Consulting Services Inc. (Stantec), 1049 Technology Park Drive, Glen Allen, VA 23059

DHR Library Reference Number: No Data

Significance Statement: Due to the limited amount of architectural debris (n=8) and the fact that 84 percent of the assemblage recovered was clear vessel glass (possibly the result of road side trash), this site does not exhibit the potential to yield significant information on military/defense, domestic life, and/or settlement patterns in the Coastal Plain during the Antebellum Period

(1830–1860), the Civil War Period (1861–1865), the Reconstruction and Growth Period (1865–1917), the World War I to World War II Period (1917–1945), or the New Dominion Period (1945 to present) (NRHP Criterion D). There are no significant associations between these deposits or a significant historical event or pattern of events (Criterion A). There are no associations with significant persons (Criterion B), and the deposits do not illustrate the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction (Criterion C). Therefore, it is recommended that this site is not eligible for the NRHP as an individual resource. However, this early-nineteenth to early-twentieth century site falls within the temporal Period of Significance of the surrounding Ferry Farm parcel (1732–1858). Remains within the site have the potential to contribute to the overall historic context of the larger farm property. As such, it is recommended that site 44ST0931 is potentially a contributing element to the larger Ferry Farm resource (089-0016) and due to its potential association within this property's context, this locale should be noted as a potential area of increased sensitivity.

Stantec 2015:

Site 44ST0931 is a multi-component site with a Late Archaic lithic scatter component and an historic component dating from the late eighteenth- to the mid-twentieth-century. Artifacts from all periods were identified in both Stratum I and Stratum II contexts indicating that the site has been subject to disturbance and co-mingling of disparate deposits. One test unit (TU 3) contained plow scars at the base of Stratum II, however no artifacts were identified within the feature fill nor was any cultural material recovered from Stratum II within that test unit. In fact, the only artifacts identified in TU 3 consisted of twentieth century trash recovered from Stratum I (top soil) and discarded in the laboratory. Given the lack of architectural or domestic subsurface features, the relatively low frequency of artifacts throughout the site, and the presence of ambiguous proveniences for multiple artifacts within the total assemblage recovered during the 2007 Phase I effort and the recent Phase II evaluation, Stantec recommends Site 44ST0931 as not individually eligible for listing to the NRHP under Criterion D and not eligible for listing to the NRHP as a contributing component to the overall Ferry Farm property (VDHR #089-0016) under Criterion D; Criteria A through C were not considered applicable to the evaluation of this resource. No further archaeological work is recommended.

Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:

Recommended Not Eligible

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :

No Data

Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:

No Data

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Staff/Notes:

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Ferry Farm Parcel in Stafford County, Virginia by Kerry Schamel-Gonzalez and Marco Gonzalez

Project Review File Number:

No Data

Sponsoring Organization:

No Data

Organization/Company:

Unknown (DSS)

Investigator:

Schamel-Gonzalez, Kerry

Survey Date:

5/1/2007

Survey Description:

The archaeological survey consisted of a pedestrian survey and subsurface testing augmented by metal detecting in areas that had the potential for Civil War deposits. The pedestrian survey was performed to identify disturbed portions of the project area and any cultural features with surface visibility. Subsurface testing involved the excavation of shovel test pits (STPs) within the project area.

Site 44ST0931 is a historic site dating to the mid-late nineteenth century. It is located in the northeastern portion of the project area just south of the northern entrance to Ferry Farm. This site measures 130 feet (39.62 m) north-south x 70 feet (832.15 m) east-west and comprises approximately 0.83 acres (0.33 hectares). The site is bound by negative shovel tests on the south, east, and west and by the entrance road to the north.

Threats to Resource:

No Data

Site Conditions:

25-49% of Site Destroyed

Survey Strategies:

Informant, Subsurface Testing

Specimens Collected:

Yes

Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No Data

Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

A total of 49 artifacts was recovered from seven positive shovel tests. Artifacts include sand-tempered mortar fragments, machine cut nails, clear container glass, green container glass, and brown container glass. This assemblage is common for domestic sites however, the lack of ceramics indicates that this site more likely represents a utilitarian structure such as an outbuilding rather than a domestic building.

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No Data

Current Curation Repository:

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group I Inc., Fredericksburg, Virginia

Permanent Curation Repository:	No Data
Field Notes:	Yes
Field Notes Repository:	Dovetail Cultural Resource Group, Fredericksburg, Virginia
Photographic Media:	No Data
Survey Reports:	Yes
Survey Report Information:	
	Archaeological Survey of the Ferry Farm Parcel in Stafford County, Virginia.
Survey Report Repository:	Dovetail Cultural Resource Group I Inc., Fredericksburg, Virginia
DHR Library Reference Number:	No Data
Significance Statement:	Due to the limited amount of architectural debris (n=8) and the fact that 84 percent of the assemblage recovered was clear vessel glass (possibly the result of road side trash), this site does not exhibit the potential to yield significant information on military/defense, domestic life, and/or settlement patterns in the Coastal Plain during the Antebellum Period (1830–1860), the Civil War Period (1861–1865), the Reconstruction and Growth Period (1865–1917), the World War I to World War II Period (1917–1945), or the New Dominion Period (1945 to present) (NRHP Criterion D). There are no significant associations between these deposits or a significant historical event or pattern of events (Criterion A). There are no associations with significant persons (Criterion B), and the deposits do not illustrate the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction (Criterion C). Therefore, it is recommended that this site is not eligible for the NRHP as an individual resource. However, this early-nineteenth to early-twentieth century site falls within the temporal Period of Significance of the surrounding Ferry Farm parcel (1732–1858). Remains within the site have the potential to contribute to the overall historic context of the larger farm property. As such, it is recommended that site 44ST0931 is potentially a contributing element to the larger Ferry Farm resource (089-0016) and due to its potential association within this property's context, this locale should be noted as a potential area of increased sensitivity.
Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:	Legacy
Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :	A, B, C, D
Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:	Birth Place or Grave, Cemetery, Commemorative Property, Moved Property, Reconstructed Property, Religious Property, Significance of less than Fifty Years

Snapshot

Date Generated: May 18, 2015

Site Name: Ferry Farm
Site Classification: Terrestrial, open air
Year(s): 1775 - 1799, 1850 - 1899
Site Type(s): Outbuilding, Outbuilding
Other DHR ID: 44ST0084
Temporary Designation: No Data

Site Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

Locational Information

USGS Quad: FREDERICKSBURG
County/Independent City: Stafford (County)
Physiographic Province: Coastal Plain
Elevation: 80
Aspect: No Data
Drainage: Lower Chesapeake
Slope: 0 - 2
Acreage: 0.150
Landform: Terrace, Second
Ownership Status: Public - Local
Government Entity Name: No Data

Site Components

Component 1

Category: No Data
Site Type: No Data
Cultural Affiliation: Euro-American
DHR Time Period: 18th Century: 4th quarter
Start Year: 1775
End Year: 1799
Comments: June 2007

Component 2

Category: No Data
Site Type: No Data
Cultural Affiliation: Euro-American
DHR Time Period: 19th Century: 2nd half
Start Year: 1850
End Year: 1899
Comments: June 2007

Component 3

Category: Subsistence/Agriculture
Site Type: Outbuilding
Cultural Affiliation: No Data
DHR Time Period: No Data
Start Year: No Data
End Year: No Data
Comments: Proximity to Site 44ST0931 and relative dates of the artifacts recovered from this site suggest that the artifact assemblages for both sites possibly represent one utilitarian building, which was likely augmented during the mid-late nineteenth century. As previously stated a number of buildings were located on the

property over the years and this assemblage likely represents the remains of a once-standing outbuilding.

June 2007

Component 4

Category: Domestic
Site Type: Outbuilding
Cultural Affiliation: No Data
DHR Time Period: No Data
Start Year: No Data
End Year: No Data
Comments:

Proximity to Site 44ST0931 and relative dates of the artifacts recovered from this site suggest that the artifact assemblages for both sites possibly represent one utilitarian building, which was likely augmented during the mid-late nineteenth century. As previously stated a number of buildings were located on the property over the years and this assemblage likely represents the remains of a once-standing outbuilding.

June 2007

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

No Data

Informant Data:

No Data

CRM Events

Event Type: Survey:Phase I

Project Staff/Notes:

Principal Investigator Brynn Stewart oversaw the project and authored the report. Project Archaeologists Taft Kiser and Donald Sadler supervised the field work and were assisted in the field by Archaeologist/Metal Detectorist Brian Schools and Archaeological Technician Jon Tucker. Metal Detectorist Brian Schools conducted the metal detector survey. Laboratory Supervisor Emily Curme processed and analyzed all artifacts recovered during the investigation. CAD Technician Tracey McDonald and GIS Specialist Sean Sutor prepared the report graphics and project maps. Copies of all field notes, maps, correspondence, and historical research materials are on file at Stantec's office in Glen Allen, Virginia.

Project Review File Number: No Data

Sponsoring Organization: No Data

Organization/Company: Stantec 2034

Investigator: Brynn Stewart

Survey Date: 4/1/2015

Survey Description:

Phase I survey consisting of subsurface testing at 25-foot intervals conducted concurrently with pedestrian survey and metal detector survey at 25-foot intervals was conducted within the defined Phase I survey area north of the Visitor's Center. Radial shovel tests were excavated at 12.5-foot intervals around positive shovel tests.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Other	4/1/2015 12:00:00 AM	The site is located in a grassy area dotted with trees to the east of the main entrance road to Ferry Farm, south of Site 44ST0931 and north of the Visitor's Center.

Threats to Resource: Development

Site Conditions: Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed

Survey Strategies: Metal Detection, Observation, Subsurface Testing

Specimens Collected: Yes

Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No

Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

A total of 14 artifacts was recovered from the site. For a full list of artifacts see attached inventory. Diagnostic artifacts included:
1 piece of modern flagging tape marked "N5000 E5400," flagging from previous 2007 Phase I survey - Discarded;
2 creamware body sherds (1762);
1 hand painted pearlware body sherd (1775);
1 bisque porcelain fragment, possibly figural (doll head or limb [mid- to late-19th c.]); and
1 wrought iron strake nail (pre c. 1830).

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No Data

Current Curation Repository: Stantec

Permanent Curation Repository: Ferry Farm

Field Notes: Yes

Field Notes Repository: Stantec

Photographic Media: Digital

Survey Reports: Yes

Survey Report Information:

PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY, METAL DETECTOR SURVEY, AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF TWO SITES AT FERRY FARM, A NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK IN STAFFORD COUNTY, VIRGINIA (Brynn Stewart and Ellen Brady 2015)

Survey Report Repository: Stantec Consulting Services Inc. (Stantec), 1049 Technology Park Drive, Glen Allen, VA 23059

DHR Library Reference Number: No Data

Significance Statement: Due to the possibility for this site to be related to the Washington family occupation of the property and the potential intact subsurface cultural features representing the archaeological remains of an eighteenth century building, this site exhibits the potential to yield significant information on domestic themes during the Early National Period (1789–1830), military/defense, domestic life, and/or settlement patterns in the Coastal Plain during the Antebellum Period (1830–1860), and the Civil War Period (1861–1865) (NRHP Criterion D). There are significant associations between these deposits and the eighteenth century settlement of Stafford County, specifically the Washington family occupation of the property (Criterion A). There are no explicit associations with significant persons (Criterion B), and the deposits do not illustrate the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction (Criterion C). As such, this site is recommended as

potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and D as an individual resource. Furthermore, this site falls within the Period of Significance (1732–1858) of Ferry Farm and the remains within the site have the potential to contribute to the overall historic context of the larger farm property. It is therefore recommended that site 44ST0932 is also a potential contributing element to the larger Ferry Farm resource (089-0016) and as such, it is recommended that site 44ST0932 is an area of increased sensitivity and should be treated with special consideration

Stantec 2015:

Site 44ST0932 is a late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century domestic outbuilding. The recovered artifact assemblage included a single artifact from Stratum I, a strake nail, likely associated with agricultural or transportation activities. The remainder of the assemblage (n=12) was comprised of a 50% architectural debris and 50% domestic debris. There appears to be no connection between the deposits at Site 44ST931 and the disturbed deposits at nearby Site 44ST0931 to the north. While Site 44ST0932 appears to retain some subsurface integrity, no subsurface features were identified during this evaluation. The low-density of cultural material within the site and the lack of subsurface features indicates that Site 44ST0932 retains little research potential. Stantec recommends Site 44ST0932 as not individually eligible for listing to the NRHP under Criterion D and not eligible for listing to the NRHP as a contributing component to the overall Ferry Farm property (VDHR #089-0016) under Criterion D; Criteria A through C were not considered applicable to the evaluation of this resource. No further archaeological work is recommended.

Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:

Recommended Not Eligible

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :

No Data

Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:

No Data

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Staff/Notes:

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Ferry Farm Parcel in Stafford County, Virginia by Kerry Schamel-Gonzalez and Marco Gonzalez

Project Review File Number:

No Data

Sponsoring Organization:

No Data

Organization/Company:

Unknown (DSS)

Investigator:

Schamel-Gonzalez, Kerry

Survey Date:

6/1/2007

Survey Description:

The archaeological survey consisted of a pedestrian survey and subsurface testing augmented by metal detecting in areas that had the potential for Civil War deposits. The pedestrian survey was performed to identify disturbed portions of the project area and any cultural features with surface visibility. Subsurface testing involved the excavation of shovel test pits (STPs) within the project area.

Site 44ST0932 is a historic site dating to the late-eighteenth century through the mid-nineteenth century. It is located in the northeastern portion of the project area just north of the northern parking area for the Ferry Farm complex. This site measures 158 feet (48.16 m) north-south x 105 feet (32 m) east-west and comprises approximately 0.38 acres (0.15 hectares). The site is bound by negative shovel tests on the north, south, east, and west.

Threats to Resource:

No Data

Site Conditions:

25-49% of Site Destroyed

Survey Strategies:

Informant, Subsurface Testing

Specimens Collected:

Yes

Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No

Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

A total of nine artifacts was recovered from 4 shovel tests within the site area. Recovered artifacts included 2 plate window glass fragments, 3 machine cut nails, 3 indeterminate cut/wrought nails, and one rosehead nail.

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No Data

Current Curation Repository:

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group I Inc., Fredericksburg, Virginia

Permanent Curation Repository:

No Data

Field Notes:

Yes

Field Notes Repository:

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group, Fredericksburg, Virginia

Photographic Media:

No Data

Survey Reports:

Yes

Survey Report Information:

Archaeological Survey of the Ferry Farm Parcel in Stafford County, Virginia.

Survey Report Repository:

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group I Inc., Fredericksburg, Virginia.

DHR Library Reference Number:

No Data

Significance Statement:

Due to the possibility for this site to be related to the Washington family occupation of the property and the potential intact subsurface cultural features representing the archaeological remains of an eighteenth century building, this site exhibits the potential to yield significant information on domestic themes during the Early National Period (1789–1830), military/defense, domestic life, and/or settlement patterns in the Coastal Plain during the Antebellum Period (1830–1860), and the Civil War Period (1861–1865) (NRHP Criterion D). There are significant associations between these deposits and the eighteenth century settlement of Stafford County, specifically the Washington family occupation of the property (Criterion A). There are no explicit associations with significant persons (Criterion B), and the deposits do not illustrate the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction (Criterion C). As such, this site is recommended as potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and D as an individual resource. Furthermore, this site falls within the Period of Significance (1732–1858) of Ferry Farm and the remains within the site have the potential to contribute to the overall historic context of the larger farm property. It is therefore recommended that site 44ST0932 is also a potential contributing element to the larger Ferry Farm resource (089-0016) and as such, it is recommended that site 44ST0932 is an area of increased sensitivity and should be treated with special consideration

Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:

Legacy

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :

A, B, C, D

Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:

Birth Place or Grave, Cemetery, Commemorative Property, Moved Property, Reconstructed Property, Religious Property, Significance of less than Fifty Years

Snapshot

Date Generated: May 18, 2015

Site Name: No Data
Site Classification: Terrestrial, open air
Year(s): No Data
Site Type(s): Artifact scatter
Other DHR ID: No Data
Temporary Designation: 00512-1

Site Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

Locational Information

USGS Quad: FREDERICKSBURG
County/Independent City: Stafford (County)
Physiographic Province: Coastal Plain
Elevation: 80
Aspect: Flat
Drainage: Lower Chesapeake
Slope: 0 - 2
Acreage: 0.020
Landform: Terrace
Ownership Status: Private
Government Entity Name: No Data

Site Components

Component 1

Category: Domestic
Site Type: Artifact scatter
Cultural Affiliation: Indeterminate
DHR Time Period: Antebellum Period, Colony to Nation, Early National Period
Start Year: No Data
End Year: No Data
Comments: The site represents a low-density artifact scatter primarily dating from the late eighteenth- to the early nineteenth-century. A total of four artifacts was recovered with 3 representing brick fragments. While this material may represent a former small structure, it is very likely that the material was redeposited during cut and fill activities associated with buried utilities along nearby Route 3 (Kings Highway).

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

No Data

Informant Data:

No Data

CRM Events

Event Type: Survey:Phase I

Project Staff/Notes:

Principal Investigator Brynn Stewart oversaw the project and authored the report. Project Archaeologists Taft Kiser and Donald Sadler supervised the field work and were assisted in the field by Archaeologist/Metal Detectorist Brian Schools and Archaeological Technician Jon Tucker. Metal Detectorist Brian Schools conducted the metal detector survey. Laboratory Supervisor Emily Curme processed and analyzed all artifacts recovered during the investigation. CAD Technician Tracey McDonald and GIS Specialist Sean Sutor prepared the report graphics and project maps. Copies of all field notes, maps, correspondence, and historical research materials are on file at Stantec's office in Glen Allen, Virginia.

Project Review File Number: No Data
Sponsoring Organization: No Data
Organization/Company: Stantec 2034
Investigator: Brynn Stewart
Survey Date: 4/1/2015
Survey Description:

Phase I survey consisting of subsurface testing at 25-foot intervals conducted concurrently with pedestrian survey and metal detector survey at 25-foot intervals was conducted within the defined Phase I survey area north of the Visitor's Center. Radial shovel tests were excavated at 12.5-foot intervals around positive shovel tests.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Other	4/1/2015 12:00:00 AM	The site is located at the edge of woodland. Woods are present to the west and an open, grassy utility cut is present to the east, beyond a wooden snake fence. This area has been disturbed by road construction, buried utilities, and the construction of the snake fence.

Threats to Resource: Development
Site Conditions: Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed
Survey Strategies: Metal Detection, Observation, Subsurface Testing
Specimens Collected: Yes
Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No
Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

A total of four artifacts was recovered from the site. Artifacts included the following:
 3 brick fragments and one press molded pearlware base sherd (1775).

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No Data

Current Curation Repository: Stantec
Permanent Curation Repository: Ferry Farm
Field Notes: Yes
Field Notes Repository: Stantec
Photographic Media: Digital
Survey Reports: Yes
Survey Report Information:

PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY, METAL DETECTOR SURVEY, AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF TWO SITES AT FERRY FARM, A NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK IN STAFFORD COUNTY, VIRGINIA (Brynn Stewart and Ellen Brady 2015)

Survey Report Repository: Stantec Consulting Services Inc. (Stantec), 1049 Technology Park Drive, Glen Allen, VA 23059

DHR Library Reference Number: No Data

Significance Statement: Site 00512-1 represents a low-density artifact scatter dating to the late eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century. While it is possible that the brick and ceramic debris represents a former domestic outbuilding, it is more likely that this material was redeposited during construction activities related to Route 3, nearby buried utilities, or the construction of the snake fence at the edge of the wood line. The paucity of artifacts and the disturbed nature of the context from which they were recovered suggest that Site 00512-1 holds little to no research potential. Stantec recommends Site 00512-1 as not individually eligible for listing to the NRHP under Criterion D, nor is it eligible for listing to the NRHP as a contributing component to the overall Ferry Farm property (VDHR 3089-0016) under Criterion D; Criteria A through C were not considered applicable to the evaluation of this resource. No further archaeological work is recommended.

Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: Recommended Not Eligible

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, : No Data

Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:

No Data

Snapshot

Date Generated: May 18, 2015

Site Name: No Data
Site Classification: Terrestrial, open air
Year(s): No Data
Site Type(s): Outbuilding
Other DHR ID: No Data
Temporary Designation: 00512-2

Site Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

Locational Information

USGS Quad: FREDERICKSBURG
County/Independent City: Stafford (County)
Physiographic Province: Coastal Plain
Elevation: 72
Aspect: Flat
Drainage: Lower Chesapeake
Slope: 0 - 2
Acreage: 0.040
Landform: Terrace
Ownership Status: Private
Government Entity Name: No Data

Site Components

Component 1

Category: Domestic
Site Type: Outbuilding
Cultural Affiliation: Indeterminate
DHR Time Period: Antebellum Period, Early National Period
Start Year: No Data
End Year: No Data
Comments: The site likely represents a small former outbuilding dating to the early nineteenth century. Identified via metal detector survey, the three recovered artifacts represented one iron wrought nail, one iron cut nail, and one iron fragment of indeterminate type. The remaining unexcavated metal detector hits likely also represent iron artifacts.

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

No Data

Informant Data:

No Data

CRM Events

Event Type: Survey:Phase I

Project Staff/Notes:

Principal Investigator Brynn Stewart oversaw the project and authored the report. Project Archaeologists Taft Kiser and Donald Sadler supervised the field work and were assisted in the field by Archaeologist/Metal Detectorist Brian Schools and Archaeological Technician Jon Tucker. Metal Detectorist Brian Schools conducted the metal detector survey. Laboratory Supervisor Emily Curme processed and analyzed all artifacts recovered during the investigation. CAD Technician Tracey McDonald and GIS Specialist Sean Sutor prepared the report graphics and project maps. Copies of all field notes, maps, correspondence, and historical research materials are on file at Stantec's office in Glen Allen, Virginia.

Project Review File Number: No Data
Sponsoring Organization: No Data
Organization/Company: Stantec 2034
Investigator: Brynn Stewart
Survey Date: 4/1/2015
Survey Description:

Phase I survey consisting of subsurface testing at 25-foot intervals conducted concurrently with pedestrian survey and metal detector survey at 25-foot intervals was conducted within the defined Phase I survey area north of the Visitor's Center. Radial shovel tests were excavated at 12.5-foot intervals around positive shovel tests.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Lawn	4/1/2015 12:00:00 AM	The site is located in an open, grassy area west of Route 3 and south of woodland. This area is north of the main entrance to Ferry Farm.

Threats to Resource: Development
Site Conditions: Site Condition Unknown
Survey Strategies: Metal Detection, Observation, Subsurface Testing
Specimens Collected: Yes
Specimens Observed, Not Collected: Yes

Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

A total of three artifacts was recovered from the site. These artifacts included:
 1 corroded complete wrought iron nail,
 1 complete iron cut nail (1835+), and
 1 corroded iron fragment of indeterminate function.

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

Three additional positive metal detector hits were recorded but not excavated as shovel tests. The hits appeared to represent additional nails but only a sample was investigated.

Current Curation Repository: Stantec
Permanent Curation Repository: Ferry Farm
Field Notes: Yes
Field Notes Repository: Stantec
Photographic Media: Digital
Survey Reports: Yes

Survey Report Information:

PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY, METAL DETECTOR SURVEY, AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF TWO SITES AT FERRY FARM, A NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK IN STAFFORD COUNTY, VIRGINIA (Brynn Stewart and Ellen Brady 2015)

Survey Report Repository: Stantec Consulting Services Inc. (Stantec), 1049 Technology Park Drive, Glen Allen, VA 23059

DHR Library Reference Number: No Data

Significance Statement: Site 00512-1 represents a probable outbuilding dating to the early nineteenth century. Although six metal detector hits were recorded and three yielded architectural debris, no shovel tests in the vicinity of the site were positive for cultural material. In addition, no surface or subsurface features were noted in the area. This may suggest that the formal structure was small and related to non-domestic activities such as a small shed. Stantec recommends Site 00512-2 as not individually eligible for listing to the NRHP under Criterion D; Criteria A through C were not considered applicable to the evaluation of this resource. However, excavation of the additional unexcavated positive metal detector may yield additional information about this probable structure and the site is potentially eligible for NRHP inclusion under Criterion D as a contributing component to the overall Ferry Farm resource (VDHR #089-0016). Avoidance of this site is recommended. If avoidance is not possible, Phase II evaluation is recommended.

Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:	Recommended for Further Survey
Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :	No Data
Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:	No Data