
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL IDENTIFICATION SURVEY
ROUTE 215 (VINT HILL ROAD)**

Fauquier County, Virginia

**VDOT PROJECT No.: 0215-030-104, PE101
PPMS No.: 00057489**

Prepared for:



**VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
1401 East Broad Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219
(804) 371-6753**

Prepared by:



**THE LOUIS BERGER GROUP, INC.
203 East Cary Street, Suite 100
Richmond, Virginia 23219
(804) 225-0348**

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ABSTRACT

The Louis Berger Group, Inc., Richmond, Virginia, has completed an archaeological survey in association with the proposed widening of and improvements to Route 215 (Vint Hill Road) in Fauquier County, Virginia. The archaeological survey was carried out on behalf of the Virginia Department of Transportation as part of Project No. 0215-030-104, PE101 (PPMS No. 00057489). The proposed widening will be from two lanes to four lanes, with improvements including pavement, grading, drainage improvements, and incidentals. The proposed right-of-way includes approximately 1.65 kilometers (1 mile) of existing roadway and 2.15 kilometers (1.3 miles) of new alignment. The archaeological survey included an approximate area of 16.5 hectares (40.9 acres).

The objective of the archaeological survey was to identify any archaeological sites within the project area and evaluate their eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The archaeological fieldwork, conducted between January 21 and 25, 2002, resulted in the identification of one previously unidentified prehistoric archaeological site, 44FQ192, and one previously unidentified historic archaeological site, 44FQ193. Supplemental fieldwork conducted between April 16 and 18, 2002, for an avoidance alternative around Site 44FQ193 found no additional archaeological sites.

Site 44FQ192 is a low-density, limited-activity, prehistoric procurement/processing site. Based on shovel test profiles and the relief of the landform, it appears that the site lacks physical integrity as a result of plowing, erosion, and modern utility installations. Shovel tests at the site did not reveal any subsurface cultural deposits or cultural features. Because of the site's overall lack of physical integrity, Berger recommends Site 44FQ192 as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion D, as it is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. Criteria A, B, and C are not applicable to this resource.

Site 44FQ193 consists of a series of 15 possible Civil War defensive earthworks located in the core area of the Buckland Mills Battlefield (VDHR 30-5152). As these features may be intact elements of the Buckland Mills Battlefield, Berger recommends additional archival and field research to determine the site's eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, B, and D.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Louis Berger Group, Inc. (Berger), Richmond, Virginia, has completed an archaeological survey in association with the proposed widening of and improvements to Route 215 (Vint Hill Road) in Fauquier County, Virginia (Figure 1). The archaeological survey was carried out on behalf of the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) as part of Project No. 0215-030-104, PE101 (PPMS No. 00057489). The proposed widening will be from two lanes to four lanes, with improvements including pavement, grading, drainage improvements, and incidentals. The right-of-way (ROW) is approximately 3.8 kilometers (2.3 miles) long, and it includes approximately 1.65 kilometers (1 mile) of existing roadway and 2.15 kilometers (1.3 miles) of new alignment. The archaeological survey included an approximate area of 16.5 hectares (40.9 acres).

The objective of the archaeological survey, conducted between January 21 and 25, 2002, was to identify any archaeological sites within the project area and evaluate the possible eligibility of any such sites for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). Background historical and archaeological research was conducted prior to fieldwork to determine if any archaeological sites had been previously recorded within a 1.6-kilometer (1-mile) radius of the project area. This research indicated that, although no previously identified archaeological sites are located within the proposed ROW, the northern half of the project area is located in the Buckland Mills Battlefield (VDHR 30-5152). The archaeological fieldwork, consisting of pedestrian survey and subsurface testing, resulted in the identification of one previously unidentified prehistoric archaeological site, 44FQ192, and one previously unidentified historic archaeological site, 44FQ193. Supplemental fieldwork conducted between April 16 and 18, 2002, for an avoidance alternative around Site 44FQ193 (see Figure 1) found no additional archaeological sites.

The archaeological survey was conducted pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800, as revised); the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974; Executive Order 11593; and Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 660-666 and 800 (as appropriate). The field investigations and technical report meet the specifications of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (*Federal Register* 48:190:44716-44742) (U.S. Department of the Interior 1999). The Project Manager and Project Archaeologist meet or exceed the qualifications described in the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (*Federal Register* 48:190:44738-44739) (U.S. Department of the Interior 1999). All cultural materials collected, along with all records of this contract, have been cared for in accordance with the requirements set forth in 36 CFR 79 and will be curated with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR).

This report has been organized into seven chapters. Chapter II describes the physiography of the project area. Chapter III presents the background research. The methods used for the archaeological survey are discussed in Chapter IV, and the results of the fieldwork are presented in Chapter V. Chapter VI provides a summary and recommendations regarding the National Register eligibility of the archaeological sites identified during this survey. Chapter VII provides a list of the references cited. Appendix A contains an inventory of the artifacts recovered during the archaeological survey and a description of the laboratory methods and analytical techniques used. Appendix B contains a copy of the state site forms submitted to the VDHR.

The archaeological survey was conducted under the direction of Project Manager Kay Simpson, Ph.D., with John Mullin serving as Project Archaeologist. The field crew for the original survey (January 21-25, 2002) consisted of Field Supervisor Del Gould and Field Archaeologists Keith Googins, Tracey Jones, Paul Luton, Joseph McGuinness, and Aaron Zipp. The field crew for the supplemental survey (April 16-18, 2002) consisted of Field Archaeologists Lauren Abell, Vince Dongarra, Alan Greene, and Joseph McGuinness. Mr. Mullin authored the report. The artifacts were processed and cataloged by Susan Butler. Editing was provided by C. Carol Halitsky, and the graphics were prepared by Jacqueline Horsford.

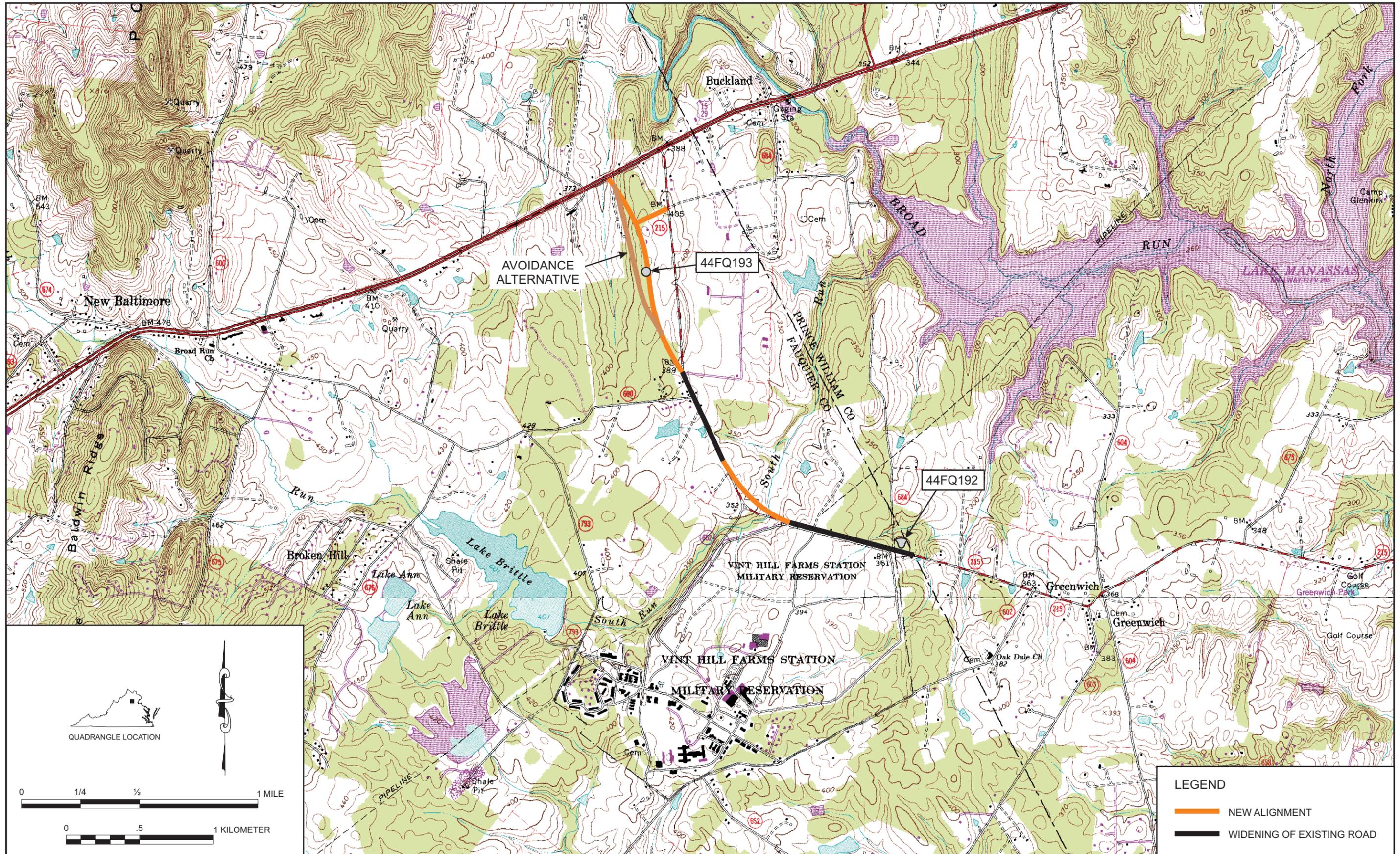


FIGURE 1: Project Area, with Archaeological Sites 44FQ192 and 44FQ193

SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangles, Catlett, VA 1966 (Photorevised 1978) and Thoroughfare Gap, VA 1966 (Photorevised 1983)

II. PROJECT SETTING

Fauquier County lies within two physiographic provinces: the Piedmont province in the central and southern portions of the county, and the Blue Ridge province in the northwest and northeast corners of the county (Petro et al. 1956). The VDHR's cultural region classification system includes Fauquier County within the Upper Piedmont cultural region (VDHR 1992). The project area for the archaeological survey is located in the Piedmont physiographic province portion of Fauquier County, adjacent to the transition into the Blue Ridge physiographic province to the north. The Piedmont physiographic province is characterized by gently sloping to rolling terrain, broken up by multiple streams with steep slopes in areas along drainageways. The survey area is approximately 16.5 hectares (40.9 acres) in size and is located approximately 1.5 kilometers (0.93 miles) southwest of Broad Run. The proposed VDOT undertaking will consist of the construction of two sections of new roadway on new alignment, with a combined length of approximately 2.15 kilometers (1.3 miles), and the widening of approximately 1.65 meters (1 mile) of existing roadway (see Figure 1). While large portions of the project area located along the existing roadway have been disturbed by road-related activities (e.g., banking and drainage), those portions of the project area that include the new alignments of the roadway are typical of the Piedmont physiographic province, with rolling terrain along steeply sloped drainages.

The average annual temperature in Fauquier County is about 12.9 degrees Celsius (55.2 degrees Fahrenheit). The average daily summer high of 25.8 degrees Celsius (78.5 degrees Fahrenheit) occurs in July, and the average daily winter low of 1.5 degrees Celsius (34.7 degrees Fahrenheit) occurs in January. The total average annual precipitation of 104.8 centimeters (41.27 inches) falls almost evenly throughout the year, with slightly greater rainfall in the spring and summer months offset by an annual average of 61.2 centimeters (24.1 inches) of snowfall in the colder months (Petro et al. 1956).

Soils in the project area are of the Montalto soil association. The Montalto soil association consists of moderately shallow soils overlying a fine-grained Triassic diabase, and is found in areas of undulating relief. The shallow nature of Montalto soils is due, in part, to the effects of sheet erosion, with cultivated areas experiencing moderate to severe erosion. Because the original surface soils have been predominantly lost to agriculture-related erosion, the present surface soils tend to consist of a mixture of the remnant surface soils and part of the underlying subsoil, down to plow depth (Petro et al. 1956). Although portions of the project area include open fields and wooded areas, most of the project area consists of terrain that has been disturbed by road-related development (e.g., road banking, drainage, and driveways). Those areas that are currently wooded exhibit evidence of previous cultivation (i.e., eroded or poorly defined plowzone), but do not appear to have been disturbed by recent agricultural activities.

III. BACKGROUND RESEARCH

A. INTRODUCTION

The background research has two purposes. The first purpose is to compile and assess existing cultural resource data pertinent to the project area, and the second is to compile sufficient and appropriate information to prepare a historical context as specified in VDHR guidelines for cultural resource survey reports. This research involved a review of the archaeological site file inventory at the VDHR in Richmond and a review of historical maps and literature regarding the project area and vicinity. A total of 11 previously recorded archaeological sites were identified within a 1.6-kilometer (1-mile) radius of the project area (Table 1; Figure 2). These sites include nine prehistoric sites (44FQ95, 44FQ96, 44FQ136, 44FQ137, 44FQ161, 44PW2, 44PW403, 44PW404, and 44PW407) and two historic sites (44PW1085 and 44PW1086) (see Figure 2). While none of these archaeological sites are located within the ROW for the proposed undertaking, approximately half of the project area is located within the core area of the Buckland Mills Battlefield (VDHR 30-5152) (Figure 3). The types of archaeological sites that may be encountered in the project area, based on the previously recorded cultural resources located in the vicinity, and the potential for the project area to contain prehistoric and historic archaeological sites are discussed below.

TABLE 1
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
WITHIN A 1.6-KILOMETER (1-MILE) RADIUS OF THE PROJECT AREA

SITE No.	SITE TYPE	TEMPORAL PERIOD	ARTIFACTS/FEATURES
44FQ95	Lithic scatter	Unknown prehistoric	Quartz biface, expended quartz core, quartz debitage, and quartzite debitage.
44FQ96	Lithic scatter	Unknown prehistoric	Quartz and quartzite debitage.
44FQ136	Unknown	Unknown prehistoric	Quartz debitage and a jasper scraper.
44FQ137	Camp	Late Archaic	Quartz bifaces, quartz debitage, quartzite debitage, chert debitage, and fire-cracked rock.
44FQ161	Camp	Unknown prehistoric	Quartz debitage, quartzite debitage, quartz biface fragments, and fire-cracked rock.
44PW2	Not listed	Archaic/Woodland	Archaic and Woodland points, pottery, steatite sherds.
44PW403	Unknown	Unknown prehistoric	Quartz debitage.
44PW404	Unknown	Unknown prehistoric	Quartz debitage.
44PW407	Unknown	Unknown prehistoric	Quartz debitage.
44PW1085	Domestic - Trash scatter	19th-century	Pearlware, stoneware (gray and blue), cut nails, wire fragments, and clear glass fragments. Stoneware stamped "BC MIL..." (BC Milburn, Alexandria, 1841-1867).
44PW1086	Tavern/Inn - "Thornton Tavern"	Mid-18th-century, demolished 1972	Creamware, pearlware, whiteware, redware, stoneware, bottle glass, window glass, brick fragments, cut nails, and wire nails.

B. PREHISTORIC RESOURCES

Within a 1.6-kilometer (1-mile) radius of the project area, there are nine previously identified prehistoric sites (see Table 1 and Figure 2). These sites include two lithic scatter sites (44FQ95 and 44FQ96), two camp sites

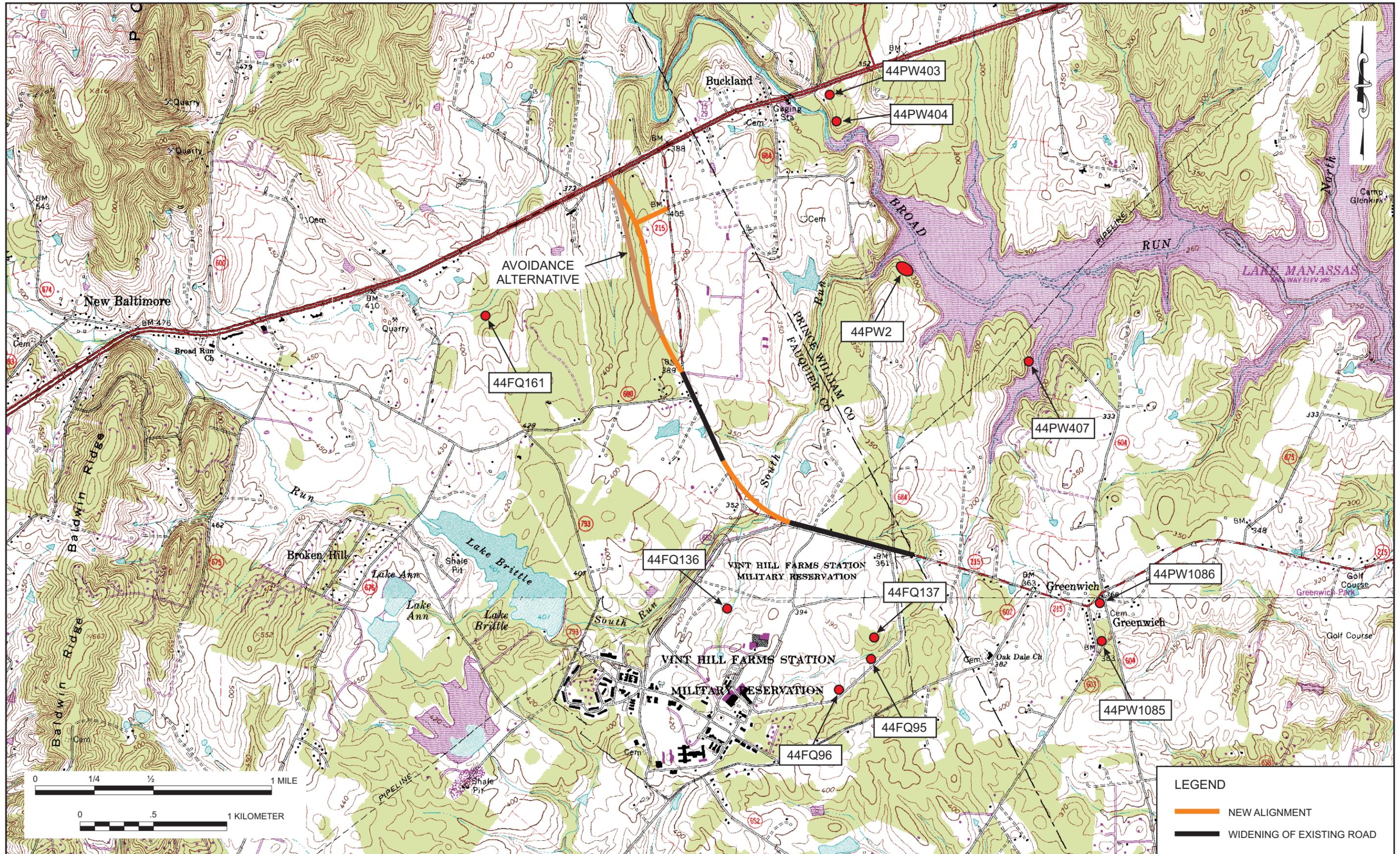


FIGURE 2: Previously Identified Archaeological Sites Within a 1.6-Kilometer (1-Mile) Radius of the Project Area

SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangles, Catlett, VA 1966 (Photorevised 1978) and Thoroughfare Gap, VA 1966 (Photorevised 1983)

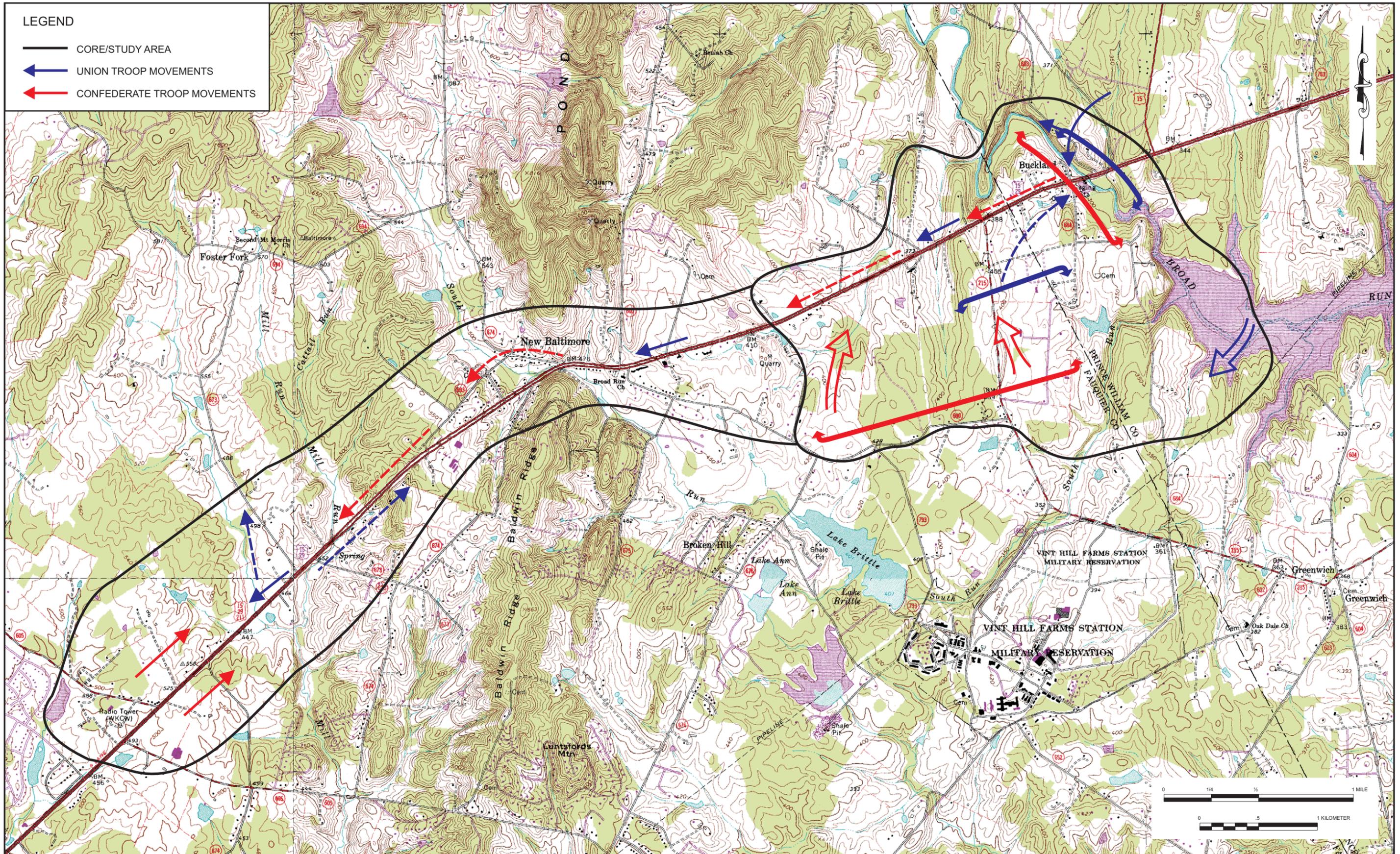


FIGURE 3: Troop Movements During the Battle of Buckland Mills, October 19, 1863

SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangles, Catlett, VA 1966 (Photorevised 1978), Marshall, VA 1970 (Photorevised 1983), Thoroughfare Gap, VA 1966 (Photorevised 1983), and Warrenton, VA 1966 (Photorevised 1978)

(44FQ137 and 44FQ161), and five sites of unknown type (44FQ136, 44PW2, 44PW403, 44PW404, and 44PW407). With the exception of Site 44FQ137, a Late Archaic site, and Site 44PW2, an Archaic/Woodland site, the cultural periods represented by these sites are unknown (see Table 1). The majority of these sites (N=5) are located on ridge sideslopes (44FQ95, 44FQ96, 44FQ136, 44FQ161, and 44PW403). Three sites are located on ridge fingers (44PW2, 44PW404, and 44PW407), and one site is located on a ridgetop (44FQ137).

Based on (1) the physical locations, temporal periods, and cultural activities associated with the previously recorded sites, (2) the general prehistory of Fauquier County (Hodges 1981; VDHR 1992), and (3) the physiography of the project area, it appears that ridge sideslopes, ridge fingers, and ridgetops in the project area have a low to moderate potential for Archaic and Woodland period sites.

C. HISTORICAL RESOURCES

1. Introduction

Within a 1.6-kilometer (1-mile) radius of the project area, there are two previously identified historic sites and one previously identified battlefield. These resources include a nineteenth-century domestic trash scatter (44PW1085), the mid-nineteenth-century to 1972 site of the Thornton Tavern (44PW1086), and the Buckland Mills Battlefield (VDHR 30-5152) (see Table 1 and Figures 2 and 3). Sites 44PW1085 and 44PW1086 are located on level terraces adjacent to existing roadways (Routes 215 and 603, respectively). The Buckland Mills Battlefield includes all of the typical topographic features characteristic of the Piedmont physiographic province (see Figure 3).

2. The Battle of Buckland Mills

On October 19, 1863, the Civil War battle of Buckland Mills was fought along the Warrenton Turnpike (present-day US 29) (see Figure 3). The Battle of Buckland Mills was the last major action of the Bristoe Station Campaign (Henderson 1987). The stage was set for the battle on the evening of October 18, when Union forces north of Warrenton, performing reconnaissance along the Warrenton Turnpike, failed to notice the position of the Confederate cavalry along the south side of the road, south of Broad Run (Blackford 1993; Garnett 1994). The following morning, Federal cavalry under the command of Brigadier General Judson Kilpatrick sent additional reconnaissance parties to probe the Confederate positions in the vicinity of Warrenton, with the assumption that there were no enemy positions along the road (Henderson 1987). Having located Major General J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry near Warrenton, Kilpatrick determined to attack Stuart and force him to fall back beyond Warrenton. However, Brigadier General Fitzhugh Lee's brigade, located south of the Warrenton Turnpike, went unnoticed by the Union reconnaissance parties.

With the majority of the Confederate cavalry available for an attack on the Federal cavalry, Fitzhugh Lee sent word to Stuart that if Stuart could draw the Federal forces down to Warrenton, he (Fitzhugh Lee) would attack the Union flank, at which point Stuart could turn and attack the front of the Federal forces and force them into retreat (Henderson 1987). The battle took place as planned, with Kilpatrick's First Brigade, under Brigadier General Henry Davies, drawn out by Stuart, and followed by several companies from Kilpatrick's Second Brigade, under Brigadier General George Armstrong Custer (see Figure 3). When Custer's men had passed Fitzhugh Lee, the Confederate forces attacked the Union flank. Stuart turned back on Davies and forced him into retreat. Meanwhile, Custer moved his remaining companies to the south side of the Warrenton Turnpike to set up a defensive position against the Confederate attack. Greatly outnumbered by Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry division, Custer was forced to retreat to the north side of Broad Run, at which time Fitzhugh Lee's men took control of the Warrenton Turnpike bridge at Broad Run. Davies, now caught between Stuart and Fitzhugh Lee, ordered his men off of the Warrenton Turnpike. With no easy way to return to the Union command, Davies ordered his men to save themselves by crossing Broad Run as best as possible (Henderson 1987).

The battle, which came to be referred to by the Confederates as the Buckland Races (Blackford 1993; Garnett 1994; Henderson 1987), was described by William Willis Blackford, then a Captain on Stuart's staff, in the following manner:

Attacked in front and in flank, they did not wait for us to get halfway to them before they broke, and then it was a race like a fox chase for five miles. Next to that after the Lancers near Cold Harbor in the seven days around Richmond, this was the most exciting sport I ever had. They were well mounted and the country being so open, we only got two hundred and fifty prisoners and eight or ten ambulances. Among the latter was one containing Custer's baggage and correspondence. Some of the letters to a fair, but frail, friend of Custer's were published in the Richmond papers and afforded some spicy reading, though the most spicy parts did not appear. We chased them back upon their infantry supports and captured some of these in the confusion of the entry into their camp [Blackford 1993:241-242].

Although the battlefield has not been officially evaluated by the VDHR, a Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Survey Form filled out on April 2, 1992, and on file at the VDHR, recommends the core area of the battlefield as potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The northern half of the Route 215 project area is located in the middle of the core area of the Buckland Mills Battlefield (see Figure 3). Furthermore, the proposed new alignment of Route 215, south of US 29, crosses the core area of the battlefield where Custer attempted to establish his defensive position against Fitzhugh Lee.

3. Conclusions

Based on (1) the physical locations, temporal periods, and cultural activities associated with the previously recorded resources, (2) the history of Fauquier County and the Battle of Buckland Mills (Blackford 1993; Garnett 1994; Henderson 1987), and (3) the physiography of the project area, it appears that the project area has (1) a high potential for archaeological sites (including defensive earthworks and offensive gun emplacements) associated with the Battle of Buckland Mills, and (2) a low to moderate potential for historic domestic sites (including isolated artifact locations, historic trash scatter sites, and house sites) located along Route 215.

IV. METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

A. ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

The archaeological survey consisted of pedestrian surface survey and subsurface testing. Pedestrian surface survey identified several areas along existing Route 215 that could not be tested because of the presence of underground utilities and road disturbances (e.g., banking and drainage).

Subsurface testing consisted of the systematic excavation of numerically labeled shovel tests along alphabetically labeled transects, at intervals of 23 meters (75 feet). Shovel tests measured approximately 30 centimeters (12 inches) in diameter. In areas of proposed new alignment, two parallel transects were excavated at an interval of approximately 23 meters (75 feet). In areas of existing roadway, two transects were excavated, with one transect on each side of the roadway. In this way it was possible to obtain a comprehensive survey of all portions of the project area. When a shovel test yielded artifacts, additional radial shovel tests were excavated around the initial shovel test at 11.5-meter (38-foot) intervals in a cruciform pattern. These radial shovel tests ensured that sufficient information was obtained to determine the size and significance of archaeological sites identified during the survey. In addition, at Site 44FQ193, one 1x1-meter (3.3x3.3-foot) test unit was excavated in a possible feature to determine whether the feature was natural or cultural (see Chapter V for further details).

All soils removed from the shovel tests and the test unit were passed through 0.64-centimeter (0.25-inch) mesh hardware cloth. As each natural or cultural stratum was excavated, that stratum was assigned an alphabetic designation (i.e., Stratum A, Stratum B, Stratum C, etc.) in order to indicate its stratigraphic relationship to the other levels within the shovel test or the test unit. These letter designations were assigned beginning with the first excavated level of the shovel test or the test unit (Stratum A), and proceeded alphabetically through each subsequent level, until the termination of the shovel test or the test unit. All artifacts recovered were bagged by level, and a field number was assigned to each provenience. The shovel test and test unit data were recorded on Berger's standardized forms and included soil profile, soil texture, soil color according to Munsell soil color charts, and artifact content. Although shovel test depths varied according to soil conditions, shovel tests were excavated, on average, to 35-40 centimeters (14-16 inches) in depth and were terminated at sterile subsoil.

The shovel test transects and test unit proveniences were recorded on a project plan map, which consists of an aerial photograph of the project area marked with the proposed improvements to Route 215 and individual site plan maps. Black-and-white photographs and color slides were taken of the project area to document cultural features and disturbances, and to complement the field notes.

B. LABORATORY METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

Artifacts recovered from the archaeological survey were processed, analyzed, and cataloged at Berger's laboratory facility. All cultural materials that were sent to the laboratory were placed in 4-mil resealable polyethylene bags along with artifact cards listing field numbers and provenience data. These bags were then organized by site number and forwarded to the laboratory. Appendix A provides a detailed description of the methods and procedures used in the analysis of the materials recovered along with an artifact inventory. At the termination of this archaeological project, all artifacts and associated documents will be curated with the VDHR.

V. RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

A. INTRODUCTION

Pedestrian surface survey and subsurface testing were conducted to identify archaeological sites within the proposed project area. A total of 426 shovel tests were excavated during the course of the archaeological survey. During the original survey (January 21-25, 2002), 293 shovel tests were excavated within the project area. One previously unidentified prehistoric archaeological site, 44FQ192, and one previously unidentified historic archaeological site, 44FQ193, were identified within the project area. During the supplemental survey (April 16-18, 2002) an additional 133 shovel tests were excavated along four additional transects within the expanded project area. The additional shovel test transects (L, M, N, and O) were excavated parallel to the shovel test transects (A and B) established during the original January survey. No artifacts, cultural features, cultural deposits, or archaeological sites were identified during the supplemental survey. The descriptions of the archaeological sites provided below include site characteristics, shovel test and test unit data, identified features, and recovered artifacts. A detailed list of all artifacts recovered during the survey is provided in the artifact inventory in Appendix A.

B. SITE 44FQ192

Site 44FQ192 (see Figure 1; Figure 4) is located on a sparsely wooded ridgetop (Plate 1) approximately 50 meters (165 feet) from an unnamed tributary of Broad Run, at an elevation of 107 meters (350 feet) above mean sea level (amsl). The southern portion of the site is located in the proposed ROW for Route 215, with underground utilities running parallel to the road. The site measures approximately 95x70 meters (312x320 feet), as determined by natural landform to the north, and by negative shovel tests to the east, south, and west. The site was identified through the recovery of 28 artifacts from 10 shovel tests. No cultural features or cultural deposits were encountered.

A typical shovel test profile for Site 44FQ192 (Figure 5) consists of three strata: Stratum A (topsoil), a dark olive brown (2.5Y 3/3) silt loam extending from 0 to 8 centimeters (0 to 3 inches) below ground surface; Stratum B (plowzone), a light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) silty clay loam extending from 8 to 33 centimeters (3 to 13 inches) below ground surface; and Stratum C (subsoil), an olive yellow (2.5Y 6/6) silt loam extending from 33 to 41 centimeters (13 to 16 inches) below ground surface.

The 28 artifacts recovered at Site 44FQ192 consist of one tip fragment from a finished biface, seven biface reduction flakes, and 20 flake fragments (Appendix A). With the exception of one chert biface reduction flake, all of the artifacts are quartz. These artifacts were recovered from Stratum A in nine of the shovel tests and from Stratum B in 19 of the shovel tests.

Site 44FQ192 appears to be a low-density, limited-activity, prehistoric procurement/processing site. Shovel test profiles at the site exhibit a topsoil (Stratum A) and an old plowzone (Stratum B) overlying subsoil/bedrock. Based on these profiles and the relief of the landform, it appears that the site lacks physical integrity as a result of plowing, erosion, and modern utility installations (see Figure 5). Furthermore, shovel tests at the site did not reveal any subsurface cultural deposits or cultural features. Because of the site's overall lack of physical integrity, Berger recommends Site 44FQ192 as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion D, as it is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. Criteria A, B, and C are not applicable to this resource.

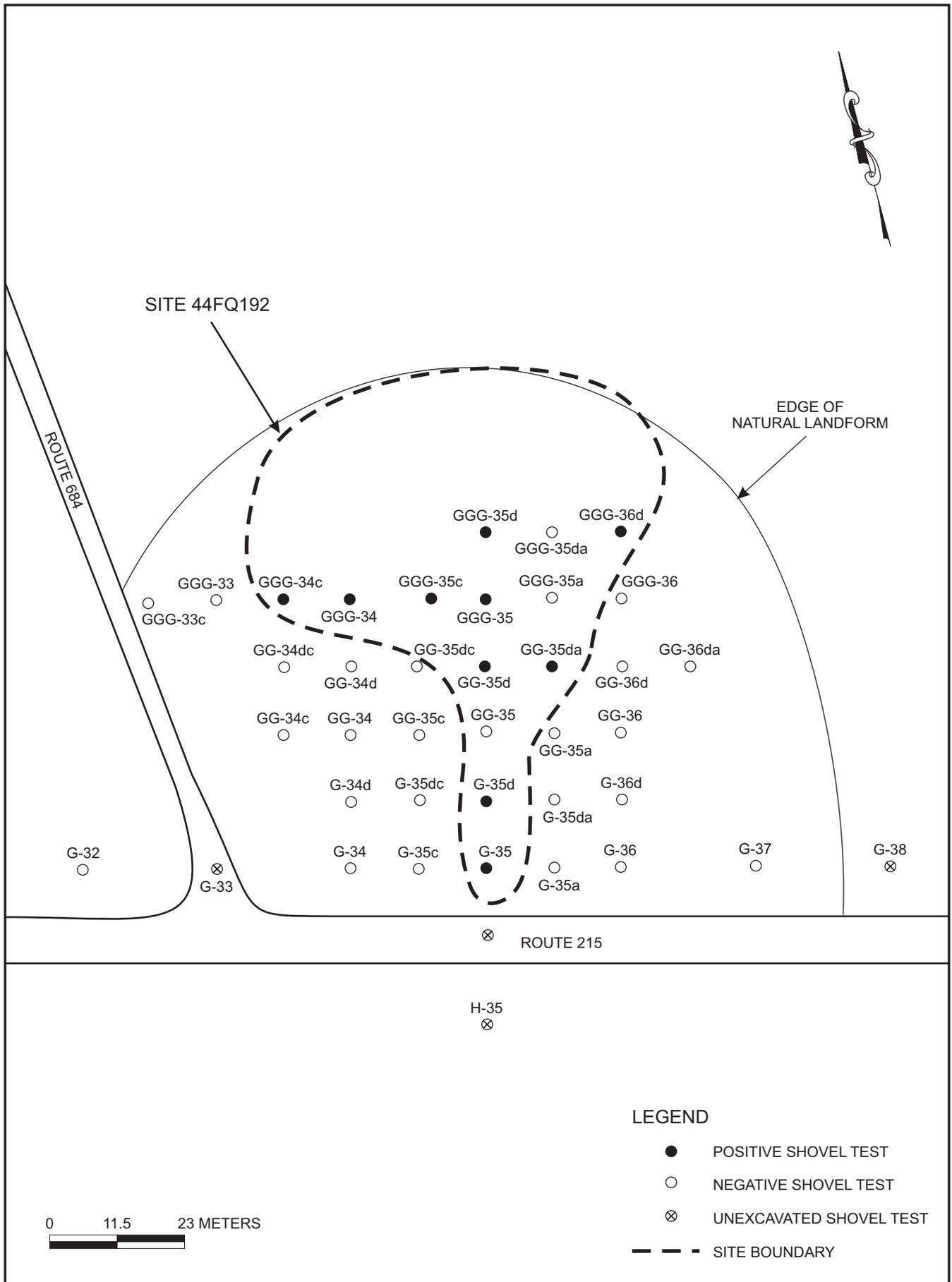
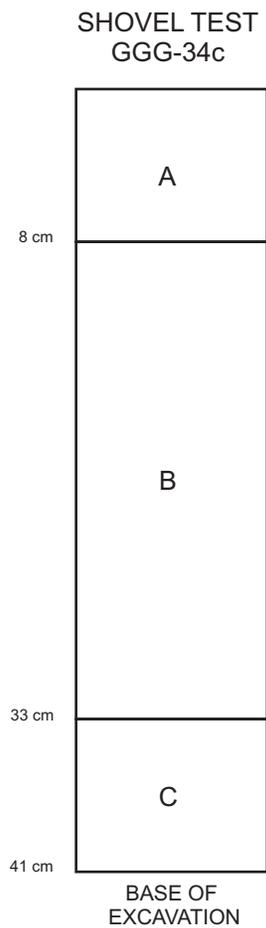


FIGURE 4: Plan View of Site 44FQ192

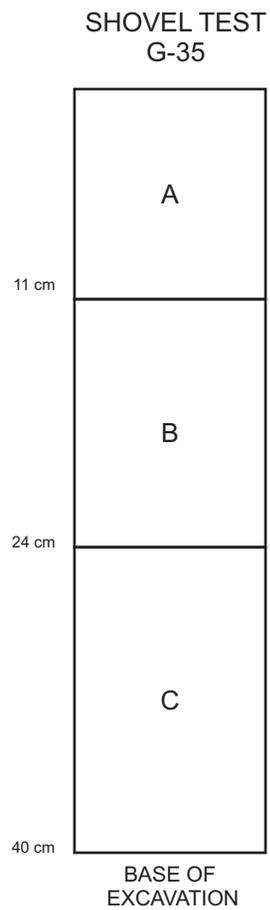


PLATE 1: Site 44FQ192, Site Overview, Facing North from Shovel Test G-35



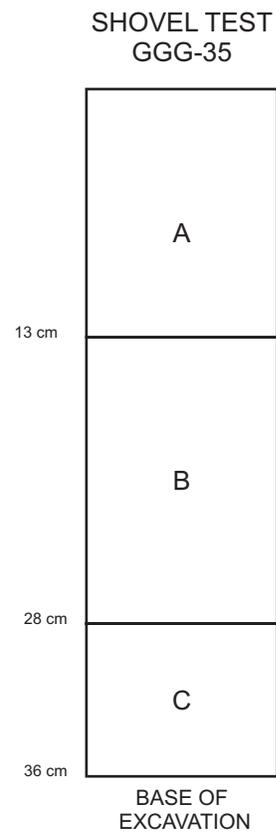
LEGEND

- A DARK OLIVE BROWN (2.5Y 3/3) SILT LOAM
- B LIGHT OLIVE BROWN (2.5Y 5/6) SILTY CLAY LOAM
- C OLIVE YELLOW (2.5Y 6/6) SILT LOAM



LEGEND

- A DARK OLIVE BROWN (2.5Y 3/3) SANDY CLAY LOAM; FILL CAP FROM UTILITY TRENCH
- B VERY DARK GRAYISH BROWN (10YR 3/2) SILT LOAM WITH <5% GRAVEL
- C YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 5/4) SILT LOAM WITH <5% GRAVEL



LEGEND

- A VERY DARK GRAYISH BROWN (2.5Y 3/2) SILTY CLAY LOAM
- B LIGHT OLIVE BROWN (2.5Y 5/4) SILTY CLAY LOAM
- C OLIVE BROWN (2.5Y 4/4) CLAY

FIGURE 5: Representative Shovel Test Profiles for Site 44FQ192

C. SITE 44FQ193

Site 44FQ193 (see Figure 1; Figures 6 and 7) is located on a sparsely wooded ridgetop (Plate 2) with scattered large hardwoods, approximately 300 meters (985 feet) from an unnamed tributary of Broad Run, at an elevation of 128 meters (420 feet) amsl. The site measures approximately 30x30 meters (100x100 feet), as determined by the locations of surface features. Site 44FQ193 was identified through the discovery of 15 possible features densely located within a portion of the core area of the Buckland Mills Battlefield. No similar examples of such features were evident in the remainder of the ROW. Each of these features is composed of a small berm and a depression, with the depression located on the north side of the berm (Plate 3). All but one of the identified features were oriented in the same direction (see Figure 6). Four shovel tests were excavated in the vicinity of the features, and one 1x1-meter (3.3x3.3-foot) test unit was excavated in Feature 1. No artifacts were recovered from the shovel tests or from the test unit.

The soil profile for Site 44FQ193 consists of three strata: Stratum A (topsoil), a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silt loam extending from 0 to 15 centimeters (0 to 6 inches) below ground surface; Stratum B, a strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silty clay loam extending from 15 to 31 centimeters (6 to 12 inches) below ground surface; and Stratum C (subsoil), a yellowish red (5YR 4/6) silty clay extending from 31 to 37 centimeters (12 to 14.5 inches) below ground surface. However, owing to the effects of erosion, Strata A and B fluctuate in depth across the site (Figure 8). The test unit profile (see Figure 8; Plate 4) consists of strata similar to the shovel tests in the northern half of the unit, but the southern half of the unit exhibited disturbed, redeposited soils that appear to include a mixture of the surface soils and the subsoil. In addition, root disturbances in the northern portion of the unit suggest that the feature was created through the removal of the soils in the depression and the redeposition of those soils into the berm.

Based on the limited scope of the current survey it was not possible to determine whether the features had been created through natural processes (e.g., a treefall) or through cultural processes (e.g., a defensive earthwork). While the profile of the test unit suggests that Feature 1 could be natural, the density and orientation of the features in an area that appears to have been a defensive military position during the Battle of Buckland Mills support a conclusion that these are cultural features associated with the battle (see Figure 6). More specifically, it appears that these features are in a location that may have been the west flank of a defensive position held by General Custer against a northward attack by General Fitzhugh Lee. As defensive earthworks, the berms of these features would have been used by dismounted cavalymen for protection from the fire of Confederate forces approaching from the southwest. Therefore, as these features may be intact contributing elements of the Buckland Mills Battlefield, Berger recommends that additional archival and field research be conducted to determine the site's eligibility for inclusion in the National Register. Based on *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America's Historic Battlefields* (U.S. Department of the Interior 1992), this additional research would need to determine if the Buckland Mills Battlefield is (1) associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Criterion A); (2) associated with the lives of persons significant in our past (Criterion B); and (3) likely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D). Criterion C is not applicable to this resource.

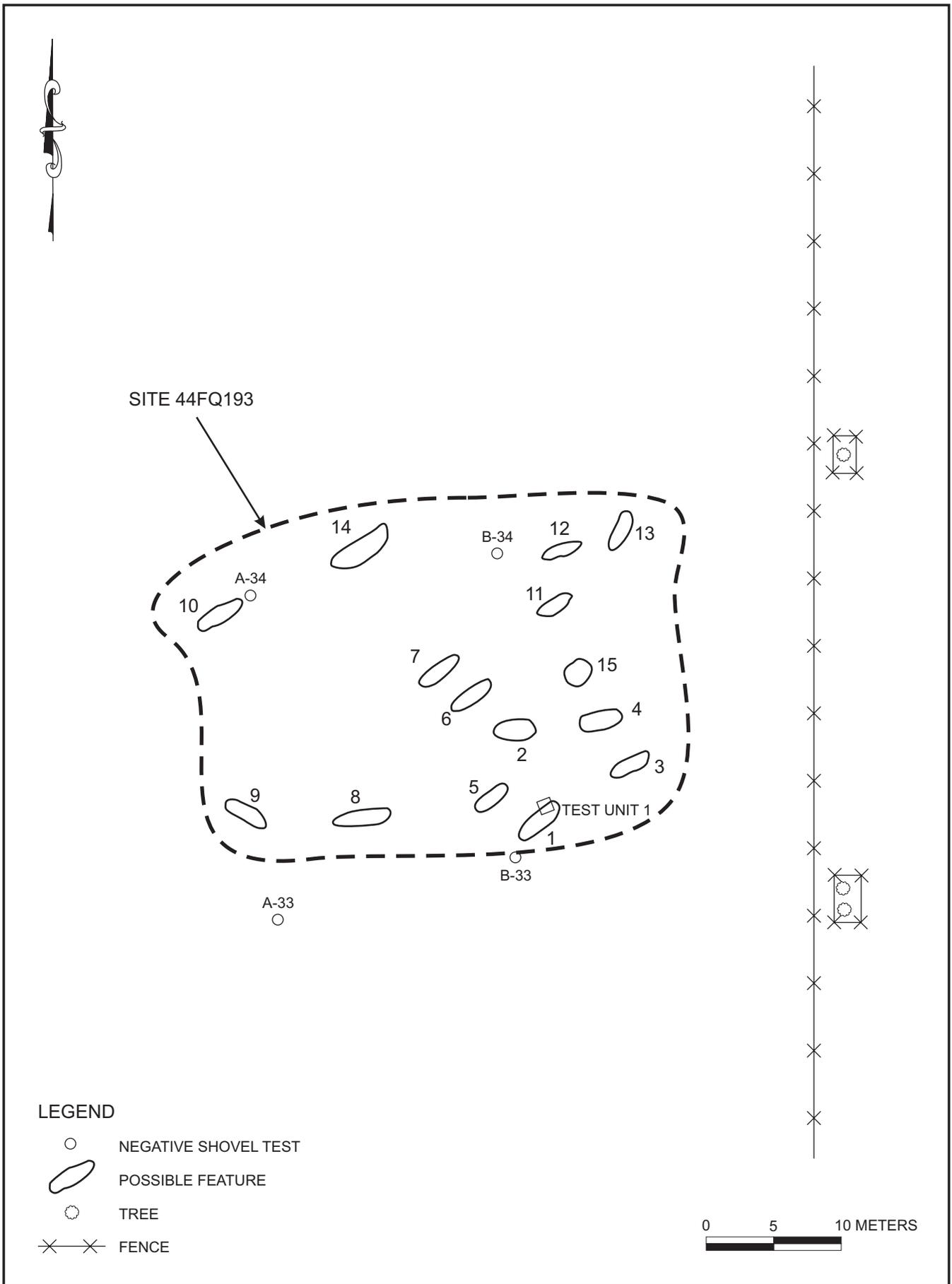


FIGURE 6: Plan View of Site 44FQ193

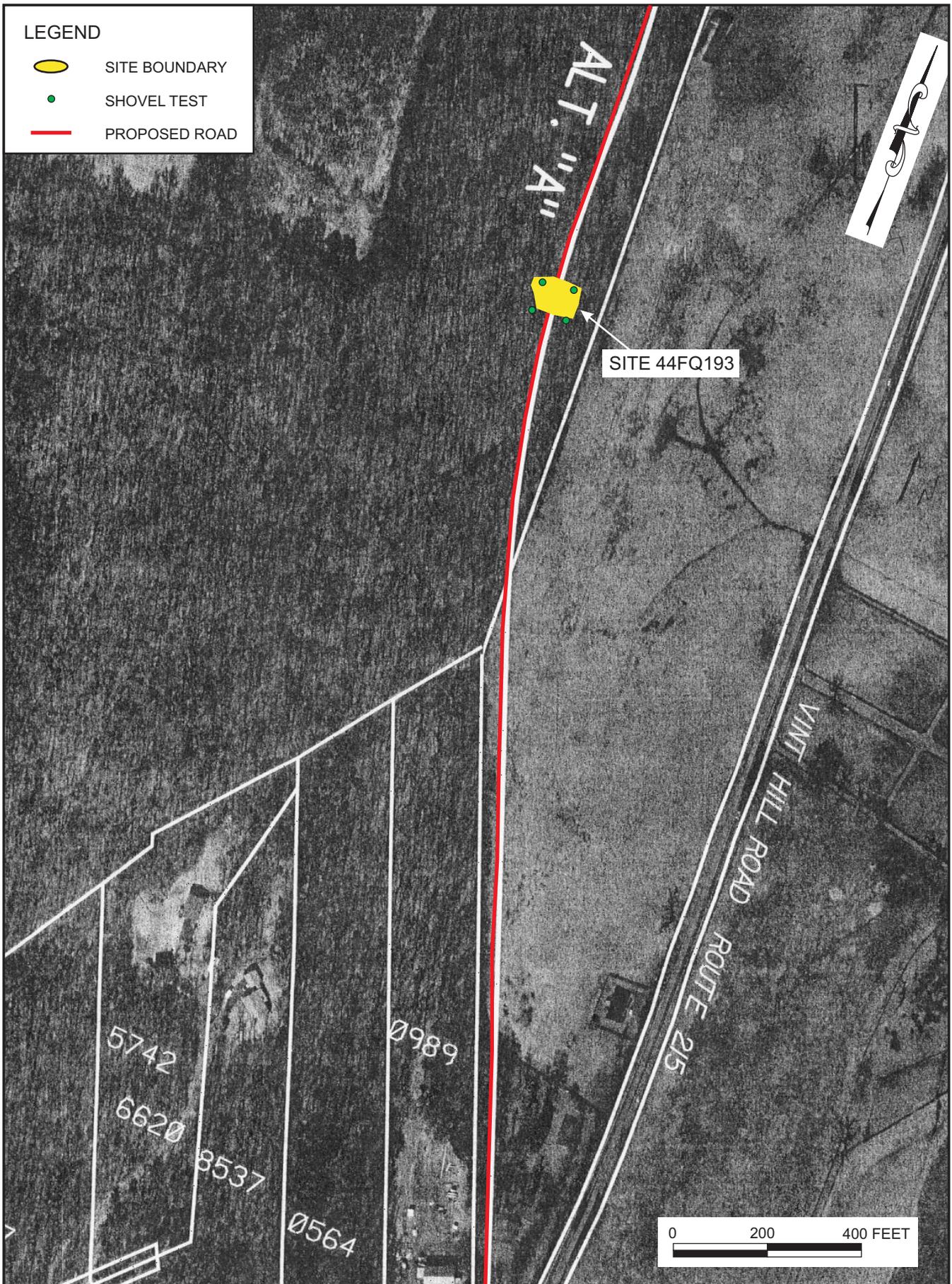


FIGURE 7: Location of Site 44FQ193 in Relation to Proposed Road SOURCE: Virginia Department of Transportation 2001

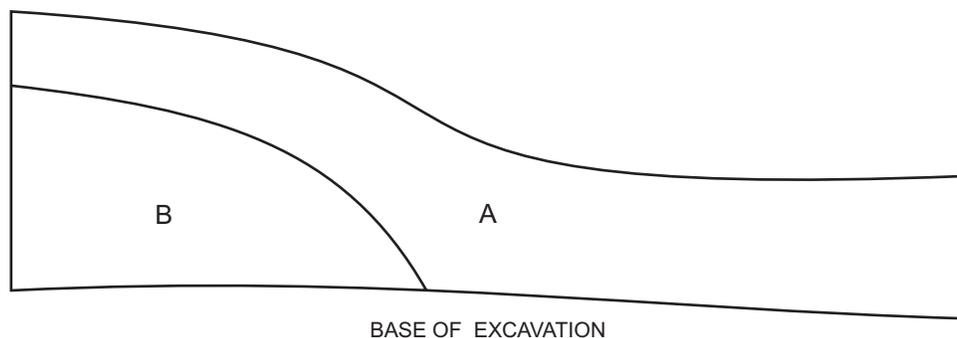


PLATE 2: Site 44FQ193, Site Overview from East



PLATE 3: Site 44FQ193, Feature 1, View from West

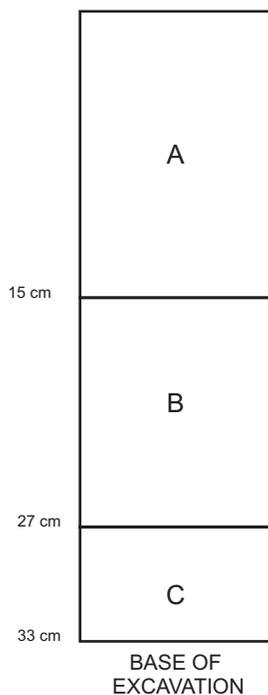
TEST UNIT 1
WEST WALL PROFILE



LEGEND

- A DARK YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 3/4) SILT LOAM WITH 15% ROCKS ALL SIZES
- B STRONG BROWN (7.5YR 4/6) SILT LOAM WITH 5-10% ROCKS ALL SIZES

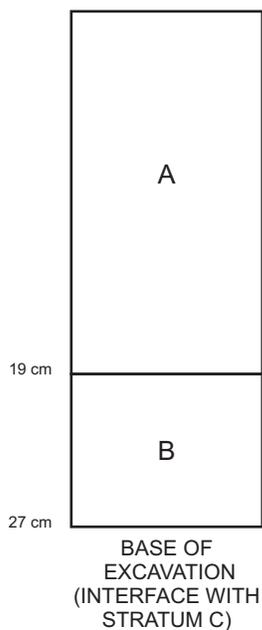
SHOVEL TEST
A-33



LEGEND

- A DARK YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 4/6) SILT LOAM WITH ANGULAR ROCKS
- B STRONG BROWN (7.5YR 4/6) SILTY CLAY LOAM
- C YELLOWISH RED (5YR 4/6) SILT CLAY

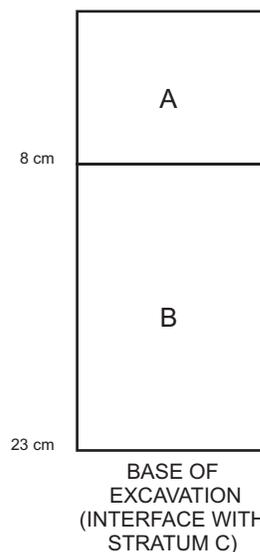
SHOVEL TEST
B-33



LEGEND

- A DARK BROWN (10YR 3/3) LOAM WITH ANGULAR ROCKS; CLEAR BOUNDARY WITH STRATUM B
- B DARK YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 4/6) SILT LOAM

SHOVEL TEST
B-34



LEGEND

- A BROWN (7.5YR 5/4) SILT LOAM
- B STRONG BROWN (7.5YR 5/6) SILT LOAM

FIGURE 8: Test Unit and Shovel Test Profiles for Site 44FQ193



PLATE 4: Site 44FQ193, Feature 1, Test Unit 1, West Wall Profile

VI. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Louis Berger Group, Inc., Richmond, Virginia, has completed an archaeological survey in association with the proposed widening of and improvements to Route 215 (Vint Hill Road) in Fauquier County, Virginia (see Figure 1). The identification survey was carried out on behalf of VDOT as part of Project No. 0215-030-104, PE101 (PPMS No.: 00057489). The proposed widening will be from two lanes to four lanes with improvements including pavement, grading, drainage improvements, and incidentals. The proposed ROW is approximately 3.8 kilometers (2.3 miles) in length, and it includes approximately 1.65 kilometers (1 mile) of existing roadway and 2.15 kilometers (1.3 miles) of new alignment. The archaeological survey included an approximate area of 16.5 hectares (40.9 acres).

The objective of the archaeological survey was to identify any archaeological sites within the project area and evaluate the possible eligibility of such sites for inclusion in the National Register. The archaeological fieldwork, conducted between January 21 and 25, 2002, resulted in the identification of one previously unidentified prehistoric archaeological site, 44FQ192, and one previously unidentified historic archaeological site, 44FQ193. Supplemental fieldwork conducted between April 16 and 18, 2002, for an avoidance alternative around Site 44FQ193 found no additional archaeological sites. The National Register eligibility of Sites 44FQ192 and 44FQ193 is discussed below and is summarized in Table 2.

Site 44FQ192 is a low-density, limited-activity, prehistoric procurement/processing site. Shovel test profiles at the site exhibit a topsoil (Stratum A) and an old plowzone (Stratum B) overlying subsoil/bedrock. Based on these profiles and the relief of the landform, it appears that the site lacks physical integrity as a result of plowing, erosion, and modern utility installations (see Figure 5). Furthermore, shovel tests at the site did not reveal any subsurface cultural deposits or cultural features. Because of the site's overall lack of physical integrity, Berger recommends Site 44FQ192 as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion D, as it is not likely to yield information important in prehistory or history. Criteria A, B, and C are not applicable to this resource.

Site 44FQ193 is a series of Civil War defensive earthworks associated with the Battle of Buckland Mills. The site consists of 15 possible features located within an approximately 30x30-meter (100x100-foot) area within the core area of the Buckland Mills Battlefield. Each of these features is composed of a small berm and a depression, with the depression located on the north side of the berm (see Plate 3). All but one of the features is oriented in the same direction (see Figure 6). No artifacts were recovered from the shovel tests or the test unit excavated at the site. However, based on the density and orientation of the features, it appears that these features are in a location that may have been the west flank of a defensive position held by General Custer against a northward attack by General Fitzhugh Lee. As defensive earthworks, the berms would have been used by dismounted cavalymen for protection from the fire of Confederate forces approaching from the southwest. As these features may be intact contributing elements to the potentially eligible Buckland Mills Battlefield, Berger recommends that additional archival and field research be conducted to determine the site's eligibility for inclusion in the National Register. Based on *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America's Historic Battlefields* (U.S. Department of the Interior 1992), this additional research would need to determine if the Buckland Mills Battlefield is (1) associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Criterion A); (2) associated with the lives of persons significant in our past (Criterion B); and (3) likely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D). Criterion C is not applicable to this resource.

TABLE 2

NATIONAL REGISTER RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WITHIN THE PROPOSED ROW

SITE No.	SITE TYPE	TEMPORAL PERIOD	NATIONAL REGISTER RECOMMENDATION
44FQ192	Procurement/processing site	Unknown prehistoric	Not Eligible
44FQ193	Military - Civil War Earthworks	October 1863 - Battle of Buckland Mills	Additional archival and field research to determine the eligibility of the Buckland Mills Battlefield (VDHR 30-5152) for inclusion in the National Register under Criteria A, B, and D.

VII. REFERENCES CITED

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 1956 *Soil Survey of Fauquier County, Virginia*. United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, in cooperation with the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Washington, D.C.
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 1992 *National Register Bulletin 40 - Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America's Historic Battlefields*. National Park Service, Washington, D.C.
- 1999 *Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines*. *Federal Register*, Part IV, 48(2):44716-44742. National Park Service, Washington, D.C.
- United States Geological Survey [USGS]
 1966a *Catlett, VA. 7.5-Minute Series Quadrangle*. Photorevised 1978. United States Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.
- 1966b *Thoroughfare Gap, VA. 7.5-Minute Series Quadrangle*. Photorevised 1983. United States Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.
- 1966c *Warrenton, VA. 7.5-Minute Series Quadrangle*. Photorevised 1978. United States Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.
- Virginia Department of Historic Resources [VDHR]
 1992 *How to Use Historic Contexts in Virginia: A Guide for Survey, Registration, Protection, and Treatment Projects*. Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond.
- various *Archaeological and architectural site files for the project area*. Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond.

Virginia Department of Transportation

2001 Map based on aerial photo of Vint Hill Road project area. Aerial photogrammetry (0215-030-104, PE-101, Vint Hill Road), dated March 3, 2001, produced by Air Survey, Dulles, Virginia, for the Virginia Department of Transportation, Richmond.

APPENDIX A

ARTIFACT CATALOGING AND ANALYSIS METHODS ARTIFACT INVENTORY

ARTIFACT CATALOGING AND ANALYSIS METHODS

A. LABORATORY PROCESSING

In the field, artifacts were bagged in 4-mil, resealable plastic bags. Artifact cards bearing provenience information were included in the plastic bags. A temporary Field Number was assigned to each unique provenience in the field, and this number appears with all the provenience information. All artifacts were transported from the field to Berger's laboratory.

In the laboratory, a permanent Catalog Number was assigned to each provenience. The catalog number is used to track artifact processing. Provenience information on each artifact card and bag was checked against a master list of catalog numbers with their proveniences. Any discrepancies were corrected at this time, and the artifact bags were sorted by catalog number for washing and analysis. Prehistoric lithics were washed in water, laid out to air-dry, and sorted by catalog number. During analysis, individual Specimen Numbers were assigned to artifacts within each Catalog Number.

After analysis, the artifacts were re-bagged into clean, 4-mil, perforated, resealable polyethylene bags. Artifacts were organized sequentially first by Site Number, then by Catalog Number, and finally by Specimen Number within each Catalog Number. An acid-free artifact card listing full provenience information and analytical class was included in the bags.

Artifacts were marked with full provenience information, following the format below, using black waterproof India ink on a base of Rhoplex mixed with water. The label was then sealed with a top coat of polyvinyl acetate (PVA) mixed with acetone.

<u>(State Site Number)</u>	Ex. <u>44CU122</u>
(Catalog #) - (Specimen #)	356-12

B. ANALYTICAL METHODS

A computerized data management system developed by Berger was used to compile an artifact inventory for data manipulation. The system is written on an IBM-compatible PC using Paradox 9, a relational database development package. Artifact information (characteristics), recorded on the data entry forms by the analysts, was entered into the system. The system was then used to enhance the artifact records with the addition of provenience information.

C. LITHIC ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

The methods and procedures used to analyze the lithic artifacts from the project area are discussed below. As the lithic artifacts were analyzed, specific observations were recorded on analysis sheets as a series of codes. The codes were then entered into a computer database program (Paradox 9). A more complete discussion of the coding system can be found in Taylor et al. (1996).

A Type/Subtype system was used in the coding of the lithic artifacts. The Type/Subtype is entered as an alphanumeric code that consists of three letters and a number. The first letter is always L, for Lithic. The second and third letter refer to general lithic class: DB, for Debitage; and BF, for Biface. The numbers following the letter code refer to particular types of artifacts within the larger classes: e.g., LDB3 - Biface Reduction Flake; LBF3 - Finished Biface.

1. *Technological and Functional Analysis of Lithics*

The analytical approach to stone-tool production and use that was used in this analysis can be described as technomorphological; that is, artifacts were grouped into general classes and then further divided into specific types based upon key morphological attributes that are linked to or indicative of particular stone-tool production (reduction) strategies. Data derived from experimental and ethnoarchaeological research were relied upon in the identification and interpretation of artifact types. The works of Callahan (1979), Clark (1986), Crabtree (1972), Flenniken (1981), Gould (1980), and Parry (1987) were drawn upon most heavily.

Organized by general artifact *classes*, artifact *types* are listed below, followed by their Paradox code and a brief definition. All types were quantified by both count and weight (grams). Also discussed below are the specific variables or attributes that were recorded and how they were coded.

a. Debitage

Debitage includes all types of chipped-stone refuse that bear no obvious traces of having been utilized or intentionally modified. Observations on raw material and cortex were recorded and are discussed later. The following descriptions are for the Debitage types identified, but not the full range of types described in Taylor et al. (1996).

Biface Reduction Flakes (LDB 3) are intact or nearly intact flakes with multiple overlapping dorsal flake scars and small elliptically shaped platforms with multiple facets. Platform grinding is usually present. Platforms are distinctive because they represent tiny slivers of what once was the edge of a biface. Biface reduction flakes are generated during the middle and late stages of biface reduction and also during biface maintenance (resharpening).

Flake Fragments (LDB 9) are sections of flakes that are too fragmentary to be assigned to a flake type.

b. Bifaces

A biface is a flake or cobble that has had multiple flakes removed from the dorsal and ventral surfaces. Bilateral symmetry and a lenticular cross section are common attributes; however, these attributes vary with the stages of production, as do thickness and uniformity of edges (see Callahan 1979). Specific types of bifaces represented in the collection are described below.

Finished Bifaces (LBF 3) are finished bifaces that were probably hafted, but are too fragmentary or ambiguous to assign to a functional category (i.e., projectile point or knife).

2. *Raw Material Analysis (Var 3)*

Raw materials were identified on the basis of macroscopic characteristics: color, texture, hardness, and inclusions. Magnification with a 10X hand lens was used to identify inclusions and to evaluate texture and structure.

Two raw material types were identified during the analysis. Each type is listed below, followed by its Paradox code and a brief description of its physical properties and its availability. Cortex was recorded for all chipped-stone artifacts with the following codes: A = absent and P = present.

Chert (1) is cryptocrystalline quartz. Unlike vein quartz and rock quartz crystal, chert tends to occur within sedimentary rock formations. In general, most varieties of chert are amenable to flaking because they are homogeneous or isotropic materials that fracture in a clear conchoidal pattern.

Quartz (231) is one of the most common minerals in the earth's crust and is formed from igneous magma in hydrothermal veins. Quartz is fairly conducive to knapping due to a conchoidal fracture pattern, but it also usually possesses many fracture planes causing a great deal of uncontrolled breakage during reduction. Its hardness also makes for difficult reduction although this in turn is an advantage for producing an edge that will hold up well during use.

REFERENCES CITED

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1986 Another Look at Small Debitage and Microdebitage. *Lithic Technology* 15:21-23.
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1972 *An Introduction to Flintworking*. The Idaho State Museum, Occasional Papers No. 28. Pocatello, Idaho.
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1987 *Chipped Stone Tools in Formative Oaxaca, Mexico: Their Procurement, Production, and Use*. Museum of Anthropology Memoir No. 20. University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
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1996 A Guide to Lithica: An R-Base Lithic Analysis System. Ms. on file at The Louis Berger Group, Inc., East Orange, New Jersey.

Site	TempSite	Cat	Fld	Ph	STP	Str	Spec	Type	Slype	Translation	Material	Cond	Ctx	Cnt	Wght	Cmt	Note
44FQ192	5117-1	1	101	1	G35	B	1	LDB	3	Biface Reduction Flake	Chert	-	A	1	0.5	-	-
44FQ192	5117-1	1	101	1	G35	B	2	LDB	3	Biface Reduction Flake	Quartz	-	A	1	1.0	-	-
44FQ192	5117-1	2	102	1	G35d	A	1	LDB	3	Biface Reduction Flake	Quartz	-	A	1	1.4	-	-
44FQ192	5117-1	2	102	1	G35d	A	2	LDB	9	Flake Fragment	Quartz	-	A	1	0.5	-	-
44FQ192	5117-1	3	103	1	GG35d	A	1	LDB	9	Flake Fragment	Quartz	-	A	2	0.5	-	-
44FQ192	5117-1	4	104	1	GG35d	B	1	LDB	9	Flake Fragment	Quartz	-	A	1	0.1	-	-
44FQ192	5117-1	5	106	1	GG35da	A	1	LDB	3	Biface Reduction Flake	Quartz	-	A	1	0.5	-	-
44FQ192	5117-1	6	108	1	GGG34	B	1	LDB	9	Flake Fragment	Quartz	-	A	1	1.3	-	-
44FQ192	5117-1	7	109	1	GGG34c	B	1	LDB	9	Flake Fragment	Quartz	-	A	1	0.5	-	-
44FQ192	5117-1	8	105	1	GGG35	B	1	LDB	9	Flake Fragment	Quartz	-	A	1	0.1	-	-
44FQ192	5117-1	9	107	1	GGG35c	B	1	LBF	3	Finished Biface	Quartz	TIP	A	1	0.1	-	-
44FQ192	5117-1	9	107	1	GGG35c	B	2	LDB	9	Flake Fragment	Quartz	-	A	2	2.8	-	-
44FQ192	5117-1	10	110	1	GGG35d	A	1	LDB	9	Flake Fragment	Quartz	-	A	4	6.1	-	-
44FQ192	5117-1	11	111	1	GGG35d	B	1	LDB	3	Biface Reduction Flake	Quartz	-	A	3	5.3	-	-
44FQ192	5117-1	11	111	1	GGG35d	B	2	LDB	9	Flake Fragment	Quartz	-	A	6	1.1	-	-
44FQ192	5117-1	12	112	1	GGG36d	B	1	LDB	9	Flake Fragment	Quartz	-	A	1	0.1	-	-

APPENDIX B

VDHR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORMS

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

VDHR Site Number: 44FQ192
Other VDHR Number:

City/County: Fauquier County
 Site Class: Terrestrial, Open Air Terrestrial, Cave/Rockshelter Submerged
 Temporary Designation: TS5117-01

Specialized Contexts:

Resource Name:

Open to public: Y N Is there a CRM report: Y N

Ownership Status: Private
 Public/Local Gov. Modifier _____
 Public/State Gov. Modifier _____
 Public/Federal Gov. Modifier _____

Cultural Affiliation:

African-American	
English	<i>Native American</i>
French	Other
German	Scotch-Irish
Italian	Unknown
Jewish	None
Multiple	Huguenot

Temporal Affiliation: Unknown prehistoric

Thematic Contexts:

Context	Example	Comments
Settlement patterns		

Site Function: Procurement/processing site

LOCATION INFORMATION

UTM Center: Zone 18
 UTM North 4292575
 UTM East 268550

UTM Coords:

Zone	North	East

Loran:

Restricted UTM Data? : Yes No

Physiographic Province: Piedmont

Elevation: 350 feet amsl

Aspect: north

Site Soils: Iredell silt loam, undulating phase, 0-2% slopes

Drainage: Occoquan River

Adjacent Soils: Iredell stony silt loam, undulating phase, 2-7% slopes

Direction: north

Distance: 165 ft

Landform: ridgetop

Nearest Water Source: unnamed tributary of Broad Run

Site Dimensions: 312 x 230 ft

Acreage: 1 acre

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Survey Description: Phase I archaeological identification survey associated with proposed improvements to Route 215 (Vint Hill Road). Shovel tests excavated at 23-meter (75-foot) intervals along the side of Route 215, with radial shovel tests at 11.5-meter (37.5-foot) intervals. Twenty-eight pieces of debitage were recovered from 10 shovel tests. The site boundary was determined by negative shovel tests to the east, south, and west, and by natural landform to the north.

Site Condition(s):

25-49% of Site Destroyed
50-74% of Site Destroyed
75-99% of Site Destroyed
Destruction of Surface and Subsurface Deposits
Intact Cultural Level
Intact Stratified Cultural Levels
Less than 25% of Site Destroyed
<i>No Surface Deposits but With Subsurface Integrity</i>
Site deliberately buried
Site Totally Destroyed
Surface Deposits Present And With Subsurface Integrity
Surface Deposits Present But Subsurface Not Tested
Surface Deposits Present But With No Subsurface Integrity
Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed
Subsurface Integrity
Surface Features
Surface Deposits
Site Condition Unknown

Survey Strategy: Historic Map Projection Informant Observation
 Surface Testing Subsurface Testing X

USGS Quadrangle: Thoroughfare Gap, VA

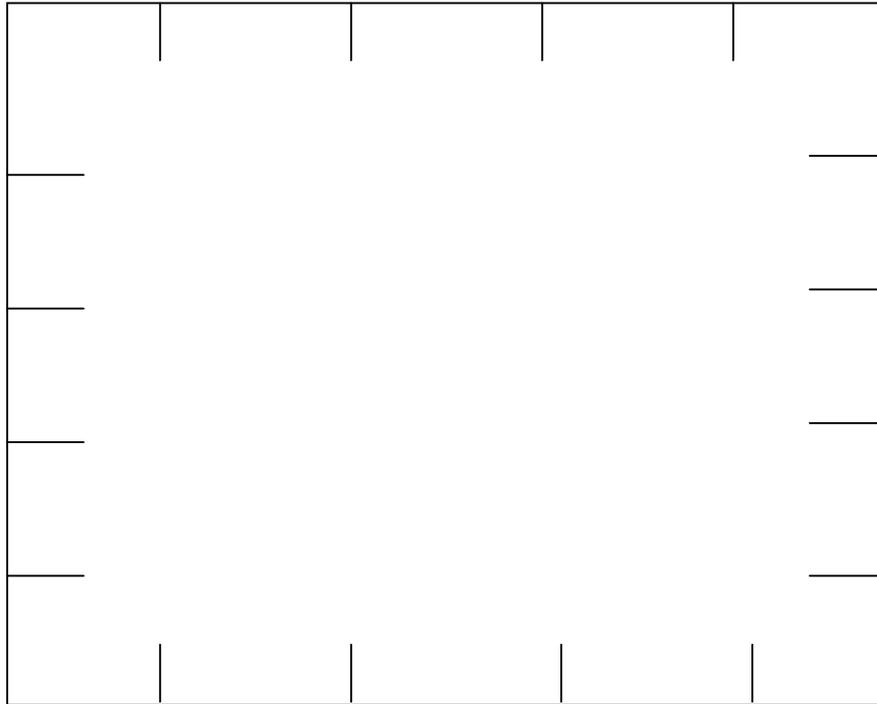
Current Land Use: Wooded

Date of Use: _____ Example: _____

Land Uses: _____

Comments: _____

*** Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries



Scale: 1: 24000

SPECIMENS

Specimens Obtained: Yes No Depository: VDHR

Assemblage Description: 28 pieces of debitage

Specimens Reported: Yes No

Owner Name:

Owner Address:

Assemblage Description:

Field Notes: Yes No

Depository: VDHR

Photographic Documentation: Yes No

Depository: VDHR

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION:

Depository for Bibliographic Information: _____

Reference Numbers: _____

Bibliographic Source: _____

Organization: _____

Additional Comments:

GRAPHIC MEDIA DOCUMENTATION:

Control ID Date	Photo Media	Depository	Frame (s)	Photo
1/2002	Black and white print film	VDHR		
1/2002	Color slide film	VDHR		

Report(s): Yes No

Depository: VDHR

Archaeological Identification Survey, Route 215 (Vint Hill Road), Fauquier County, Virginia. Prepared for the Virginia Department of Transportation, Richmond, by The Louis Berger Group, Inc., Richmond. (2/2002)

CRM EVENT INFORMATION

Date	Event ID	Event Type	CRMPerson (First)	CRMPerson (Last)	Remarks
1/2002	JM 5117	Archaeological Identification Survey	John	Mullin	

INDIVIDUAL/ORG AGENCY MAILING INFORMATION

Owner Category: Owner Occupant Tenant Informant Property Mgr.

Honorific: _____ First Name: _____ Last Name: _____ Suffix: _____
Title: _____
Company: _____
Mailing Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____
ZIP CODE: _____ - _____ Country: _____

Phone 1/Extension: _____ Phone 2/Extension: _____
SURVEYOR'S NOTES:

Surveyed By: John J. Mullin Affiliation: The Louis Berger Group, Inc. Date: 1/21-1/25 2002
Address: 1001 East Broad Street, Suite LL40, Richmond, VA 23219

Form Completed By: John J. Mullin Affiliation: The Louis Berger Group, Inc. Date: 1/28/2002
Address: 1001 East Broad Street, Suite LL40, Richmond, VA 23219

For VDHR Staff Only	
Virginia Register Status:	
National Register Status:	
Easement Status:	
VDHR Library Reference Number (s) :	
VDHR Number Assigned By:	Date:
Date Entered By:	Date:
Revisions/Updates By:	Date:

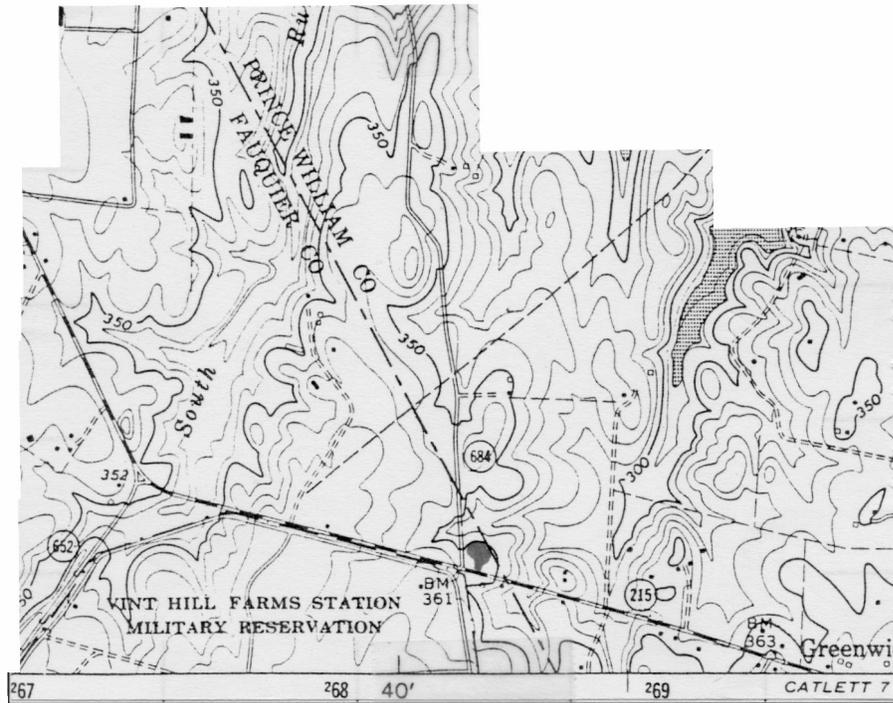
Current Land Use: Wooded

Date of Use: _____ Example: _____

Land Uses: _____

Comments: _____

Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries



Scale: 1: 24000

Specimens Obtained: Yes No Depository: VDHR
Assemblage Description: 28 pieces of debitage

Specimens Reported: Yes No
Owner Name:
Assemblage Description:

Owner Address:

Field Notes: Yes No Depository: VDHR

Photographic Documentation: Yes No Depository: VDHR

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

GENERAL PROPERTY INFORMATION

VDHR Site Number: 44FQ193
Other VDHR Number:

City/County: Fauquier County
 Site Class: Terrestrial, Open Air Terrestrial, Cave/Rockshelter Submerged
 Temporary Designation: TS5117-02

Specialized Contexts: Civil War, Battle of Buckland Mills

Resource Name:

Open to public: Y N Is there a CRM report: Y N

Ownership Status: Private
 Public/Local Gov. Modifier _____
 Public/State Gov. Modifier _____
 Public/Federal Gov. Modifier _____

Cultural Affiliation:

African-American	
English	Native American
French	Other
German	Scotch-Irish
Italian	Unknown
Jewish	None
Multiple	Huguenot

Temporal Affiliation: 1863

Thematic Contexts:

Context	Example	Comments
Military		Civil War earthworks

Site Function: Civil War earthworks related to the Battle of Buckland Mills (October 19, 1863).

LOCATION INFORMATION

UTM Center: Zone 18
 UTM North 4294460
 UTM East 266850

UTM Coords:

Zone	North	East

Loran:

Restricted UTM Data? : Yes No

Physiographic Province: Piedmont

Aspect: South

Elevation: 420 feet amsl

Site Soils: Montalto silty clay loam, eroded rolling moderately shallow phase, 7-14% slopes

Drainage: Ocoquan River

Adjacent Soils: Zion silt loam, undulating phase, 2-7% slopes

Direction: West

Distance: 985 ft

Landform: ridgetop

Nearest Water Source: Unnamed tributary of Broad Run

Site Dimensions: 100 x 100 ft

Acreage: 0.25 acres

Slope: 7 to 14 percent

Survey Description: Phase I archaeological identification survey associated with proposed improvements to Route 215 (Vint Hill Road). Shovel tests excavated at 23-meter (75-foot) intervals along two, parallel transects. No artifacts were recovered from the shovel tests; but, 15 features were identified within a 30x30 meter area near shovel tests A33, A34, B33, and B34. Each of the features is composed of a small mound with a depression on one side. In all but one of the identified features the depression is located on the north side of the mound. One 1x1-meter test unit was excavated in one of the features. No artifacts were recovered. However, the area is considered to be an archaeological site because the features are located (1) in the core study area for the Battle of Buckland Mills, and (2) on a ridgetop where General Custer appears to have taken a defensive position.

Site Condition(s):

25-49% of Site Destroyed
50-74% of Site Destroyed
75-99% of Site Destroyed
Destruction of Surface and Subsurface Deposits
Intact Cultural Level
Intact Stratified Cultural Levels
Less than 25% of Site Destroyed
No Surface Deposits but With Subsurface Integrity
Site deliberately buried
Site Totally Destroyed
Surface Deposits Present And With Subsurface Integrity
Surface Deposits Present But Subsurface Not Tested
Surface Deposits Present But With No Subsurface Integrity
<i>Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed</i>
Subsurface Integrity
Surface Features
Surface Deposits
<i>Site Condition Unknown</i>

Survey Strategy: Historic Map Projection Informant Observation
 Surface Testing Subsurface Testing

USGS Quadrangle: Thoroughfare Gap, VA

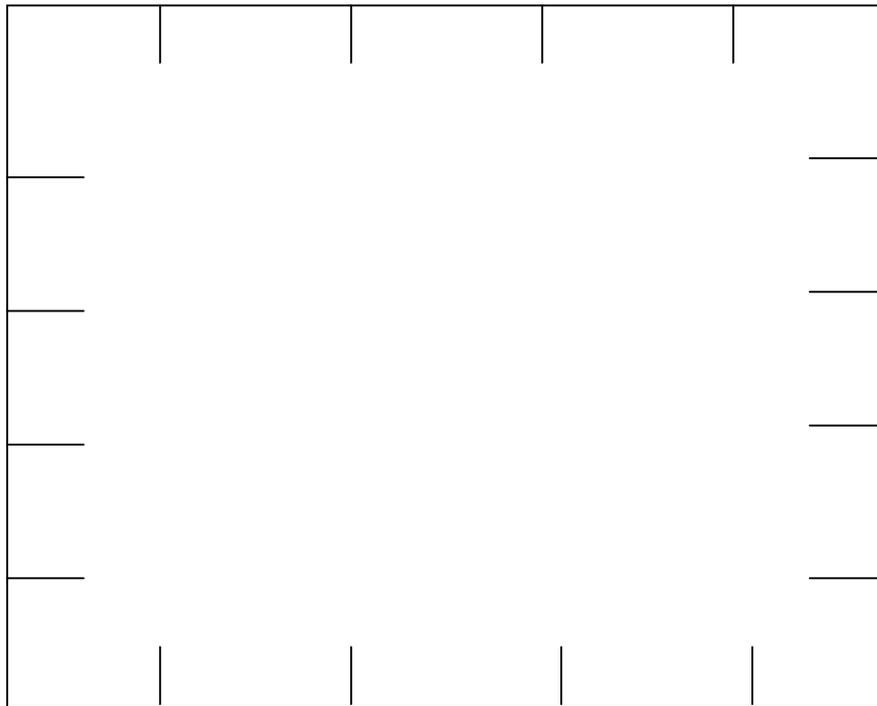
Current Land Use: Wooded

Date of Use: _____ Example: _____

Land Uses: _____

Comments: _____

*** Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries



Scale: 1 : 24000

SPECIMENS

Specimens Obtained: Yes No

Depository:

Assemblage Description:

Specimens Reported: Yes No

Owner Name:

Owner Address:

Assemblage Description:

Field Notes: Yes No

Depository: VDHR

Photographic Documentation: Yes No Depository: VDHR

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION:

Depository for Bibliographic Information: _____

Reference Numbers: _____

Bibliographic Source: _____

Organization: _____

Additional Comments:

GRAPHIC MEDIA DOCUMENTATION:

Control ID Date	Photo Media	Depository	Frame (s)	Photo
1/2002	Black and white print film	VDHR		
1/2002	Color slide film	VDHR		

Report(s): Yes No

Depository: VDHR

Archaeological Identification Survey, Route 215 (Vint Hill Road), Fauquier County, Virginia. Prepared for the Virginia Department of Transportation, Richmond, by The Louis Berger Group, Inc., Richmond. (2/2002)

CRM EVENT INFORMATION

Date	Event ID	Event Type	CRMPerson (First)	CRMPerson (Last)	Remarks
1/2002	JM 5117	Archaeological Identification Survey	John	Mullin	

INDIVIDUAL/ORG AGENCY MAILING INFORMATION

Owner Category: Owner Occupant Tenant Informant Property Mgr.

Honorific: _____ First Name: _____ Last Name: _____ Suffix: _____
Title: _____
Company: _____
Mailing Address: _____
City: _____ State: _____
ZIP CODE: _____ - _____ Country: _____

Phone 1/Extension: _____ Phone 2/Extension: _____
SURVEYOR'S NOTES:

Surveyed By: John J. Mullin Affiliation: The Louis Berger Group, Inc. Date: 1/21-1/25 2002
Address: 1001 East Broad Street, Suite LL40, Richmond, VA 23219

Form Completed By: John J. Mullin Affiliation: The Louis Berger Group, Inc. Date: 1/28/2002
Address: 1001 East Broad Street, Suite LL40, Richmond, VA 23219

For VDHR Staff Only	
Virginia Register Status:	
National Register Status:	
Easement Status:	
VDHR Library Reference Number (s) :	
VDHR Number Assigned By:	Date:
Date Entered By:	Date:
Revisions/Updates By:	Date:

Survey Strategy: Historic Map Projection Informant Observation
 Surface Testing Subsurface Testing

USGS Quadrangle: Thoroughfare Gap, VA

Current Land Use: Wooded

Date of Use: _____ Example: _____
Land Uses: _____
Comments: _____



Scale: 24000

SPECIMENS

Specimens Obtained: Yes No
Assemblage Description:

Depository:

Specimens Reported: Yes No
Owner Name:
Assemblage Description:

Owner Address:

Field Notes: Yes No

Depository: VDHR