
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF
SITE 44FQ0202
ROUTE 215, BUCKLAND

Fauquier County, Virginia

VDOT PROJECT: 0215-030-104, PE101
PPMS No.: 57489
VDHR FILE No.: 2001-1825

Prepared for:



VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
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Prepared by:



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Final
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ABSTRACT

The Louis Berger Group, Inc. (Berger), Richmond, Virginia, has completed an archaeological evaluation of Site 44FQ0202 in association with the proposed widening of and improvements to Route 215 in Fauquier County, Virginia. The archaeological evaluation was performed on behalf of the Virginia Department of Transportation as part of VDOT Project 0215-030-104, PE101 (PPMS No. 57489; VDHR File No. 2001-1825). The proposed widening will be from two to four lanes with improvements including pavement, grading, drainage improvements, and incidentals. The proposed right-of-way includes 2.2 miles (3,540 meters) of existing roadway and an additional 1,640 feet (500 meters) of new alignment, and is 110 feet (33 meters) in width. The area of potential effects for the proposed project includes approximately 5,550 feet (1,692 meters) along existing Route 215 and the previously surveyed avoidance alternative. The archaeological evaluation included an area of approximately 0.22 acre (0.09 hectare) and a distance of approximately 0.02 mile (0.03 kilometer) along Route 215.

Site 44FQ0202 was identified by Berger during previous archaeological investigations of the Route 215 corridor. Based on the results of the previous archaeological survey, Site 44FQ0202 appeared to be a nineteenth-century domestic site with a potential cemetery plot in an area of periwinkle measuring approximately 30x25 feet (9x8 meters) near an old tree on the eastern side of the site. Although all of the artifacts were recovered in disturbed contexts in the vicinity of Route 215 and a paved parking lot, the area of periwinkle suggested the presence of a cemetery or undisturbed subsurface cultural deposits. Additionally, the site may be associated with a possible Warrenton Turnpike (U.S. Route 29) tollhouse location reported by a local informant. Berger recommended archaeological evaluation fieldwork at Site 44FQ0202 to determine if the site contains intact subsurface cultural features or deposits, and if the site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

The purpose of the archaeological evaluation at Site 44FQ0202, conducted between January 9 and 13, 2006, was to (1) assess the boundary, artifact densities, and integrity of Site 44FQ0202; and (2) determine if the site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The archaeological fieldwork for the current investigations consisted of (1) additional metal detector survey, (2) mechanical stripping, and (3) the hand excavation of test units. The evaluation fieldwork resulted in the recovery of 121 artifacts from four test units and one mechanically stripped block.

Site 44FQ0202 represents the disturbed remains of a late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century domestic site. No archaeological evidence of a structure associated with the Warrenton Turnpike was identified, and historical research found no record of a tollhouse at the location of Site 44FQ0202. All artifacts were recovered from disturbed soils that have been mechanically graded multiple times, most recently by the current landowner in 1989. Furthermore, mechanical stripping of Block A in the area of periwinkle encountered a disturbed layer of soil overlying subsoil and established that no intact cultural features or intact cultural deposits are present at the site. As (1) no intact cultural deposits or intact cultural features are present at the site, (2) all cultural deposits at the site represent redeposited materials in a disturbed layer of fill/graded soil, and (3) the site will not provide additional information important in history, Berger recommends Site 44FQ0202 as not eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion A (association with events important in history), Criterion B (association with persons important in history), or Criterion D (potential to yield information important in history). Criterion C was applied to this resource and found to be not applicable.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Louis Berger Group, Inc. (Berger), Richmond, Virginia, has completed an archaeological evaluation of Site 44FQ0202 in association with the proposed widening of and improvements to Route 215 in Fauquier County, Virginia. The archaeological evaluation was performed on behalf of the Virginia Department of Transportation as part of VDOT Project 0215-030-104, PE101 (PPMS No. 57489; VDHR File No. 2001-1825). The proposed widening will be from two to four lanes with improvements including pavement, grading, drainage improvements, and incidentals. The proposed right-of-way (ROW) includes 2.2 miles (3,540 meters) of existing roadway and an additional 1,640 feet (500 meters) of new alignment, and is 110 feet (33 meters) in width. The area of potential effects (APE) for the proposed project includes approximately 5,550 feet (1,692 meters) along existing Route 215 and the previously surveyed avoidance alternative. The archaeological evaluation included an area of approximately 0.22 acre (0.09 hectare) and a distance of approximately 0.02 mile (0.03 kilometer) along Route 215 (Figure 1).

Site 44FQ0202 was identified by Berger during previous archaeological investigations of the Route 215 corridor. Site 44FQ0202 is located within the core area of the National Register-eligible Buckland Mills Battlefield (VDHR No. 030-5152). The VDHR determined that the Buckland Mills Battlefield is eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion A, as the Civil War Battle of Buckland Mills was a significant historical event associated with the retreat of J.E.B. Stuart through New Baltimore. The VDHR further noted that the battlefield landscape currently retains some of its rural character but that the setting's integrity is currently threatened by suburban development.

Based on the results of the previous archaeological survey (Mullin and Rupnik 2005), Site 44FQ0202 appeared to be a nineteenth-century domestic site with a potential cemetery plot in an area of periwinkle measuring approximately 30x25 feet (9x8 meters) near an old tree on the eastern side of the site. Although all of the artifacts were recovered in disturbed contexts in the vicinity of Route 215 and a paved parking lot, the area of periwinkle suggested the presence of a cemetery or undisturbed subsurface cultural deposits. Additionally, the site may be associated with a possible Warrenton Turnpike (U.S. Route 29) tollhouse location reported by a local informant (Blake 2005). Berger recommended archaeological evaluation fieldwork at Site 44FQ0202 to determine if the site contains intact subsurface cultural features or deposits, and if the site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

The purpose of the archaeological evaluation at Site 44FQ0202, conducted between January 9 and 13, 2006, was to (1) assess the boundary, artifact densities, and integrity of Site 44FQ0202; and (2) determine if the site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The archaeological fieldwork for the current investigations consisted of (1) additional metal detector survey, (2) mechanical stripping, and (3) the hand excavation of test units. The evaluation fieldwork resulted in the recovery of 121 artifacts from four test units and one mechanically stripped block.

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 60-66 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) (United States [U.S.] Department of the Interior 1983) and the VDHR (2001) *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Surveys in Virginia*. The Project Manager, Project Archaeologist, and Project Historian meet or exceed the qualifications described in the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (*Federal Register* 48:190:44738-44739) (U.S.

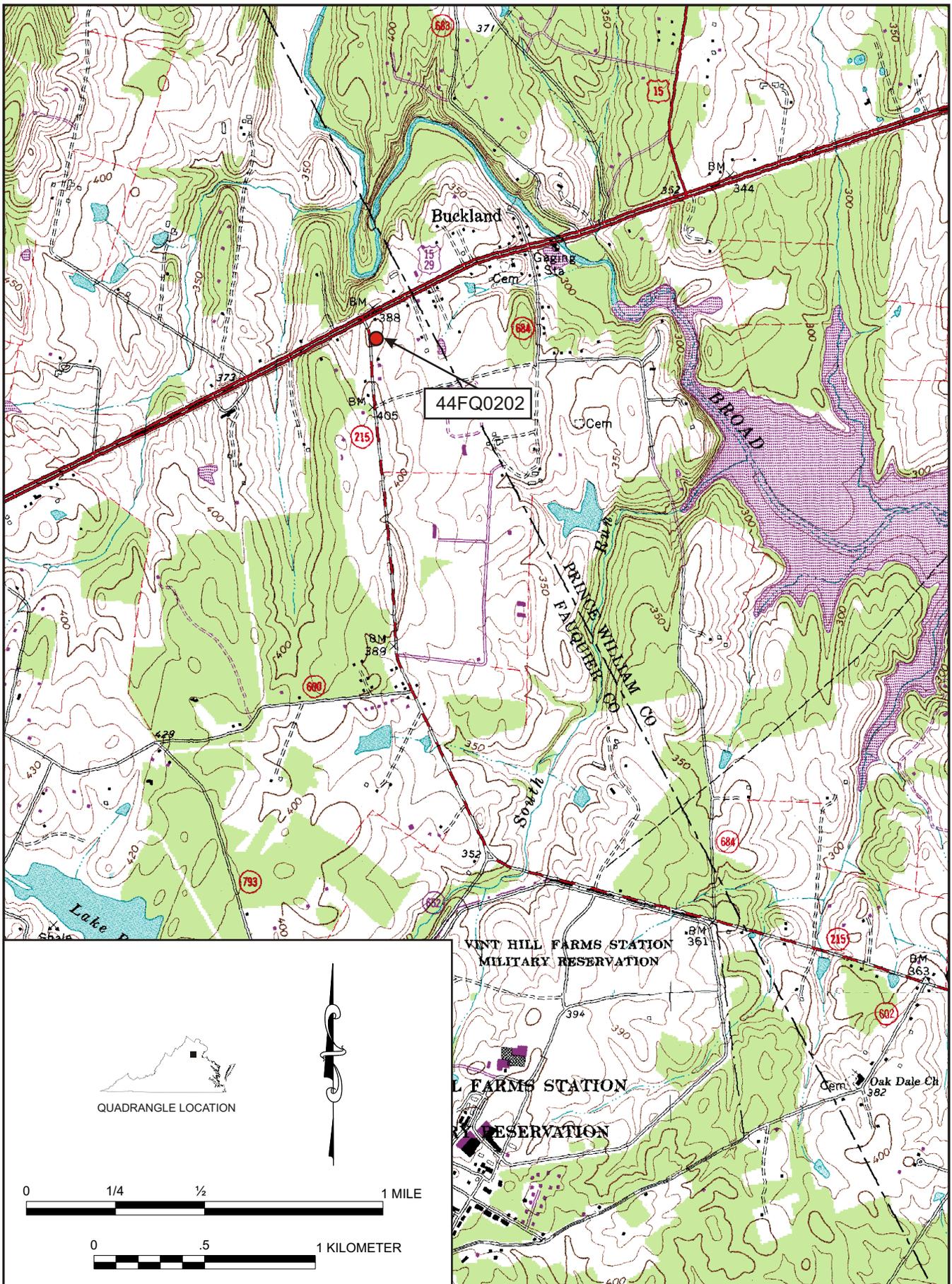


FIGURE 1: Location of Site 44FQ0202

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

Department of the Interior 1983). 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 VDHR.

This report has been organized into eight chapters. Chapter II describes the project setting. Chapter III presents the background research. The methods used for the archaeological evaluation are discussed in Chapter IV, and the results of the archaeological evaluation of Site 44FQ0202 are presented in Chapter V. The artifact analysis and site interpretation for Site 44FQ0202 are included in Chapter VI. Chapter VII provides a summary and recommendations regarding the implications of the archaeological survey and the archaeological evaluation of Site 44FQ0202. Chapter VIII 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 VDHR archaeological site form in DSS format.

The archaeological investigations were conducted under the direction of Deputy Principal Officer Eric Voigt. The archaeological evaluation was conducted by Principal Investigator John Mullin, assisted by Field Technicians Katherine Birmingham, Kurt Bressler, John Gribble, and Sara Leonard. The Project Historian for the archaeological evaluation was Megan Rupnik. Mr. Mullin authored the report, with contributions from Ms. Rupnik. The artifacts were processed and cataloged under the direction of Susan Butler. Editing was provided by C. Carol Halitsky, and the graphics were prepared by Jacqueline Horsford.

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). Site 44FQ0202 is located in the Piedmont physiographic province portion of Fauquier County. 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 project area is approximately 650 feet (200 meters) south of Broad Run. Although portions of the existing Route 215 corridor have been disturbed by road-related activities (e.g., banking and drainage), the general area is 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, and an annual average snowfall of 61.2 centimeters (24.1 inches) 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 in part a result of 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). The intersection of Route 215 and U.S. Route 29 has been disturbed by modern development, including domestic, commercial, and religious structures. Although previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity of Site 44FQ0202 encountered disturbed soils, vegetation at the site (a large tree and an area of periwinkle) suggested the possibility of intact areas of soil at the site.

III. RESULTS OF THE BACKGROUND RESEARCH

A. INTRODUCTION

Background research was conducted in order to compile and assess existing cultural resource data pertinent to the survey area. 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 survey area and vicinity. A total of eight previously recorded archaeological sites were identified within a 1-mile (1.6-kilometer) radius of Site 44FQ0202 (Table 1; Figure 2). These sites consist of three prehistoric sites (44PW0403, 44PW0404, and 44PW1397) and five historic sites (44FQ0193, 44PW1394, 44PW1395, 44PW1603, and 44PW1659). Additionally, Site 44FQ0202 is located within the core area of the Buckland Mills Battlefield (VDHR No. 030-5152) (Figure 3).

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

SITE No.	SITE TYPE	TEMPORAL PERIOD	ARTIFACTS/FEATURES
44FQ0193	Military-Civil War Earthworks	October 1863	Possible rifle pits associated with the Battle of Buckland Mills
44PW0403	Unknown	Unknown prehistoric	Quartz debitage
44PW0404	Unknown	Unknown prehistoric	Quartz debitage
44PW1394	Subsistence/Agriculture-Farmstead	19 th century	Historic ceramic sherds (including yellowware, whiteware, ironstone, and redware), redware pipe fragments, glass fragments (including bottle, window, canning-jar lid, chimney, and light-bulb glass), crown bottle caps, can fragments, wire nails, metal screw, bone, plastic, leather
44PW1395	Domestic-Trash Scatter	Late 19 th /early 20 th centuries	Bottle glass, wire nail, metal fragments
44PW1397	Camp	Late Archaic	Holmes-type projectile point, 3 quartzite flakes, 1 quartz flake, 1 chert flake
44PW1603	Military – Union Firing Line/Domestic – House Site	October 19, 1863/Early 19 th Century	Burnside 0.54-caliber cartridge cases, bullets (0.32 and 0.36 or 0.38 calibers), artillery shell fragments, iron chain, iron pin, iron beam, iron wedge, iron trunk fixture, 1941 U.S. quarter
44PW1659	Domestic – Saunders/McIntosh House Site	Early 19 th /mid-20 th Century	Glass (bottle, tableware, and window), wrought nails, plaster, oyster shell, pearlware, whiteware, cow tooth

B. PREHISTORIC RESOURCES

The three previously identified prehistoric sites in the vicinity of the survey area (see Table 1 and Figure 2) consist of a camp site (Site 44PW1397) and two sites of unknown type (Sites 44PW0403, and 44PW0404). With the exception of Site 44PW1397 (a Late Archaic period site), the cultural periods represented by these sites are unknown. These sites are located on a ridge sideslope (Site 44PW0403), a ridge finger (Site 44PW0404), and a ridgetop (Site 44PW1397).

Based on (1) the physical locations, temporal periods, and cultural activities associated with the previously recorded sites, (2) the general prehistory of Fauquier County, and (3) the physiography of Site 44FQ0202, it appeared unlikely that intact prehistoric cultural features or cultural deposits would be encountered at the site.

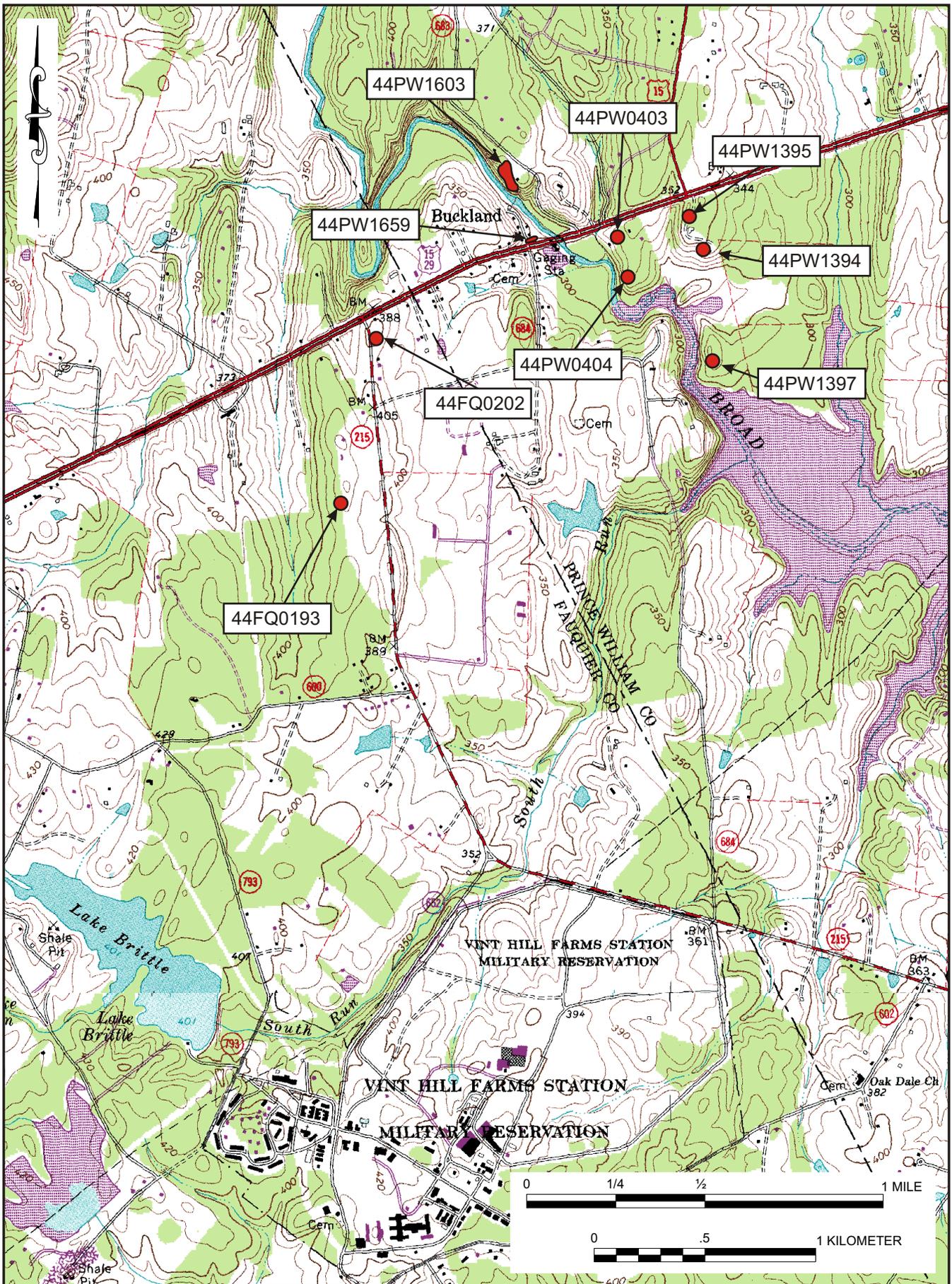


FIGURE 2: Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources Within a 1-Mile (1.6-Kilometer) Radius of the Survey Area

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

C. HISTORIC RESOURCES

1. Introduction

Archival research on the history of the project location was undertaken at the Library of Virginia and VDHR archives in Richmond, and the Fauquier County Courthouse in Warrenton. Primary documents, such as deeds and wills, were reviewed at the Fauquier County Courthouse. Historical maps (Gilmer 1860-1865; Love 1820; USGS 1943, 1944, 1966), census data, and the Fauquier and Alexandria Turnpike Company Records were reviewed at the Library of Virginia, and reports and files were reviewed at the archives at VDHR. Other reports reviewed include the architectural survey report of Buckland provided by the Buckland Preservation Society (Rideout et al. 2005) and a historical and archaeological study of the Buckland Mills Battlefield conducted by Berger for the Buckland Preservation Society (Bedell 2005).

Site 44FQ0202 is located within the core study area of the Buckland Mills Battlefield and in close proximity to Route 29, formerly the Fauquier and Alexandria Turnpike. Buckland Mills Battlefield was determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register in 2002, and studies are being conducted to determine appropriate boundaries for the battlefield for its preservation and protection (Bedell 2005:1). Below is a brief background on the project area and site-specific history of the tract of land containing Site 44FQ0202. Previous investigations and local informants suggested that the site may be tied to Civil War activities in the area or linked to a tollhouse associated with the turnpike (Mullin and Rupnik 2005). Historical research and archaeological investigations undertaken for this project have not provided any evidence that Site 44FQ0202, the remains of a late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century domestic site, is directly associated with Buckland Mills Battlefield or the Fauquier and Alexandria Turnpike, and historical research has not provided any evidence of a building or structure located at Site 44FQ0202.

2. Project Area and Site-Specific History

a. Early Settlement

Site 44FQ0202 is situated approximately 0.05 mile west of the village of Buckland and was once part of a larger tract of land that spanned from today's Vint Hill Road (Route 215) to Buckland Mill Road. Buckland and the project site are on land that was once part of the Broad Run Tract owned by the sixth Lord Fairfax. This land was conveyed from Lord Fairfax to the Robert (King) Carter family in 1724 (Fonzo 2005:12). In 1774 Robert Carter's sons sold a tract of land that was to become the village of Buckland to Samuel Love. The land associated with the project site remained in the Carter family until Charles and Edwin Carter began selling tracts to Elias Edmunds in 1820 and 1825 (Table 2) (Fauquier County [FC] Deed Books 24:317 and 28:406).

Love's land was in an ideal location along Broad Run and Old Carolina Road, which served as an important transportation route for plantation owners in Fauquier, Prince William, and Loudoun counties (Fonzo 2005:12). Passing through the Piedmont region of Virginia, Old Carolina Road ran from Frederick, Maryland, to North Carolina, roughly following U.S. Route 15 (Fonzo 2005:12). By 1775 the future site of Buckland contained several houses and shops and at least one mill owned by Samuel Love.

In 1797 John Love, the son of Samuel Love, petitioned the Virginia General Assembly, and in 1798 the town of Buckland was chartered (Massey 1987). At the time of its formation the town already contained 20 houses occupied by "tradesmen and merchants." A 48-lot plan for the town was established around the existing lots and public road (Fonzo 2005:12). During its early years Buckland was an important wagon stop on Old Carolina Road, with the Love family in the business of coordinating the passage of wagons to Virginia's seaports (Massey 1987). Samuel Love and fellow commissioners were responsible for establishing a toll gate between the roads from Snicker's Gap and Vestal Gap to Alexandria in 1785 (Massey 1987).

TABLE 2
CHAIN OF TITLE FOR SITE 44FQ0202

DATE	TRANSACTION
1988	Harvey W. and Carolyn Fox to Theodore and Evelyn B. Smith June 23, 1988 Cedar Run District, Map No. 65-90; containing 3.9995 acres \$850,000 Fauquier County (FC) Deed Book 599:1150.
1985	Buckland Associates, a general partnership, to Harvey W. and Carolyn Fox December 6, 1985 Contains clause not permitting a gas station to be located on the tract without permission of S. Chester and Bessie Lunsford. Cedar Run District, containing 3.9995 acres FC Deed Book 510:751
1972	S. Chester and Bessie W. Lunsford form Buckland Associates and convey parcel to Buckland Associates. October 18, 1972 FC Deed Book 282:429 Plat included with deed, does not depict buildings. Following this point, the tract separates in two directions (will be referred to as tract A and B), with A separating into two parcels (Lot 1 and 2). Tract A, Lot 1
1966	Evelyn S. and George Reynolds to S. Chester and Bessie Lunsford November 11, 1966 Tract at intersection of Routes 211 and 215 containing 0.79 acre. FC Deed Book 238:251
1959	Evelyn and Reed Stokes to Evelyn Reynolds June 29, 1959 0.79 acre FC Deed Book 208:119
1942	George H. Murray to Evelyn Stokes September 9, 1942 0.79 acre Plat included with deed depicts a building on the parcel. FC Deed Book 154:280
1940	Estate of George W. Murray to George H. Murray (bachelor) February 3, 1940 0.79 acre FC Deed Book 148:443 Tract A, Lot 2
1966	Reed I. and Cornelius Stokes to S. Chester and Bessie Lunsford November 18, 1966 Tract near the intersection of Routes 211 and 215 containing 0.79 acre FC Deed Book 238:252
1949	George H. and Frances P. Murray to Reed I. and Cornelia Stokes April 6, 1949 0.79 acre FC Deed Book 169:448 Tract A, Lots 1 and 2
1940	Granted to George H. Murray from Evelyn C. Walter, Ancillary Administrator of George W. Murray, deceased, and Evelyn A. Stokes, Executrix of the will. February 3, 1940 Tract containing two acres of land with a small cottage, assessed for taxation at \$160. George W. Murray inherited the property from his mother, Harriet Whiting. FC Deed Book 148:443

TABLE 2 (continued)

DATE	TRANSACTION
	Tract A, Lots 1 and 2
1877	Marshall R. and Martha Royston to Harriet Whiting for her faithful service. December 29, 1877 Tract containing 2 acres at the fork of Greenwich Road and Alexandria Turnpike. FC Deed Book 69:99
	Tract B
1961	John T. and Nellie Carter to S.C. and Bessie Lunsford September 29, 1961 Tract containing 10.0114 acres, located near Buckland and fronting Routes 29/211/15 to the north and Route 215 on the west. FC Deed Book 214:185
1941	Wallace N. Tiffany, Special Commissioner in chancery case of John T. Carter et al. vs. T.E. Carter et al., to John T. Carter August 16, 1941 Conveyed two tracts, 23.2 acres on the north side of Route 29 and 40.2 acres associated with the project area. FC Deed Book 151:144.
1904	John F. and Emma Geisinger to Edwin B. Carter March 30, 1904 Tract containing 81 acres near the village of Buckland. FC Deed Book 95:224
1892	George and Susan Tablar to John F. Geisinger March 24, 1892 73 acres FC Deed Book 83: 42
1883	Marshall and Martha Royston to George Tablar October 16, 1883 Land lying on both sides of the Warrenton and Alexandria Turnpike, adjacent to the village of Buckland, 73 acres. FC Deed Book 74: 420
	Tracts A and B
1860	George and Eltinge Mary Hinkley to Marshall Royston in exchange for house and lot in Jeffersonston, Culpeper County, Virginia. July 24, 1860 A parcel of land lying partially in both Prince William and Fauquier counties, 93 acres. FC Deed Book 59:121
1859	Hugh Holmes Hite to Eltinge Mary Hinkley, niece of Hite. February 15, 1859 A parcel of land lying in both Prince William and Fauquier counties, except a certain 1-acre lot previously deeded to a church congregation in Buckland, 97 acres FC Deed Book 57:50
1828	Elias Edmond to Thomas Hite January 17, 1828 Described as being located at the corner near the main road leading from Winchester to Warrenton and containing 300 acres. FC Deed Book 29:505
	Tracts A and B
1825 and 1820	Charles and Edwin Carter to Elias Edmonds August 6, 1825 and August 15, 1820 Two parcels, containing 135 and 150 acres, were conveyed to Elias Edmonds from the Carter family in 1825 and 1820 respectively. FC Deed Book 28: 406 FC Deed Book 24:317

b. The Fauquier and Alexandria Turnpike

In 1808, after several years of preliminary study of the terrain between Fairfax Court House and Thornton's Gap, the Fauquier and Alexandria Turnpike Company was formed for the purpose of building a turnpike from Fairfax Courthouse, via Centreville and Buckland, to Warrenton (Harrison 1964:565). Members of the turnpike company included residents of Buckland and the surrounding areas. Claudius Crozet, a French engineer and bridge builder for Napoleon, served as the state engineer for Virginia and was employed to inspect and design the road between Buckland and Warrenton (Blake and Fonzo 2005:7).

The Fauquier and Alexandria Turnpike, also called the Warrenton Turnpike, reached Buckland in 1824 from the terminus of the Little River Turnpike in Fairfax and was completed from Buckland to Warrenton in 1825. Crozet built this segment of the turnpike using a new paving process invented by John Loudoun McAdam (Blake and Fonzo 2005:7). Known as the McAdam method (macadam), the new paving technique "consisted of fine, broken pebble layers of uniform thickness packed by rolling and tamping, and in which each stone was weighted and measured to ensure cementation" (Fonzo 2005:13). Prior to 1823 tolls were not collected upon the completed portions of the turnpike, but in 1823 there were three toll collectors on the turnpike, according to the Annual Reports of the Virginia Board of Public Works (Fonzo 2005:13). Research of the Annual Reports of the Virginia Board of Public Works and the papers of the Fauquier and Alexandria Turnpike Company undertaken in support of this project and previous investigations by local historians have not uncovered the locations of the toll collecting points along the Warrenton Turnpike (Fonzo 2005:13 and 16).

c. Antebellum Period

It was shortly before the completion of the turnpike that the Carter family sold off part of their Broad Run tract to Elias Edmonds, and in 1828, Elias conveyed approximately 300 acres described as located at "the corner near the main road leading from Winchester to Warrenton" (FC Deed Book 29:505) to Thomas Hite. At some point Hugh Hite acquired ownership of the tract and conveyed 1 acre of his land in the village of Buckland for the construction of St. Luke's Methodist Church in 1856 (Massey 1987). A condition of Hite's donation was that the other evangelical societies be allowed to use the church when it was not being used by the Methodists.

During this period Buckland had grown to include several more businesses and residences. Three mills were located in Buckland, including a wool mill that replaced the gristmill on Broad Run north of the town (Massey 1987). The village contained, in addition to the church located on the lands donated by Hugh Hite, a general store, a distillery, an apothecary shop, and two taverns (Massey 1987). However, the project area to the west remained mostly undeveloped.

Hugh Hite's land passed to his niece, Eltinge Mary Hinkley, in 1859, who sold it the following year to Marshall Royston in exchange for a house and lot in the town of Jeffersonton in Culpeper County, Virginia. At the time of this transaction Marshall Royston was employed as a tailor in Jeffersonton (FC Deed Book 59:121). The parcel conveyed to Royston contained 93 acres, lying in both Prince William and Fauquier counties.

d. Civil War: The Battle of Buckland Mills

On October 19, 1863, the Civil War battle of Buckland Mills was fought along the Warrenton Turnpike (present-day U.S. Route 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, Union cavalry commanded by 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 Union cavalry, Fitzhugh Lee sent word to Stuart that if Stuart could draw the Union forces down to Warrenton, he (Fitzhugh Lee) would attack the Union flank, at which point Stuart could turn and attack the front of the Union 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, followed by several companies from Kilpatrick's Second Brigade, under Brigadier General George Armstrong Custer (see Figure 3). When Custer's men 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 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].

The Buckland Mills Battlefield (VDHR No. 030-5152) was delineated by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC) in 1992, and on June 5, 2002, the VDHR evaluated the battlefield, as delineated by the CWSAC, and determined that the Buckland Mills Battlefield is eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion A, as the Battle of Buckland Mills was a significant historical event associated with the retreat of J.E.B. Stuart through New Baltimore. In 2005 an archaeological and historical investigation of the battlefield was conducted to make recommendations for battlefield's National Register boundaries (Bedell 2005). Site 44FQ0202 is included within the recommended boundaries; however, the results of the archeological fieldwork did not identify any artifacts, intact cultural features, or intact cultural deposits associated with the battlefield.

e. Reconstruction Era to Today

The land associated with Site 44FQ0202 remained in the ownership of the Royston family throughout, and for a number of years after, the Civil War. According to the 1870 Census, Marshall Royston was a 53-year-old farmer and tailor and head of a household containing four whites, including his wife Martha,

and four blacks. Royston's real estate was valued at \$3,500. The other members of his household were Martha, his 56 year-old wife; Anna H. Royston, age 31; Virginia Clark, age 34; and Martha Clark, age 33. The black members of Royston's household were listed as Harriet Whiting, 45-year-old domestic servant; George Murray, an 11-year-old domestic servant; Rose Whiting, age 8; and Mary Whiting, age 5 (U.S. 1870).

Although the land in the project area remained mostly undeveloped following the Civil War, Buckland was considered one of the most populous cities in Prince William County. The wool mill was refurbished after the war and became the community's principal manufacturing center (Massey 1987). The prosperity of the town was short-lived, however, and by the early twentieth century many of the local business suffered from decline.

In 1877 Marshall Royston and his wife, Martha, conveyed 2 acres of their land located at the fork of Greenwich Road (Vint Hill Road) and Alexandria Turnpike to Harriet Whiting for her "faithful service" (FC Deed Book 69:99). Upon her death the land, containing a small cottage, went to her son, George W. Murray, and then her grandson, George H. Murray, in 1940 (FC Deed Book 148:443). The Royston family remained on the larger property until 1883. The tract, described as lying on both sides of the Warrenton and Alexandria Turnpike and adjacent to the village of Buckland, was owned by George Tablar from 1883 to 1892 (FC Deed Book 74:420). From 1892 to 1904 the 73-acre parcel was owned by John and Emma Geisinger until they sold it to Edwin B. Carter (FC Deed Book 95:224). At that time the tract was described as containing 81 acres near the village of Buckland.

The parcel remained in the Carter family for nearly 60 years. During the tenure of their ownership, in the late 1920s, the Alexandria and Fauquier Turnpike was renamed U.S. Route 29, and in 1953 the road was expanded from two lanes to four, adding a pair of lanes to the north of the old road (Fonzo 2005:15). Following the death of Edwin Carter, the chancery cause of John T. Carter et al. vs. T.E. Carter et al. resulted in the conveyance of the parcel from Wallace Tiffany, Special Commissioner for Fauquier County, to John T. Carter in 1941 (FC Deed Book 151:144). According to the deed, John T. Carter received 23.2 acres on the north side of U.S. Route 29 and 40.2 acres on the south side of the road. In 1961 John T. Carter conveyed the 10 acres described as located near Buckland and bounded by Route 29 to the north and Route 215 (Vint Hill Road) to the west to Bessie Lunsford (FC Deed Book 214:185).

In 1966 Bessie Lunsford received the approximately 2-acre parcel that had been separated from the original tract by the Royston family in 1877. The 2-acre tract was divided into two separate lots by George H. Murray, grandson of Harriet Whiting, the tract's original owner. In 1942 the corner lot, containing the small cottage and located at the intersection, was conveyed to Evelyn Stokes by George H. Murray (FC Deed Book 154: 280). The second lot, one in from the corner, was conveyed to Reed and Cornelia Stokes by George H. Murray in 1949 (FC Deed Book 169:448). Both lots were purchased by Bessie Lunsford in 1966 (FC Deed Book 238:251-252). In 1972 approximately 3.9 acres of Bessie Lunsford's land (containing Site 44FQ0202), was purchased by Buckland Associates, a general partnership created by Harvey and Carolyn Fox (FC Deed Books 282:429 and 510:751). Theodore and Evelyn B. Smith, the current owners, purchased the parcel in 1988 from Harvey and Carolyn Fox (FC Deed Book 599:1150).

The project area has retained its undeveloped rural character, with the nearest building, Ted's Tack Shop, standing north of Site 44FQ0202 at the intersection of Vint Hill Road and Route 29. During the 1970s many of Buckland's buildings were refurbished and the area grew into a distant suburb of Washington, D.C. Today, the area's rural character is threatened by the expansion of Route 29 and development pressures.

D. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION RESEARCH DESIGN

Evaluation of a historic archaeological site to determine its eligibility for inclusion in the National Register requires the collection of detailed information regarding site boundaries, site structure, site chronology, and site function. In order to collect this information for Site 44FQ0202, Berger initiated a research strategy that incorporated historical research with additional fieldwork involving the use of surface reconnaissance and hand-excavated test units.

1. *Site Boundaries*

During the archaeological survey, site boundaries were identified through pedestrian surface survey and the excavation of shovel tests. For the archaeological evaluation Berger determined that additional field investigations including the hand excavation of 3.3x3.3-foot (1x1-meter) test units and mechanical stripping at Site 44FQ0202 would help to (1) refine the site dimensions and boundaries, (2) provide additional information on site stratigraphy, and (3) delineate the relative density of artifacts across the site.

2. *Site Structure*

For purposes of the present study, site structure refers to the horizontal and vertical associations among the artifacts and cultural features within a site. While conducting the archaeological survey, it was uncertain whether adequate vertical control could be maintained over artifacts recovered from shovel tests in potentially stratified deposits. More specifically, it was doubtful that shovel test data would be sufficient to determine if deposits of artifacts encountered in potentially intact soils represented the presence of intact cultural features, or if such deposits might represent stratified episodes of cultural activity. Although the archaeological survey had determined that Site 44FQ0202 included areas of road-related fill/disturbance, an area of periwinkle near a large tree suggested that intact cultural features or cultural deposits might be present at the site. As the presence of intact cultural deposits is important in assessing site eligibility for inclusion in the National Register, Berger recommended that an archaeological evaluation, including the controlled excavation of measured test units and mechanical stripping in the area of periwinkle, would yield a clearer understanding of site structure and establish whether intact cultural features or intact cultural deposits were present.

3. *Site Chronology*

The archaeological survey resulted in the recovery of artifacts dating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and therefore one of the goals of the archaeological evaluation was to determine the specific period of occupation at the site. To meet this goal, Berger focused on historical research relative to the ownership and development of the site location, the recovery of additional artifacts from tightly controlled proveniences, and the analysis of diagnostic artifacts.

4. *Site Function*

The results of the archaeological survey indicated that the site was primarily domestic in nature. One of the goals of the archaeological evaluation was to collect information that could be used to determine if the site was related to a possible tollhouse that had been reported in the vicinity (Blake 2005). During the archaeological evaluation of Site 44FQ0202 Berger hoped to collect additional information relative to intrasite organization of domestic and potential transportation-related activities at the site.

IV. METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

A. ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

The fieldwork for the archaeological evaluation at Site 44FQ0202 included the establishment of a site grid, the hand excavation of 3.3x3.3-foot (1x1-meter) test units, additional metal detector survey, and mechanical stripping. The site grid was oriented to magnetic north and was established based on a primary datum point, which was near U.S. Route 29 and assigned the arbitrary metric coordinates 200N/100E. These coordinates were used so that fieldwork at the site could be expanded in any direction without the use of negative northings or eastings. A secondary datum point was set 32.8 feet (10 meters) north of the primary datum, at metric coordinates 210N/100E.

Test units measuring 3.3x3.3 feet (1x1 meter) in size were hand excavated at the site to provide information on site stratigraphy, chronology, artifact variability, and the presence/absence of subsurface cultural features or deposits. Test units were placed in selected locations to examine areas near identified cultural resources and potentially intact, subsurface, cultural deposits, as well as to determine the extent of the site's boundaries. The test units were numbered sequentially, starting with Test Unit 1, with additional numbers assigned according to the order in which they were excavated at the site. All test units were placed on the site grid through the establishment of a minimum of two corner nails using a total station. Coordinates for each test unit were recorded as northings and eastings based on the location of the test unit's southwest corner relative to the site's primary datum point (200N/100E).

Within a test unit each stratum was assigned an alphabetic designation (Stratum A, Stratum B, Stratum C, etc.) in order to indicate its stratigraphic relationship to the other strata with the test unit. In addition to alphabetic stratum designations, each approximately 3.9-inch (10-centimeter) level in a test unit was assigned a numeric level designation (Level 1, Level 2, Level 3, etc.) to indicate its stratigraphic relationship to the other levels within the test unit and to provide better vertical control over the recovered cultural materials. All soils removed from the test units were passed through 0.25-inch (0.64-centimeter) mesh hardware cloth. For each excavated level of a test unit the soil texture, soil color (from Munsell soil color charts), and artifacts recovered were recorded on Berger's standardized stratum/level forms. All test units were terminated in sterile subsoil. Test unit profiles were recorded with field drawings, black-and-white photographs, and color slides, and the provenience for the southwest corner of each test unit was recorded using a Trimble Pro XRS global positioning system (GPS) receiver.

The additional metal detector survey was performed in a zig-zag pattern in the area of periwinkle prior to mechanical stripping to determine if any concentrations of metal artifacts were present. All positive contacts identified by the metal detector were excavated to determine the nature of the contact. When metal objects that appeared to be historic in nature were encountered during the metal detector survey, these artifacts were assigned an alphanumeric metal detector number (e.g., MD-1) and recorded in the field notes; however, when a metal detector contact resulted in the recovery of pieces of modern metal debris (e.g., beer cans, automobile parts, etc.), no metal detector number was assigned. All modern metal debris and non-diagnostic metal fragments were discarded in the field. Proveniences for metal detector contacts that yielded historic artifacts were recorded in field notes and on project plan sheets.

Mechanical stripping was performed in the area of periwinkle at the site in order to determine if burials or other cultural features were present at the site. The stripped area measured approximately 28x20 feet (8.5x6 meters) and was designated as Block A. Excavation of Block A was conducted by VDOT backhoe operator Sonny Peyton under the supervision of Berger Principal Investigator John Mullin. All topsoil and overburden was stripped from Block A to expose potentially undisturbed strata or cultural features.

B. LABORATORY METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

Artifacts recovered during the archaeological survey were processed, analyzed, and cataloged at Berger's laboratory facility. All cultural materials 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 before being sent to the laboratory for processing. 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 associated documents and artifacts will be curated with the VDHR.

V. RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF SITE 44FQ0202

A. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS AT SITE 44FQ0202

Site 44FQ0202 is located on a ridgetop at the intersection of U.S. Route 29 and Route 215 at an elevation of 388 feet (118 meters) above mean sea level (see Figure 1; Plates 1 and 2). The site measures approximately 100x100 feet (30.48x30.48 meters), as determined by Route 215 to the west, negative shovel tests to the north and east, and negative shovel tests and a parking lot to the south (Figure 4). The site was identified during a previous archaeological survey of Route 215 (Mullin and Rupnik 2005) through the recovery of a total of 28 historic artifacts: 20 artifacts from five shovel tests and eight artifacts from four metal detector contacts. Although no intact cultural features or cultural deposits were encountered in any of the shovel tests or metal detector contacts, an area of periwinkle measuring approximately 30x25 feet (9x8 meters) was identified at the site (see Figure 4; Plate 3).

A typical shovel test profile (based on Shovel Test A-66b) consisted of two strata: Stratum A (Ap horizon), a pale brown (10YR 6/3) silt loam plowzone (Ap horizon) extending from 0 to 7.1 inches (0 to 18 centimeters) below ground surface (bgs), and Stratum B (subsoil), a brown (7.5YR 5/4) compact silt loam extending from 7.1 to 11.8 inches (18 to 30 centimeters) bgs.

The 28 artifacts recovered consisted of an unidentified bone fragment (N=1), a screw (N=1), lamp chimney glass (N=1), window glass (N=2), tableware glass (N=2), unidentified metal fragments (N=3), bottle glass (N=4), nails (N=6), and historic ceramics (N=8). All of the artifacts were recovered from Stratum A (plowzone deposits).

Judging from the character of the artifact assemblage recovered at Site 44FQ0202, the site appeared to be a nineteenth-century domestic occupation. The site could also have been associated with a possible Warrenton Turnpike (U.S. Route 29) tollhouse location reported by a local informant (Blake 2005). However, a review of historical maps and aerial photographs of the survey area did not identify any structures in the vicinity of Site 44FQ0202 other than the extant tack shop currently located near the intersection of Route 215 and U.S. Route 29 (see Plate 1). Although all of the artifacts were recovered in disturbed contexts in the vicinity of Route 215 and a paved parking lot, an area of periwinkle approximately 30x25 feet (9x8 meters) was identified near an old tree on the eastern side of the site. As periwinkle was often planted as decorative ground cover on historic cemeteries, this area was included within the boundary of Site 44FQ0202.

As (1) the archaeological survey was unable to determine the nature of the area of periwinkle at Site 44FQ0202 and (2) the site may be associated with a former tollhouse along the Warrenton Turnpike, Berger recommended that additional research was necessary to determine the eligibility of the site for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion A (association with events important in history) and Criterion B (association with persons important in history). As the potential presence of a cemetery may be indicative of intact subsurface cultural features related to the domestic occupation (and possible tollhouse activities) at the site, Berger recommended additional field investigations at Site 44FQ0202 to determine the eligibility of the site for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion D, as the site may have the potential to yield information relative to the domestic and transportation themes of the Antebellum (1830-1860) through Reconstruction and Growth (1865 to 1917) periods in Fauquier County and the Upper Piedmont cultural region of Virginia. Criterion C was applied to this resource and found to be not applicable. Additional investigations at Site 44FQ0202 included archival research relative to the ownership and historic land use of the property on which the site is located and field investigations



PLATE 1: Overview of Site 44FQ0202, U.S. Route 29, View Southwest Toward Route 215



PLATE 2: Overview of Site 44FQ0202, Route 215, View North Toward U.S. Route 29

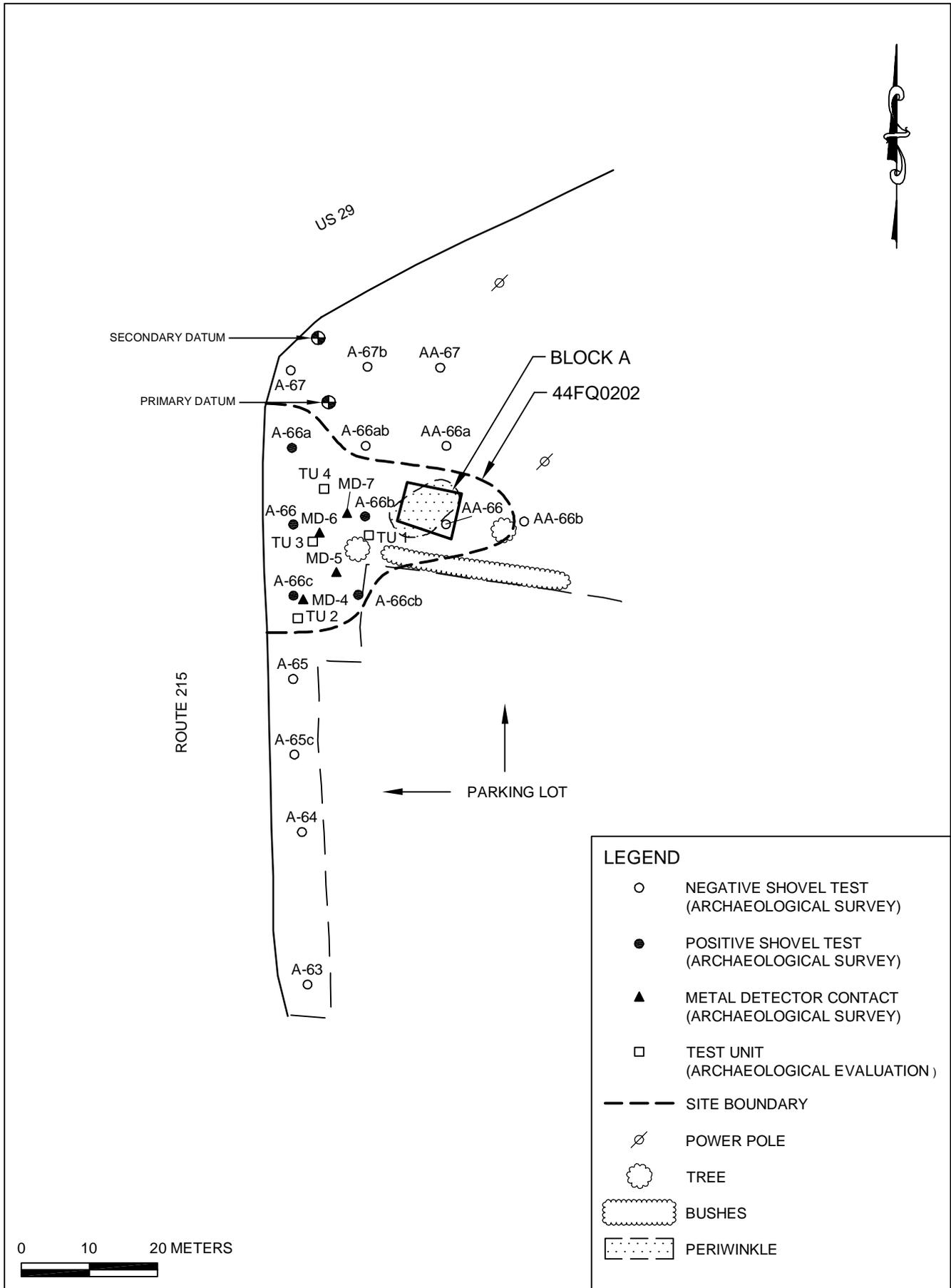


FIGURE 4: Plan View of Site 44FQ0202



PLATE 3: Area of Periwinkle at Site 44FQ0202, View to East

in the vicinity of the periwinkle at the site, including, but not limited to, (1) the use of ground penetrating radar to determine if subsurface anomalies are present and whether any such anomalies may represent graves, or (2) the implementation of mechanical stripping to identify possible grave shafts.

B. THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

The archaeological evaluation of Site 44FQ0202 was conducted between January 9 and 13, 2006, and included additional metal detector survey, the excavation of four test units, and one mechanically stripped block (see Figure 4). During the archaeological evaluation 121 artifacts were recovered from four test units and one mechanically stripped block. Including the 28 artifacts recovered during the survey, a total of 149 artifacts was recovered during investigations at Site 44FQ0202. No artifacts were recovered during the supplemental metal detector survey.

C. TEST UNITS

During the evaluation of Site 44FQ0202, four test units were excavated at the site. One hundred fifteen artifacts were recovered from four test units. Data for each of the test units are presented below.

1. Test Unit 1

Test Unit 1 was located in the vicinity of Shovel Test A-66b. Test Unit 1 was excavated in five approximately 3.9-inch (10-centimeter) levels to a maximum depth of 18.1 inches (46 centimeters) bgs. The soil profile for the test unit includes three strata: Stratum A (topsoil/fill), a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silt loam extending from 0-8.7 inches (0-22 centimeters) bgs; Stratum B (graded soil/fill), a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) clay loam, with over 25 percent rock inclusions, extending from 8.7-15 inches (22-38 centimeters) bgs; and Stratum C (subsoil), a yellowish red (5YR 4/6) clay, with 50 percent rock inclusions, extending from 15-18.1 inches (38-46 centimeters) bgs (Figure 5).

Excavation of Test Unit 1 resulted in the recovery of 51 historic artifacts (Table 3). The artifacts consist of yellowware (N=1), stoneware (N=1), canning-jar glass (N=1), bridle buckle (N=1), pencil ferrule (N=1), button (N=1), ironstone (N=2), miscellaneous iron hardware (N=3), unidentified metal (N=3), bone (N=4), bottle glass (N=6), broad glass (N=7), whiteware (N=7), and machine-cut nails (N=13). All of the artifacts were recovered from Stratum A. No intact cultural features or intact cultural deposits were encountered in Test Unit 1.

2. Test Unit 2

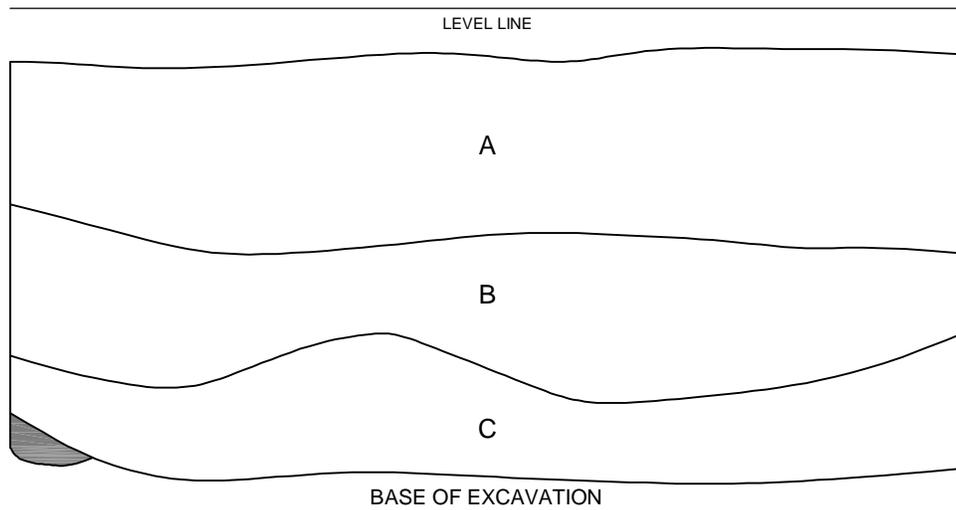
Test Unit 2 was located in the vicinity of Shovel Test A-66c. Test Unit 2 was excavated in five 3.9-inch (10-centimeter) levels to a maximum depth of 18.9 inches (48 centimeters) bgs. The soil profile for the test unit includes three strata: Stratum A (topsoil), a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silt loam extending from 0-5.9 inches (0-15 centimeters) bgs; Stratum B (graded soil/fill), a strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silt

TABLE 3

SITE 44FQ0202: TEST UNIT 1, ARTIFACT TYPES AND TOTALS

ARTIFACT TYPE	STRATUM A
Whiteware	7
Ironstone	2
Yellowware	1
Gray salt-glazed stoneware	1
Colorless bottle glass	1
Brown bottle glass	1
Amethyst bottle glass	4
Canning jar glass	1
Broad glass	7
Machine-cut nail	13
Unidentified metal	3
Military button	1
Bridle buckle	1
Pencil ferrule	1
Bone	4
Miscellaneous iron hardware	3
TOTAL	51

TEST UNIT 1
NORTH WALL PROFILE



LEGEND

- A TOPSOIL/FILL. DARK YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 3/4) SILT LOAM
- B GRADED SOIL/FILL. DARK YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 3/6) CLAY LOAM, WITH OVER 25 PERCENT ROCK INCLUSIONS
- C SUBSOIL. YELLOWISH RED (5YR 4/6) CLAY, WITH 50 PERCENT ROCK INCLUSIONS
-  STONE

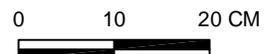


FIGURE 5: Test Unit 1, Wall Profile

TABLE 4

SITE 44FQ0202: TEST UNIT 2,
ARTIFACT TYPES AND TOTALS

ARTIFACT TYPE	STRATUM A
Whiteware	1
Bristol & Albany slip salt-glazed stoneware	1
Colorless bottle glass	2
Brown bottle glass	4
Amethyst bottle glass	1
Olive green bottle glass	1
Aquamarine bottle glass	1
Machine-cut nail	1
0.36 caliber bullet	1
Bisque doll, face	1
Iron machine part	1
TOTAL	15

loam extending from 5.9-15 inches (15-38 centimeters) bgs; and Stratum C (subsoil), a red (2.5Y 4/6) clay extending from 15-18.9 inches (38-48 centimeters) bgs (Figure 6).

Excavation of Test Unit 2 resulted in the recovery of 15 historic artifacts (Table 4). The artifacts consist of machine-cut nail (N=1), iron machine part (N=1), ceramic doll (N=1), modern bullet (N=1), whiteware (N=1), stoneware (N=1), and bottle glass (N=9). All of the artifacts were recovered from disturbed soils in Stratum A. No intact cultural features or intact cultural deposits were encountered in Test Unit 2.

3. *Test Unit 3*

Test Unit 3 was located in the vicinity of Shovel Test A-66. Test Unit 3 was excavated in five 3.9-inch (10-centimeter) levels to a maximum depth of 17.7 inches (45 centimeters) bgs. The soil profile for the test unit

includes two strata: Stratum A (topsoil/graded soil), a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silt loam extending from 0-9.8 inches (0-25 centimeters) bgs; and Stratum B (subsoil), a red (2.5YR 4/6) clay extending from 9.8-17.7 inches (25-45 centimeters) bgs (Figure 7).

Excavation of Test Unit 3 resulted in the recovery of 46 historic artifacts (Table 5). The artifacts consist of iron furniture hardware (N=1), miscellaneous iron hardware (N=1), canning-jar lid (N=1), unidentified iron (N=2), canning-jar glass (N=3), tableware glass (N=3), shoe nails (N=4), machine-cut nails (N=8), whiteware (N=12), metal fragments, and bottle glass (N=11). All of the artifacts were recovered from Stratum A. No intact cultural features or intact cultural deposits were encountered in Test Unit 3.

4. *Test Unit 4*

Test Unit 4 was located in the vicinity of Shovel Test A-66a. Test Unit 4 was excavated in six 3.9-inch (10-centimeter) levels to a maximum depth of 18.5 inches (47 centimeters) bgs. The soil profile for the test unit includes two strata: Stratum A (topsoil/graded soil), a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silt loam extending from 0-7.5 inches (0-19 centimeters) bgs; and Stratum B (subsoil), a strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay, with over 50 percent rock inclusions, extending from 7.5-18.5 inches (19-47 centimeters) bgs and terminating at bedrock (Figure 8).

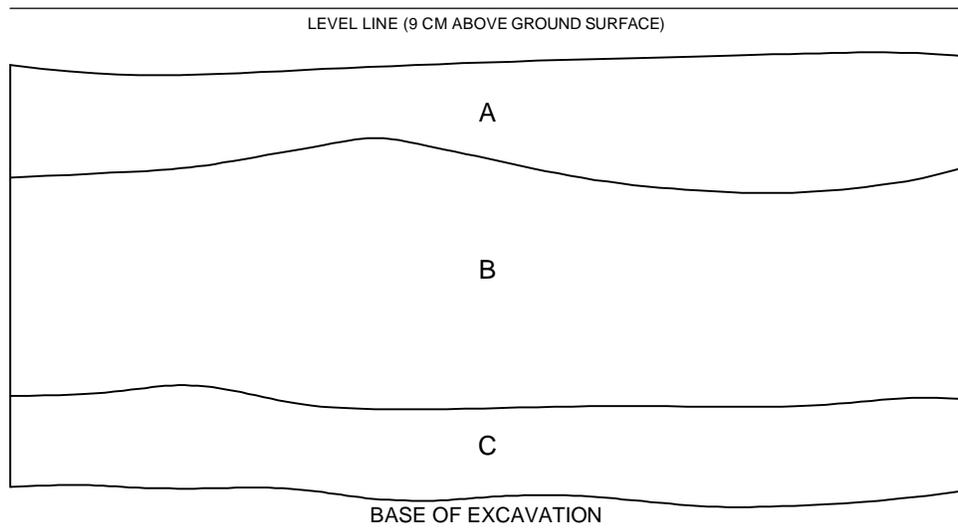
Excavation of Test Unit 4 resulted in the recovery of three historic artifacts. The artifacts include a machine-cut nail (N=1) and whiteware (N=2). All of the artifacts were recovered from Stratum A. No intact cultural features or intact cultural deposits were encountered in Test Unit 4.

TABLE 5

SITE 44FQ0202: TEST UNIT 3,
ARTIFACT TYPES AND TOTALS

ARTIFACT TYPE	STRATUM A
Whiteware	12
Colorless bottle glass	8
Amethyst bottle glass	2
Emerald green bottle glass	1
Colorless tableware glass	2
Amethyst tableware glass	1
Canning-jar glass	3
Canning-jar lid	1
Machine-cut nail	8
Shoe nail	4
Iron furniture hardware	1
Miscellaneous iron hardware	1
Unidentified iron	2
TOTAL	46

TEST UNIT 2
EAST WALL PROFILE



LEGEND

- A TOPSOIL. DARK YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 3/6) SILT LOAM
- B GRADED SOIL/FILL. STRONG BROWN (7.5YR 4/6) SILT LOAM
- C SUBSOIL. RED (2.5Y 4/6) CLAY

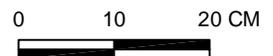
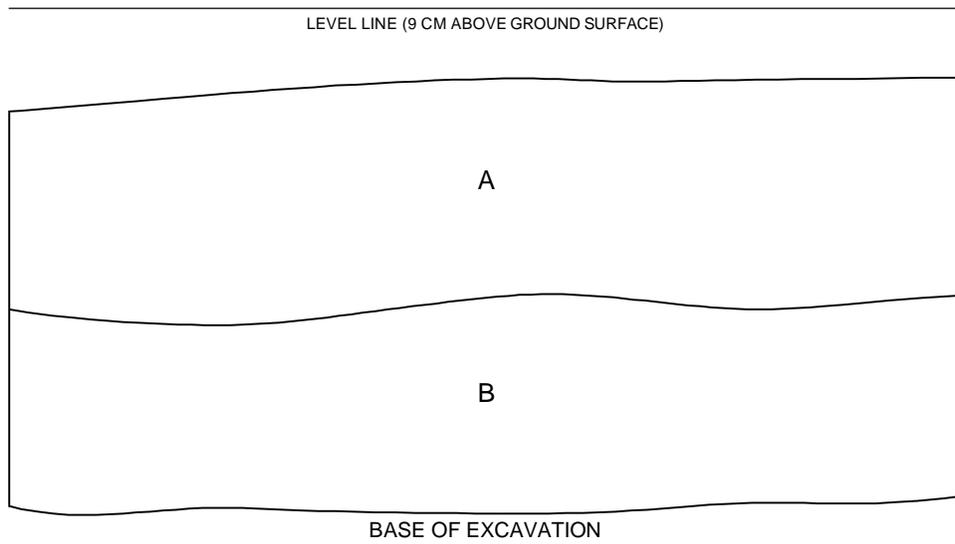


FIGURE 6: Test Unit 2, Wall Profile

TEST UNIT 3
NORTH WALL PROFILE



LEGEND

- A TOPSOIL/GRADED SOIL. DARK YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 3/6) SILT LOAM
- B SUBSOIL. RED (2.5YR 4/6) CLAY

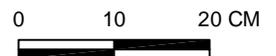
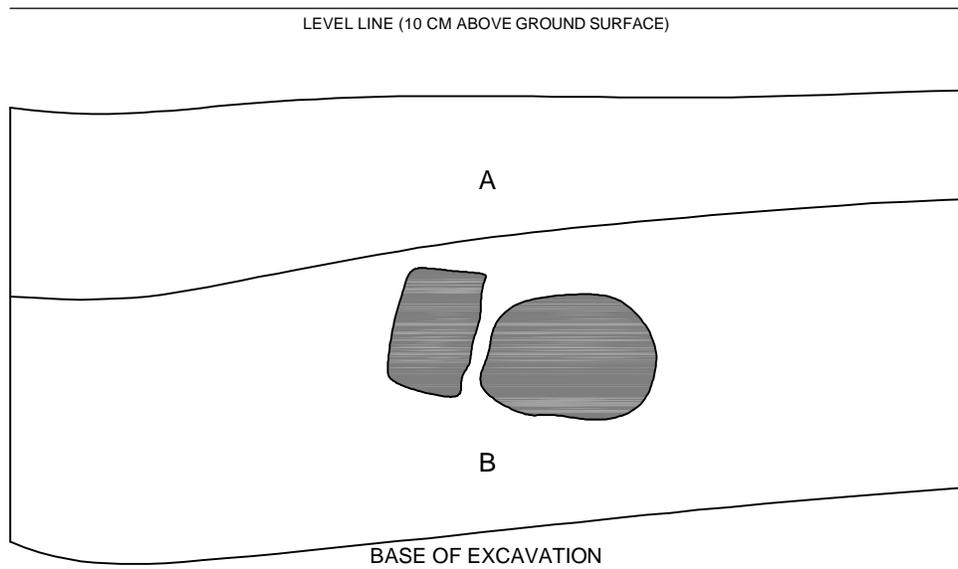


FIGURE 7: Test Unit 3, Wall Profile

TEST UNIT 4
EAST WALL PROFILE



LEGEND

- A TOPSOIL/GRADED SOIL. DARK YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 3/4) SILT LOAM
- B SUBSOIL. STRONG BROWN (7.5YR 5/6) SILTY CLAY, WITH OVER 50 PERCENT ROCK INCLUSIONS

 ROCK

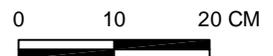


FIGURE 8: Test Unit 4, Wall Profile

D. MECHANICAL STRIPPING

The area of periwinkle at the site was mechanically stripped in order to determine if burials or other cultural features were present at the site. The stripped area measured approximately 28x20 feet (8.5x6 meters) and was designated as Block A. All topsoil and overburden was stripped from Block A to expose potentially undisturbed strata or cultural features (Plates 4 and 5).

During the mechanical stripping only two strata were encountered: Stratum A (topsoil/graded soil) and Stratum B (subsoil). The soil profile for Block A varied from east to west within the block. The west end of Block A included: Stratum A, a pale brown (10YR 6/3) silt loam extending from 0-17.7 inches (0-45 centimeters) bgs; and Stratum B, a brown (7.5YR 5/4) compact silt loam extending from 17.7-25.6 inches (45-65 centimeters) bgs. The east end of the block included: Stratum A, a strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silt loam extending from 0-12.6 inches (0-32 centimeters) bgs; and Stratum B, a red (10R 4/6) compact silty clay extending from 12.6-20.5 inches (32-52 centimeters) bgs (Figure 9). A total of six artifacts was recovered from the disturbed Stratum A, including a pressed-glass button (N=1), shoe buckle (N=1), glass canning-jar lid (N=2), and whiteware (N=2). Although a tree-root stain was identified in Block A, no cultural features or intact cultural deposits were encountered.

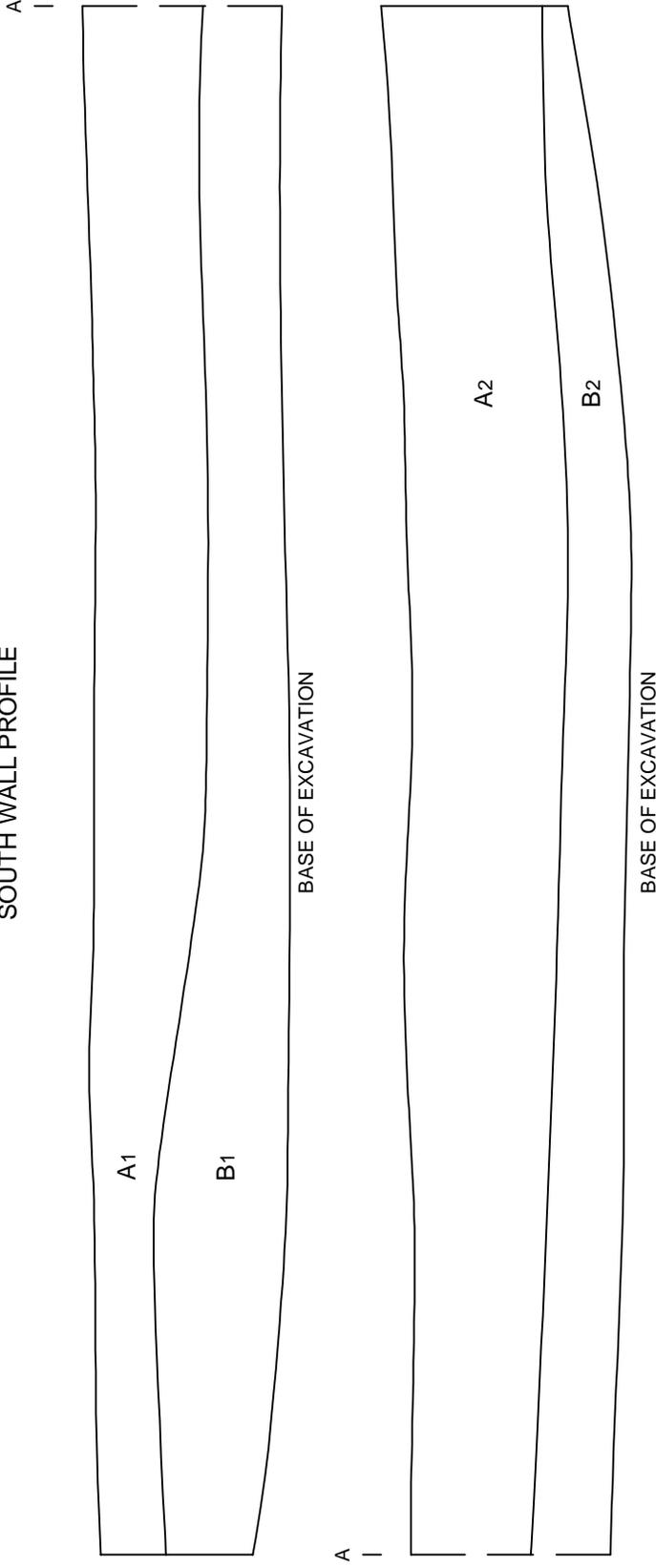


PLATE 4: Site 44FQ0202, Block A, South Wall Profile



PLATE 5: Site 44FQ0202, Block A, View Toward East

BLOCK A
SOUTH WALL PROFILE



LEGEND

- A1 TOPSOIL/GRADED SOIL. PALE BROWN (10YR 6/3) SILT LOAM
- A2 TOPSOIL/GRADED SOIL. STRONG BROWN (7.5YR 4/6) SILT LOAM
- B1 SUBSOIL. BROWN (7.5YR 5/4) COMPACT SILT LOAM
- B2 SUBSOIL. RED (10R 4/6) COMPACT SILTY CLAY

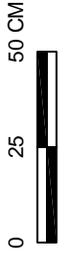


FIGURE 9: Block A, Wall Profile

VI. ANALYSIS OF SITE 44FQ0202

A. ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE

The archaeological evaluation at Site 44FQ0202 resulted in the recovery of 121 historic artifacts (Table 6). The artifacts consist of one modern bullet, one piece of iron furniture hardware, one pencil ferrule, one ceramic doll fragment, two buckles, two buttons, four bone fragments, five miscellaneous iron hardware and parts, five unidentified iron fragments, 27 nails, 29 ceramic sherds, and 43 glass fragments. All of the artifacts were recovered in mixed contexts with modern debris (e.g., cans, bottle glass, automobile parts, etc.) that was discarded in the field.

TABLE 6

SITE 44FQ0202 ARTIFACT TOTALS BY CONTEXT

ARTIFACT TYPE	STRATUM A
Whiteware	24
Ironstone	2
Yellowware	1
Gray salt-glazed stoneware	1
Bristol & Albany slip salt-glazed stoneware	1
Colorless bottle glass	11
Brown bottle glass	5
Amethyst bottle glass	7
Emerald green bottle glass	1
Olive green bottle glass	1
Aquamarine bottle glass	1
Colorless tableware glass	2
Amethyst tableware glass	1
Canning-jar glass	4
Canning-jar lid	3
Broad glass	7
Machine-cut nail	23
Shoe nail	4
Shoe buckle	1
Military button	1
Pressed glass button	1
Bridle buckle	1
Pencil ferrule	1
Bone	4
Miscellaneous iron hardware	4
0.36 caliber bullet	1
Bisque doll, face	1
Iron machine part	1
Iron furniture hardware	1
Unidentified iron	5
TOTALS	121

The glass artifacts (N=43) include canning-jar lid (N=3), tableware glass (N=3), canning-jar glass (N=4), broad glass (N=7), and bottle glass (N=26) (see Table 6). The emerald green bottle glass (N=1), colorless bottle glass (N=11), and colorless tableware glass appear to represent twentieth-century materials. The aquamarine bottle glass (N=1), amethyst bottle glass (N=7), and amethyst tableware glass may date to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. The brown bottle glass (N=5) may date to the mid- to late

nineteenth or twentieth century. While the olive green bottle glass (N=1) most likely dates to the mid- to late nineteenth century, it may date to the eighteenth or early nineteenth century. The remaining glass artifacts appear to date to the late nineteenth through twentieth centuries. Overall, the glass artifacts suggest a scatter of mid- to late nineteenth-century artifacts mixed with twentieth-century trash deposits.

The historic ceramic sherds (N=29) include whiteware (N=24), ironstone (N=2), yellowware (N=1), gray salt-glazed stoneware (N=1), and Bristol & Albany slip salt-glazed stoneware (N=1) (see Table 6). Although the ceramic artifacts range in date from the mid-nineteenth century through the twentieth century, all of the recovered sherds were encountered in context with modern, twentieth-century materials.

The nails (N=27) collected from the site are architectural and clothing-related in nature, and include machine-cut nails (N=23) and shoe nails (N=4) (see Table 6). The nails appear to date to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century.

The small finds recovered from the site include modern bullet (N=1), pencil ferrule (N=1), military button (N=1), pressed glass button (N=1), bridle buckle (N=1), shoe buckle (N=1), and ceramic doll fragment (N=1) (see Table 6). The military button depicts a U.S. eagle and Union shield and represents a coat button that dates between 1860 and 1900. The modern 0.36-caliber bullet dates to the twentieth century. While the remaining small finds could not be attributed to specific dates, the date range suggested by these artifacts includes the mid- to late nineteenth through twentieth centuries.

The remaining artifacts consist of an iron machine part (N=1), iron furniture hardware (N=1), miscellaneous iron hardware (N=4), bone fragments (N=4), and unidentified iron fragments (N=5) (see Table 6). Although no specific dates could be assigned to these artifacts, they are consistent with a date range from the mid-nineteenth through twentieth centuries.

B. SITE STRATIGRAPHY

The basic soil profile for Site 44FQ0202 consists of a graded Ap-horizon overlying subsoil. The overall stratigraphy at the site suggests the occurrence of multiple episodes of land clearing and grading with additional road-related disturbance associated with existing Route 215 and U.S. Route 29.

C. CONCLUSIONS

Site 44FQ0202 represents the disturbed remains of a late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century domestic site. All artifacts recovered at the site were encountered in disturbed soils that have been mechanically graded multiple times, with the most recent grading by the current landowner in 1989 (Smith 2006). Mechanical stripping of Block A in the area of periwinkle encountered a disturbed layer of soil overlying subsoil and determined that no intact cultural features or intact cultural deposits are present at the site. All artifacts were recovered in mixed contexts with modern debris, documenting the repeated episodes of land grading that were described by the landowner. No archaeological evidence of a structure associated with the Warrenton Turnpike was identified and historical research found no record of a tollhouse at the location of Site 44FQ0202.

VII. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Berger has completed an archaeological evaluation of Site 44FQ0202 in association with the proposed widening of and improvements to Route 215 in Fauquier County, Virginia (see Figure 1). The archaeological evaluation was performed on behalf of VDOT as part of VDOT Project 0215-030-104, PE101 (PPMS No. 57489; VDHR File No. 2001-1825). The proposed widening will be from two to four lanes with improvements including pavement, grading, drainage improvements, and incidentals. The proposed ROW measures 2.2 miles (3,540 meters) along existing roadway and an additional 1,640 feet (500 meters) of new alignment, and is 110 feet (33 meters) in width. The APE for the proposed project consists of approximately 5,550 feet (1,692 meters) along existing Route 215 and the previously surveyed avoidance alternative. The archaeological evaluation included an area of approximately 0.22 acre (0.09 hectare) and a distance of approximately 0.02 mile (0.03 kilometer) along Route 215.

Site 44FQ0202 is located within the core area of the National Register-eligible Buckland Mills Battlefield (VDHR No. 030-5152). The VDHR determined that the Buckland Mills Battlefield is eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion A, as the Civil War Battle of Buckland Mills was a significant historical event associated with the retreat of J.E.B. Stuart through New Baltimore. VDHR further noted that the battlefield landscape currently retains some of its rural character but that the setting's integrity is currently threatened by suburban development.

Site 44FQ0202 was identified by Berger during previous archaeological investigations of the Route 215 corridor. Based on the results of the previous archaeological survey (Mullin and Rupnik 2005), Site 44FQ0202 appeared to be a nineteenth-century domestic site with a potential cemetery plot in an area of periwinkle measuring approximately 30x25 feet (9x8 meters) near an old tree on the eastern side of the site. Although all of the artifacts were recovered in disturbed contexts in the vicinity of Route 215 and a paved parking lot, the area of periwinkle suggested the presence of a cemetery or undisturbed subsurface cultural deposits. A local informant suggested that the site was associated with a possible Warrenton Turnpike (U.S. Route 29) tollhouse location (Blake 2005). Berger recommended archaeological evaluation fieldwork at Site 44FQ0202 to determine if the site contains intact subsurface cultural features or deposits, and if the site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

The purpose of the archaeological evaluation at Site 44FQ0202, conducted between January 9 and 13, 2006, was to (1) assess the boundary, artifact densities, and integrity of Site 44FQ0202; and (2) determine if the site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register. The archaeological fieldwork for the current investigations consisted of (1) additional metal detector survey, (2) mechanical stripping, and (3) the hand excavation of test units. The evaluation fieldwork resulted in the recovery of 121 artifacts from four test units and one mechanically stripped block.

The National Register eligibility of Site 44FQ0202 is discussed below and summarized in Table 7.

TABLE 7

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION FOR SITE 44FQ0202

SITE No.	SITE TYPE	TEMPORAL PERIOD	NATIONAL REGISTER RECOMMENDATION
44FQ0202	Domestic – House Site	19 th /20 th Century	Not Eligible

Site 44FQ0202 represents the disturbed remains of a late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century domestic site. All artifacts recovered at the site were encountered in disturbed soils that have been mechanically graded multiple times, with the most recent grading by the current landowner in 1989 (Smith 2006). Mechanical stripping of Block A in the area of periwinkle encountered a disturbed layer of soil overlying

subsoil and determined that no intact cultural features or intact cultural deposits are present at the site. No archaeological evidence of a structure associated with the Warrenton Turnpike was identified and historical research found no record of a tollhouse at the location of Site 44FQ0202. As (1) no intact cultural deposits or intact cultural features are present at the site, (2) all cultural deposits at the site represent redeposited materials in a disturbed layer of fill/graded soil, and (3) the site will not provide additional information important in history, Berger will recommend that Site 44FQ0202 is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion A (association with events important in history), Criterion B (association with persons important in history), or Criterion D (potential to yield information important in history). Criterion C was applied to this resource and found to be not applicable.

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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

METHODS OF ARTIFACT CATALOGING AND ANALYSIS
TRANSLATION OF UTILIZED CODES
ARTIFACT CATALOG

METHODS OF ARTIFACT CATALOGING AND ANALYSIS

A. LABORATORY PROCESSING

All artifacts were transported from the field to Berger’s laboratory. In the field, artifacts were bagged in 4-mil, resealable polyethylene bags. Artifact cards bearing provenience information were included in the plastic bags. A Field Number was assigned to each unique provenience in the field. This number appears with all the provenience information and is used throughout processing and analysis to track artifacts.

In the laboratory, provenience information on each artifact card was checked against a master list of Field Numbers with their proveniences. Any discrepancies were corrected at this time and a Catalog Number was assigned to each provenience, according to Virginia Department of Historic Resources guidelines.

Most historic artifacts were washed in water with a soft toothbrush. Metal objects were cleaned using a dry toothbrush or stainless steel wire brush. All artifacts were laid out to air-dry in preparation for analysis.

During analysis, individual Specimen Numbers were assigned to artifacts within each Catalog Number for each analytical Class: historic ceramics, curved (vessel) glass, small finds/architectural, and faunal.

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

Artifacts were marked with provenience information following the below format, using black waterproof India ink on a base of Rhoplex. The label was then sealed with a top coat of 10% polyvinyl acetate (PVA) in acetone.

(State Site Number) Ex. 44FQ0202
(Catalog #) - (Specimen #) 36-12

B. ANALYTICAL METHODS

All artifact analyses were conducted by the Laboratory Supervisor and/or Material Specialist(s). Berger maintains an extensive comparative collection and laboratory research library to contribute to the completeness and accuracy of the analyses.

Berger has developed a flexible analytical database system that fully integrates all artifacts in one database for use in data manipulation and interpretation. The computerized data management system is written using Paradox® 9, a relational database development package that runs on a Windows® platform.

Each class of artifacts (historic ceramics, curved [vessel] glass, small finds/architectural, and faunal) has a series of attributes, sometimes unique to that class, that are recorded to describe each artifact under analysis. 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. Berger maintains a complete type and attribute coding book for each material class.

The artifact coding system employs a Type/SubType system developed by Berger’s Cultural Resources Division. The format for the historic artifacts is based on the South/Noël Hume typology (South 1977),

as modified for use in a computerized system (Berger 1987; Stehling in Geismar 1983; Stehling and Janowitz 1986).

The Type/SubType system is comprised of a three-letter code followed by a number (integer). The first letter of the code represents the specific Class to which that artifact belongs: C, for Historic Ceramics; G, for Curved (Vessel) Glass; S, for Small Finds/Architectural; and Z, for Faunal. The second and third letters and number represent further subdivisions of the artifact groups within the class and are defined in the below discussions for each analytical class.

C. HISTORIC CERAMIC ANALYSIS

The ceramic tabulation provides the following information: identification of ware types and techniques of surface decoration; dates based on manufacturing and decorative techniques and, if present, maker's marks; identification of vessel forms and functions; and descriptions of decoration motifs. The following are explanations of the variables used in the coding process.

Type/SubType. As mentioned previously, the first letter in the type codes for Historic Ceramics is always C. The second letter refers to general ware groups: R, for Refined Earthenwares; and S, for Coarse Stonewares. The third letter refers to specific ware types: e.g., W, for Whiteware; and L, for Gray or Buff Stoneware. The Subtype numbers refer to particular decorative treatments or named types: e.g., CRW65 – Whiteware with Appliqué Decoration.

Begin/End Dates. Type/Subtype may be descriptive and undated or have specific dates which are automatically assigned by the database. Sources for these dates include, but are not limited to: Cameron (1986), Denker and Denker (1985), and South (1977). When more precise dates can be determined from maker's marks or particular decorations or forms, these fields are entered manually. Sources used for identification of Maker's Marks (Var 1) include Godden (1964).

Form (Var 5). Form indicates the shape and possible function of the complete vessel as represented by the sherds present. General categories, such as "Tableware, Hollowware," are used for sherds whose small size or ambiguous characteristics make determination of form problematical. **Part (Var 7)** is used to indicate what part of a vessel is represented by the sherd(s) present.

D. CURVED (VESSEL) GLASS ANALYSIS

The glass artifacts from the collection were separated for analytical purposes into two functionally distinct groupings based on Bottle and Table use-categories. Window glass, considered more functionally inclusive under an architectural group of artifacts, was subsumed for analysis under Small Finds/Architectural materials, as discussed below. The following are explanations of the variables used in the coding process.

Begin/End Date. Dating of the glass artifacts was completed according to established diagnostic criteria. These criteria, utilized either singly or in combination, can include various technological aspects of glass manufacture such as empontrilling techniques and Color (Var 9). Sources for glass dating include, but are not limited to: Jones and Sullivan (1985) and Munsey (1970).

Type/Subtype. The first letter of the Type code for Glass is always G. The second letter denotes the functional groupings: B, for Bottle; and T, for Table. The third letter denotes specific function within the appropriate use category, e.g., X, for Miscellaneous; and U, for Unidentified. The Subtype numbers denotes vessel form, e.g., GBX5 – Jar/General; GTU1 – Unidentified Tableware/General.

Finish (Var 8). Finish and rim type were identified. Common names such as "Screw," were used when appropriate.

Base (Var 7). The majority of coded base types in the collection indicate the marks on the basal surfaces of glassware.

E. SMALL FINDS/ ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

For the small finds/architectural analysis, each artifact was identified by its group and class, Material Type (Var 3) and Part/Portion (Var 6), and received a count and/or weight. Additional information, including Characteristic (Var 5), Maker's Marks (Var 1), and Color (Var 9), was recorded as identified for the individual artifacts. Definitions of the variables used are presented below.

Type/Subtype. The first letter of the Type code for Small Finds/Architectural is always S. The second letter denotes the group of the artifact (e.g., A, for Architecture), and the third letter denotes a class within that group (e.g., F, for Fasteners). The Subtype number denotes the specific artifact type, (e.g., SAF74 – Machine Cut Nail with Unknown Head).

Begin/End Date. Dates for certain artifact were generated in the database based on the Type/Subtype. Other dates were entered manually and were based on various artifact characteristics. References used for dating of artifacts includes, but is not limited to: Edwards and Wells (1993), Luscomb (1967), McGuinn and Bazelon (1984).

Characteristic (Var 5). A modifier that best described the form or manufacturing technique of each artifact was entered in this field. If no diagnostic attribute was evident, the artifact was simply coded as being whole or fragmented.

F. FAUNAL ANALYSIS

The analysis of the faunal material followed the **Type/Subtype** pattern and allowed for identification of any modification to the specimen (e.g., Burning [Var 7]).

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Faunal

Var1 Meaning	Var2 Meaning	Var3 Meaning	Var4 Meaning	Var5 Meaning	Var6 Meaning	Var7 Meaning	Var8 Meaning	Var9 Meaning	Var10 Meaning	Var11 Meaning
Butchering Type		Illustrated Meat Cut	Age/Fusion	Element	Portion	Burning	Gnawing	Weathering	MNU Type	

Var6	Translation
2	Fragment

Var7	Translation
1	Presence

Var5	Translation
120	Longbone
999	Unidentified

Pattern Translations

PatGrp	Pattern Analysis Group
0	Unidentified
1	Kitchen
2	Architecture
4	Arms
5	Clothing
6	Personal
11	Faunal
13	Recreation
15	Farming/Agriculture
19	Hardware, Tools, & Machinery

PatCls	Pattern Analysis Class
0	Unidentified
2	Bottles
3	Tumblers/Wine Glasses
4	Tableware
7	Cookware/Cooking-Related
11	Window Glass/Caming/Etc.
12	Nails, Spikes, Tacks, etc., and Misc. Construction Hardware
17	Architectural Decorative Elements
26	Ammunition
31	Clothing Fasteners
34	Shoes
58	Machine Parts/Hardware
59	Toys
60	Writing Related
82	Tack Related
99	Faunal/Floral - Other
115	Miscellaneous Hardware
117	Teaware

Site	Cat	Spec	Fld	Ph	Unit	Other	Str	Lev	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Ptn	Note	
44FQ0202	10	1	110	2	1	-	A	1	CRW	0	1	-	1820 -	19	-	-	77	-	3	-	-	1.4	printed "ME...", probably Meakin	
44FQ0202	10	2	110	2	1	-	A	1	CRI	0	2	-	1840 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	1.4	-	
44FQ0202	10	3	110	2	1	-	A	1	CRY	76	1	-	1812 1920	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	62	1.4	-	
44FQ0202	11	1	111	2	1	-	A	2	ZMZ	1	2	2.7	- -	-	-	-	999	2	-	-	-	11.99	-	
44FQ0202	11	2	111	2	1	-	A	2	ZAZ	1	1	0.7	- -	-	-	-	120	2	-	-	-	11.99	-	
44FQ0202	11	3	111	2	1	-	A	2	ZAZ	1	1	0.1	- -	-	-	-	999	2	1	-	-	11.99	-	
44FQ0202	11	1	111	2	1	-	A	2	GBX	5	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	1	1.2	-	
44FQ0202	11	2	111	2	1	-	A	2	GBU	4	1	-	- -	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.2	embossed graduations "...2/3 / 1/3..."
44FQ0202	11	3	111	2	1	-	A	2	GBU	4	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1.2	melted
44FQ0202	11	4	111	2	1	-	A	2	GBU	4	3	-	1880 1915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1.2	-
44FQ0202	11	1	111	2	1	-	A	2	CRW	0	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	107	-	6	-	-	1.117	-	
44FQ0202	11	2	111	2	1	-	A	2	CRW	0	3	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	1.4	-	
44FQ0202	11	3	111	2	1	-	A	2	CRW	0	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	78	-	1	-	-	1.4	-	
44FQ0202	11	1	111	2	1	-	A	2	SAF	74	11	-	1790 -	-	624	-	414	2	-	-	-	2.12	-	
44FQ0202	11	2	111	2	1	-	A	2	SAG	11	7	7.4	- 1926	-	320	-	-	2	-	-	10	2.11	-	
44FQ0202	11	3	111	2	1	-	A	2	SCF	46	1	-	1860 1900	1206	604	-	705	1	-	-	-	5.31	coat button; U.S. Eagle, Union Shield; stamped "SCOVILLE MF'G. CO/ WATERBURY" (McGuinn & Bazelon 1984:88)	
44FQ0202	11	4	111	2	1	-	A	2	SFT	26	1	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	15.82	small buckle; possibly from bridle	
44FQ0202	11	5	111	2	1	-	A	2	SPW	98	1	-	- -	-	610	-	-	2	-	-	-	6.60	pencil ferrule	
44FQ0202	11	6	111	2	1	-	A	2	SMH	98	2	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	19.11 5	clip	
44FQ0202	11	7	111	2	1	-	A	2	SMH	98	1	-	- -	-	624	-	60	1	-	-	-	19.11 5	approximately 0.5 inch diameter ferrous tube	
44FQ0202	11	8	111	2	1	-	A	2	SOS	1	1	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	0.0	-	
44FQ0202	12	1	112	2	1	-	A	3	GBU	4	1	-	1880 1915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1.2	-	
44FQ0202	12	1	112	2	1	-	A	3	CRW	0	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	1.4	-	
44FQ0202	12	2	112	2	1	-	A	3	CSL	11	1	-	1800 1940	-	-	676	357	-	1	-	-	1.7	-	
44FQ0202	12	1	112	2	1	-	A	3	SAF	74	2	-	1790 -	-	624	-	414	2	-	-	-	2.12	-	
44FQ0202	12	2	112	2	1	-	A	3	SOS	1	1	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	0.0	thin ferrous strip	
44FQ0202	12	3	112	2	1	-	A	3	SOS	1	1	-	- -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	0.0	-	
44FQ0202	13	1	113	2	2	-	A	1	GBU	4	1	-	1880 1915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1.2	-	
44FQ0202	13	2	113	2	2	-	A	1	GBU	4	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1.2	-
44FQ0202	13	3	113	2	2	-	A	1	GBU	4	4	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1.2	-
44FQ0202	13	4	113	2	2	-	A	1	GBU	4	1	-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1.2	-
44FQ0202	13	5	113	2	2	-	A	1	GBU	2	2	-	1904 -	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	1	1.2	refit; embossed triangle on base	
44FQ0202	13	1	113	2	2	-	A	1	CRW	0	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	1.4	-	
44FQ0202	13	2	113	2	2	-	A	1	CSL	80	1	-	1880 1950	-	-	671	357	-	1	-	-	1.7	-	
44FQ0202	13	1	113	2	2	-	A	1	SAF	74	1	-	1790 -	-	624	-	414	2	-	-	-	2.12	-	

Site	Cat	Spec	Fld	Ph	Unit	Other	Str	Lev	Type Stype	Translation	Cnt	Wght	Beg-End Date	V1	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	Ptn	Note
44FQ0202	13	2	113	2	2	-	A	1	SGB 46	Bullet - 36 Caliber	1	-	- - -	-	634	-	-	1	-	-	-	4.26	-
44FQ0202	13	3	113	2	2	-	A	1	SRT 58	Bisque Doll	1	-	1870 1930	-	212	-	-	2	-	-	-	13.59	small fragment of doll face
44FQ0202	13	4	113	2	2	-	A	1	SMM 98	Possibly Identifiable Machine Parts	1	-	- - -	-	624	-	7	2	-	-	-	19.58	-
44FQ0202	14	1	114	2	3	-	A	1	GBX 5	Jar/General	2	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	1	1.2	-
44FQ0202	14	2	114	2	3	-	A	1	GBX 5	Jar/General	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	9	1.2	-
44FQ0202	14	3	114	2	3	-	A	1	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Fragment-Body	6	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.2	-
44FQ0202	14	4	114	2	3	-	A	1	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Fragment-Body	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1.2	-
44FQ0202	14	5	114	2	3	-	A	1	GBU 2	Unidentified Bottle/Fragment-Base	1	-	1904 -	-	-	92	-	-	8	-	1	1.2	embossed "QUART" on heel, "...NE" on base
44FQ0202	14	6	114	2	3	-	A	1	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Fragment-Body	1	-	- - -	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	1	1.2	embossed "... OF P..."
44FQ0202	14	7	114	2	3	-	A	1	GBU 4	Unidentified Bottle/Fragment-Body	1	-	1880 1915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1.2	-
44FQ0202	14	8	114	2	3	-	A	1	GBU 2	Unidentified Bottle/Fragment-Base	1	-	1904 1915	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	11	1.2	-
44FQ0202	14	9	114	2	3	-	A	1	GTU 1	Unidentified Tableware/General	1	-	1880 1915	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	11	1.3	-
44FQ0202	14	1	114	2	3	-	A	1	CRW 0	Whiteware	8	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	1.4	-
44FQ0202	14	2	114	2	3	-	A	1	CRW 0	Whiteware	3	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	1.4	-
44FQ0202	14	1	114	2	3	-	A	1	SAF 74	Machine Cut Nail - Unknown Head	1	-	1790 -	-	624	-	414	2	-	-	-	2.12	-
44FQ0202	14	2	114	2	3	-	A	1	SMH 98	Miscellaneous Hardware	1	-	- - -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	19.11 5	curved ferrous strip
44FQ0202	15	1	115	2	3	-	A	2	GTU 1	Unidentified Tableware/General	1	-	- - -	-	-	161	-	-	-	-	1	1.3	molded motif, possibly grapes
44FQ0202	15	2	115	2	3	-	A	2	GTU 1	Unidentified Tableware/General	1	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.3	-
44FQ0202	15	1	115	2	3	-	A	2	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	1.4	-
44FQ0202	15	1	115	2	3	-	A	2	SAF 74	Machine Cut Nail - Unknown Head	5	-	1790 -	-	624	-	414	2	-	-	-	2.12	-
44FQ0202	15	2	115	2	3	-	A	2	SFT 8	Shoe Nail	3	-	- - -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	15.82	-
44FQ0202	15	3	115	2	3	-	A	2	SAH 89	Ornamental Architectural Hardware	1	-	- - -	-	624	-	-	1	-	-	-	2.17	thin ferrous cover with two screw holes
44FQ0202	15	4	115	2	3	-	A	2	SOS 1	Unidentified Metal	1	-	- - -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	0.0	-
44FQ0202	16	1	116	2	3	-	A	3	GBX 51	Glass Liner/Fruit Jar	1	-	1869 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.2	-
44FQ0202	16	1	116	2	3	-	A	3	SAF 74	Machine Cut Nail - Unknown Head	2	-	1790 -	-	624	-	414	2	-	-	-	2.12	-
44FQ0202	16	2	116	2	3	-	A	3	SFT 8	Shoe Nail	1	-	- - -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	15.82	-
44FQ0202	16	3	116	2	3	-	A	3	SOS 1	Unidentified Metal	1	-	- - -	-	624	-	-	2	-	-	-	0.0	thin ferrous strip
44FQ0202	17	1	117	2	4	-	A	2	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	1.4	-
44FQ0202	17	2	117	2	4	-	A	2	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	2	-	-	1.4	-
44FQ0202	18	1	118	2	4	-	A	3	SAF 74	Machine Cut Nail - Unknown Head	1	-	1790 -	-	624	-	414	2	-	-	-	2.12	-
44FQ0202	19	1	119	2	-	Block A	A	-	GBX 51	Glass Liner/Fruit Jar	2	-	1869 -	-	556	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.2	refit (whole): embossed "BOYD'S GEUNINE PORCELAIN LINED CAP"
44FQ0202	19	1	119	2	-	Block A	A	-	CRW 0	Whiteware	1	-	1820 -	-	-	-	79	-	1	-	-	1.4	-
44FQ0202	19	2	119	2	-	Block A	A	-	CRW 65	Whiteware - Applique	1	-	1820 -	-	-	163	79	-	2	-	62	1.4	appliqued grape leaves
44FQ0202	19	1	119	2	-	Block A	A	-	SCF 50	Pressed Glass Button	1	-	1840 -	-	320	-	25	1	-	-	4	5.31	-
44FQ0202	19	2	119	2	-	Block A	A	-	SCB 2	Shoe Buckle	1	-	- - -	-	610	-	-	2	-	-	-	5.34	small, plain oval buckle

APPENDIX B

VDHR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM,
DATA SHARING SYSTEM (DSS) FORMAT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

DHR ID#: 44FQ0202
Report Generated on: 3/27/2006

City/County: Fauquier
VDHR Site Number: 44FQ0202
Site Name:
Temporary Designation: TS3566-01
Other VDHR Number:

CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION

Cultural Designation
Indeterminate

Temporal Designation
19th Century

Site Class: Terrestrial, open air

THEMATIC CONTEXTS/SITE FUNCTIONS

Sequence Number: 1
Category for thematic context:
Domestic

Example: Dwelling, single

Comments/Remarks:

Nineteenth century domestic artifacts and an area of periwinkle identified at the corner of Route 215 and US29. Also the possible site of a tollhouse on the Warrenton Turnpike.

Specialized Contexts:

USGS Quadrangle(s):
THOROUGHFARE GAP

Loran: **Restrict UTM Data?**

Center UTM (for less than 10 acres): 18/4295265/267005

Boundary UTM (for 10 acres or more):

Physiographic Province: Piedmont
Drainage: Potomac/Shenandoah River
Landform: ridge top
Aspect: Facing west
Elevation: 388.00 **Slope:** 2-6%
Site Soils: Braddock loam
Adjacent Soils: Montalto soil association
Nearest Water Source: Broad Run
Distance: 650

INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION

Individual Category Codes:

Honorif:
First:
Last:
Suffix:
Title:
Company/Agency:

Address:
City: **State:** **Zip:**
Phone/Ext:

Notes:

Ownership type:

Private

Gov't Agency:

SITE CHARACTERISTICS

Site Dimensions: 100 feet by 100 feet

Acreage: 0.23

Survey Strategy:

- Informant
- Subsurface Testing
- Surface Testing

Site Condition:

Site Totally Destroyed

Survey Description:

Phase I archaeological survey of Route 215. Shovel tests excavated at 75-foot intervals, with radial shovel tests at 37.5-foot intervals. Metal detector survey also conducted. The site was identified through the recovery of 28 artifacts from five shovel tests and four metal detector contacts. An area of periwinkle, measuring approximately 25x30 feet, was identified near an old tree on the east side of the site. The site boundary was determined by Route 215 to the west, negative shovel tests to the north and east, and a parking lot to the south.

The archaeological evaluation of Site 44FQ0202 was conducted between January 9 and 13, 2006, and included additional metal detector survey, the excavation of four test units, and one mechanically stripped block. During the archaeological evaluation 121 artifacts were recovered from four test units and one mechanically stripped block. Including the 28 artifacts recovered during the survey, a total of 149 artifacts was recovered during investigations at Site 44FQ0202. No artifacts were recovered during the supplemental metal detector survey.

The basic soil profile for Site 44FQ0202 consists of a graded Ap-horizon overlying subsoil. The overall stratigraphy at the site suggests the occurrence of multiple episodes of land clearing and grading with additional road-related disturbance associated with existing Route 215 and U.S. Route 29.

Site 44FQ0202 represents the disturbed remains of a late nineteenth-century/early twentieth-century domestic site. All artifacts recovered at the site were encountered in disturbed soils that have been mechanically graded multiple times, with the most recent grading by the current landowner in 1989. Mechanical stripping of Block A in the area of periwinkle encountered a disturbed layer of soil overlying subsoil and determined that no intact cultural features or intact cultural deposits are present at the site. All artifacts were recovered in mixed contexts with modern debris, documenting the repeated episodes of land grading that were described by the landowner. No archaeological evidence of a structure associated with the Warrenton Turnpike was identified and historical research found no record of a tollhouse at the location of Site 44FQ0202.

CURRENT LAND USE

CURRENT LAND USE # 1

Land Use: Commerce/Trade

Dates of Use: 2005/06/99

Example: Store

Comments/Remarks:

Grassy lot on corner of US29 and Route 215, associated with Ted's Tack Shop on Route 215.

SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES

Specimens Obtained? Yes **Specimens Depository:** VDHR

Assemblage Description:

Archaeological Survey - Yellowware, gray salt-glazed stoneware, whiteware, machine cut nails, wire nails, metal debris, Phillip's screw, bottle glass, window glass, soft past porcelain, chimney glass, tableware glass.

The archaeological evaluation at Site 44FQ0202 resulted in the recovery of 121 historic artifacts. The artifacts consist of one modern bullet, one piece of iron furniture hardware, one pencil ferrule, one ceramic doll fragment, two buckles, two buttons, four bone fragments, five miscellaneous iron hardware and parts, five unidentified iron fragments, 27 nails, 29 ceramic sherds, and 43 glass fragments.

Specimens Reported? No
Assemblage description--reported:

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

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS

Date: 2005/07/99
Cultural Resource Management Event: Phase I Survey
Organization or Person

First	Last
John	Mullin

Id # Associated with Event: 2001-1825

CRM Event Notes or Comments:
The Louis Berger Group, Inc., conducted an archaeological survey in association with the proposed widening of Route 215 in Fauquier County, Virginia, on behalf of the Virginia Department of Transportation. The survey resulted in the identification of one previously unrecorded historic archaeological site and five isolated artifact locations.

Date: 2005/11/30
Cultural Resource Management Event: PIF Deferred
Organization or Person

First	Last
Ethel	Eaton

Id # Associated with Event: 2001-1825

CRM Event Notes or Comments:
additional research is needed to determine eligibility

Date: 2006/01/99
Cultural Resource Management Event: Phase II Survey
Organization or Person

First	Last
John	Mullin

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

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY

Sequence Number: 1
Photographic Documentation?
Depository: VDHR
Type of Photos: B&W 35 mm

Sequence Number: 2
Photographic Documentation?
Depository: VDHR
Type of Photos: B&W 35 mm
Sequence Number: 3
Photographic Documentation?
Depository: The Louis Berger Group, Inc.
Type of Photos: Color Slide 35mm

REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES

Sequence #: 1
Report (s) ? Yes
Depository: VDHR
Reference for reports and publications:
Mullin, John J.
2005 "Archaeological Survey, Route 215, Buckland, Fauquier County, Virginia." Prepared for the Virginia Department of Transportation, Richmond,
by The Louis Berger Group, Inc., Richmond.
Sequence #: 2
Report (s) ? Yes
Depository: VDHR
Reference for reports and publications:
Mullin, John and Megan Rupnik
2006. "Archaeological Evaluation of Site 44FQ0202, Route 215, Buckland, Fauquier County, Virginia." Prepared for the Virginia Department of
Transportation, Richmond, by The Louis Berger Group, Inc., Richmond.

VDHR Library Reference Number: 51

1 RECORD(S) IN THIS REPORT