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The Archaeology of Albemarle County

Results of a Systematic Survey of Proposed
Development Areas in Albemarle County, Virginia

by
Jeffrey Hantman

Contributions by

Mark Catlin, Dawn Haverstock, Thomas Klatka
Michael Klein, Scott Parker, Douglas Sanford

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University of Virginia
Department of Anthropology
Laboratory of Archaeology

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Prepared for:
Virginia Division of
Historic Landmarks
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ABSTRACT

In October, 1984 the Department of Anthropology of the University of Virginia was awarded a grant by the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks (then the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission) to conduct an archaeological survey of projected development areas in Albemarle County, Virginia. This grant was part of the 1984 Department of Interior Survey and Planning Subgrant Program. The purpose of the research proposed in the grant was to (1) inventory and assess the archaeological resources in those development areas, and (2) to provide reliable predictive data which could be incorporated into a comprehensive preservation plan for archaeological, historical, and architectural resources for Albemarle County. Background research and field survey were conducted between October, 1984 and July, 1985 by faculty, staff, and students affiliated with the Department of Anthropology, University of Virginia. The study included the development of a predictive model for archaeological sites in Albemarle County, intensive and systematic field survey of approximately 340 acres, the identification and testing of 37 previously unrecorded archaeological sites, and an assessment of site density and distribution based on the systematic sample survey. This report presents the methods, data, and interpretations resulting from this research.

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

by
Jeffrey Hantman

The Albemarle Survey

This report presents the results of the University of Virginia archaeological survey of portions of Albemarle County, Virginia. The study was conducted under a grant from the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks as part of the Department of Interior 1984 Survey and Planning Subgrant Program. Dr. Jeffrey Hantman of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Virginia served as Principal Investigator for the project. Mark Catlin, a doctoral candidate in Anthropology at the University of Virginia, served as Survey Director. Scott Parker, Michael Klein, and Thomas Klatka, graduate students in anthropology at the University of Virginia, were survey crew chiefs and directed limited test excavations at some sites identified by the survey. Dawn Haverstock, a graduate student in anthropology at the University of Michigan, also helped direct portions of the survey and site testing program. Elizabeth Word, a graduate student at the University of Virginia, served as laboratory director. Dr. Stephen Plog, Professor of Anthropology at the University of Virginia, assisted in the design of the systematic sample survey. Fieldwork and analysis were conducted

between October 1984 and August 1985.

The goals of the project were specific in some areas and broad in others. First and foremost, our specific goal was to inventory archaeological sites in proposed development areas of Albemarle County and to develop reliable projections concerning site location patterns and densities. Secondly, we sought to collect data which would enhance our understanding of the prehistory and history of Albemarle County in general, and constitute the beginnings of a county level comprehensive preservation plan. To meet these goals required an extensive analysis not only of our survey data but also of existing archival data in order to better evaluate research needs and priorities. The results of these studies are presented in this report.

A situation of potential conflict currently exists in the county with regard to the protection and preservation of archaeological resources. The source of this conflict is found in the acceleration of commercial and residential development in selected areas of the county occurring in the absence of accessible information on site density and distributional patterns. Several confrontations developing from the unnecessary clash between development and historic preservation goals have occurred within the past few years which could have been avoided had reliable survey and planning data been available for specific areas of the county. The survey described in this report was designed to provide that data. Because these development areas are dispersed in different environmental and topographic zones, the results of the survey also make a substantial contribution towards the development of a comprehensive preservation plan for Albemarle County.

The specific areas included in the survey were identified with reference to the 1983 Albemarle County Planning Department publication entitled The Comprehensive Plan for Albemarle County 1982-2002. This report documented the pattern and projection of growth in the county and focused attention on nine communities which we have grouped into six study areas. These study areas are:

- (1) Charlottesville periphery
- (2) Hollymead, Earlysville, and Piney Mountain (Route 29 North)
- (3) Scottsville
- (4) North Garden
- (5) Ivy and Crozet
- (6) Stony Point

The location of these areas is illustrated in Figure 1.1.

It should be noted that studies done subsequent to the publication of the County Planning Report indicate that development in some of the designated areas, particularly the Charlottesville periphery, has actually tripled expectations. Such analyses serve to re-emphasize the urgent need for comprehensive archaeological reconnaissance and preservation planning in these areas.

The Resource Protection Planning Process (RP3)
and the Albemarle County Survey Design

The United States Department of the Interior has formulated a set of guidelines for the type of survey and planning process described in this report. This plan, termed the Resource Protection Planning Process

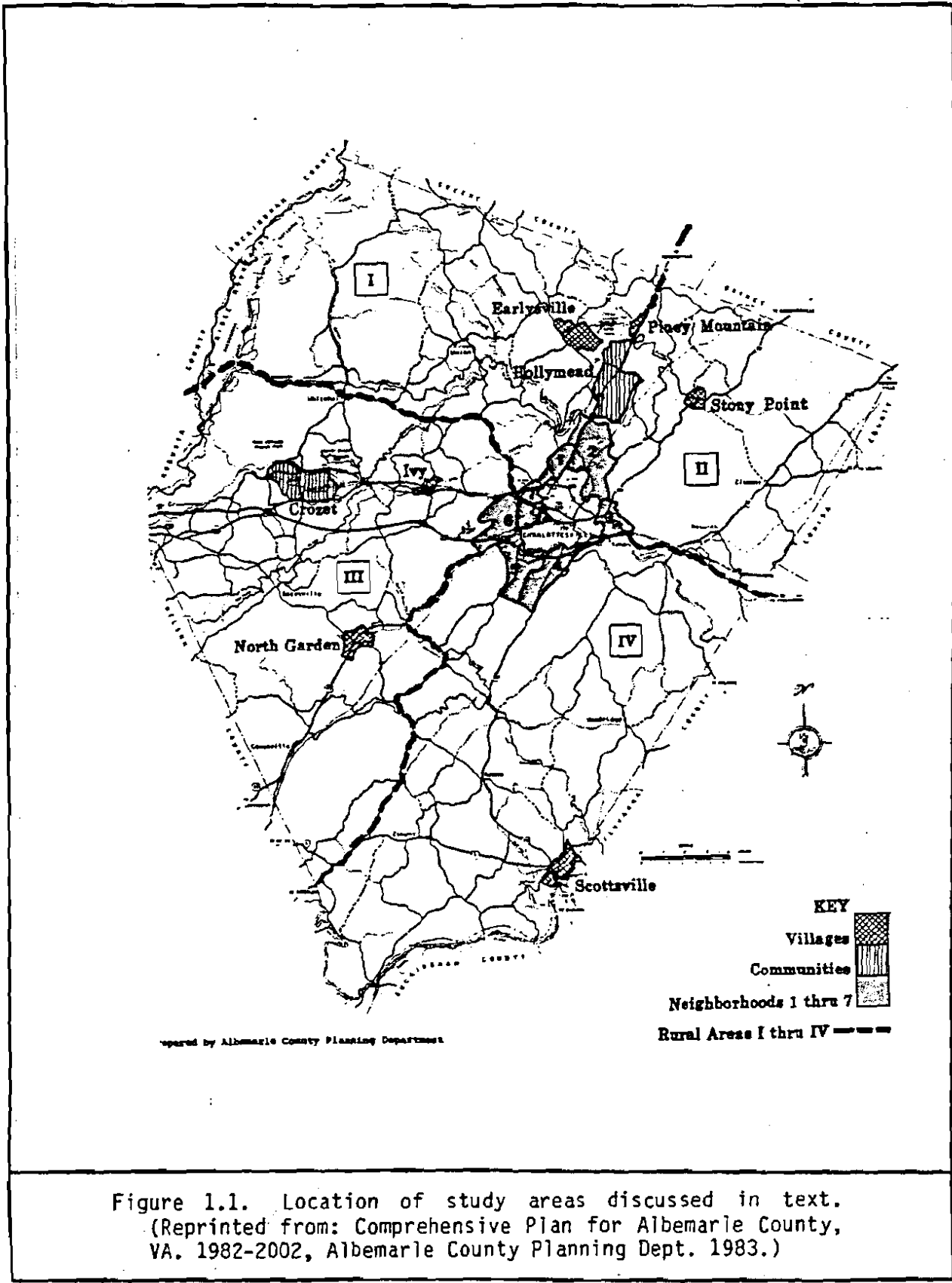


Figure 1.1. Location of study areas discussed in text.
 (Reprinted from: Comprehensive Plan for Albemarle County,
 VA. 1982-2002, Albemarle County Planning Dept. 1983.)

(RP3), has as its major goals the integration of site identification, evaluation, and protection, and the increased sensitivity to preservation concerns in land-use decision making. The Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks (VDHL), formerly the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, has implemented the goals of the RP3 process and is currently developing a comprehensive statewide management plan for archaeological, historical, and architectural resources. Within this framework, geographical and cultural factors are used to define study units and management units. In the case of the Albemarle survey, the data generated contribute to our understanding of the Piedmont study units (Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland/Contact). We view the geographic area of the county as a management unit in the context of the RP3 process. Of particular significance are the operating plans which "provide the means for transforming technical data into management information" (Resource Protection Planning Process 1980:18), and involve three stages of identification, evaluation, and protection. The issues in the RP3 process for identification and management are remarkably congruent with the methodological issues we deem most critical at the present time for conducting anthropological and historical research in the county. As such, we structured the implementation of our survey in keeping with the RP3 management orientation and our archaeological research goals, and in the process enhanced the value of the data obtained for both purposes.

The primary purpose of the Albemarle survey was what RP3 refers to as the identification of historic resources. Eight questions relating to resource identification are specified by the Department of Interior in

formulating the identification section of the planning process. These questions are listed below, and as explained, addressing these questions laid the foundation for the design of our survey and research. They are:

- (1) What types of historic properties are included in the study unit?
- (2) Where are those types located, and what is the nature and density of their distribution?
- (3) How many historic resources of each type once existed, how many currently exist, and what conditions are they presently in?
- (4) Have past surveys been done in the study unit?
- (5) What is the quality and bias of these past surveys?
- (6) What data gaps currently exist in the study unit?
- (7) What are the appropriate types of survey required to identify and locate historic resources in the study unit?
- (8) What priority should be given to future surveys for the study unit?

In order to answer these questions it was decided that a two-part plan of research be undertaken. The first involved the review of previous research in the county and the analysis of all previously recorded sites in the Albemarle site file. The second entailed the implementation of a systematic field survey, utilizing controlled sampling techniques and subsurface testing methods. The use of the systematic sample survey would allow for the reliable and quantifiable estimation of site density and distribution parameters, as well as establishing a means of assessing the potential biases in existing site file records. The two types of data taken together (site file data and new survey data) provide suitable information on what types of historic

properties are included in the study unit, what data gaps exist, and what priorities need to be established. Finally, the use of systematic sample data enables the projection (within certain confidence intervals) of the total number and type of historic resources projected to exist in different areas of the county as well as for the county as a whole. Such data are critical in evaluating site uniqueness and significance, and in preservation planning. Thus, each of the questions specified as part of the identification and evaluation process can be answered based on the survey research reported in this volume.

Establishing relevant research questions for a study unit is also a necessary step in the management and evaluation process. There are many diverse and broad research topics which can be approached based on the archaeological resources of Albemarle County. For the prehistoric period, they involve topics ranging from the reconstruction of the culture history of the area to more general concerns relating to hunter-gatherer social organization, exchange, the effect of demographic shifts on settlement structure and economy, the adoption of agriculture, and the impact of European colonization on the aboriginal cultures of the Piedmont. For the historic period, although a great deal is known about the politics and life of the elite in Albemarle, much of the rural history and economics of the period can be enhanced with the analysis of archaeological data. In particular, research issues dealing with historic agricultural strategies, and the social and economic impact of road, canal, and railroad construction are most compelling.

It is our contention that one cannot comprehensively address these types of research questions without controlling for variables such as

population size, regional settlement patterns, site density distributions, and the variables distribution of material culture at sites of different function, location, and culture. Each of these variables is best reconstructed with the use of regional survey based on probabilistic sampling strategies and systematic site testing such that inferences can be made concerning regional population densities and variation in site types throughout the county. As stated previously, there are also methods which are required in order to reliably address the management and identification issues for the RP3 process. Thus, the dual goals of management and research are ably met with the survey strategies and data analysis.

This report consists of seven chapters following this introduction. Chapter 2 is a discussion of the environment and natural resources of Albemarle County, and places the county more generally in its ecological and environmental relationship to the Middle Atlantic Piedmont. Chapter 3 presents a brief overview of previous archaeological research in Albemarle County. Chapters 4 and 5 describe the results of the survey and limited test excavations conducted in the study areas designated for this project. Chapter 6 presents the results of one study done in a "growth area" not designated by the county, but in need of consideration due to extensive plans for growth and construction. This is the University of Virginia Grounds. Chapter 7 presents the assessment of a predictive model of site location for Albemarle, projects site densities in the study areas, and examines the potential biases of the site file record and the sample survey data. Finally, Chapter 8 is a brief concluding summary.

CHAPTER 2
THE ENVIRONMENT OF ALBEMARLE COUNTY AND THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC PIEDMONT

by
Mark Catlin and Jeffrey Hantman

This chapter is divided into two sections. In the first section, the modern day environment of Albemarle County is briefly described in terms of its topography and drainages, soils, climate, and modern land use. The second section of the chapter deals with a much broader set of concerns, that of characterizing the nature of the Piedmont Physiographic Province in the Middle Atlantic region in general, and of characterizing environmental change through time over the last 15,000 years. In order to understand and interpret the prehistoric and historic cultural resources of Albemarle County, one must be able to place these resources within the context of regional variation in the natural environment, and from the perspective of 15,000 years of climatic and environmental change.

The Environment of Albemarle County

Albemarle County is an area of approximately 735 square miles (470,400 acres) located just to the northwest of the geographic center of the Commonwealth of Virginia. The county is bounded on the south by

the James River, and irregularly on the west and northwest by the Blue Ridge Mountains. The county includes portions of two major physiographic provinces found in the Appalachian Highlands of the eastern United States. These are the Piedmont Plateau and the Blue Ridge Mountains. The majority of the land area in the county is within the Piedmont Physiographic Province, while only the western and northwestern edge are in the eastern slopes of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Because of the dramatic differences between these two provinces, the topography of the county is quite varied from west to east. The Piedmont area is characterized as a broad plainlike surface, dissected by many small streams, which give this region a rolling to hilly relief (Devereaux, Williams and Shulcum 1940:2). Elevations in the Piedmont range from between 300 to 800 feet with occasional ridges reaching 1600 feet above sea level. The eastern edge of the Piedmont region of the county is covered by a continuous ridge known in different locations as Green Mountain (from the Rockfish River to the Hardware River), Carter Mountain (Hardware River to the Rivanna), and the Southwestern Mountains (Rivanna to Orange County border). Between this ridge and the Blue Ridge Mountains are a series of isolated hills with steep slopes and narrow peaks.

The Blue Ridge extends in a northeast-southwest direction on the western edge of the county and is an area of steep and varied relief with elevations ranging between 2500 and 3200 feet. The Blue Ridge contains many small, rapid-flowing streams which cut narrow V-shaped valleys on its slopes. These streams merge to form the Moormans River, the North and South forks of the Rivanna River and the Rivanna River,

which are the major drainages of the Piedmont. All of these rivers empty into the James River to the south and east, as Albemarle County forms the headwaters of the Middle James River basin. The major drainages and watershed areas for the county are illustrated in Figure 2.1.

The geology of Albemarle County can be divided into two broad zones. The western half of the county is underlain by bedrock which is primarily igneous and metamorphic in character. The eastern half of the county is underlain by sedimentary and igneous rocks. Eight soil associations occur in Albemarle, each following along a northeast-southwest belt across the length of the county. Table 2.1 illustrates and characterizes these soils, and Figure 2.2 illustrates their locations.

The modern climate of Albemarle County can be characterized by the occurrence of warm, humid summers and mild winters. Based on data from the National Weather Source Station in Charlottesville (elevation of 854 feet), the average annual temperature is 57 degrees Fahrenheit and annual precipitation is 44 inches. The average length of the frost-free season in the Piedmont is 210 days, from approximately April 6th to November 2nd on average. However, in the higher elevations, late spring and early fall frosts tend to occur about two weeks later and earlier than in the Piedmont.

The modern land-use of Albemarle County is dominated by forest and pasture lands. As of 1978, 67% of the total county land area was forest, predominantly of an oak and hickory hardwood forest type. Pasture and plowed agricultural fields comprised approximately 8.5% of county lands, and another 8% was developed residential and commercial property.

an abundance of evidence which indicates that over the last 15,000 years of human occupation, the climate of the eastern United States has undergone numerous changes. It is therefore necessary to examine the paleoenvironmental data available and reconstruct the changing paleoenvironment of the study area. The final objective in this chapter is to interpret how these changes would have affected the basic habitat zones in the region. Like all biotic communities, human populations are affected by variations in the habitats to which they are adapting. An understanding as to how basic habitats have changed over time is therefore essential if we are to model, and eventually test, how human populations adapted to a region.

Physiography

The Middle Atlantic Piedmont constitutes a segment of the Piedmont Physiographic Province of the eastern United States. This province is contained within the major physiographic division known as the Appalachian Highland, which extends from the St. Lawrence River to the Gulf Coastal Plain and from the Atlantic Coastal Plain to the Central Lowlands. In addition to the Piedmont, the Appalachian Highland contains four other major geographical provinces. These are the New England province which comprises the northern portion of the division, and then from the west boundary of the Piedmont the Blue Ridge, Ridge and Valley, and Appalachian Plateau provinces, respectively. The land bounded by Albemarle County includes primarily the Piedmont physiographic region, but also includes part of the east edge of the Blue Ridge.

The Piedmont extends for nearly 1,000 miles from southeastern New York to central Alabama and is situated between the mountains to the west and the Atlantic coastal plain to the east. The Middle Atlantic Piedmont is here regarded as that section of the Piedmont which runs from the southern border of Virginia to the northern extent of the Piedmont, a 450 mile long segment. The width of this region varies from north to south; along the southern border of New York, the width is about 10 miles, while along the southern border of Virginia, it reaches its maximum of approximately 180 miles.

The boundaries of the Piedmont are defined according to topographic features. At its northern extent, the boundary is the large sheet of intrusive rock along the southwest shore of the Hudson River known as the Palisades of the Hudson. The seaward or outer boundary occurs where the low hills and bluffs of the Piedmont meet the even lower and less steep slopes of the Atlantic coastal plain. This situation results in marked stream gradients and in turn the presence of numerous low falls and rapids (Bowman 1911:623; Fenneman 1938:127). Because of the prevalence of these falls and rapids, the outer boundary is commonly referred to as the "fall line." To be more precise, however, it should be termed the "fall zone" since the distance between the point at which streams begin to descend the Piedmont and the point at which they empty onto the coastal plain consists of at least a few miles and in some cases several miles (Fenneman 1938:127). Fisher (1983:2) also notes the

ambiguity in defining a "fall line" based on variation in soils.

The western or inner boundary of the Piedmont is as variably distinct as the outer boundary. The term Piedmont means "at the foot of the mountain." Thus, by definition the inner boundary is located at the foot of the mountain ranges. In the Piedmont, these ranges include the Blue Ridge Mountains and South Mountain of the Blue Ridge province, and the Reading Prong and the Highlands of the New England province. For the most part, this boundary is well-defined. However, there is a small section in the vicinity of the Susquehanna River where there is no mountain escarpment separating the Piedmont from the Ridge and Valley province. Delineation of the inner boundary at this point follows and includes the belt of knobs and short ridges, called South Mountain, which extends west from the Reading Prong to the great South Mountain range west of Harrisburg. Geological differences between these knobs and ridges and the adjacent Lebanon Valley determine the boundary's placement at this point (Fenneman 1938:153).

Like the rest of the Piedmont province, the Middle Atlantic can be characterized as a kind of low rolling plateau with a general downward tilt from the northwest to the southeast. The overall altitude of this slope tends to increase as one moves from north to south. For instance, altitudes in Pennsylvania and New Jersey are mostly between 100 to 500 feet although there are some hills that are above 1,000 feet. In contrast, altitudes in the south range from about 500 feet at the fall zone to 1,000 or more feet at the inner boundary (Hunt 1974:257).

The Piedmont plateau is considered by some to be a peneplain, or in some cases a series of peneplains, in different stages of aggradation or dissection and degradation. This peneplain is less developed near the mountains, as exhibited by the abundance of monadnocks in this area, such as the fairly well defined belt of monadnocks that exists at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains in Virginia (Fenneman 1938:131, 139). In contrast, within the fall zone the development of the peneplains is relatively advanced since erosional processes have proceeded the furthest in this area (Fenneman 1938:131). Despite this variability in development, generalizations can still be made about the basic character of the peneplain.

As mentioned earlier, the landscape is described as rolling. That is, all land surfaces tend to be hilltops, hillsides, valleysides, or valley bottoms having no distinct breaks between them as there would be if the landscape were angular (Fenneman 1938:131). Thus, landscapes tend not to abut one another but rather blend into each other. Slopes are relatively gentle, and there is no great relief other than where river valleys have been cut deeply by streams involved in relatively recent erosional cycles. These relatively steep-sloped valleys are, for the most part, deepest and more dissected closer to the fall zone. In many drainages, such as those north of the Potomac where the fall zone is particularly steep, trenching and dissecting of valleys is even more pronounced. In contrast, as one travels away from the fall zone into the

smaller tributaries in upland localities, valleys tend not to be trenched but instead are often wide and shallow with gentle gradients (Fenneman 1938:131, 132).

Most streams tend to follow the slope of the Piedmont plateau and flow in a southeastwardly direction. This tendency suggests that the overall drainage pattern is relatively unaffected by structural controls, a hypothesis further supported by the fact that most of the underlying rock formations tend to align in a northeast to southwest direction, following the general contour of the continent's edge. The drainages tend to ignore this structure and flow towards the southeast across "the grain", so to speak, of the rock formations. It should be noted that differential resistance to water flow is exhibited along segments of the drainages. For example, the 45 mile section of the James River between Lynchburg and Scottsville flows in a northeastwardly direction along a relatively soft marble formation (Dietrich 1970:105). The general trend, however, is for the large streams and rivers to follow the slope of the Piedmont. There are several possible reasons why structural control of drainage patterns is generally absent such as (1) the relative homogeneity of the strength of the region's underlying rocks, or (2) past morphologic events (Fenneman 1938:125). Whatever the reasons, the general topography that has resulted consists of alternating watersheds and upland divides running across the region primarily in a northwest to southeast direction.

Geologically, the Middle Atlantic region consists of two basic formations which are crystalline and Triassic period rocks. The crystalline formation is by far the larger of the two, and consists of a variety of metamorphic and plutonic rocks. The metamorphic types include various schists, slates, marbles, quartzites, and gneisses, while plutonic types include diorites, gabbros, and granites (Crowley 1976; Dietrich 1970; Geyer and Bolles 1979; Jordan 1962:4-5; Thornbury 1965:90). Most of the plutonic types occur as intrusions such as granite or gabbro intrusions or as diabase dikes. The Triassic period rock formation occurs as strips within the crystalline formation. Some of these strips are relatively large while others are relatively small and isolated. Triassic rocks mainly consist of red, gray, and brown shales, red and gray sandstones and conglomerates, and diabase intrusions (Dietrich 1970; Geyer and Bolles 1979; Thornbury 1965:90).

Primarily on the basis of differences in general rock formations, the Middle Atlantic Piedmont is divided into two sub-provinces. The largest is the Piedmont upland which corresponds to the crystalline rocks, and the smaller is the Piedmont lowland which corresponds to the largest area of Triassic rocks situated in the northern and central portions of the Middle Atlantic. (Other areas of Triassic rock are too small and isolated to be included in the sub-province.) The Triassic rocks are softer than the crystalline rocks so at the point of contact between the two sub-provinces the more advanced degradation of the Triassic rocks is usually marked by the distinctively lower elevation of the Piedmont lowland (Fenneman 1938:145). Other than the differences in

relative relief, the two areas are basically the same topographically.

The physiographic setting that has just been described has existed for the past 10,000 to 15,000 years (Thornbury 1965:82, 99) and encompasses the time at which humans occupied the study region. In contrast to its relatively stable physiography, radical changes have occurred in the paleoclimate of the study region. These changes are discussed in the following section.

Paleoclimatic Change

Interpretations of paleoclimatic change during postglacial times have tended to follow one of two basic models. The first model views climatic change as a gradual process of increasing temperature and decreasing moisture gradients, achieving a maximum in mid-postglacial times, followed by a steady reversal until modern conditions are attained. This model was originally proposed by Antevs (1948) in his classic sequence of climatic transitions consisting of the early postglacial "anathermal," mid-postglacial "altithermal", and late postglacial "medithermal." The "altithermal", which occurred at approximately 5000 to 3002 B.C. has been characterized as the "xerothermic interval" or "climatic optimum" because of its place in the sequence as the period of maximum warmth and dryness (Carbone 1976:11). Bryson and his associates (Bryson 1965, 1970; Bryson, Barries and Wendland 1970; Bryson and Wendland 1967; Webb and Bryson 1972; Wendland and Bryson 1974) have offered an alternative model which views postglacial climatic change as a series of abrupt shifts or episodes, which Carbone (1976:12) has characterized as "rapid, steplike transitions in the climatic regions, from one quasi-steady state to another." The global and regional level work of Bryson and his colleagues, as well as other recent research in areas such as paleoclimatology, palynology, pedology, geomorphology and paleohydrology, support the episodic model (e.g., Bernabo and Webb 1977; Curry and Custer 1982; Knox 1976; Muto and Gunn 1982; Stewart 1982; Wood and McMillan 1976). In fact, there appears to be more consistent support on the global, regional and local levels for the episodic model than for the gradual change model (Carbone 1976, 1982). It should be emphasized that this does not mean that the gradual change model is necessarily incorrect. Both models can be equally applicable if applied on different time scales (Carbone 1982:40-42), with the gradual model a generalization of the episodic model focusing on the major climatic trends that result from the accumulated changes over numerous episodes. Thus, in a sense, the main difference between the two models is one of perspective. As Carbone (1982:41) stated, "Antevs gave us the long view while Bryson's model provides us with the opportunity to evaluate changes on the level of centuries." The following discussion focuses on the episodic model of change.

The temporal limits for the episodic sequence to be constructed can be generalized as occurring from about 8500 B.C. to A.D. 1600. Very little paleoenvironmental data are available for the Middle Atlantic

Piedmont itself partially because there has not been very much paleoclimatic research done in this area, and also because paleoenvironmental data do not preserve very well in this region because of the acidic nature of the soil. Palynological, botanical, and zoological data have unfortunately been either eroded away or deeply buried because of peneplain erosional processes which have been accelerated by European settlement (Trimble 1972) and modern development. Since very little data are available for the Middle Atlantic Piedmont per se, reconstruction of paleoclimatic conditions will depend mostly on evidence from areas surrounding the region. Paleoclimatic change for the areas including the study region will first be described on the basis of a summary of palynological data. Then collaborative evidence in the form of hydrological and geomorphic/pedological data will be presented. The most comprehensive review of paleoclimatic indicators for the Middle Atlantic states is Carbone's (1976) study, and much of the information discussed below is based on his work.

Carbone (1976) evaluated 17 pollen sequences in the Middle Atlantic area. In studying these sequences, he identified several discontinuities that he felt were analogous to the major discontinuities discovered by Wendland and Bryson (1974) in their analysis of global paleoenvironmental data. The first major discontinuity that Carbone identified that is relevant to the time period considered in this study, occurs at approximately 8500 B.C. (Carbone 1976:75). This is regarded as marking the transition from a generally closed boreal vegetational setting (e.g., pine and spruce pollen maximums with low amounts of non-arboreal pollen) to a mixed conifer deciduous forest (e.g., hemlock, birch and beech maximums (Carbone 1976:75)). The rise in deciduous pollen is the hallmark of this time period (Carbone 1976:75). This discontinuity ties into the global discontinuity identified by Wendland and Bryson (1974:22) that marks the end of late glacial times and the beginning of the Holocene - Late Glacial/pre-Boreal-Boreal transition. Climatically, the change from a closed boreal to a mixed conifer setting is generally interpreted as a shift from a moist, cool period to a relatively warmer and less moist period (e.g., Walker and Hartmann 1960:449).

The next major discontinuity recognized by Carbone appears at about 6250 B.C. It corresponds to Wendland and Bryson's pre-Boreal-Boreal/Atlantic transition. It is characterized by maxima in pollen percentages of hemlock and then later oak which are interpreted as indicative of mesic forest conditions (Carbone 1976:76). This changes at around 3550 B.C., about the time of the Atlantic/sub-Boreal shift, at which time there is a discontinuity marked by very high oak percentages along with a maxima in hickory (Custer 1980a:3). This situation is considered indicative of rather xeric conditions (Carbone 1976:76, 200). During the latter episode, rather distinct variations in the distribution of pollen percentages appear which are suggestive of pronounced oscillations in moisture with an overall trend towards dryness (Carbone 1976:200, 201). The occurrence of these oscillations in the Middle Atlantic area is

consistent with their appearance on a world scale (Lamb 1977:414; Wendland and Bryson 1974:21).

At the end of this xerothermic episode, there is a major discontinuity in the Middle Atlantic pollen data which also corresponds with global evidence indicating the beginning of a period that corresponds to Wendland and Bryson's sub-Atlantic episode (ca. 810 B.C.). Because forests attained their modern configurations during this time, the climate is interpreted as shifting to the relatively cooler, more moist conditions of modern temperate forests. It should be noted, however, that there are other minor discontinuities in the pollen record during this episode suggesting the occurrence of different fluctuations in the climate. In the Middle Atlantic area, Carbone interprets these discontinuities as "short term perturbations from the 'normal' pattern rather than long lived episodes" (Carbone 1976:202). Thus, while variations exist, these are not interpreted as reflecting major alterations from a relatively modern climatic regime.

In addition to the pollen data which Carbone has examined and interpreted, Custer (1984) has evaluated a number of pollen profiles with the purpose of establishing further evidence of the warm humid/warm dry climatic shift occurring at the discontinuity between the Atlantic/sub-Boreal Episodes. Custer (1984) points out that the change from the mesic conditions of the Atlantic Episode to the xeric of the sub-Boreal Episode varies in its expression in the different physiographic provinces. For instance, xeric configurations include oak-chestnut forests in the Ridge and Valley, mainly hickory and grasses in the Piedmont and in the inner half of the coastal plain, and in the outer seaside half of the coastal plain increases in pine (Bernabo and Webb 1977). Pollen percentages dominant in hemlock and particularly in oak have been noted by Carbone (1976:76) as characteristic of the earlier mesic period. Although the data are not complete for both episodes at all of the sites, in every case they are consistent with the expectations of either period. These data provide further palynological evidence that Carbone's reconstruction of climatic change in the Middle Atlantic area is a region-wide phenomena, and may be applied to Albemarle County.

Carbone's interpretations of the pollen data for the Middle Atlantic area can be summarized into several general periods of climatic change. The first period lasts from about 8500 to 3550 B.C. and exhibits relatively slow gradual changes in the climate with a basic shift midway through from relatively warm dry conditions to warmer humid conditions. The second period runs from about 3550 B.C. to about 810 B.C. and consists of relatively extreme oscillations in moisture gradients. The overall trend of these oscillations is toward warm, dry shifts which result in a basically xerothermic climate. This is followed, beginning at approximately 810 B.C., with the final period which essentially is a shift to the relatively cooler, more moist conditions indicative of modern temperate climates. During this period, some fluctuations in the climatic regime are noted but these are considered minor relative to the

previous period.

If this generalization of climatic change in the Middle Atlantic area is correct, it should be possible to find changes in the hydrologic and geomorphic response to the climate that are correlated. The next two sections consider this evidence.

Sea Level Rise

There is extensive evidence which documents the fact that throughout the Holocene, sea levels have been rising (e.g., Bloom 1971; Emery and Edwards 1966; Shepard 1964). During glacial times (over 12,000 years ago), sea levels were approximately 130 meters lower than they are today. When the ice retreat began, ocean levels started to rise at an increasing rate until around 7000 to 6000 B.P. when the rate began to slow. Such changes in sea level correspond with the climatic changes described for the Middle Atlantic area.

One of the major characteristics of the shift from the late glacial to the pre-Boreal Episode (ca. 8550 B.C.) was a distinct increase in temperature. This corresponds to the initial rise in sea levels between 7000 and 6000 B.C. Second, because sea levels continued to increase throughout the Holocene, one would expect most of the Holocene to involve a general warming trend. According to the reconstruction presented above, over 7000 of the approximately 10,000 years of this epic have involved relatively warm temperature gradients. Furthermore, at the shift from the warm, humid conditions of the Atlantic to the warm, dry condition of the sub-Boreal, one might also expect some kind of distinctive change in the rate of sea level increase because of increased evaporation associated with the dryness of the latter period. Evidence from samples taken along the Delaware coast show a drop in the rate of increase of over 100% (from 47 cm per century to 20 cm per century) at approximately 4000 B.C. (Kraft 1977:38). This is reasonably close to the 3500 B.C. date associated with the discontinuity between the sub-Boreal episodes.

At the discontinuity between the sub-Boreal and the sub-Atlantic, one might also expect another significant change in the rate of sea level rise because climatic conditions became relatively cooler during the sub-Atlantic. In this case, the expectation would be that sea levels stabilized or rose at a lower rate. The data from the Delaware coastal area suggest that at approximately 1000 B.C., which is close to the time of the sub-Boreal/sub-Atlantic discontinuity (ca. 750 B.C.), the rate of sea level increase levelled-off at about 8 cm per century and has continued to increase at this rate into present times (Kraft 1977:38-39). Other evidence, in the form of submergence curves from coastal areas along Virginia, New Jersey, Connecticut, Cape Cod, and northeastern Massachusetts (see Newman and Runsnak 1965), also shows a reduction, at about this time, in the rates of sea level rise. Between 1000 B.C. and A.D. 1, all of these curves become significantly less steep indicating that the rate at which areas were becoming submerged

was decreasing.

Geomorphic - Pedologic Data

Evidence is available throughout the Middle Atlantic area which shows a geomorphic-pedological response that, when the factor of time lag is taken into account, corresponds to the general changes in the climate that have been proposed (Adovasio et al. 1979:29; Bebrich and Willey 1968; Kinsey 1973). Work by the preceding authors detailing the general correspondence between geomorphic changes and the reconstructed climatic changes are only a few of the numerous examples occurring throughout the Middle Atlantic area. These were selected because they provide relatively complete records of the geomorphic response to climatic change. The majority of additional examples do not have a complete a record. However, over the segments of time which they cover the geomorphic responses represented generally correlate with the changes in the climate that have been reconstructed for those times. The following study illustrates this point.

Curry and Custer (1982) examined the geomorphic data from a number of sites in the Middle Atlantic area. Based on an evaluation of the discontinuities in such data as aeolian and fluvial soil deposition, roof-fall accretion, and prehistoric pond development, they have plotted, by site, periods that were relatively dry, wet, or which fluctuated between the two. The data they present are generally consistent with what would be expected in terms of geomorphic responses to the climatic conditions reconstructed for this time. The sub-Boreal is the episode primarily involved. Given the marked oscillations in moisture and the general trend towards dryness during this period, one would expect geomorphic processes at different localities to exhibit fluctuations between moist and dry conditions with greater emphasis placed on periods of dryness. The authors write:

In general terms, it can be seen that dry conditions are indicated at each site at some point in the circa 4200 B.P. to 2200 B.P. time period, and a wet-dry shift is also noted at individual sites during this time span (Curry and Custer 1982:4).

Variations from site to site during the times at which wet/dry shifts are evidenced in the geomorphic data can, to a certain extent, be explained in terms of local lags in climatic changes and in geomorphic responses (Curry and Custer 1982:4-5).

Both extended and limited records of geomorphic-pedologic changes in the Middle Atlantic region appear to generally support the climatic reconstruction for the area. This support, in conjunction with the supporting evidence from rates in sea level rise, provides a good case for the reality of this reconstruction. It now remains to discuss what the effect of these changes would have been on the basic habitats within the study region.

Interpretations of Habitat Change in the Middle Atlantic Piedmont

In the preceding discussion of the Middle Atlantic region's physiography, the area was characterized as consisting of alternating strips of southeastward directed drainages and upland divides. The most conspicuous topographic features in this pattern are the rivers. The rivers can be contrasted with their surrounding topography and a basic distinction established between the narrow riverine zones consisting of the rivers and their floodplains and, in between these, the large expansive inter-riverine (upland) zones. It should be emphasized that the division of the study area into zones is done primarily as a heuristic device. The ultimate concern is with the changing configurations of resources in aquatic-riparian and terrestrial habitats. The zones only serve as a means of identifying the geographic locations of these habitats. It is important to recognize this distinction since human populations utilize resources and not zones (Flannery 1968:67-68).

In this section, the effect of changing climatic conditions of the Middle Atlantic area on the general distribution and diversity of biotic and abiotic resources in the Middle Atlantic area in general, and in the riverine and inter-riverine zones in particular is discussed. Changes in floral, faunal and hydrological resources are considered. The discussion proceeds by considering each of three general periods of climatic change.

Period 1: 11,550 B.C. to 3500 B.C.

The relatively warm/dry conditions of the first half of this period (pre-Boreal-Boreal Episode) have been interpreted as causing several major changes in the environment of the Middle Atlantic area. The relatively open Boreal woodland prior to this episode (i.e., the Late Glacial Episode) was reduced because of the development and encroachment at this time of a mixed conifer-deciduous forest (Carbone 1976:74). Also, the shift from the relatively cool, moist climate of the previous episode to the warmer, dryer climate of the pre-Boreal-Boreal would have resulted in a shift from relatively high precipitation rates and low rates of evaporation to a reversal of this situation. In the former case, low order, seasonal, or now extinct streams would have probably been active year-round (Stewart 1980:174). Under the later conditions, many of these streams would have disappeared or become seasonal. Changes in faunal assemblages were completed by the end of the pre-Boreal-Boreal Episode with the extinction of mammoth, mastadon, horse, and camel species leading to an essentially modern assemblage (i.e., temperate) (Carbone 1976:75).

Relative to the previous Late Glacial Episode, floral and faunal communities of the pre-Boreal-Boreal were generally less diverse, and overall density levels were probably lower. Diminished diversity in flora is indicated by the shift from the general mosaic of vegetational communities in the open boreal setting of the Late Glacial period

(Carbone 1976:69-74) to one primary vegetational assemblage consisting of the mixed conifer-deciduous forest of the pre-Boreal-Boreal Episode. Although reduced floral diversity and density would have occurred in both riverine and inter-riverine settings, it is not unreasonable to suggest that because of the relatively wetter conditions of the riverine zones, floral density and possibly diversity would have been greater in these settings than in inter-riverine zones. Riverine zones would have been more moist because drainage was funnelled into these areas. This relative difference in moisture between the two zones would have been accentuated during the dryer pre-Boreal-Boreal because water tables would have dropped (Stewart 1980:174) with well-drained areas (i.e., the upland-riverine zone) experiencing the greatest effects from the loss of moisture.

The diversity and density of fauna also would have been reduced at the Late Glacial/pre-Boreal-Boreal transition. One of the biggest reductions came as a result of extinctions in megafauna as well as other animal species. Also, herd animals which did not become extinct probably would have decreased in density because of the reduction in grassland environments (Hughes and Weissman 1982:38). Deer populations, however, may have increased because the transition in floral communities presumably would have increased their browsing habitat. In comparing the diversity and density of fauna of different resource zones, one would expect a pattern similar to that of floral resources. That is, animals would tend to gravitate to the relatively more moist environment of the riverine zone because (1) herbivores and omnivores would be attracted to the greater density and possible diversity of plants, and (2) the various predators would follow.

During the later half (i.e., the Atlantic Episode) of the climatic period under consideration, the warming trend continued but there was a change to relatively wetter conditions. As a result of this greater humidity, the forests were eventually dominated by deciduous species, particularly oak (Carbone 1976:76). Animal communities were comparable to the previous half of the period. Hughes and Weisman (1982:39) suggest that deer populations continued to expand, and that because of the increase in nut producing trees, especially oak, mast (nut) eating animal species, such as squirrel and turkey, would have increased.

The wetter conditions would have increased water tables enabling an increase in the density of vegetation communities in upland areas. This may have also allowed species of plants, which formally existed only in the riverine settings because of moisture requirements, to invade the upland area. Furthermore, the increase in nut-bearing trees would have occurred mainly in the uplands (Hughes and Weissman 1982:39), since these trees are primarily adapted to terrestrial rather than riparian habitats. Mast eating animal species would therefore have been more abundant in the inter-riverine zone than in the riverine zone. Given these and other improvements in the inter-riverine area, the gap in resource density and diversity between the riverine and inter-riverine zones should have narrowed somewhat during the Atlantic Episode.

Significant differences between the two zones would still have existed. For example, riparian resources such as fish, fresh water clams and snails would have been most abundant and most diverse in the riverine zone. However, the number of differences would not have been as great in the pre-Boreal-Boreal Episode.

It has been argued that Period 1 can be characterized as a time of relatively slow changes in climate and thus, by extension, a period of relatively slow changes in resource composition. Compared to the episode prior to this period, changes in climate, and in turn resources, are relatively abrupt. These changes, however, are not nearly as abrupt and frequent as the surge of climatic and resource distributional changes which occurred during the second period of climatic change.

Period 2 (sub-Boreal Episode): 3500 B.C. to 750 B.C.

As previously indicated, this was a period of continued warmth along with oscillations in moisture emphasizing a significant trend toward dryness. Because of this trend, Carbone (1976:76) has characterized the environment of this time as xeric. The xeric conditions would have affected the distribution of resources in several ways. For instance, the range of animals not tolerant to these conditions would have been reduced (Carbone 1976:77). At the same time, there is evidence that many prairie adapted species from the west penetrated the area (Smith 1957:11). Because hickory trees, which are adapted to dry conditions, reached a maximum at this time, hickory nuts would have become increasingly abundant. This would have meant an overall increase in nut-bearing trees from the previous climatic period which in turn would have favored further increases in wild turkey populations (Carbone 1976:78; Shelford 1963). Deer populations would have been unfavorably affected because of a general decrease in vegetation cover (Carbone 1976:78). Custer (1984) has noted, however, that the climatic oscillations at this time would have interrupted forest successional processes thereby expanding the distribution of early seral stage vegetation communities. This type of vegetational community encourages expansion of deer populations (Taylor 1956). The basic effect of these changes would have been an alteration in the distribution of deer rather than a reduction in their productivity (Custer n.d.). As suggested earlier, the relatively wetter conditions in riverine settings would have favored an increase in the density and diversity of plant and animal species. This is partly because plant and animal species not tolerant to xeric conditions would have tended to gravitate to these zones, and because of hydrologic changes in the form of the effects of rising sea levels on the rivers.

By the sub-Boreal Episode, the rate of sea level rise had peaked (Bloom 1971; Emery and Edwards 1966; Shephard 1964). Therefore, the drowning of valleys in the lower portions of the rivers was, for the most part, complete by this time. This stable maximum in valley flooding would have had a number of effects on the riverine zone that would have been far more extensive than in previous periods when valleys were still

in the process of being flooded.

The flooded river mouths would have affected rivers by decreasing stream gradients, and thus flow rates, causing increased meandering, silting, and more frequent flooding (Turnbaugh 1975:59). The slower moving water and lower stream gradients would have produced better and larger habitats for many different animal species including waterfowl, anadromous fish, and shell fish (Turnbaugh 1975:59). With the expansion of these habitats, the range of some animals also would have expanded. For instance, suitable conditions for spawning would have been at their furthest location upstream, enabling greater inland penetration of anadromous fish (Custer 1978:3). Slower river flows and the resulting silting and flooding would also have enlarged and improved floodplain habitats existing upstream, beyond the lower flooded portions of the rivers (e.g., the Piedmont). This in turn would have increased and expanded the populations of various plant and animal species adapted to this habitat. For example, increased flooding could improve populations of successional plants adapted to these areas (cf. Custer 1980:24; Ford 1979:237; Struever 1968). Such plants tend to have a high predictability and produce high yields as long as their habitats are disturbed frequently (Ford 1979:237). The increase in flooding could have insured habitat disturbances frequently enough to realize the potential of these plants.

In summary, during the sub-Boreal, numerous and relatively frequent changes in the composition, number and specific location of resources occurred. The riverine zone was affected the greatest with increases in diversity and density of resources. Diversity would have become greater because (1) new animal species appeared in the general area, (2) plant and animal species not tolerant to the xeric conditions gravitated to the wetter riverine settings, and (3) habitats of various animal species expanded into areas along the rivers where such animals had never before occurred. Resource density would have increased in the riverine environment because of improved habitats for species which already existed in this setting as well as for the reasons stated above.

Period 3 (sub-Atlantic Episode): 750 B.C. to Present

The climate became relatively cooler and wetter at this time with a basically modern (temperate) climate regime achieved. During this period there were several small scale perturbations from the basic pattern of the climate which, though not on the scale and intensity of the oscillations in the previous period, would have had short-term effects on the environment. Relative sea level rise was at such a small rate by this period that there would not have been any dramatic habitat changes in the riverine zone as in the previous period. Thus, the distribution of biotic resources was similar to the structure achieved during the previous climatic period. While the riverine zone would not have been experiencing any significant increases in the density or diversity of biotic resources, the generally wetter climate would have favored such increases in the inter-riverine zone. The more rapid rate of runoff would have caused the area to be more dependent on shifts in relative

amounts of precipitation than the riverine zone. Given the operation of these different processes, the overall effect would have been a reduction, relative to the previous climatic episode, in the distributional differences between the two resource zones.

CHAPTER III

AN OVERVIEW OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN ALBEMARLE COUNTY

by

Jeffrey Hantman

Introduction

The history of archaeological excavation in Albemarle County cannot claim to be the richest in the United States, but it is unquestionably the oldest. Archaeological research began in Albemarle County (and the United States) in 1784 when Thomas Jefferson took the unprecedented step of conducting a controlled and systematic excavation of a burial mound on the South Fork of the Rivanna River (Jefferson 1954). The next 100 years saw little develop in Albemarle, or the rest of the United States, as a result of Jefferson's innovative research methods. However, the last century has been marked by several important studies involving excavation, survey, and synthesis, most notably those of David Bushnell of the Smithsonian Institution, and C.G. Holland of the University of Virginia. This chapter presents a brief overview of the research contributions of these scholars, as well as of additional significant archaeological research conducted in Albemarle County prior to 1984.

Thomas Jefferson and the "Jefferson Mound"

In 1780 the government of France requested information from the Continental Congress on the people, history, and resources of the American states. One area of interest concerned the aboriginal inhabitants of each state. In the case of Virginia, the then 37 year-old governor, Thomas Jefferson, was asked to prepare a response for the French (Peden 1954).

Jefferson's approach to answering these questions resulted in the publication of his book Notes on the State of Virginia. Chapter 11 (Query XI) is a discussion entitled "Aborigines", and includes amid a detailed description of then extant tribal relations and locations, a description of his pioneering research into Virginia prehistory. Jefferson's desire to resolve questions concerning the prehistory of Virginia Indians was unique in eighteenth century, pre-Darwinian scientific thought. His research methodology involving the implementation of subsurface excavation was similarly unique for its time (50

years prior to Charles Lyell's Principle of Geology). Perhaps most importantly, he published the results of his work at which today is known colloquially as the "Jefferson Mound Site" or 44AB15.

The Indian Mound was located "on the low grounds of the Rivanna, about two miles above its principal fork, and opposite to some hills which had been an Indian town" (Jefferson 1954:98). The area is on the privately owned Carrsbrook floodplain, just east of Route 29N. Jefferson excavated the mound to attempt to determine its contents and function, and in that way, to collect data which may reflect on Indian origins. In 1784, the mound site was described in the following way.

It was of spheroidal form, of about 40 feet diameter at the base, and had been of about 12 feet altitude, though now reduced by the plough to seven and a half, having been under cultivation about a dozen years. Before this it was covered with trees of twelve inches diameter, and round the base was an excavation of five feet depth and width, from whence the earth had been taken of which the hillock was formed (Jefferson 1954:98).

Jefferson's notes on his excavation procedures were as copious as his description of the mound. His excavations revealed human skeletons and stone separated in distinct strata. He concluded the following concerning the mound.

Appearances certainly indicate that it has derived both origin and growth from the accustomed collection of bones, and deposition of them together (Jefferson 1954:100).

and,

I conjectured that in this barrow (mound) might have been a thousand skeletons (Jefferson 1954:99).

The significance of Jefferson's excavations are still important on both the local and international scale. Modern textbooks on the history of archaeology and archaeological method begin with Jefferson's work in Albemarle (Thomas 1978; Willey and Sabloff 1982). Lest this seem like University of Virginia hyperbole relating to its international significance, the following quote should counter that impression.

Sir Mortimer Wheeler, perhaps the most eminent authority on the nature of archaeological excavation, has labeled Jefferson's work "the first scientific excavation in the history of archaeology" (Wheeler 1956). He further notes that "it was unique not only in its age but for long afterwards (Wheeler 1956) (Willey and Sabloff 1982:28).

The report of Jefferson's excavations is of extreme local importance in that it remains to this day the only documented mound site in Albemarle

County. The significance of mound sites in the Eastern United States is well known, and without Jefferson's report any reconstruction of Albemarle County prehistory would be missing the influence of this important cultural feature. While one wishes that even more data were presented, this is of course based on modern archaeological techniques, and not a realistic critique. The documentation of the mound is still a most significant and useful piece of archaeological research.

More recent researchers have attempted to relocate and excavate the Jefferson Mound site. David Bushnell of the Smithsonian Institution conducted surface collections and test pits on the Carrsbrook floodplain in 1911 (Bushnell 1914, 1930, 1933). While he collected ceramics which were strikingly absent from Jefferson's report, he felt unsuccessful at his attempts to locate the actual mound. Bushnell's collections are available for study at the Smithsonian Institution. Evans and Holland (1955) make reference to collections of artifacts made on the Carrsbrook floodplain which relate in part to the Jefferson Mound. These artifacts are also currently in the Smithsonian collections. Finally, in 1892, crews from James Madison University, under the direction of William Boyer, attempted to locate the site. Test excavation there revealed the existence of a deeply buried site, with artifacts occurring up to 53 inches below the surface (Boyer 1983). Boyer's conclusion was that natural and erosional processes have made the possibility of identifying the actual mound "remote" (Boyer 1983:16).

David Bushnell

As a research archaeologist for the Smithsonian Institution, David I. Bushnell spent a good deal of time in the early 1900s in Albemarle County with a particular interest in the ethnohistory of the Monacans and prehistoric sites. His work in and around Albemarle resulted in a number of still useful and important publications (Bushnell 1930, 1933). In addition to the famous mound site, Bushnell attempted to identify the Monacan town identified by John Smith as Monasukapanough, and thought to be the Indian town Jefferson described as across from the burial mound (but see Mauer 1983). Bushnell conducted his research prior to the invention of radiocarbon dating, and so much of his attention was focused on proving that there was a substantial "early period of occupancy" (1933:7-19) and attempting to characterize it. His surveys were done along major river drainages, primarily the Rivanna and the Hardware River. His descriptions and illustration of prehistoric stone technology, particularly projectile points and soapstone, document artifact types which became increasingly rare due to unsystematic surface collection by "arrowhead collectors." Finally, the studies reported of the Olives, Sutherland, Burruss, and Cook sites (Bushnell 1933) represent the first comprehensive treatment of prehistoric archaeological sites away from the Rivanna watershed.

C.G. Holland

The depth of our knowledge concerning Albemarle prehistory is virtually the result of the research of Dr. C.G. Holland. It is impossible to summarize here the decades of survey and excavation conducted by Holland in and around Albemarle, nor is it necessary as excellent synthetic summaries have already been written (especially see Holland n.d., 1978). The broad survey Holland conducted with Clifford Evans (Evans and Holland 1955) provided data on sites throughout Albemarle County, and formed the foundation upon which complex (and controversial) local artifact typologies and chronology were developed.

As of October 1984, of the 139 prehistoric and historic sites in the file, 70 were surveyed and/or recorded by Holland. Ninety percent of the prehistoric sites are on file as the result of Holland's work. Chapter 7 of this report presents an analysis of the prehistoric sites in the Albemarle County site file stored at the Virginia Research Center for Archaeology. Rather than duplicate that analysis, suffice it to say here that a management and planning study of the sort reported in this volume would not have been possible without the large and in-depth data base created by Holland. Holland (n.d.) describes and illustrates the location of pre-ceramic and ceramic sites throughout Albemarle County. Given our necessary focus on specific development areas, these data are the only currently existing information for most other areas of Albemarle County.

Human Adaptation in the Blue Ridge

A 1979 survey directed by Michael Hoffman of the Shenandoah National Park provides important and comprehensive information on the archaeology of that portion of Albemarle County in the Blue Ridge Mountains (Hoffman et al. 1979). The Blue Ridge survey identified a unique, high-elevation adaptation which is an important aspect of Albemarle history left unsurveyed by the planning study described elsewhere in this volume. The results complement the development area study in that predictive models of site location are explicitly described (Hoffman et al. 1979:103-112), and site testing was conducted. In addition, extensive documentation of historic period cabins and family histories is presented in chapters authored by Robert Vernon.

Research in the Blue Ridge is presently continuing as the result of cultural resource management surveys and mitigation studies directed by Paul Inashima of the National Park Service.

Historic Archaeology and Architecture

The last decade has seen the development of several important and innovative studies in the realm of historic archaeology and architecture. Albemarle County is fortunate in having a richly documented history. Nevertheless, the archaeological record has proven quite

valuable in providing a unique perspective on some aspects of the historic period. The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation sponsors a nationally reknown program of historic archaeology under the direction of William Kelso at Monticello (Kelso 1982a, 1982b). Research at Monticello has pioneered new directions in such diverse topics as landscape archaeology and Afro-American archaeology. Historical archaeological research has also been conducted in Albemarle by the College of William and Mary at the site of Highland (Ash Lawn), the home of James Monroe. One additional site of historic importance where archaeological research has been done is that of the Hessian graveyard (44AB7). Archaeological excavations there resulted in the confirmation of the Hessian presence and resulted in a detailed report on the contents of the site and new interpretations resulting from archaeological data (Catlin and Plog 1984).

The canal and lock system of the historic canals of Albemarle County has been documented by Dr. William Trout as part of his general research on Virginia canals. A total of 42 historic canal sites are recorded in the Albemarle County site file as a result of Dr. Trout's research.

Finally, in the area of historic architecture, a comprehensive inventory of standing historic architectural sites in Albemarle County is currently in progress under the direction of Mr. Jeffrey O'Dell of the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks. It is anticipated that the results of Mr. O'Dell's survey in combination with the results of the archaeological study presented in this report will form the basis for a comprehensive preservation plan for historic resources in Albemarle County.

CHAPTER IV

THE SURVEY: METHODS AND DESCRIPTIVE RESULTS

by

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Scott Parker, Thomas Klatka and Dawn Haverstock

This chapter details the methods used and the results of the Albemarle County systematic sample survey. The first section of this chapter describes the rationale for the field methodology used in the different study areas, and the second half of the chapter presents the descriptive results of the survey in tabular and graphic form. Additional analyses of the survey data are presented in Chapter 7.

Creating a Predictive Model: Analysis of the Albemarle Site File

The first step in designing the survey was the intensive analysis of the Albemarle County site records on file at the Virginia Research Center for Archaeology as of October, 1984. The detailed results and assessment of that study are presented in Chapter 7 with a complete evaluation of the predictive model. However, a brief summary of this analysis is presented here.

A computer site file was created at the University of Virginia with information on 64 variables for 118 archaeological sites. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) was used to create and store the data file, thus enabling statistical analysis of the quantified locational and environmental data. The analysis of the site file examined site characteristics in terms of elevation, distance to drainages of different ranks, slope, and a complex series of soil permeability and productivity rankings. Clear patterns were observable in the data and indicated that a majority of sites were found on a few soils and within 150 meters of a drainage of any size. Elevation alone was significant for some time periods but not for all sites. Given that the site file data were based on non-systematic, potentially biased data, the decision was made not to structure our survey in too rigid a fashion based on the site file. However, the evidence was compelling (based on Albemarle site records and other predictive modelling studies in the mid-Atlantic region) that the 150-meter distance to drainage was a useful predictor which was specific enough to allow us to define areas of probable site location. This would make our survey more efficient,

yet general enough to preclude extensively biasing the sample.

To prevent unnecessary bias, the decision was made to define only two sampling strata at the outset of our survey. Stratum 1 would include all areas within 150 meters of a drainage of any rank as defined on USGS topographic maps. Seventy-five percent of our sample survey effort for each study area would then be invested in Stratum 1. Stratum 1 was defined as those areas more than 150 meters from a drainage. Twenty-five percent of our survey effort was to be invested in these lower probability areas. Thus, we used site file data to structure our survey and increase survey efficiency, but did not preclude the possibility of identifying previously unrecognized site types in the heretofore considered "low probability" areas.

Each study area was divided into the two strata described above. The initial goal was to complete 40 sampling units in the study areas. These 40 units would be apportioned to the individual study areas based on the proportion of total project land area contained in the study region (Table 4.1). Thus, the Charlottesville periphery, with 59% of the total land area to be surveyed, was initially assigned approximately 59% (23) of the transects. Small areas such as Stony Point (2% of the total project acreage) or North Garden (3% of the total project acreage) were assigned a minimum of two transects each.

Table 4.1. Project Area and Sampling Strata Size.

Study Area	Size of Study Area	Percent of Total Project Area	Area in Stratum 1	Area in Stratum 2
Charlottesville	53.6 km ²	59%	22.6 km ²	31.0 km ²
Ivy-Crozet	10.6 km ²	11%	5.6 km ²	5.0 km ²
Hollymead, Earlsville, Piney Mountain	18.4 km ²	20%	9.0 km ²	9.4 km ²
North Garden	2.9 km ²	3%	1.2 km ²	1.7 km ²
Stony Point	1.7 km ²	2%	.7 km ²	1.0 km ²
Scottsville	3.6 km ²	4%	1.2 km ²	2.4 km ²

Finally, the study areas of Crozet and Ivy were investigated using a linear transect corresponding to the six mile path of the proposed Crozet Interceptor Line. Thus, the sample derived here (equivalent to 11 transects) was larger than projected from the size of the project area. In this case, where proposed development was clearly defined and imminent, it was felt appropriate to survey this area and use the data for the planning study. While we do not believe the survey area was biased towards areas of high or low site density, we did not consider this survey as part of the systematic, random sample survey which forms the basis for our site density projection.

As mentioned above, the type of sample unit chosen for the survey was the transect. This shape was selected over the quadrat for a variety of reasons. First, it has been demonstrated that the transect is a more effective unit for discovering sites (Plog 1976; Plog et al. 1978:125), particularly in stratified designs (Custer 1983). Second, transects make it possible to intersect a variety of environmental zones with a single unit. Thus, they are more efficient than quadrats of the same size for obtaining adequate environmental coverage. Third, transects are easier to locate in the field than quadrats (Judge et al. 1975:398-399; Read 1975:53), and require less time to set up.

Experiments have shown that relatively small transects tend to be more effective estimators of site variability and density than large sample units (Plog 1976; Plog et al. 1978). For this reason, the size of the transects was limited to what could be surveyed by a four-person crew in a day. Previous survey work in the Virginia Piedmont has indicated that where small crews are used and subsurface testing predominates, sample unit sizes of 8,000 square meters or 16,000 square meters are the most efficient size to employ. For instance, in a survey in the southwest Piedmont of Virginia, a two-person crew completed two 8,000 square meter areas or one 16,000 square meter area in a day (Word et al. 1981:v-5). Thus, the travel and set-up time used during a workday was reduced to a minimum. On the basis of this information, and the desire to record as much environmental variability as possible in a single unit, transects were defined which measured 20 by 800 meters for a total area of 16,000 square meters per transect.

Two separate procedures were followed for locating transects within either Stratum 1 or Stratum 2. In the case of Stratum 1, drainages were divided into approximately 800-meter long segments. In each arbitrary strata or small growth area, these were numbered from one to however many segments occurred. A table of random numbers was then used to randomly select the segments. The number of segments chosen depended on the overall number of transects to be placed in a study area. For example, four transects were located in the west portion of the Charlottesville growth area. Seventy-five percent of these (three) were placed in Stratum 1; thus, three drainage segments were randomly chosen as locations to plot Stratum 1 transects.

Because of the narrow width of Stratum 1 and the desire to crosscut vertical zonation within drainages, transects were partitioned so that some portions ran perpendicular to the drainage, and some crosscut the drainage. Thus, each transect intersected an area of maximum environmental diversity, crossing stream bottomland, drainage and hillside edge, hillside, and hilltop areas. This procedure resulted in U and H-shaped transects within Stratum 1.

In Stratum 2, transects were randomly located so that a single 800-meter segment could be plotted. This was accomplished by placing a grid over the Stratum 2 area and selecting random coordinates in order to select a starting point. A circular compass was then placed over the selected point, and the range of degrees determined which would allow an 800-meter long line to be drawn. One of the degree measurements was randomly selected and the transect plotted from the starting point in that direction.

Development has taken place within the growth areas since the topographical maps used for planning the survey were printed. Because of this, sample units that were located in the field were sometimes found to cross over areas which have been modified by some form of development or other disturbance. For this reason, portions of transects were moved to avoid the disturbance resulting in some irregularly shaped transects.

Field Techniques

The importance of subsurface testing (due to the high vegetation cover in the eastern United States) has been illustrated by a number of archaeologists (e.g., Krakker et al. 1983; Lynch 1980; McManamon 1981, 1984). Experiments have shown that shovel test pits are the most efficient means for subsurface testing in regional surveys (Bergman 1980; McManamon 1981:203-204). For this reason, shovel test pits were used whenever ground surfaces lacked good visibility. When visibility was good, the surface was inspected with an interval between surveyors of no greater than 10 meters. Within sample units, poor visibility occurred over 90% of the time.

Shovel test pits were excavated to a depth of at least 30 cm. In nearly all cases, except for alluvial stream bottoms, this depth was sufficient to reach sterile subsoil. The diameter of the shovel tests was no less than 30 cm, and the test pits were placed at 25-meter intervals. The rationale for this spacing is discussed in detail in Chapter 7. All excavated soil was screened through one-quarter inch hardware cloth.

When a site was discovered in a shovel test pit, further shovel test pits were placed at five or 10-meter intervals in the four cardinal directions from the locus of the initial discovery. This was done in order to estimate site size. If artifacts were visible on the surface, the site size was estimated by mapping the areal extent of the surface

remains. In Table 4.2 a summary chart describing all random transects surveyed in the Albemarle County survey is presented.

Non-Random Survey

In addition to the Ivy-Crozet survey described above, a good deal of effort was invested in non-random survey which was directed towards areas of presumed high site density. These areas were most often surveyed because they were likely areas adjacent to or near to transect locations, or they were plowed fields which allowed surface inspection over a wide area. A total of 205 acres was surveyed as part of the non-random Albemarle County study. These areas are listed in Table 4.3.

The summary descriptive data for all sites found in the course of the survey are presented in tabular and map form in Tables 4.4 through 4.9 and Figures 4.1 through 4.12. For each of the six study areas, a table is presented with summary site data (Tables 4.4 to 4.9), and separate maps are illustrated depicting general transect locations and general site locations (Figures 4.1 to 4.12). Specific locational data, UTM coordinates, can be obtained from Figure 4.2. Volume II contains additional data on sites (Appendix A) and transects (Appendix B).

Table 4.2. Albemarle County Survey: Transect Summary.

Transect Number	USGS Map	UTM N	UTM E	Modern Environment	Elevation Range (ft)	Soil Assoc. ^a	Transect Size	# Test Pits Excavated
1A	Alberene	4208020	717220	Forest/Sec. Growth	400 - 460	1	20x360m	14
1B	Alberene	4208180	717040	Secondary Growth	400 - 460	1	20x440m	18
2	Alberene	4208150	718750	Forest	380 - 500	1	20x800m	32
3A	Alberene	4206680	716980	Pasture	420	1	20x160m	6
3B	Alberene	4206840	716330	Pasture/Marsh	420 - 440	1	20x640m	19
4	Alberene	4207910	718680	Forest	420 - 500	1	20x880m	32
5A	Alberene	4207090	717510	Forest	420 - 540	1	20x360m	13
5B	Alberene	4207520	716840	Forest/Secondary Growth/Pasture	420 - 460	1	20x440m	19
6A	Simeon	4207500	719700	Forest	500 - 540	2	20x100m	4
6B	Simeon	4207560	719650	Secondary Forest	480 - 520	2	20x290m	11
6C	Simeon	4207660	720140	Pasture	440 - 520	2	20x220m	8
6D	Simeon	4207790	720140	Pasture	480	2	20x190m	4
11	Ch'v. East ^b	4211290	723590	Disturbed Forest	300 - 440	2	20x800m	16
13	Ch'v. East	4211250	725800	Forest/Sec. Forest	440 - 560	2	20x800m	28
27	Ch'v. East	4218720	724110	Pasture/Forest	340 - 400	1	20x800m	24

Table 4.2. Albemarle County Survey: Transect Summary (continued).

Transect Number	USGS Map	UTM N	UTM E	Modern Environment	Elevation Range (ft)	Soil Assoc.	Transect Size	# Test Pits Excavated
32	Ch'v. West	4214640	717890	Forest	520 - 600	1	20x800m	25
34	Ch'v. West	4214350	718180	Forest	560 - 660	1	20x800m	32
38	Ch'v. West	4211830	715520	Pasture	520 - 580	1	20x800m	31
40	Ch'v. West	4211340	714350	Lt. Forest/Pasture	550 - 680	3	20x800m	10
41	Ch'v. West	4211690	715900	Briars/Pasture	480 - 540	1	20x800m	29
42	Ch'v. West	4211610	717300	Forest	540 - 640	1	20x800m	26
43	Ch'v. West	4210830	714260	Forest	580 - 740	3	20x800m	22
44	Ch'v. West	4210320	717260	Forest	400 - 530	1	20x800m	28
45	Ch'v. West	4209850	717140	Pasture/Forest	500 - 560	1	20x800m	23
46	Ch'v. West	4208790	719390	Forest/Floodplain	200 - 500	2	20x800m	32
47	Ch'v. West	4209140	717540	Forest/Pasture	380 - 480	1	20x800m	28
48	Covesville	4202570	705780	Pasture/Forest Plowed Field	680 - 760	4	20x800m	29
49	Covesville	4202850	705740	Forest/Pasture	760 - 880	4	20x800m	30
59	Earlsville	4226860	720430	Forest/Pasture	520 - 600	3	20x800m	27
60	Earlsville	4226740	719910	Pasture	560 - 650	3	20x800m	32

Table 4.2. Albemarle County Survey: Transect Summary (continued).

Transect Number	USGS Map	UTM N	UTM E	Modern Environment	Elevation Range (ft)	Soil Assoc.	Transect Size	# Test Pits Excavated
62	Earlsville	4225940	721860	Forest/Pasture	540 - 600	3	20x800m	31
63	Earlsville	4224090	723760	Forest	530 - 590	1	20x800m	23
67	Earlsville	4223960	724040	Forest	520 - 600	1	20x800m	32
70	Ch'v. East	4220920	723180	Forest	390 - 480	1	20x800m	23
72	Ch'v. East	4220700	723560	Forest	370 - 460	1	20x800m	24
73	Ch'v. East	4220560	723010	Forest/Yard	400 - 470	1	20x800m	32
74	Earlsville	4227960	725730	Floodplain/Forest	380 - 480	1	20x800m	24
75	Keswick	4221240	730900	Forest	460 - 540	1,2	20x800m	31
76	Keswick	4221320	730510	Yard/Pasture/Forest	480 - 550	1,2	20x800m	27
77	Scottsville	4188080	721220	Marsh/Pasture	370 - 420	5	20x800m	29
78	Scottsville	4187640	721240	Clear Cut Forest	300 - 400	5	20x800m	31
79	Scottsville	4186860	721110	Forest	300 - 390	5	20x800m	27
80	Scottsville	4186060	720480	Swamp/Floodplain	270 - 280	5	20x800m	17
81	Ch'v. East	4218720	724110	Floodplain	340	1	20x800m	32

^a Soil Associations: (1) Elioak-Hazel-Glenelg Association; (2) Rabun-Myersville-Catoctin Association; (3) Hayes-Ashe-Chester Association; (4) Bardock-Thurmont-Unison Association; (5) Manteo-Nason-Tatum Association

^b Ch'v. Charlottesvile

Table 4.3. Non-Random Survey Areas.

Area	Study Area Location	Condition	Survey Method	Area
Oglesby Floodplain	Hollymead, Earlysville, Piney Mountain	Plowed Field	Surface Survey	80 acres
Carrsbrook Floodplain	Charlottesville	Field	Surface Survey & Test Pits	43 acres
Heritage Hall Survey	Charlottesville	Forest	Test Pits	10 acres
Ivy-Crozet Survey	Ivy-Crozet	Forest, Pasture, Plowed Field	Test Pits	55 acres
Off Transect 34	Charlottesville	Forest	Test Pits	2 acres
Off Transect 44	Charlottesville	Forest	Test Pits	1 acre
Covesville	North Garden	Plowed Field	Surface Survey	2 acres
Mooney	Hollymead, Earlysville, Piney Mountain	Pasture	Test Pits	2 acres
Pesch Survey	-	Forest	Surface Survey & Test Pits	9 acres
Total Acreage				204 acres

Table 4.4. Summary Site Data: Charlottesville Study Area.

Albemarle Survey #	Elevation	Elev. above near drain.	Distance to near drain.	Dist. to Rank >4 stream	Minimum Site Size	Phase	Soil Association ^a
1	400'	20'	213'	20,700	8 sq. m	Unknown Prehistoric	Cecil Loam
2	480'	100'	1,800'	19,500	3,800 sq. m	Lt. Archaic	Cecil Loam
3	500'	60'	492'	15,000	22,500 sq. m	Unknown Prehistoric	Davidson Clay Loam-Hilly Phase
4	400'	20'	100'	24,200'	25 sq. m	Late Woodland	Cecil Loam-Hilly Phase
5	440'	80'	656'	24,800'	800 sq. m	Early Archaic	Cecil Loam-Hilly Phase
13	420'	20'	1,804'	23,200'	924 sq. m	Historic	Cecil Loam
16	480'	60'	1,050'	5,500'	?	Unknown Prehistoric	Cecil Loam
17	540'	20'	90'	13,000	?	Unknown Prehistoric	Cecil Loam-Steep Phase
18	480'	120'	279'	7,550	2,500 sq. m	Historic	Cecil Loam-Steep Phase
20	620'	100'	410'	8,075	1,050 sq. m	Unknown Prehistoric	Cecil Loam

Table 4.4. Summary Site Data: Charlottesville Study Area (continued).

Albemarle Survey #	Elevation	Elev. above near drain.	Distance to, near drain.	Dist. to Rank >4 stream	Minimum Site Size	Phase	Soil Association ^a
21	640'	100'	492'	8,800'	9,000 sq. m	Historic	Cecil Loam
22	640'	100'	574'	8,400'	500 sq. m	Unknown Prehistoric	Cecil Loam
29	440'	110'	500'	800'	?	Unknown Prehistoric	Cecil Loam- Hilly Phase
32	340'	20'	656'	656'	2,875 sq. m	Woodland	Cong. Loam

^a from Devereaux, Williams and Shulkcum (1940)

Table 4.5. Summary Site Data: Hollymead, Earlysville, and Piney Mountain Study Area.

Albemarle Survey #	Elevation	Elev. above near drain.	Distance to near drain:	Dist. to Rank >4 stream	Minimum Site Size	Phase	Soil Association ^a
23	560'	20'	66'	6,800'	150 sq. m	Unknown Prehistoric	Cecil Loam-Hilly Phase
24	600'	60'	700'	13,200'	?	Unknown Prehistoric	Cecil Loam
25	560'	80'	656'	8,500'	375 sq. m	Middle Archaic	Cecil Loam-Hilly Phase
26	520'	80'	459'	8,500'	37,200 sq. m	Late Arch.-Ear. Wood.	Cecil Loam-Hilly Phase
28	440'	100'	722'	1,200'	?	Early-Late Archaic	Cecil Loam-Hilly Phase
30	760'	40'	30'	11,800'	50 sq. m	Unknown Prehistoric	Cecil Loam-Hilly Phase
31	580'	120'	320'	8,300'	200 sq. m	Unknown Prehistoric	Cecil Loam-Hilly Phase

^a from Devereaux, Williams and Shulkcum (1940)

Table 4.6. Summary Site Data: Ivy-Crozet Study Area.

Site Number	Elevation	Elev. above near drain.	Distance to near drain.	Dist. to Rank >4 stream	Minimum Site Size	Phase	Soil Association ^a
44AB187	600'	20'	20'	20'	16,723 sq. m	Archaic-Woodland	Cong. Loam
44AB188	520'	40'	160'	160'	4,645 sq. m	Late Archaic	Cecil Loam-Hilly Phase
44AB189	480'	0'	80'	160'	2,787 sq. m	Woodland	Cong. Loam

^a from Devereaux, Williams and Shultcum (1940)

Table 4.7. Summary Site Data: North Garden Study Area.

Albemarle Survey #	Elevation	Elev. above near drain.	Distance to near drain.	Dist. to Rank >4 stream	Minimum Site Size	Phase	Soil Association ^a
6	760'	40'	328'	12,900	17,671 sq. m	Historic	Cecil Loam
7	740'	40'	328'	12,075	825 sq. m	Historic	Cecil Loam
8	760'	60'	328'	11,950	?	Unknown Prehistoric	Cecil Loam- Steep Phase
9	700'	20'	66'	11,800'	600 sq. m	Unknown Prehistoric	Cecil Loam
10	740'	60'	459'	12,400'	13,125 sq. m	Lt. Archaic	Cecil Loam
11	800'	100'	853'	11,400'	5,250 sq. m	Unknown Prehistoric	Cecil Loam
12	760'	60'	787'	12,900'	?	Unknown Prehistoric	Cecil Loam

^a from Devereaux, Williams and Shulkcum (1940)

Table 4.8. Summary Site Data: Scottsville Study Area.

Albemarle Survey #	Elevation	Elev. above near drain.	Distance to near drain.	Dist. to Rank >4 stream	Minimum Site Size	Phase	Soil Association ^a
14	390'	80'	328'	3,025'	1,200 sq. m	Unknown Prehistoric	Nason Silt Loam-Steep Phase
15	400'	40'	492'	5,325'	4,875 sq. m	Late Archaic and Historic	Nason Silt Loam-Steep Phase

^a from Devereaux, Williams and Shulkcum (1940)

Table 4.9. Summary Site Data: Stony Point Study Area.

Albemarle Survey #	Elevation	Elev. above near drain.	Distance to near drain.	Dist. to Rank >4 stream	Minimum Site Size	Phase	Soil Association ^a
27	500'	40'	197'	823'	1,800 sq. m	Early Archaic	Davidson Clay Loam

^a from Devereaux, Williams and Shulkcum (1940)

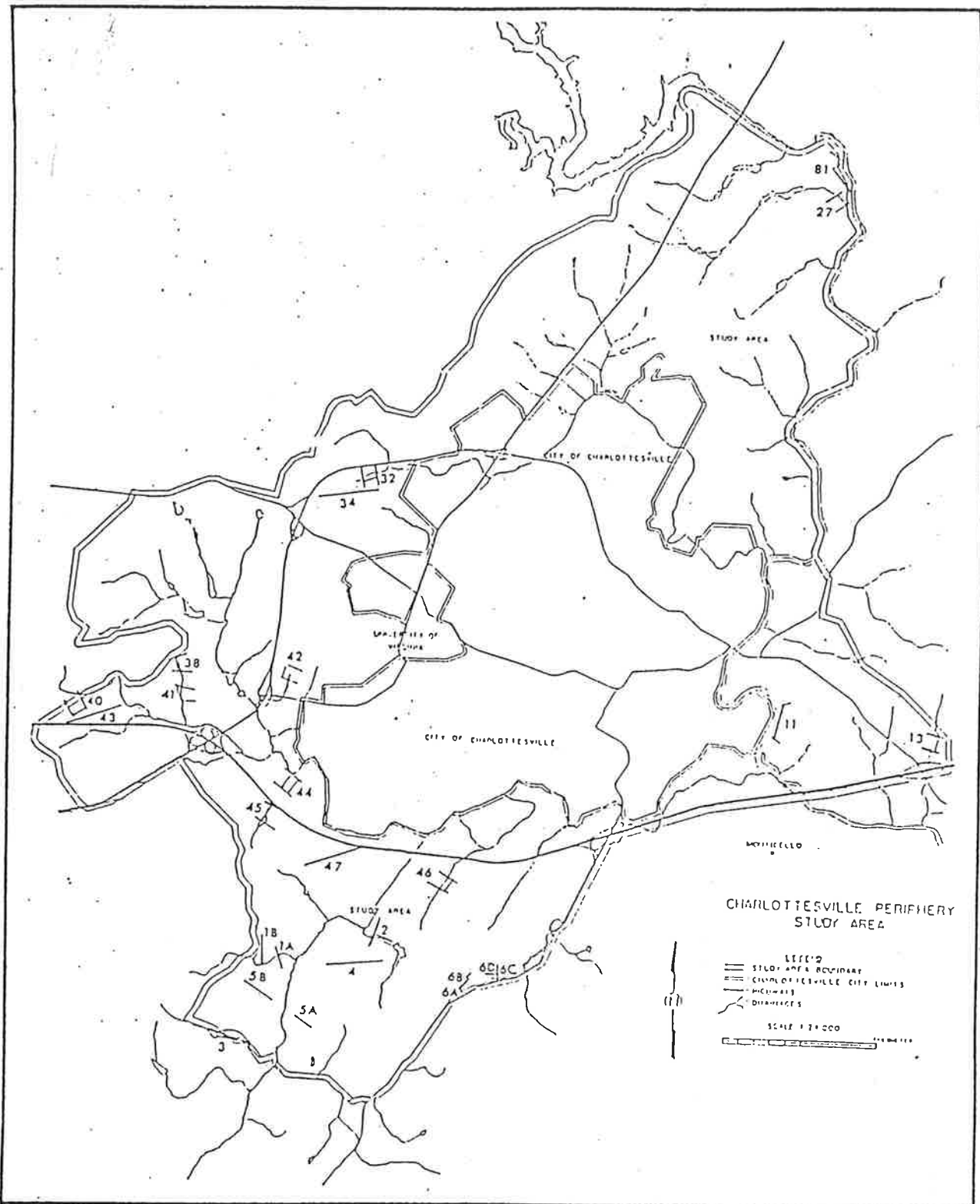


Figure 4.1. Map indicating transect locations in Charlottesville periphery study area.

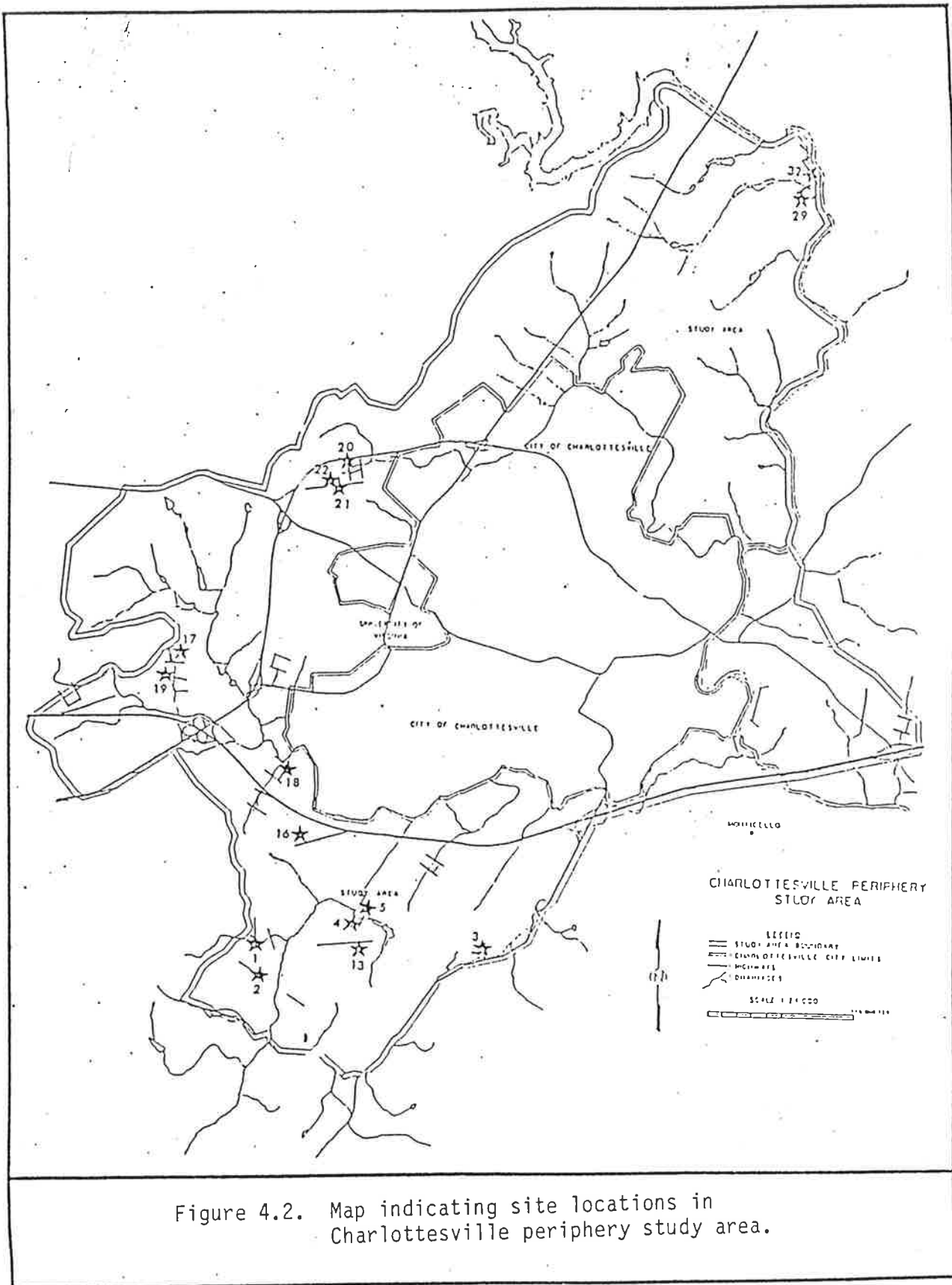


Figure 4.2. Map indicating site locations in Charlottesville periphery study area.

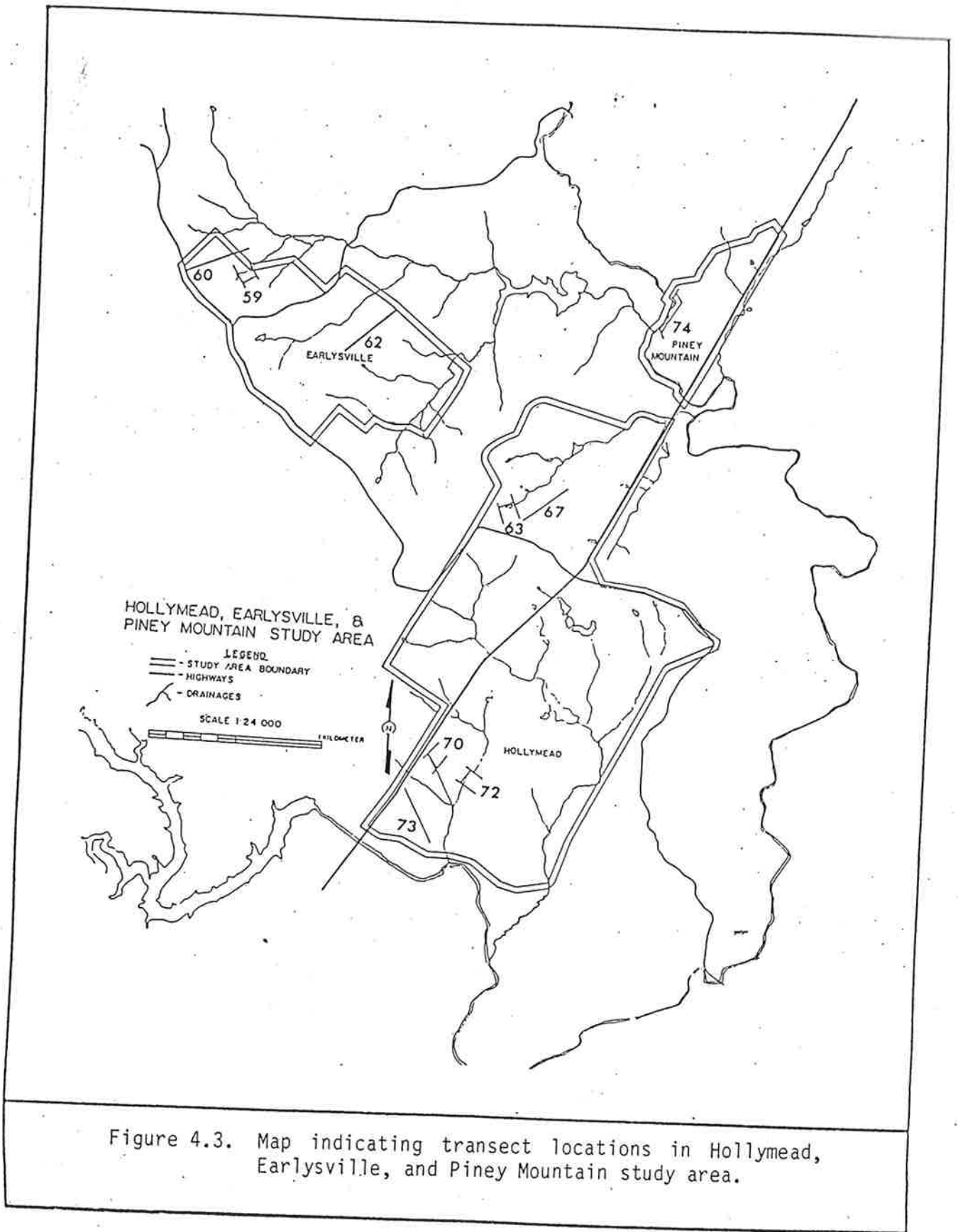


Figure 4.3. Map indicating transect locations in Hollymead, Earlysville, and Piney Mountain study area.

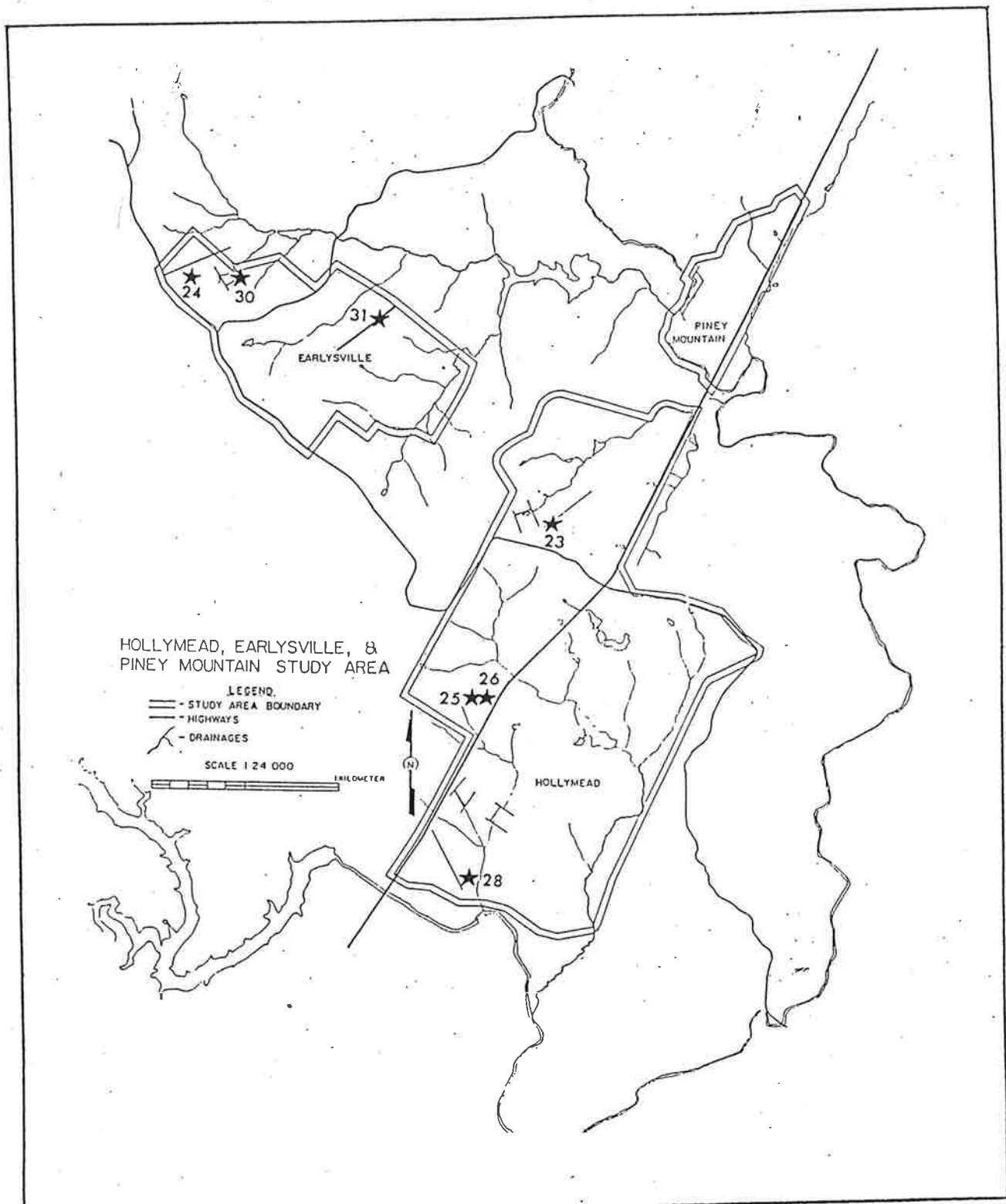


Figure 4.4. Map indicating site locations in Hollymead, Earlysville, and Piney Mountain study area.

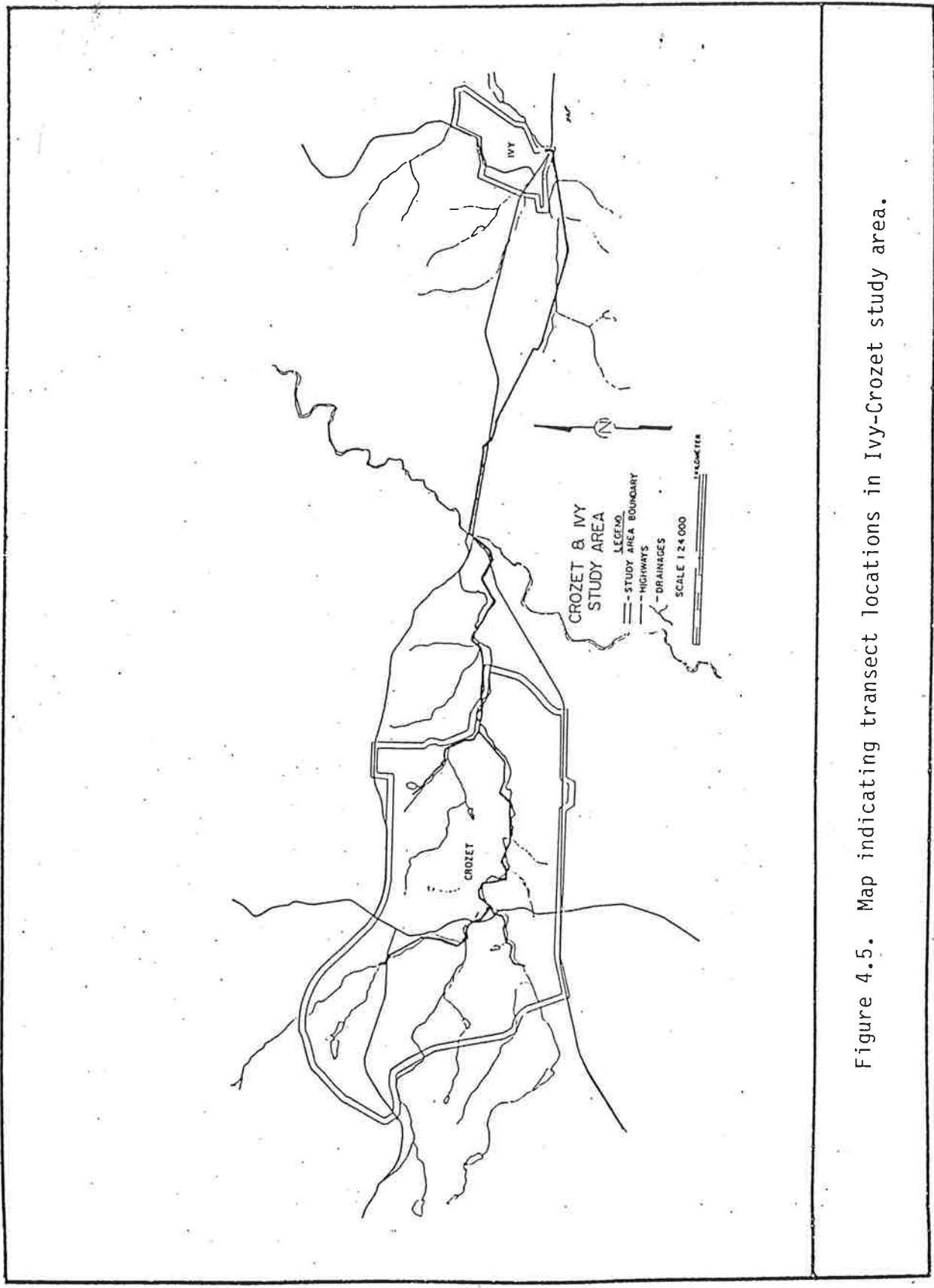


Figure 4.5. Map indicating transect locations in Ivy-Crozet study area.

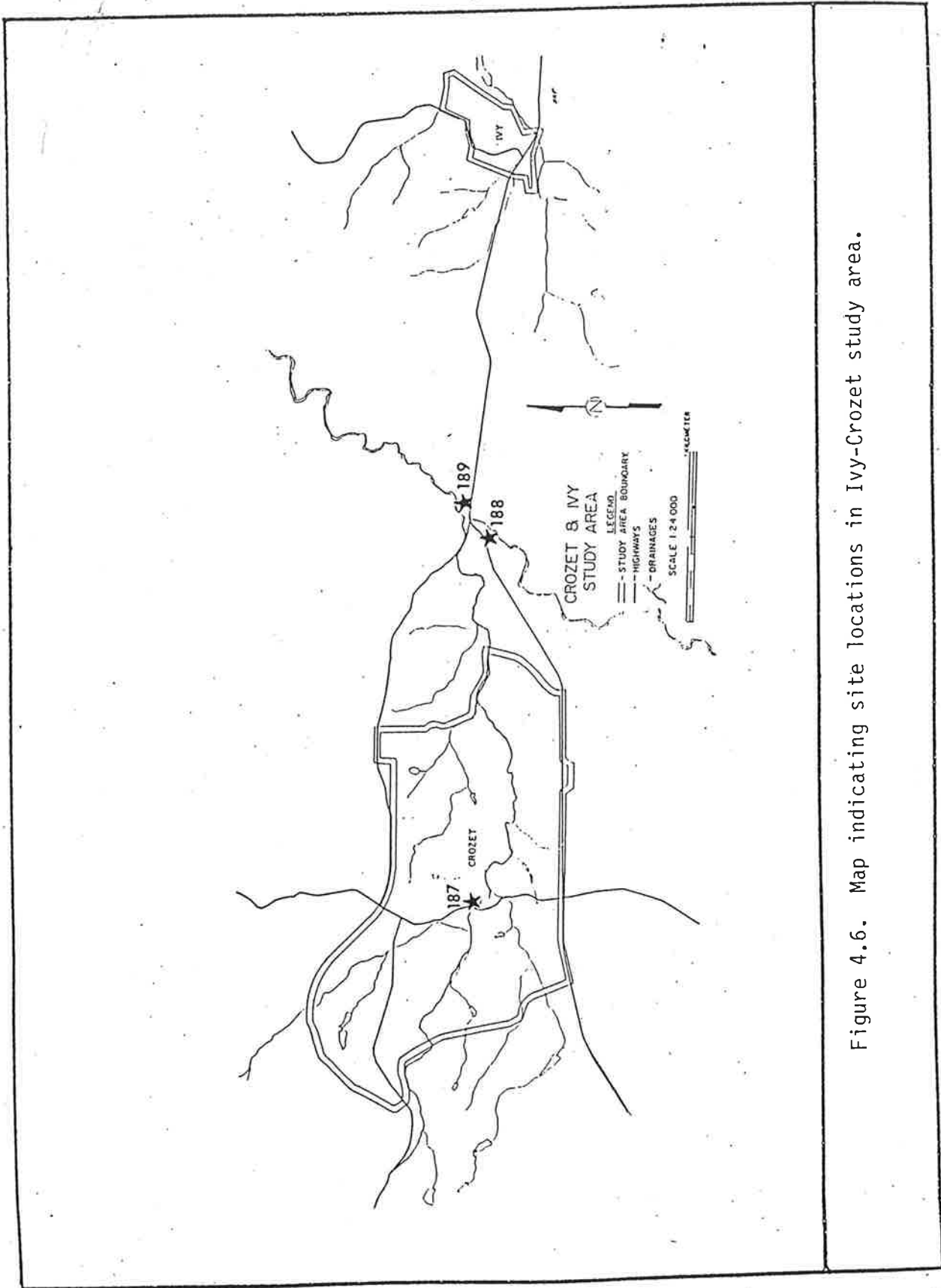


Figure 4.6. Map indicating site locations in Ivy-Crozet study area.

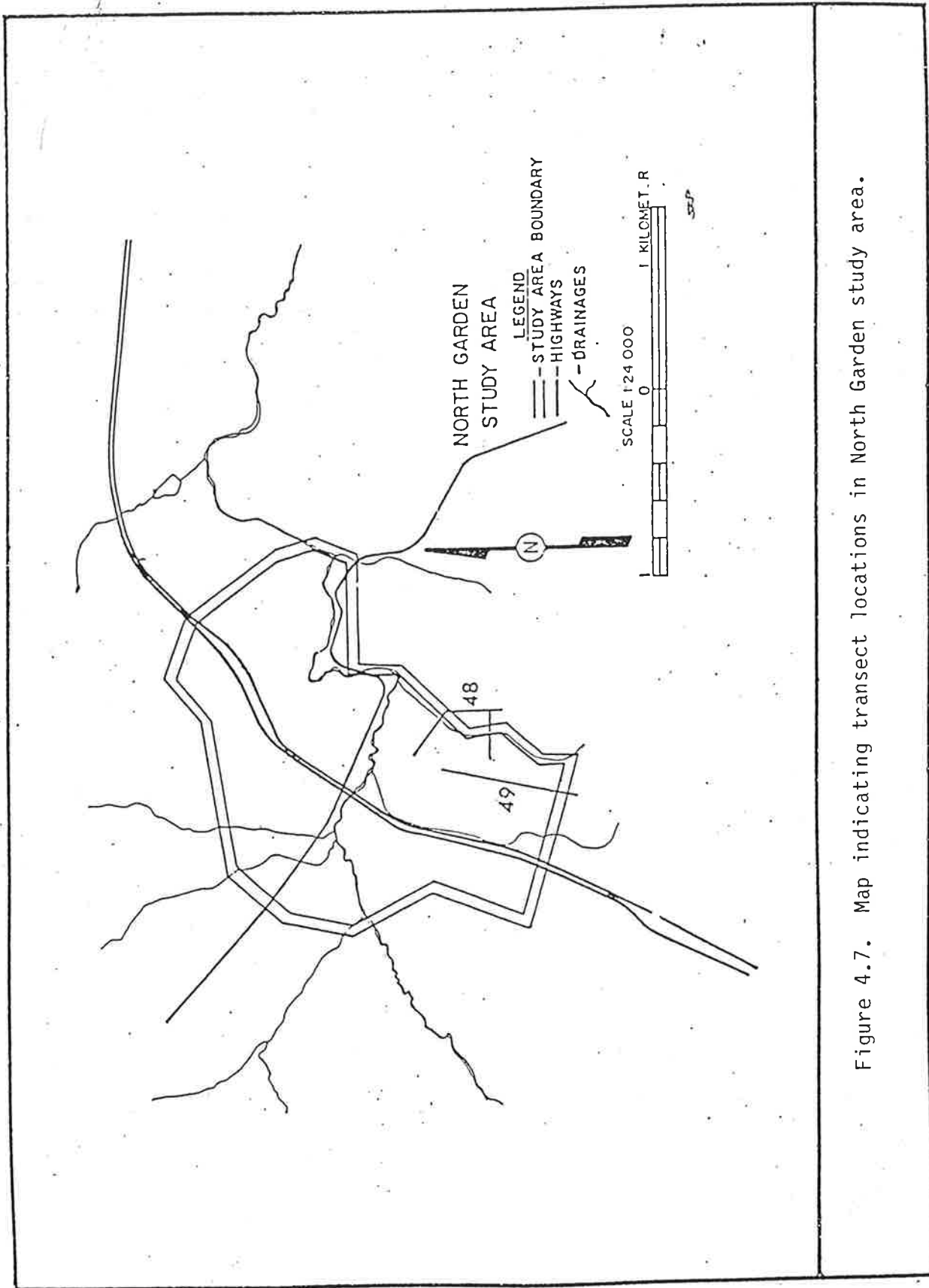


Figure 4.7. Map indicating transect locations in North Garden study area.

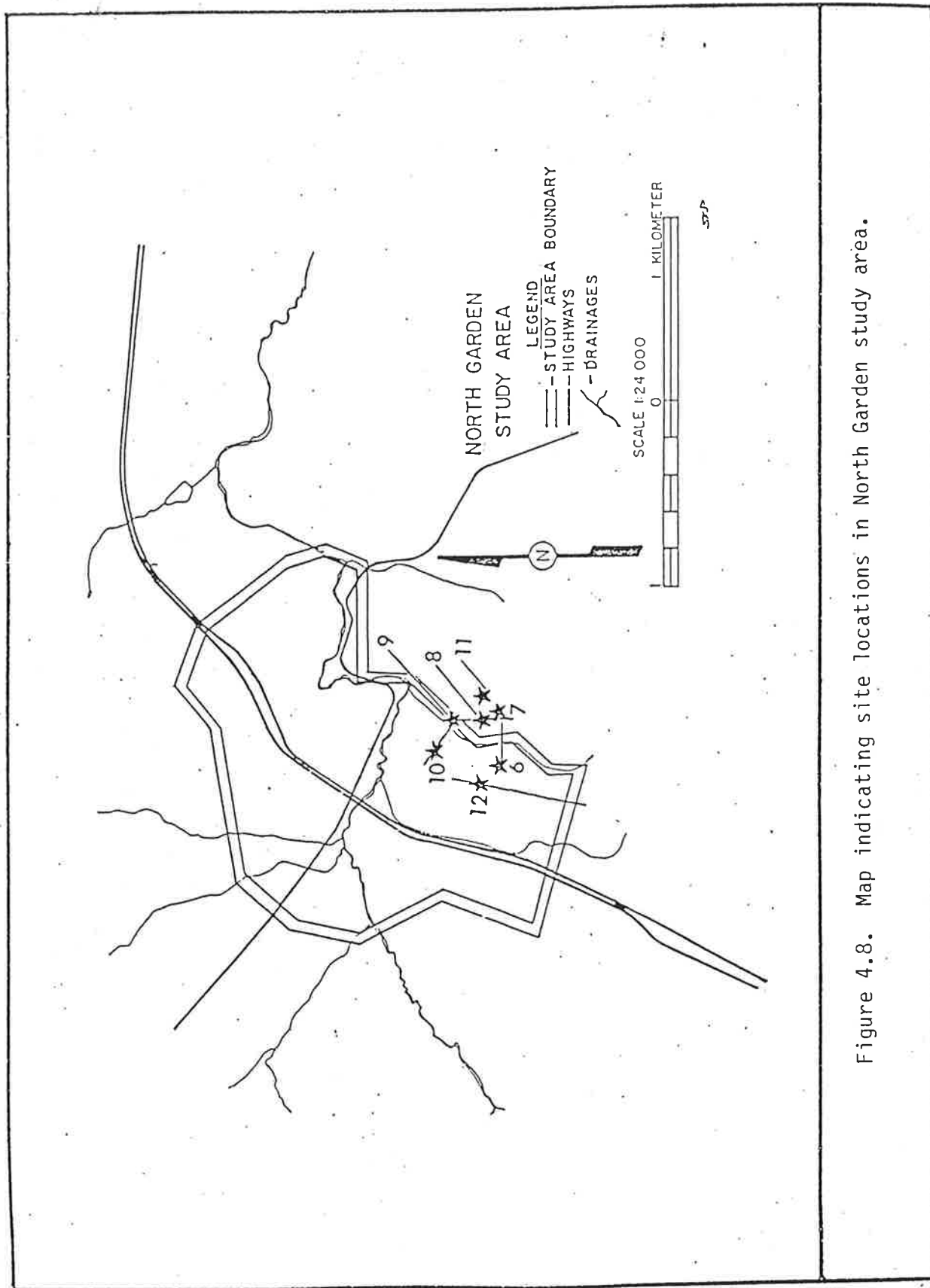


Figure 4.8. Map indicating site locations in North Garden study area.

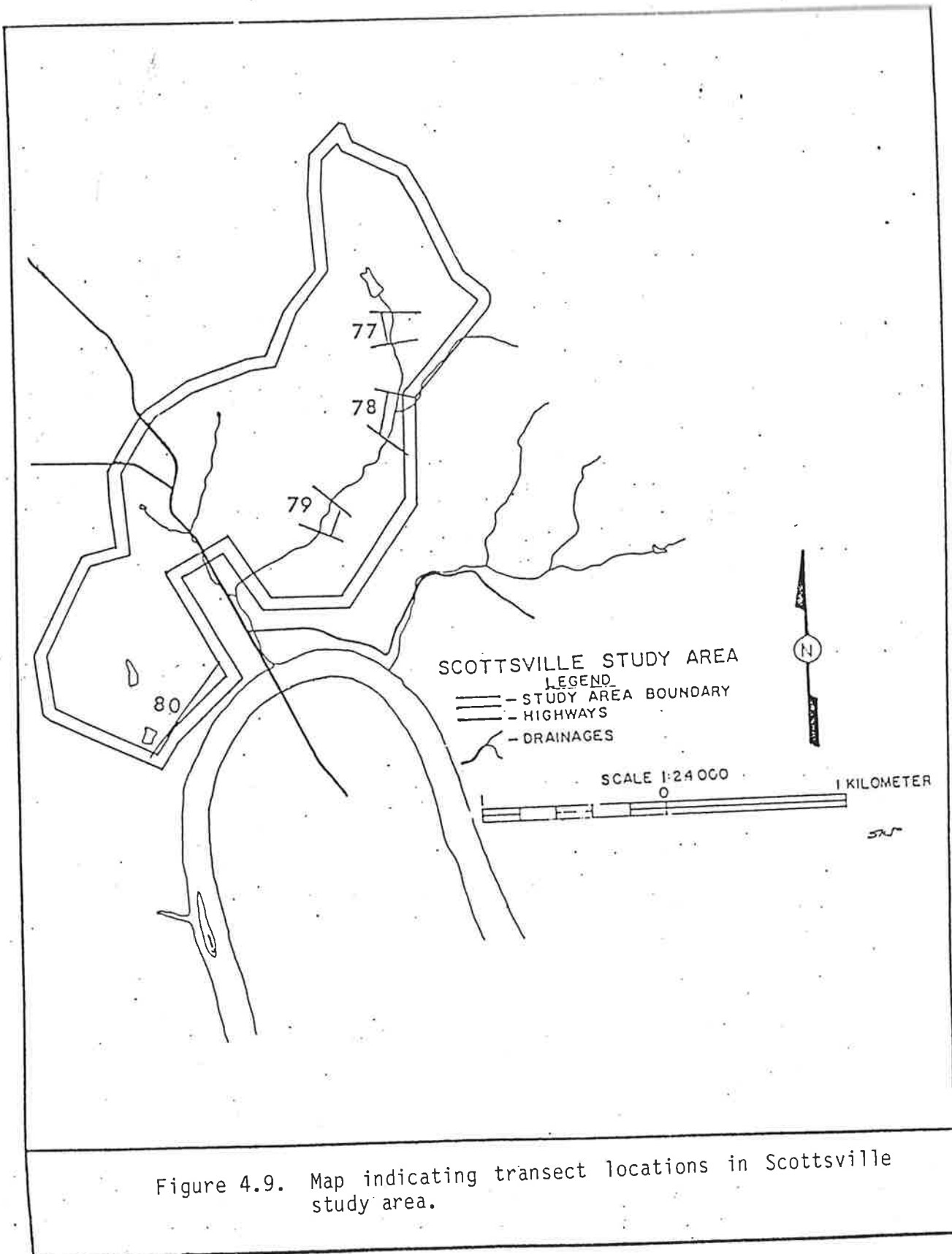


Figure 4.9. Map indicating transect locations in Scottsville study area.

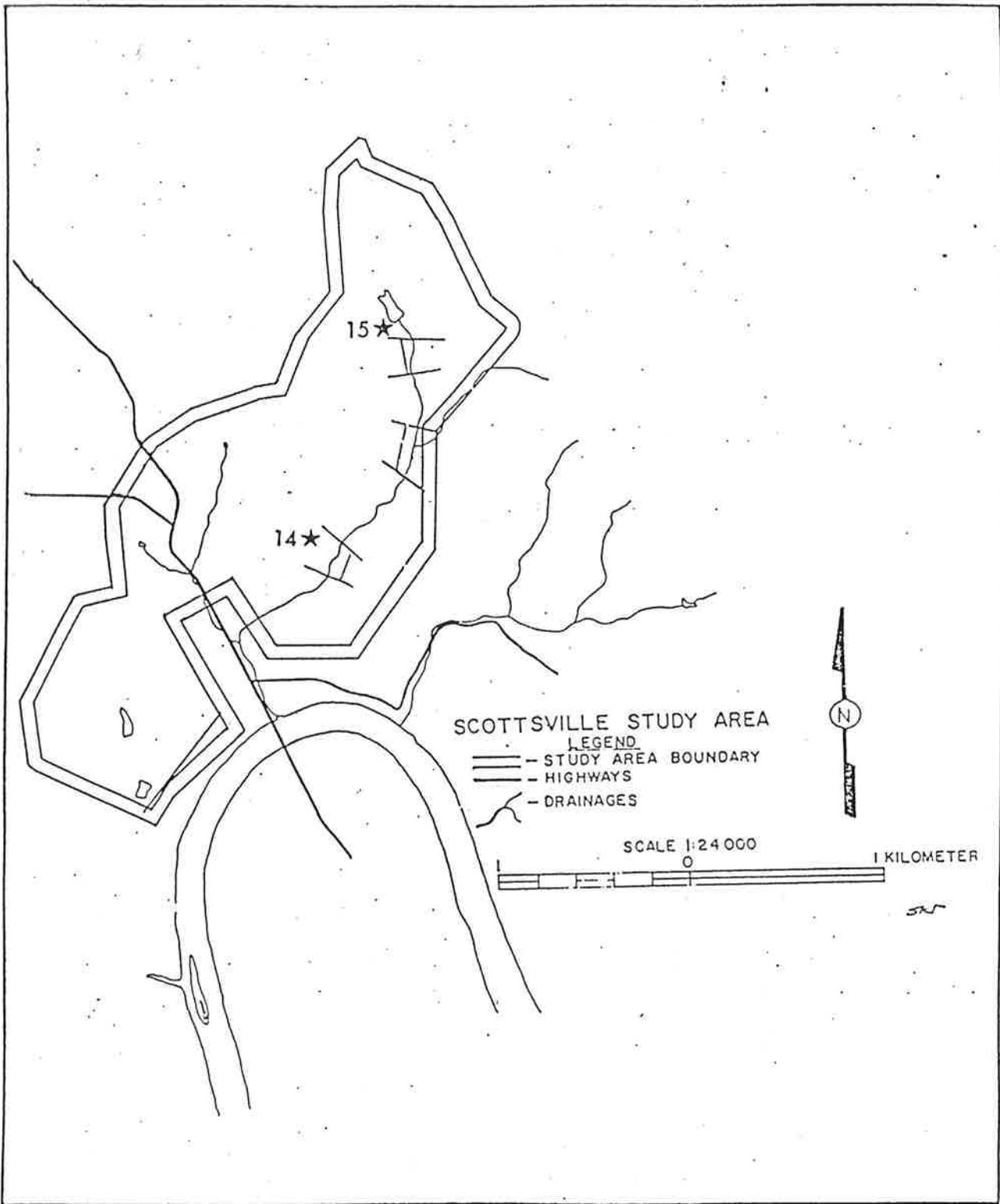


Figure 4.10. Map indicating site locations in Scottsville study area.

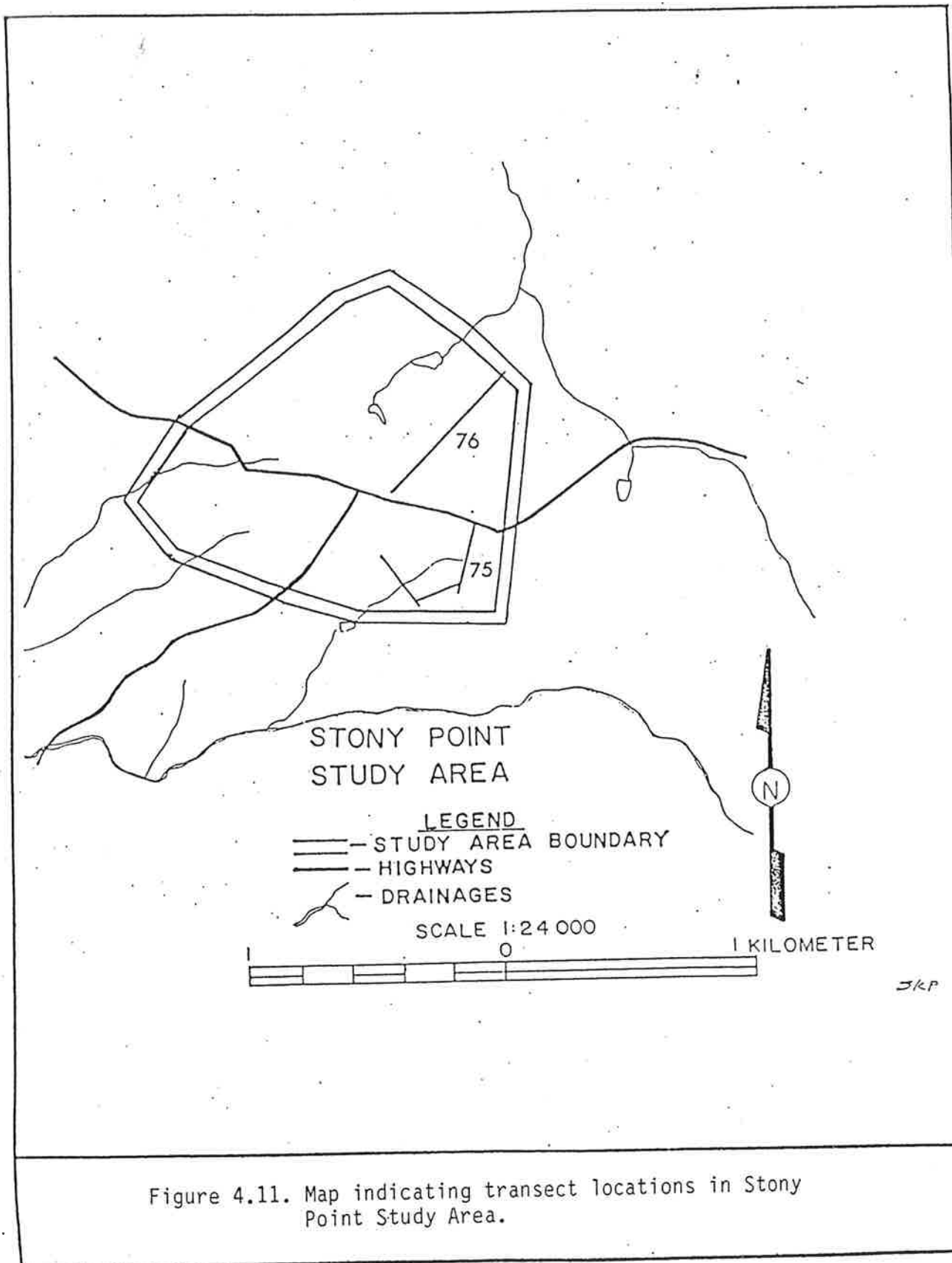


Figure 4.11. Map indicating transect locations in Stony Point Study Area.

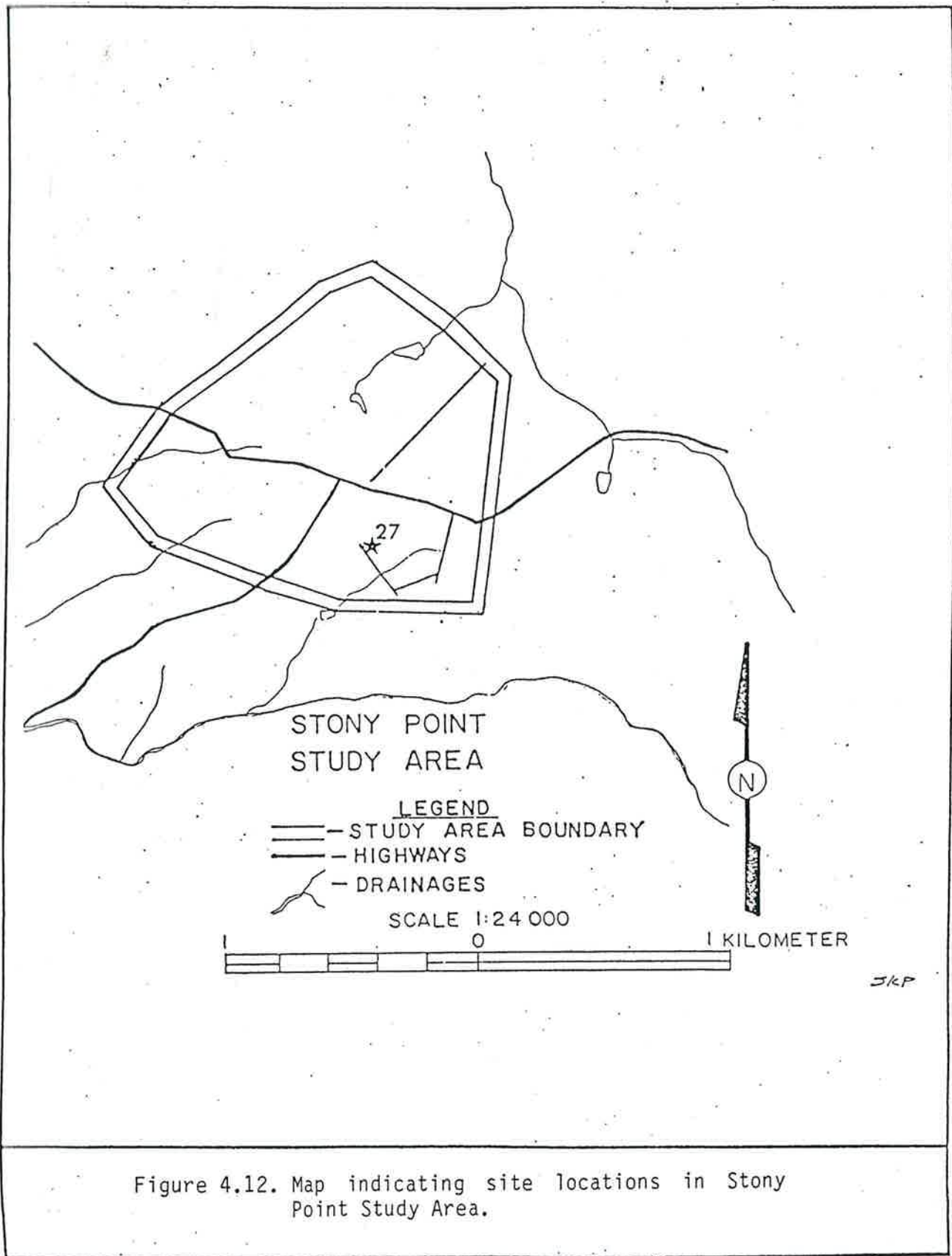


Figure 4.12. Map indicating site locations in Stony Point Study Area.

CHAPTER V
THE RESULTS OF LIMITED TEST EXCAVATIONS

by

Jeffrey Hantman, Dawn Haverstock, Thomas Klatka and Scott Parker

Introduction

by

Jeffrey Hantman

This chapter describes the results of limited test excavations conducted at 10 sites identified during the Phase I survey described in the preceding chapter. The survey succeeded in identifying the locations of 37 archaeological sites. However, in order to interpret the sites in a meaningful way, some additional controlled test excavation was necessary. The purpose of these excavations was fairly limited in scope. The testing was done in order to address the following specific questions.

- (1) Does the site have scientific integrity?
- (2) What is (are) the date(s) of occupation?
- (3) What is the total size of the site?
- (4) Is artifact density constant or variable across the site?
- (5) Are there separate horizontally or vertically identifiable temporal components to the site?
- (6) What function did the site serve in the regional settlement pattern?
- (7) Are there artifacts present which may indicate patterns of regional economic and social interaction?

While questions #1 and #2 may be answered with extensive shovel test pit testing methods, the ability to address the remaining questions required the use of systematic, controlled excavation procedures. In the context of the Division of Historic Landmarks survey match grant, under which this project was funded, excavations were very limited in scope,

based on sampling procedures, and designed to obtain initial data relevant to the questions listed above. To comprehensively answer these questions, additional excavations would be recommended.

The basic methodology employed at each site typically involved a three-stage process. The first stage involved the excavation of additional shovel test pits to help determine the spatial parameters of the site. The second stage consisted of the excavation of randomly selected 1 x 1 meter test units. These test units were excavated in 10 cm arbitrary levels and provided data on stratigraphy, context, and artifact densities. All soil removed was screened through one-quarter inch hardware mesh. Test units were excavated until sterile layers were encountered. The third stage involved the excavation of non-random 1 x 1 m test units which were typically located in areas left untested by the random sample, or in areas of unusually high artifact density. A total of 8.5 m³ were excavated in the course of the limited site testing.

Site Selection

The selection of sites for limited excavation was guided by several diverse criteria. First, a spatially dispersed sample was desired, and so at least one site in each of the study areas was initially designated for testing. The Crozet-Ivy area was eliminated from consideration as systematic excavations had recently been completed there as the result of the mitigation of sites in the path of the Crozet Interceptor Line (Catlin and Hantman 1985). The second consideration was to test sites of diverse size and local environmental conditions. Finally, the reality of site access (landowner permission) played a large role in the selection process. All of the North Garden sites identified in the survey were planted in corn during the spring and summer of 1985 and could not be tested. Two important sites in the Charlottesville periphery, an Early Archaic site (A.S. #5) and a rockshelter (A.S. #4), are located on private campground for which we were allowed access only to survey and test pit but not excavate. Hopefully, these sites can be tested at a later date.

After consideration of the above described criteria, and given time and budgeting constraints, it was possible to identify 10 sites for limited test excavations. These were A.S. #2 (the Breeden Site), A.S. #3 (the Ferneyhough Site), A.S. #14, A.S. #20, A.S. #23, A.S. #25 (the Mooney House Site), A.S. #26 (the Mooney Pasture Site), A.S. #27 (the Stony Point Site), A.S. #28 (the Haugh Site), and A.S. #31. The remainder of this chapter describes the excavation of each of these sites separately, followed by a synthesis of the excavation data.

The Mooney Sites: A.S. #25 and A.S. #26

by
Thomas Klatka

Site Location

Albemarle Survey Sites #25 (Mooney House Site) and #26 (Mooney Pasture Site) are adjacent sites located on an interfluvial ridge approximately 2.5 km north of the South Fork of the Rivanna River. This ridge separates the watershed of Powell Creek from the watershed of an unnamed creek, both of which drain into the South Fork. The nearest flowing water is Powell Creek, which is approximately 140 meters to the north of A.S. #25 and A.S. #26. A number of relict springheads are adjacent to the sites as well. Small gullies, or erosional channels, produced by these relict springs and by surface runoff dissect the ridge slopes and bases to contribute to a local topography characterized by rolling and undulating relief with slopes ranging from 0 to 15%. Elevation of the site areas range from 540 feet to 560 feet above mean sea level.

Phase I: Site Survey

A.S. #25 and A.S. #26 were identified during the process of interviewing local landowners. Mr. Russell Mooney stated that a local collector found numerous projectile points in the pasture to the east of his house, and that construction crew personnel found one projectile point during the construction of the house.

A field reconnaissance crew visited the Mooney property and delineated two loci of artifact concentrations (Figure 5.1). The first locus, designated A.S. #25, was defined by a light scatter of quartz and quartzite debitage, and biface fragments located on the surface of a dirt tractor path adjacent to the Mooney house. A sample surface collection was made and the provenience of all artifactual material was measured in relation to the Mooney house. Pasture land adjoining the tractor path was also surveyed but visibility was very poor and no additional artifacts were recovered at that time.

The second locus, designated as A.S. #26, was delineated at the edge of the ridgetop approximately 165 meters northeast of the Mooney house. A small scatter of quartz debitage and a straight-stemmed, quartz projectile point were found on the surface of a cattle trampled area. This area lies within a pine stand which borders pasture along the top and sloping areas of the ridge. At the base of the ridge a quartz Vernon-type projectile point was also recovered. The landowner reported that portions of the ridge slope and base were modified during the excavation of a ground silo and the construction of a barn. Since the projectile point was recovered from the ground surface at the base of a moderately steep, and disturbed, ridge slope it was inferred to have been redeposited through the actions of land modification and sheet

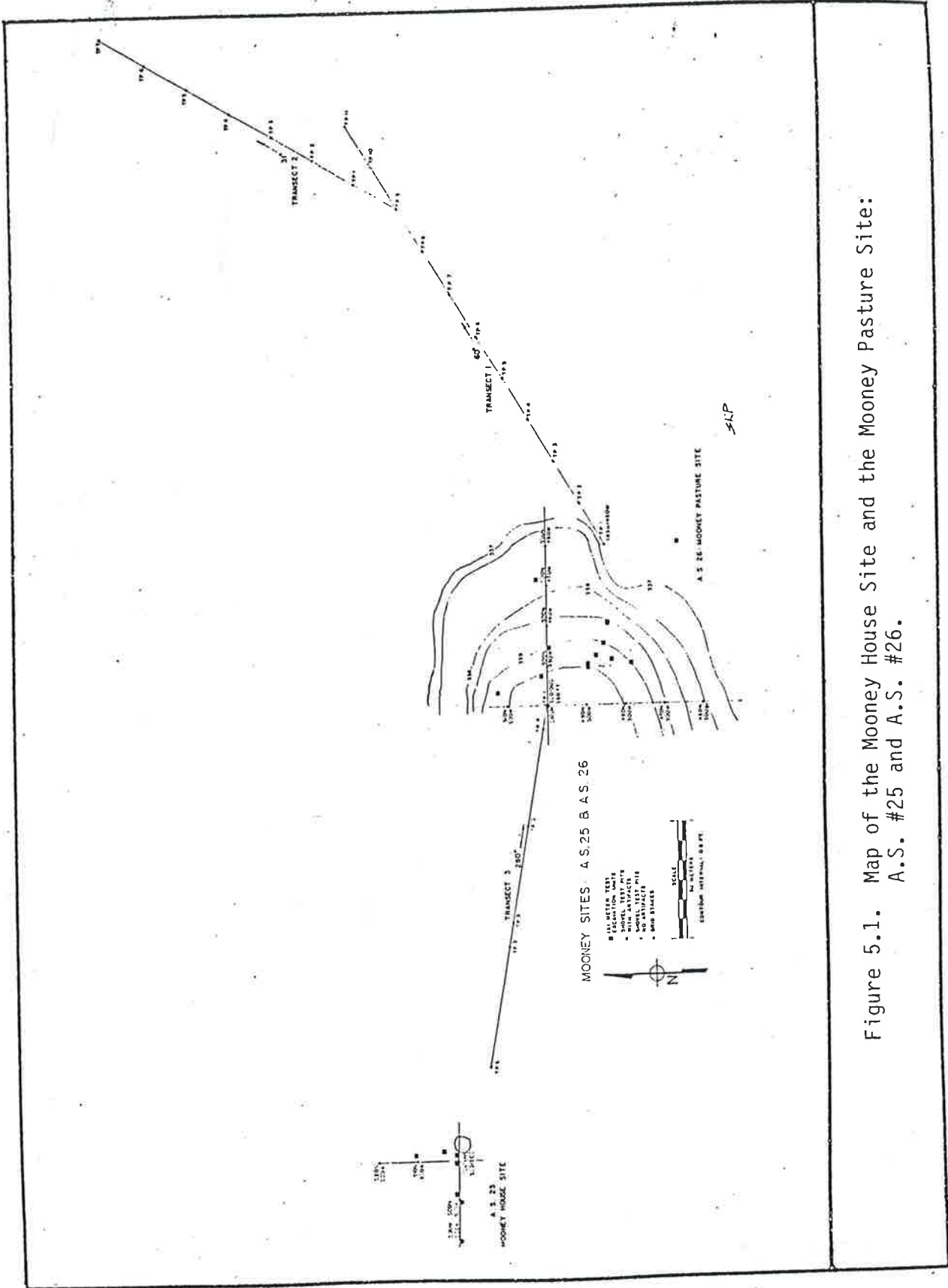


Figure 5.1. Map of the Mooney House Site and the Mooney Pasture Site:
A.S. #25 and A.S. #26.

erosion.

Locations of all artifacts from A.S. #25 and A.S. #26 were plotted on a sketch map.

Phase II: Test Excavations

Limited Phase II excavations of A.S. #25 and A.S. #26 were conducted by the site survey crew and by the University of Virginia's Archaeological Field School during the summer of 1985. The purpose of these excavations was to (1) delineate the horizontal and vertical extents of each site, (2) to investigate the relationship between the two sites, (3) to determine whether subsurface features were present, and (4) to improve estimates of artifact densities.

Subsurface investigations at A.S. #25 (the Mooney House site) were initiated by the establishment of north-south and east-west grid axes. At this time, the boundaries of the area to be investigated were defined on the basis of surficial artifact distributions. The site area tested was restricted by disturbances caused by the construction of the Mooney house, and the request by the landowner not to excavate in the pasture. Four 1 by 1 m units were randomly chosen for excavation. Following the excavation of these four units, three additional excavation units were purposively selected. These excavation units were specifically chosen to obtain broader areal coverage of the site, and to explore areas of artifact concentrations. Subsurface explorations proceeded by the excavation of arbitrary 10 cm levels. Unit-level fill was screened through one-quarter inch mesh hardware cloth, and all artifacts were placed in bags according to unit level provenience. Selected walls of each excavation unit were profiled subsequent to excavation.

The limited subsurface excavations conducted at A.S. #25 produced primarily lithic debitage. However, one quartz flake-tool and one Morrow Mountain I quartz projectile point were recovered. No subsurface features were found. A list of artifacts recovered from each excavation unit level is provided in Table 5.1. Due to time constraints and restricted access to the site area, the exact site boundaries remain unknown. However, a minimum site size of 15 x 25 m, or 375 square meters, is posited. The seven square meters (1.05 m²) excavated thus represent approximately a .02% sample of the estimated site area.

Subsurface investigations of A.S. #26 (Mooney Pasture site) followed the same excavation procedures as those outlined above for A.S. #25. Four randomly selected 1 by 1 m units were excavated. Following the landowner's permission to expand the area under investigation, eight additional units were purposively chosen for excavation. These eight additional excavation units were chosen in order to gain broader areal coverage of the site, and to further investigate areas of high artifact density.

The limited subsurface excavations conducted at A.S. #26 produced

Table 5.1. Results of Limited Subsurface Excavations at A.S. #25 (Mooney House Site).

Provenience	Flakes		Shatter Quartz	Quartzite	Flake Tools	Projectile Points
	Quartz	Quartzite				
499N, 511W						
0-10 cm b.s. ^a	14	0	8	0	0	0
10-15 cm b.s.	8	0	2	3	0	0
15-20 cm b.s.	2	0	0	0	1-qtz.	0
499N, 521W						
0-10 cm b.s.	4	0	0	0	0	0
500N, 499W						
0-10 cm b.s.	17	0	27	6	0	0
10-15 cm b.s.	29	2	8	3	0	1-Morrow Mtn. I
15-20 cm b.s.	11	0	0	0	0	0
20-25 cm b.s.	3	1	1	0	0	0
500N, 501W						
0-10 cm b.s.	22	1	21	0	0	0
500N, 509W						
0-10 cm b.s.	5	0	3	5	0	0
10-20 cm b.s.	13	1	0	0	0	0
503N, 498W						
1-10cm b.s.	21	0	11	0	0	0
510N, 501W						
0-10 cm b.s.	11	0	18	0	0	0
Total	160	5	99	17	1	1

^a b.s. = below surface

primarily lithic debitage. One quartz biface, one quartz preform, and five identifiable projectile points were also recovered. The projectile points recovered include one Poplar Island point, two Guilford points, one Morrow Mountain I point, and one Vernon point. No subsurface features were present. A list of artifacts recovered from each excavation unit level is provided in Table 5.2. Although exact site boundaries remain unknown, a minimum site size of 37 x 47 meters, or 1,739 square meters, is posited. A total of .007% of the known site area was excavated.

In addition to the subsurface excavation of 1 x 1 m units, purposively placed transects of shovel test pits were also excavated in the effort to determine site boundaries and artifact densities. All shovel test pits were 30 cm in diameter and were excavated until sterile clays were reached. Fill from the shovel test pits was screened through one-quarter inch mesh hardware cloth. Artifactual materials were placed in bags according to transect and shovel test pit numbers.

Transect #1 contained 11 shovel test pits systematically placed at 10 m intervals. The transect originated at grid location 485N, 460W of A.S. #26 and traversed downslope at a bearing of 60 degrees. The purpose of the transect was to assess the degree of subsurface disturbance caused by the construction of a ground silo. The transect also served to test a springhead area near the base of the slope for possible prehistoric utilization. The results of the transect excavation indicate that the slope area adjacent to the ground silo has undergone considerable disturbance. Artifactual material (quartz debitage) was recovered from shovel test pit #8 and #9 but from a disturbed context.

Transect #2 contained seven shovel test pits systematically placed at 10 m intervals. This transect originated at shovel test pit #9 of Transect #1 and traversed an area of level topography overlooking a spring. The purpose of this transect was to determine whether the area was formed naturally or if it was the result of construction of the Mooney barn. The results of the transect excavation indicate that the area was formed as the result of landfill deposited during construction of the barn. No artifactual material was recovered.

Transect #3 contained four shovel test pits systematically placed at 25 m intervals. The purpose of this transect was to investigate the inter-relationship between A.S. #25 and A.S. #26. The transect originated at 500N, 500W of A.S. #26 and traversed the ridgetop to A.S. #25. Three additional shovel test pits were also placed on the transect. The results of the Transect #3 test pits indicate that a light, continuous scatter of lithic debitage connects A.S. #25 and A.S. #26. Nevertheless, separate site designations have been maintained because of variation in temporal and cultural affiliation between the two sites.

Summary

A total of 1.05 m³ and 1.4 m³ were excavated at A.S. #25 and A.S.

Table 5.2. Results of Limited Subsurface Excavations at A.S. #26 (Mooney Pasture Site).

Provenience	Qtz.	Flakes Qtzite.	Epidote	Shatr. Qtz.	Pref. Qtz.	Bif. Frags. Quartz	Projectile Points	Glass
466N, 460W 0-15 cm b.s. 15-20 cm b.s.	14 3	0 0	0 0	32 6	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1
479N, 490W 0-10 cm b.s.	28	0	0	93	0	0	0	0
483N, 489W 0-10 cm b.s. 10-15 cm b.s.	13 0	0 0	0 0	80 0	1 0	0 0	1-Quartz Poplar Island 0	0 0
484N, 480W 0-10cm b.s.	87	0	0	22	0	0	0	0
485N, 485W 0-10 cm b.s.	13	0	0	41	0	0	1-Guilford Epidote	0
488N, 488W 0-10cm b.s.	2	1	0	12	0	0	0	0
489N, 490W 0-10 cm b.s.	9	0	0	34	0	0	2-1 Quartz Morrow Mtn. I; 1 Chert Guilford	0
489N, 491W 0-10 cm b.s.	15	0	0	66	0	0	0	0

Table 5.2. Results of Limited Subsurface Excavations at A.S. #26 (Mooney Pasture Site) (cont).

Provenience	Qtz.	Flakes Qtzite.	Epidote	Shatr. Qtz.	Pref. Qtz.	Bif. Frags. Quartz	Projectile Points	Glass
499N, 486W 0-10 cm b.s.	14	0	0	9	0	0	0	2
512N, 497W 0-10 cm b.s.	68	1	1	81	0	1	1-Qtz. Vernon	0
10-15 cm b.s.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
501N, 493W 0-10 cm b.s.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
502N, 469W 0-10 cm b.s.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	266	2	1	476	1	1	5	3

Key to Abbreviations:

Shatr. = Shatter; Pref. = Preforms; Bif. Frags. = Biface fragments; Qtz. = Quartz; Qtzite. = Quartzite; b.s. = below surface

#26, respectively. Shovel test pits excavated on a transect located between the two sites indicated that there was, in fact, a low density continuous lithic scatter which could be interpreted as connecting them into one site. However, the systematic excavation data suggest that the two areas are best interpreted as separate sites. Chronologically, A.S. #25 dates only to the Middle Archaic, while A.S. #26 appears to be a multi-component site including Middle Archaic through Early Woodland occupations. The overall density of artifacts is higher at A.S. #26 (192 per m³) than it is at A.S. #25 (157 per m³). Finally, despite their proximity, A.S. #25 has five times the rate of quartzite flakes and tools (5 per m³) than that recovered from A.S. #26 (1 per m³).

Based on the existing data, A.S. #25 (the Mooney House Site) appears to be a single occupation, short-term camp site, characterized by an unusually high occurrence of quartzite. A.S. #26 (the Mooney Pasture Site) is a multi-occupation camp site with substantially more formal tools and a predictably high rate of quartz use.

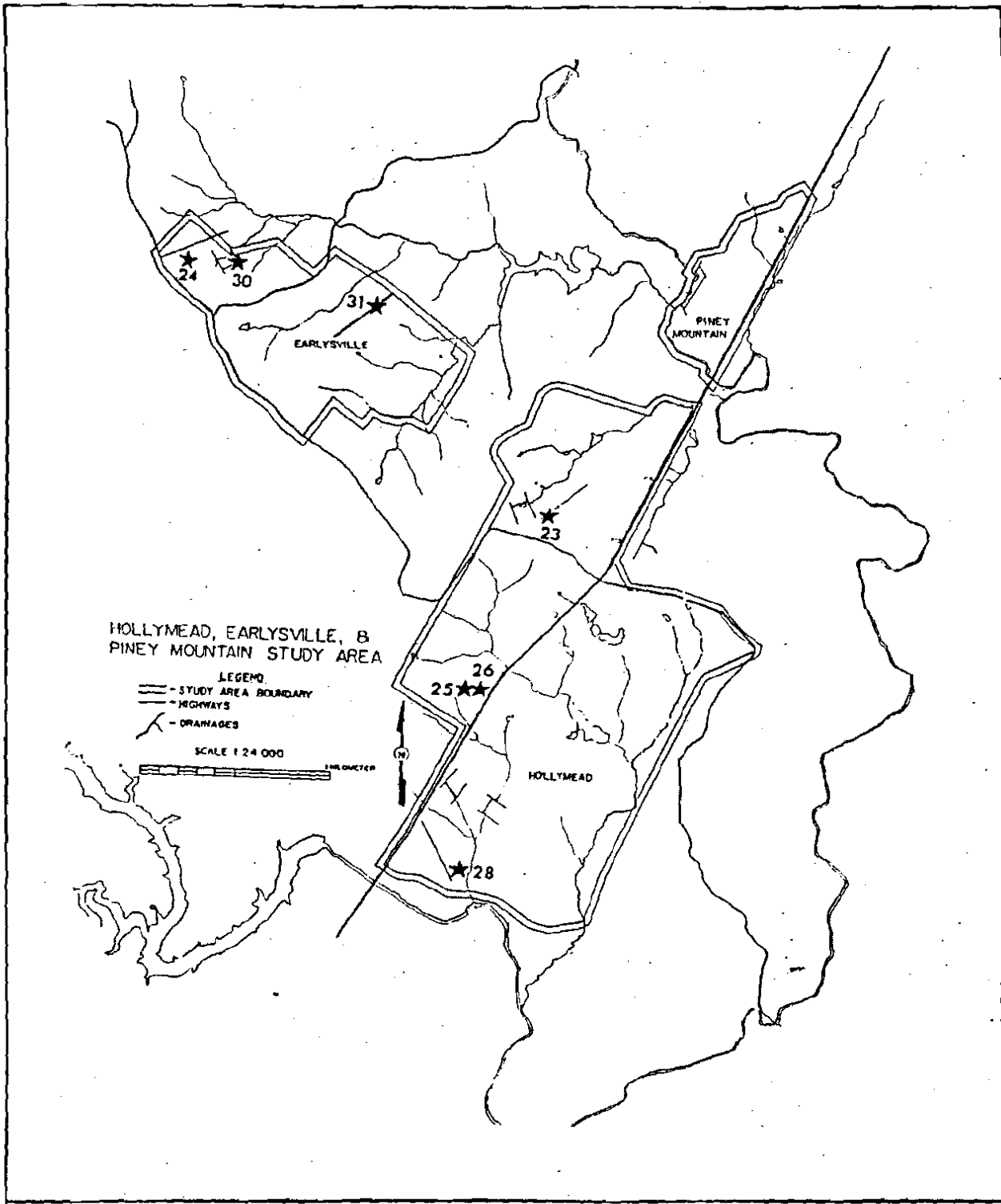


Figure 4.4. Map indicating site locations in Hollymead, Earlysville, and Piney Mountain study area.

Table 4.6. Summary Site Data: Ivy-Crozet Study Area.

Site Number	Elevation	Elev. above near drain.	Distance to near drain.	Dist. to Rank >4 stream	Minimum Site Size	Phase	Soil Association ^a
44AB187	600'	20'	20'	20'	16,723 sq. m	Archaic-Woodland	Cong. Loam
44AB188	520'	40'	160'	160'	4,645 sq. m	Late Archaic	Cecil Loam-Hilly Phase
44AB189	480'	0'	80'	160'	2,787 sq. m	Woodland	Cong. Loam

^a from Devereaux, Williams and Shulcum (1940)

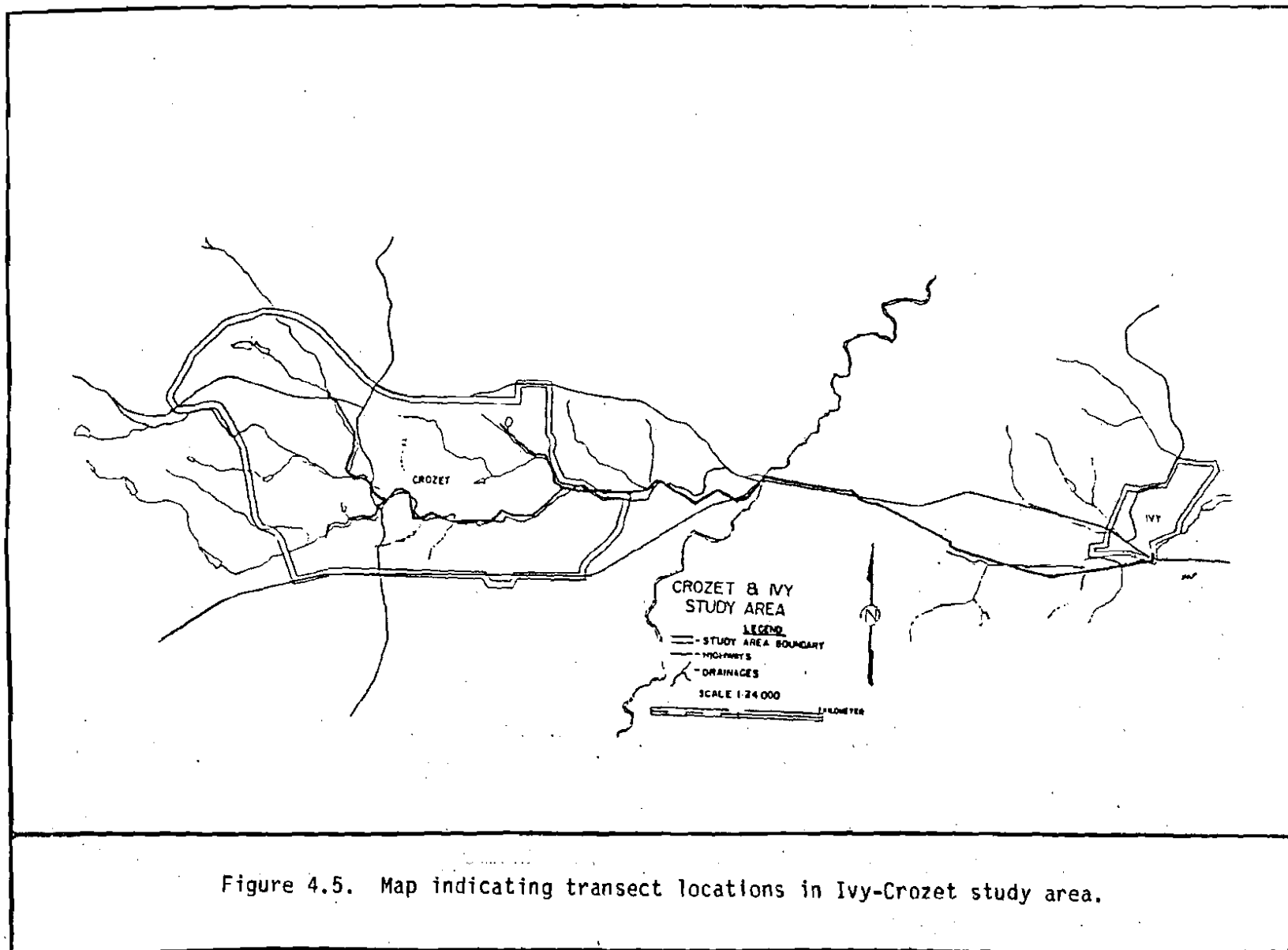


Figure 4.5. Map indicating transect locations in Ivy-Crozet study area.

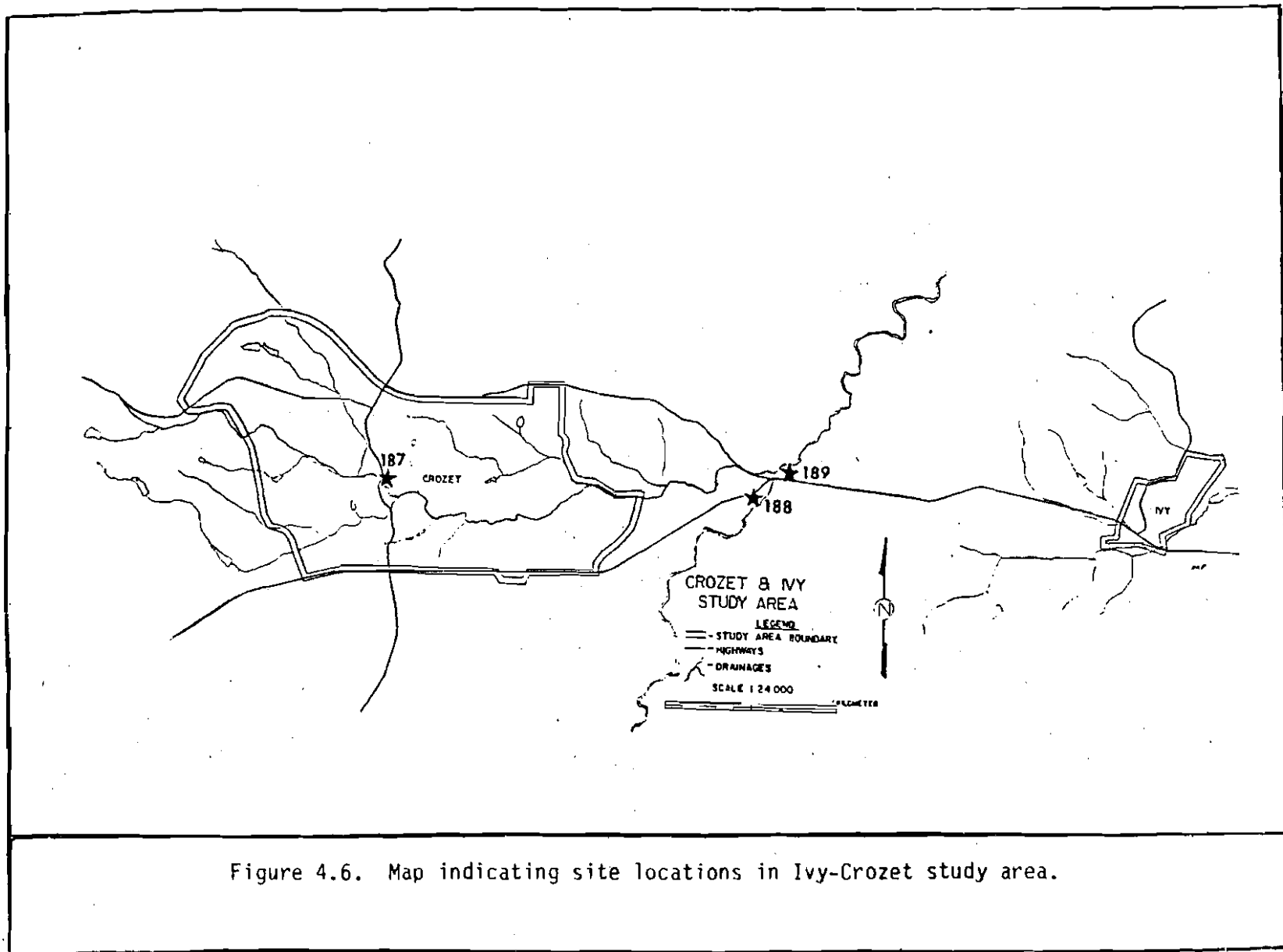


Figure 4.6. Map indicating site locations in Ivy-Crozet study area.

Table 4.7. Summary Site Data: North Garden Study Area.

Albemarle Survey #	Elevation	Elev. above near drain.	Distance to near drain.	Dist. to Rank >4 stream	Minimum Site Size	Phase	Soil Association ^a
6	760'	40'	328'	12,900	17,671 sq. m	Historic	Cecil Loam
7	740'	40'	328'	12,075	825 sq. m	Historic	Cecil Loam
8	760'	60'	328'	11,950	?	Unknown Prehistoric	Cecil Loam- Steep Phase
9	700'	20'	66'	11,800'	600 sq. m	Unknown Prehistoric	Cecil Loam
10	740'	60'	459'	12,400'	13,125 sq. m	Lt. Archaic	Cecil Loam
11	800'	100'	853'	11,400'	5,250 sq. m	Unknown Prehistoric	Cecil Loam
12	760'	60'	787'	12,900'	?	Unknown Prehistoric	Cecil Loam

^a from Devereaux, Williams and Shulkcum (1940)

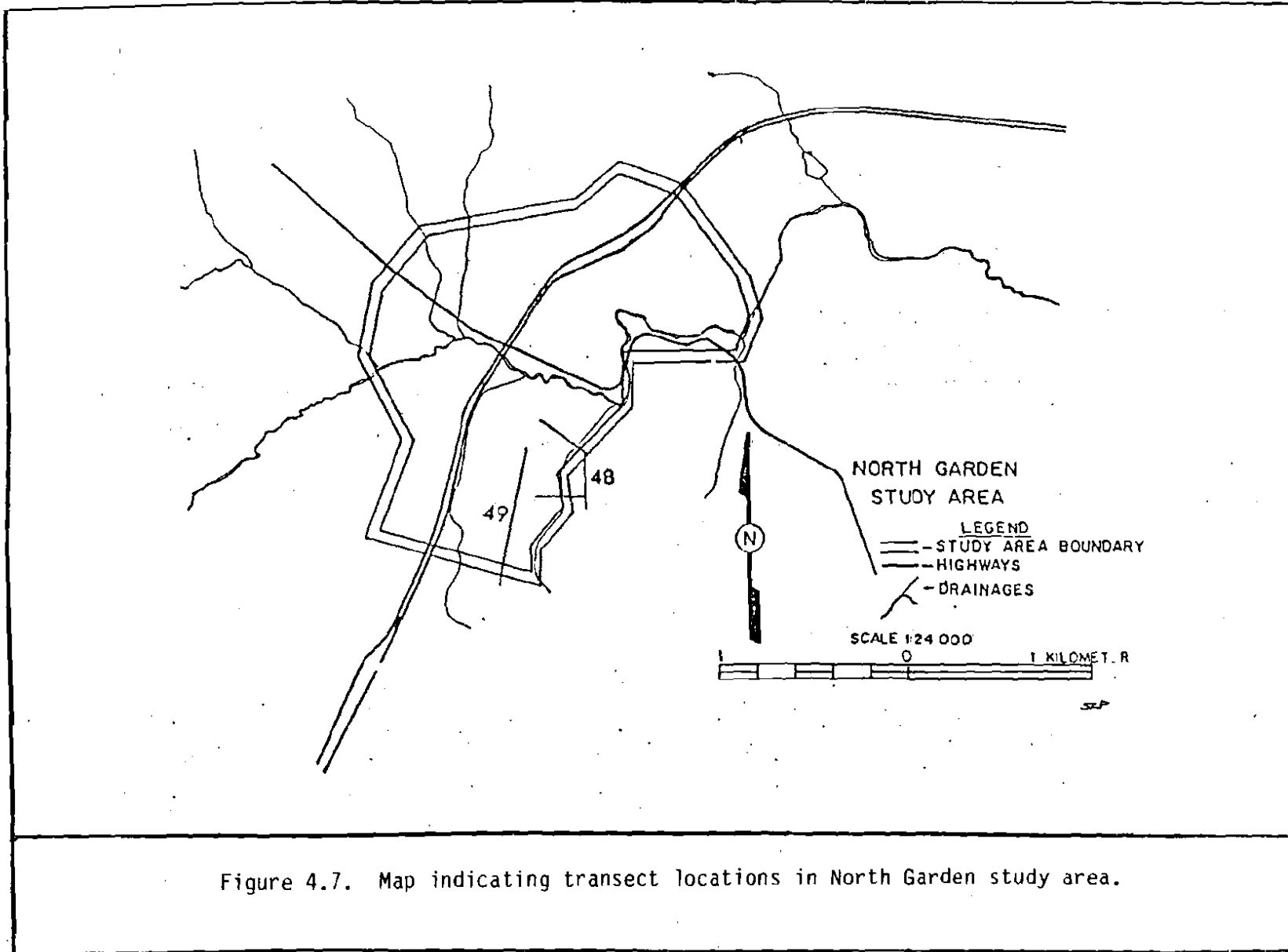


Figure 4.7. Map indicating transect locations in North Garden study area.

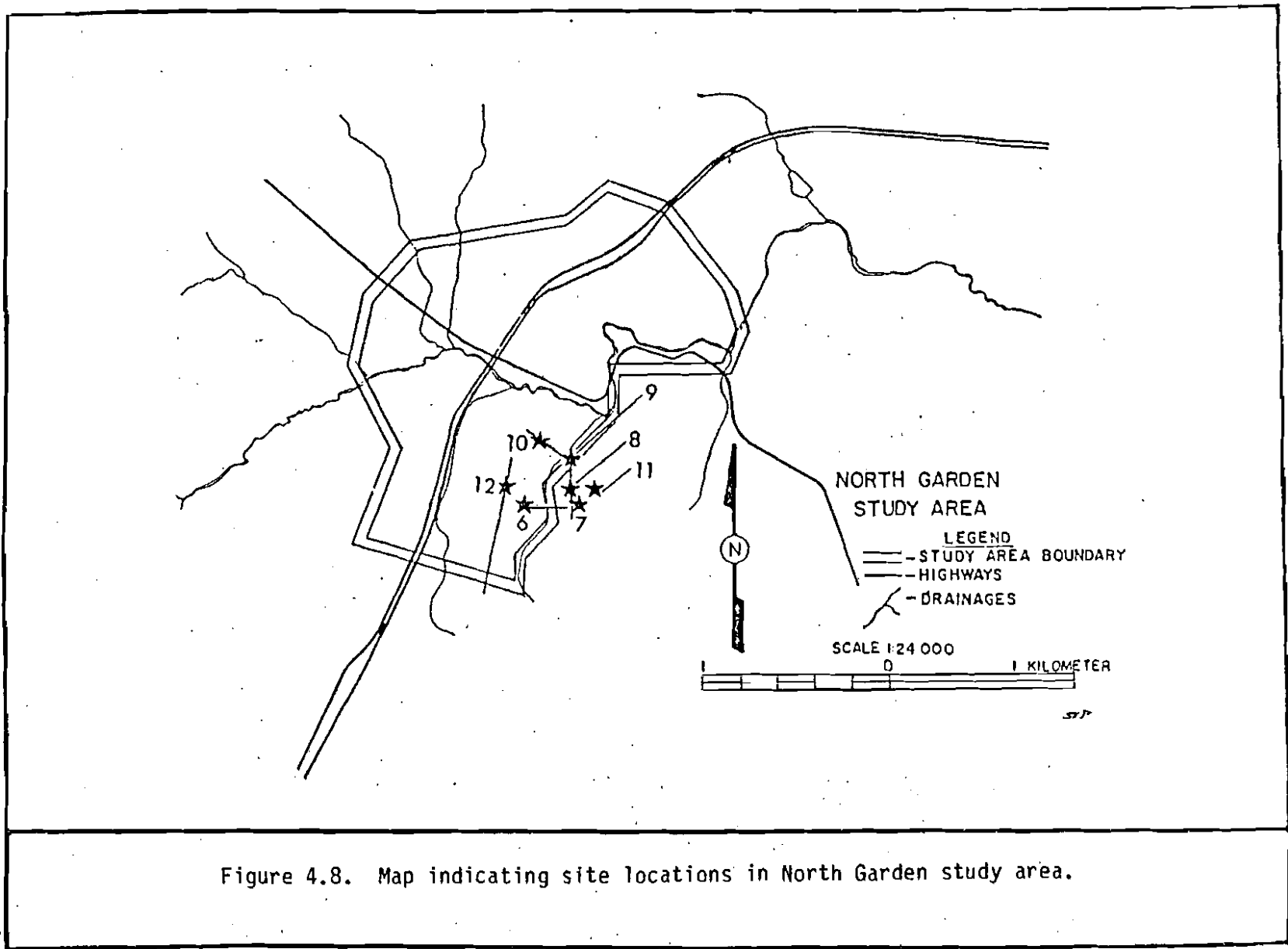


Figure 4.8. Map indicating site locations in North Garden study area.

Table 4.8. Summary Site Data: Scottsville Study Area.

Albemarle Survey #	Elevation	Elev. above near drain.	Distance to near drain.	Dist. to Rank >4 stream	Minimum Site Size	Phase	Soil Association ^a
14	390'	80'	328'	3,025'	1,200 sq. m	Unknown Prehistoric	Nason Silt Loam-Steep Phase
15	400'	40'	492'	5,325'	4,875 sq. m	Late Archaic and Historic	Nason Silt Loam-Steep Phase

^a from Devereaux, Williams and Shulkcum (1940)

Table 4.9. Summary Site Data: Stony Point Study Area.

Albemarle Survey #	Elevation	Elev. above near drain.	Distance to near drain.	Dist. to Rank >4 stream	Minimum Site Size	Phase	Soil Association ^a
27	500'	40'	197'	823'	1,800 sq. m	Early Archaic	Davidson Clay Loam

^a from Devereaux, Williams and Shulkcum (1940)

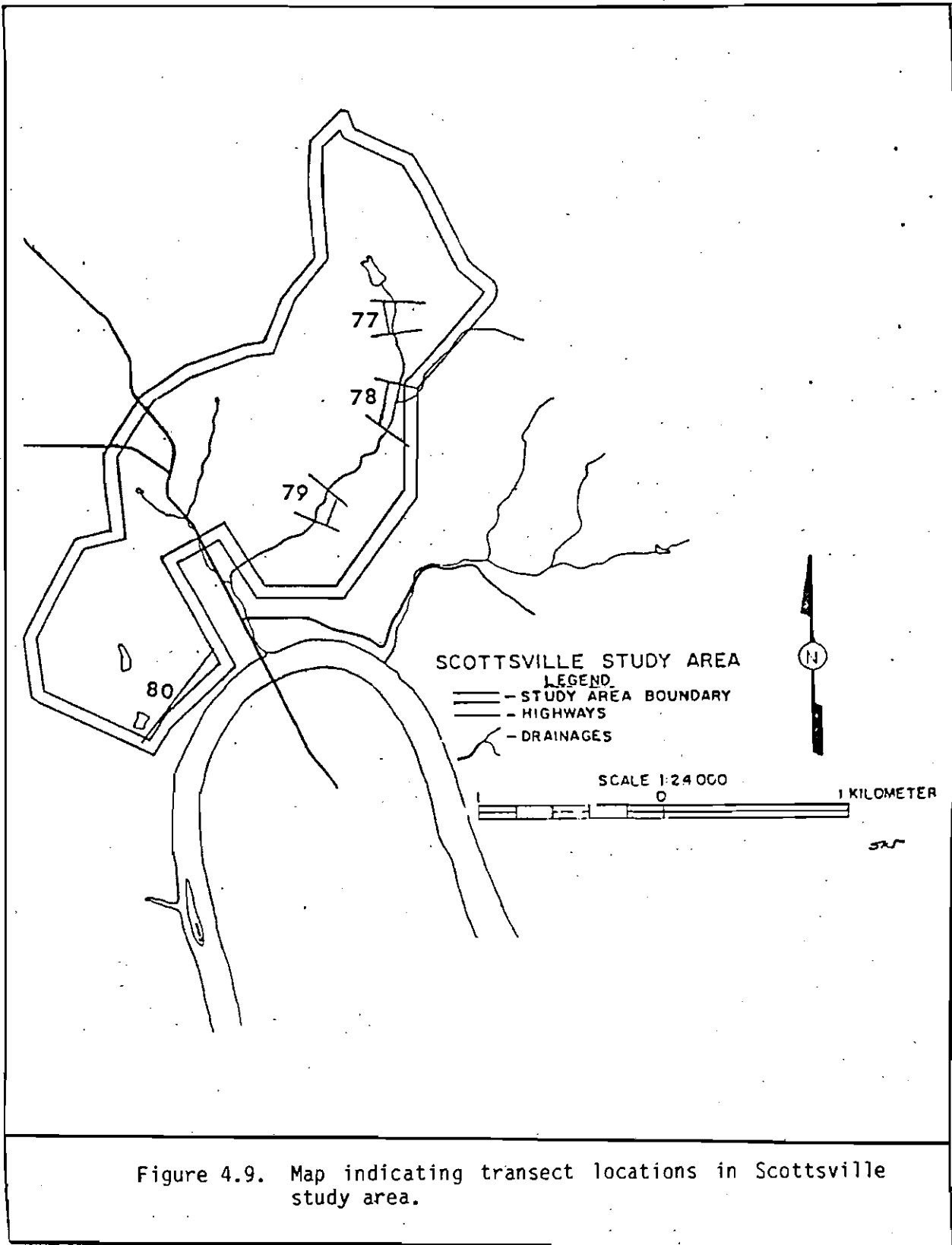


Figure 4.9. Map indicating transect locations in Scottsville study area.

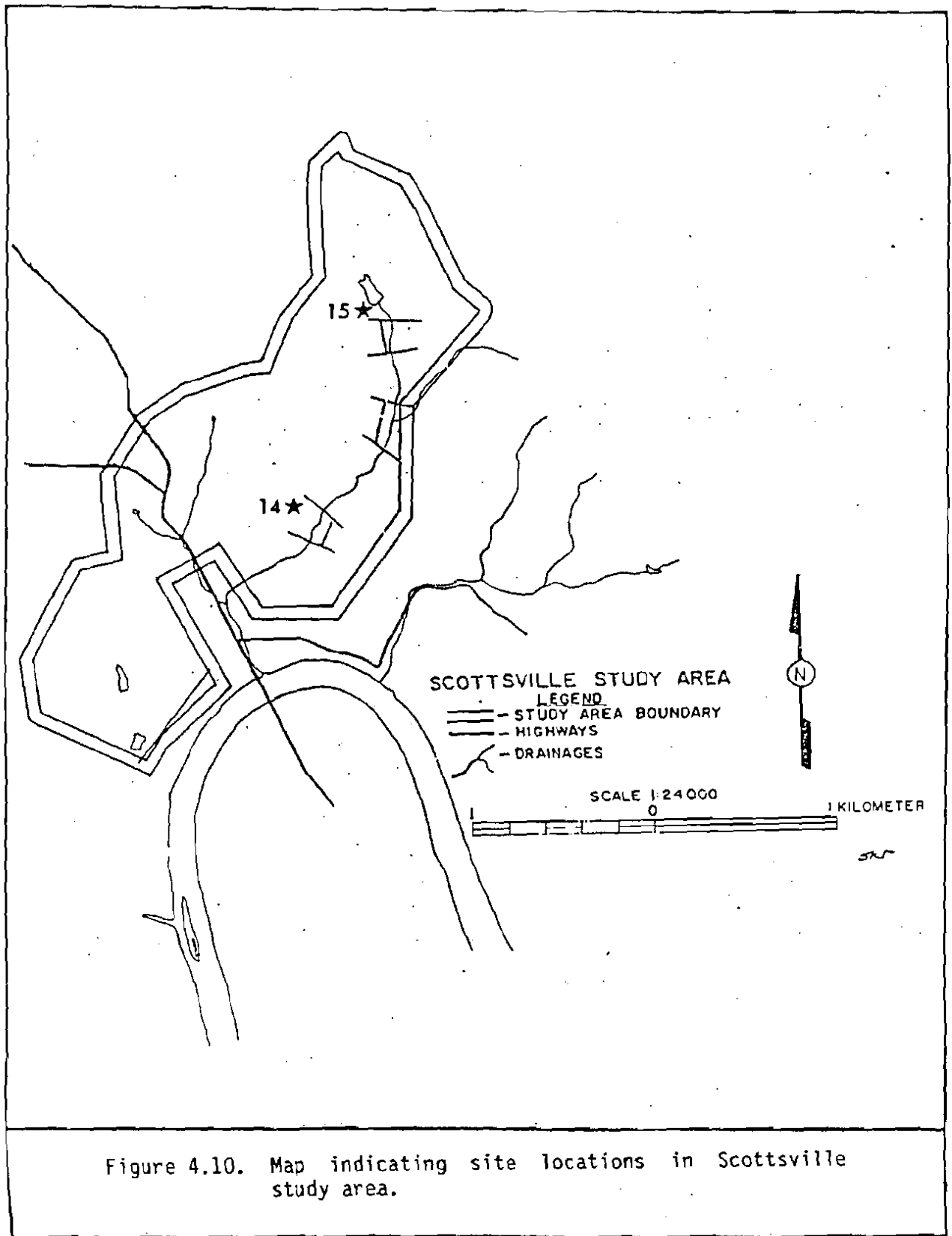


Figure 4.10. Map indicating site locations in Scottsville study area.

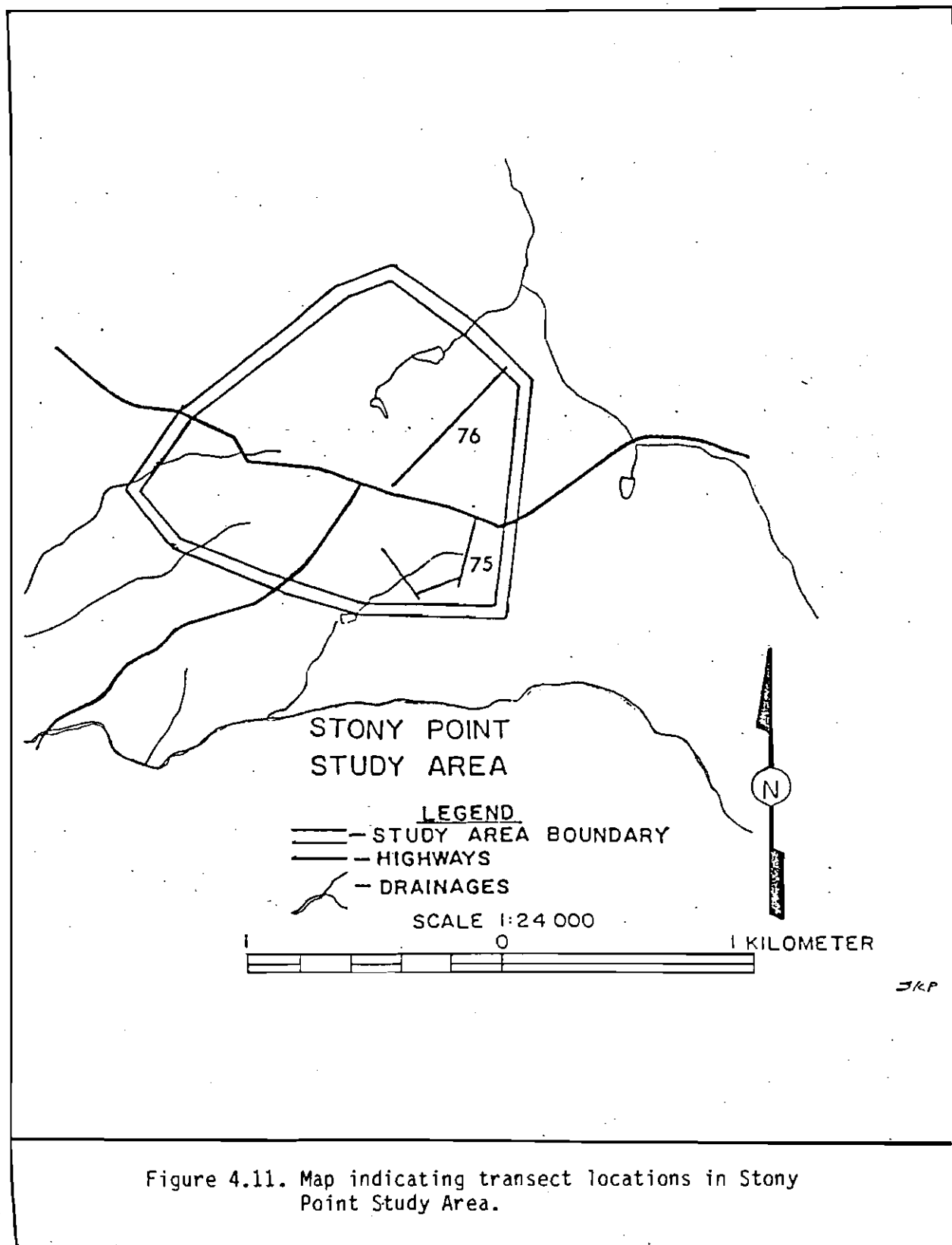


Figure 4.11. Map indicating transect locations in Stony Point Study Area.

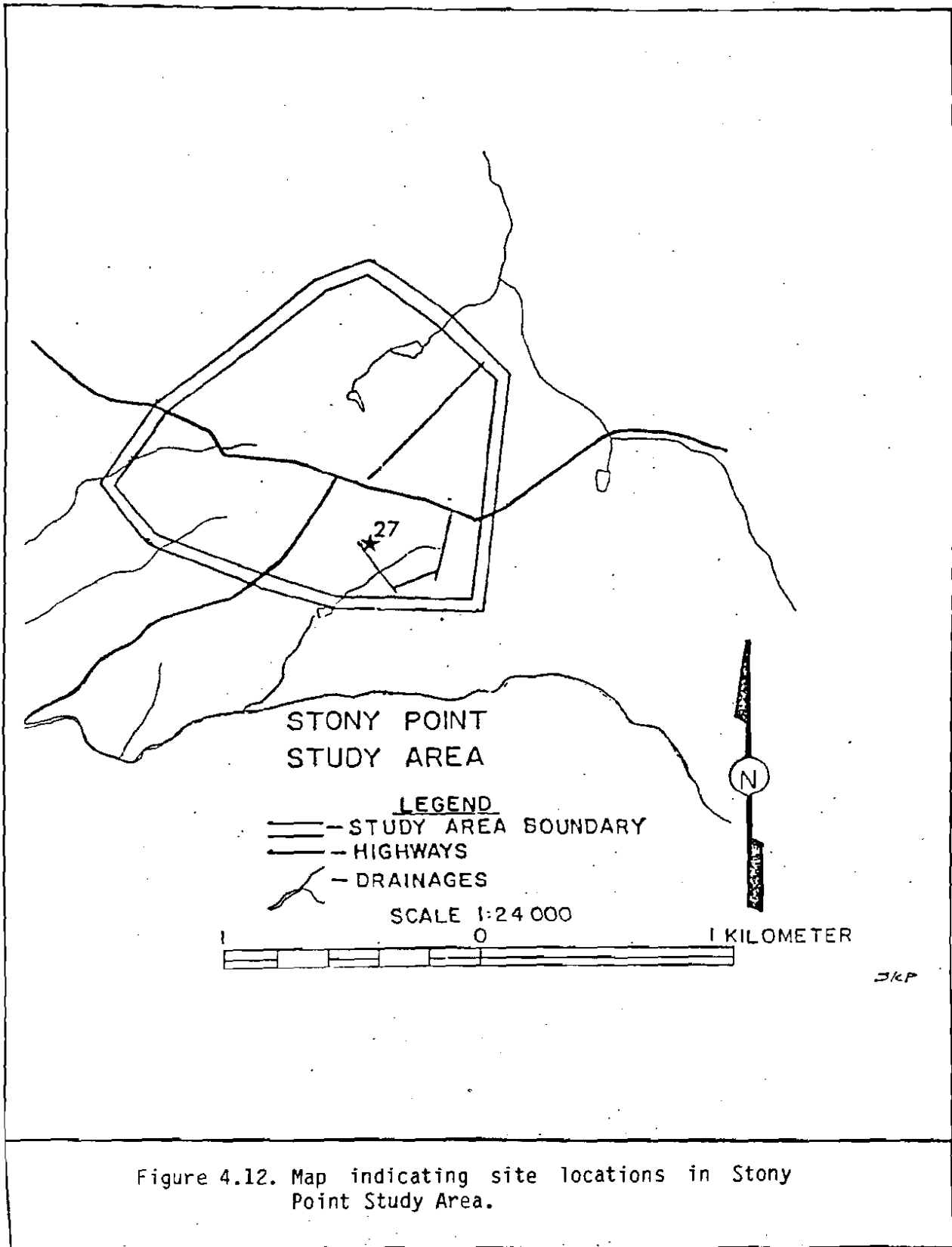


Figure 4.12. Map indicating site locations in Stony Point Study Area.

CHAPTER 5
THE RESULTS OF LIMITED TEST EXCAVATIONS

by

Jeffrey Hantman, Dawn Haverstock, Thomas Klatka and Scott Parker

Introduction

by

Jeffrey Hantman

This chapter describes the results of limited test excavations conducted at 10 sites identified during the Phase I survey described in the preceding chapter. The survey succeeded in identifying the locations of 37 archaeological sites. However, in order to interpret the sites in a meaningful way, some additional controlled test excavation was necessary. The purpose of these excavations was fairly limited in scope. The testing was done in order to address the following specific questions.

- (1) Does the site have scientific integrity?
- (2) What is (are) the date(s) of occupation?
- (3) What is the total size of the site?
- (4) Is artifact density constant or variable across the site?
- (5) Are there separate horizontally or vertically identifiable temporal components to the site?

- (6) What function did the site serve in the regional settlement pattern?
- (7) Are there artifacts present which may indicate patterns of regional economic and social interaction?

While questions #1 and #2 may be answered with extensive shovel test pit testing methods, the ability to address the remaining questions required the use of systematic, controlled excavation procedures. In the context of the Division of Historic Landmarks survey match grant, under which this project was funded, excavations were very limited in scope, based on sampling procedures, and designed to obtain initial data relevant to the questions listed above. To comprehensively answer these questions, additional excavations would be recommended.

The basic methodology employed at each site typically involved a three-stage process. The first stage involved the excavation of additional shovel test pits to help determine the spatial parameters of the site. The second stage consisted of the excavation of randomly selected 1 x 1 meter test units. These test units were excavated in 10 cm arbitrary levels and provided data on stratigraphy, context, and artifact densities. All soil removed was screened through one-quarter inch hardware mesh. Test units were excavated until sterile layers were encountered. The third stage involved the excavation of non-random 1 x 1 m test units which were typically located in areas left untested by the random sample, or in areas of unusually high artifact density. A total of 8.5 m³ were excavated in the course of the limited site testing.

Site Selection

The selection of sites for limited excavation was guided by several

diverse criteria. First, a spatially dispersed sample was desired, and so at least one site in each of the study areas was initially designated for testing. The Crozet-Ivy area was eliminated from consideration as systematic excavations had recently been completed there as the result of the mitigation of sites in the path of the Crozet Interceptor Line (Catlin and Hantman 1985). The second consideration was to test sites of diverse size and local environmental conditions. Finally, the reality of site access (landowner permission) played a large role in the selection process. All of the North Garden sites identified in the survey were planted in corn during the spring and summer of 1985 and could not be tested. Two important sites in the Charlottesville periphery, an Early Archaic site (A.S. #5) and a rockshelter (A.S. #4), are located on private campground for which we were allowed access only to survey and test pit but not excavate. Hopefully, these sites can be tested at a later date.

After consideration of the above described criteria, and given time and budgeting constraints, it was possible to identify 10 sites for limited test excavations. These were A.S. #2 (the Breeden Site), A.S. #3 (the Ferneyhough Site), A.S. #14, A.S. #20, A.S. #23, A.S. #25 (the Mooney House Site), A.S. #26 (the Mooney Pasture Site), A.S. #27 (the Stony Point Site), A.S. #28 (the Haugh Site), and A.S. #31. The remainder of this chapter describes the excavation of each of these sites separately, followed by a synthesis of the excavation data.

The Mooney Sites: A.S. #25 and A.S. #26

by

Thomas Klatka

Site Location

Albemarle Survey Sites #25 (Mooney House Site) and #26 (Mooney Pasture Site) are adjacent sites located on an interfluvial ridge approximately 2.5 km north of the South Fork of the Rivanna River. This ridge separates the watershed of Powell Creek from the watershed of an unnamed creek, both of which drain into the South Fork. The nearest flowing water is Powell Creek, which is approximately 140 meters to the north of A.S. #25 and A.S. #26. A number of relict springheads are adjacent to the sites as well. Small gullies, or erosional channels, produced by these relict springs and by surface runoff dissect the ridge slopes and bases to contribute to a local topography characterized by rolling and undulating relief with slopes ranging from 0 to 15%. Elevation of the site areas range from 540 feet to 560 feet above mean sea level.

Phase I: Site Survey

A.S. #25 and A.S. #26 were identified during the process of interviewing local landowners. Mr. Russell Mooney stated that a local collector found numerous projectile points in the pasture to the east of his house, and that construction crew personnel found one projectile point during the construction of the house.

A field reconnaissance crew visited the Mooney property and

delineated two loci of artifact concentrations (Figure 5.1). The first locus, designated A.S. #25, was defined by a light scatter of quartz and quartzite debitage, and biface fragments located on the surface of a dirt tractor path adjacent to the Mooney house. A sample surface collection was made and the provenience of all artifactual material was measured in relation to the Mooney house. Pasture land adjoining the tractor path was also surveyed but visibility was very poor and no additional artifacts were recovered at that time.

The second locus, designated as A.S. #26, was delineated at the edge of the ridgetop approximately 165 meters northeast of the Mooney house. A small scatter of quartz debitage and a straight-stemmed, quartz projectile point were found on the surface of a cattle trampled area. This area lies within a pine stand which borders pasture along the top and sloping areas of the ridge. At the base of the ridge a quartz Vernon-type projectile point was also recovered. The landowner reported that portions of the ridge slope and base were modified during the excavation of a ground silo and the construction of a barn. Since the projectile point was recovered from the ground surface at the base of a moderately steep, and disturbed, ridge slope it was inferred to have been redeposited through the actions of land modification and sheet erosion.

Locations of all artifacts from A.S. #25 and A.S. #26 were plotted on a sketch map.

Phase II: Test Excavations

Limited Phase II excavations of A.S. #25 and A.S. #26 were

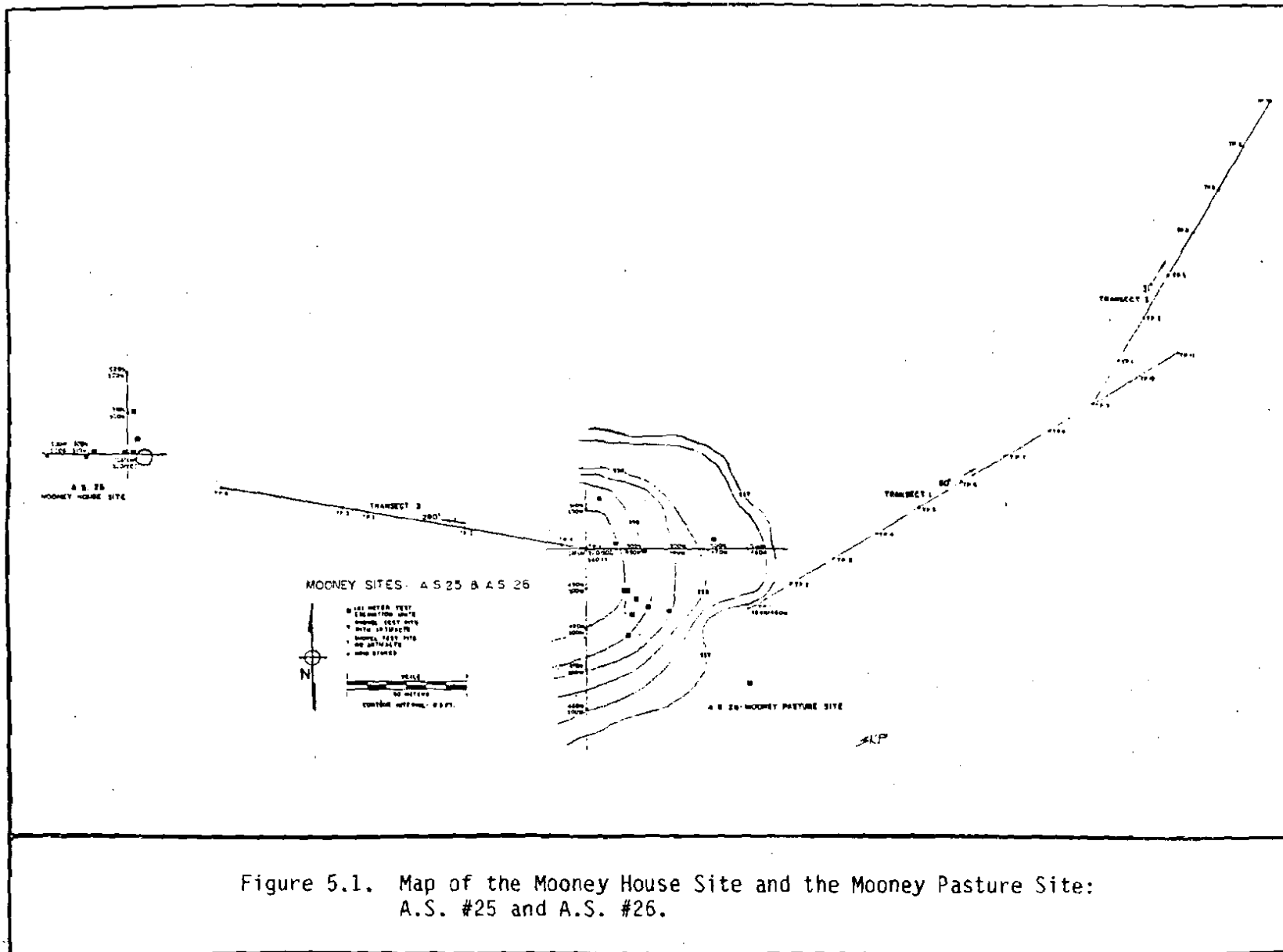


Figure 5.1. Map of the Mooney House Site and the Mooney Pasture Site:
A.S. #25 and A.S. #26.

conducted by the site survey crew and by the University of Virginia's Archaeological Field School during the summer of 1985. The purpose of these excavations was to (1) delineate the horizontal and vertical extents of each site, (2) to investigate the relationship between the two sites, (3) to determine whether subsurface features were present, and (4) to improve estimates of artifact densities.

Subsurface investigations at A.S. #25 (the Mooney House site) were initiated by the establishment of north-south and east-west grid axes. At this time, the boundaries of the area to be investigated were defined on the basis of surficial artifact distributions. The site area tested was restricted by disturbances caused by the construction of the Mooney house, and the request by the landowner not to excavate in the pasture. Four 1 x 1 m units were randomly chosen for excavation. Following the excavation of these four units, three additional excavation units were purposively selected. These excavation units were specifically chosen to obtain broader areal coverage of the site, and to explore areas of artifact concentrations. Subsurface explorations proceeded by the excavation of arbitrary 10 cm levels. Unit-level fill was screened through one-quarter inch mesh hardware cloth, and all artifacts were placed in bags according to unit level provenience. Selected walls of each excavation unit were profiled subsequent to excavation.

The limited subsurface excavations conducted at A.S. #25 produced primarily lithic debitage. However, one quartz flake-tool and one Morrow Mountain I quartz projectile point were recovered. No subsurface features were found. A list of artifacts recovered from each excavation unit level is provided in Table 5.1. Due to time constraints and

Table 5.1. Results of Limited Subsurface Excavations at A.S. #25 (Mooney House Site).

Provenience	Flakes		Shatter		Flake Tools	Projectile Points
	Quartz	Quartzite	Quartz	Quartzite		
499N, 511W						
0-10 cm b.s. ^a	14	0	8	0	0	0
10-15 cm b.s.	8	0	2	3	0	0
15-20 cm b.s.	2	0	0	0	1-qtz.	0
499N, 521W						
0-10 cm b.s.	4	0	0	0	0	0
500N, 499W						
0-10 cm b.s.	17	0	27	6	0	0
10-15 cm b.s.	29	2	8	3	0	1-Morrow Mtn. I
15-20 cm b.s.	11	0	0	0	0	0
20-25 cm b.s.	3	1	1	0	0	0
500N, 501W						
0-10 cm b.s.	22	1	21	0	0	0
500N, 509W						
0-10 cm b.s.	5	0	3	5	0	0
10-20 cm b.s.	13	1	0	0	0	0
503N, 498W						
1-10cm b.s.	21	0	11	0	0	0
510N, 501W						
0-10 cm b.s.	11	0	18	0	0	0
Total	160	5	99	17	1	1

^a b.s. = below surface

restricted access to the site area, the exact site boundaries remain unknown. However, a minimum site size of 15 x 25 m, or 375 square meters, is posited. The seven square meters (1.05 m³) excavated thus represent approximately a .02% sample of the estimated site area.

Subsurface investigations of A.S. #26 (Mooney Pasture site) followed the same excavation procedures as those outlined above for A.S. #25. Four randomly selected 1 x 1 m units were excavated. Following the landowner's permission to expand the area under investigation, eight additional units were purposively chosen for excavation. These eight additional excavation units were chosen in order to gain broader areal coverage of the site, and to further investigate areas of high artifact density.

The limited subsurface excavations conducted at A.S. #26 produced primarily lithic debitage. One quartz biface, one quartz preform, and five identifiable projectile points were also recovered. The projectile points recovered include one Poplar Island point, two Guilford points, one Morrow Mountain I point, and one Vernon point. No subsurface features were present. A list of artifacts recovered from each excavation unit level is provided in Table 5.2. Although exact site boundaries remain unknown, a minimum site size of 37 x 47 meters, or 1,739 square meters, is posited. A total of .007% of the known site area was excavated.

In addition to the subsurface excavation of 1 x 1 m units, purposively placed transects of shovel test pits were also excavated in the effort to determine site boundaries and artifact densities. All shovel test pits were 30 cm in diameter and were excavated until sterile

Table 5.2. Results of Limited Subsurface Excavations at A.S. #26 (Mooney Pasture Site).

Provenience	Qtz.	Flakes Qtzite.	Epidote	Shatr. Qtz.	Pref. Qtz.	Bif. Frags. Quartz	Projectile Points	Glass
466N, 460W								
0-15 cm b.s.	14	0	0	32	0	0	0	0
15-20 cm b.s.	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	1
479N, 490W								
0-10 cm b.s.	28	0	0	93	0	0	0	0
483N, 489W								
0-10 cm b.s.	13	0	0	80	1	0	1-Quartz Poplar Island	0
10-15 cm b.s.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
484N, 480W								
0-10cm b.s.	87	0	0	22	0	0	0	0
485N, 485W								
0-10 cm b.s.	13	0	0	41	0	0	1-Guilford Epidote	0
488N, 488W								
0-10cm b.s.	2	1	0	12	0	0	0	0
489N, 490W								
0-10 cm b.s.	9	0	0	34	0	0	2-1 Quartz Morrow Mtn. I; 1 Chert Guilford	0
489N, 491W								
0-10 cm b.s.	15	0	0	66	0	0	0	0

Table 5.2. Results of Limited Subsurface Excavations at A.S. #26 (Mooney Pasture Site) (cont).

Provenience	Qtz.	Flakes Qtzite.	Epidote	Shatr. Qtz.	Pref. Qtz.	Bif. Frags. Quartz	Projectile Points	Glass
499N, 486W 0-10 cm b.s.	14	0	0	9	0	0	0	2
512N, 497W 0-10 cm b.s.	68	1	1	81	0	1	1-Qtz. Vernon	0
10-15 cm b.s.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
501N, 493W 0-10 cm b.s.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
502N, 469W 0-10 cm b.s.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	266	2	1	476	1	1	5	3

Key to Abbreviations:

Shatr. = Shatter; Pref. = Preforms; Bif. Frags. = Biface fragments; Qtz. = Quartz; Qtzite. = Quartzite; b.s. = below surface

clays were reached. Fill from the shovel test pits was screened through one-quarter inch mesh hardware cloth. Artifactual materials were placed in bags according to transect and shovel test pit numbers.

Transect #1 contained 11 shovel test pits systematically placed at 10 m intervals. The transect originated at grid location 485N, 460W of A.S. #26 and traversed downslope at a bearing of 60 degrees. The purpose of the transect was to assess the degree of subsurface disturbance caused by the construction of a ground silo. The transect also served to test a springhead area near the base of the slope for possible prehistoric utilization. The results of the transect excavation indicate that the slope area adjacent to the ground silo has undergone considerable disturbance. Artifactual material (quartz debitage) was recovered from shovel test pit #8 and #9 but from a disturbed context.

Transect #2 contained seven shovel test pits systematically placed at 10 m intervals. This transect originated at shovel test pit #9 of Transect #1 and traversed an area of level topography overlooking a spring. The purpose of this transect was to determine whether the area was formed naturally or if it was the result of construction of the Mooney barn. The results of the transect excavation indicate that the area was formed as the result of landfill deposited during construction of the barn. No artifactual material was recovered.

Transect #3 contained four shovel test pits systematically placed at 25 m intervals. The purpose of this transect was to investigate the inter-relationship between A.S. #25 and A.S. #26. The transect originated at 500N, 500W of A.S. #26 and traversed the ridgetop to A.S. #25. Three additional shovel test pits were also placed on the transect.

The results of the Transect #3 test pits indicate that a light, continuous scatter of lithic debitage connects A.S. #25 and A.S. #26. Nevertheless, separate site designations have been maintained because of variation in temporal and cultural affiliation between the two sites.

Summary

A total of 1.05 m³ and 1.4 m³ were excavated at A.S. #25 and A.S. #26, respectively. Shovel test pits excavated on a transect located between the two sites indicated that there was, in fact, a low density continuous lithic scatter which could be interpreted as connecting them into one site. However, the systematic excavation data suggest that the two areas are best interpreted as separate sites. Chronologically, A.S. #25 dates only to the Middle Archaic, while A.S. #26 appears to be a multi-component site including Middle Archaic through Early Woodland occupations. The overall density of artifacts is higher at A.S. #26 (192 per m³) than it is at A.S. #25 (157 per m³). Finally, despite their proximity, A.S. #25 has five times the rate of quartzite flakes and tools (5 per m³) than that recovered from A.S. #26 (1 per m³).

Based on the existing data, A.S. #25 (the Mooney House Site) appears to be a single occupation, short-term camp site, characterized by an unusually high occurrence of quartzite. A.S. #26 (the Mooney Pasture Site) is a multi-occupation camp site with substantially more formal tools and a predictably high rate of quartz use.

The Haugh Site: A.S. #28

by

Scott Parker

Site Location

Site A.S. #28, the Haugh Site, is situated on a ridge top within the primary terrace of the South Fork of the Rivanna River, some 80 to 100 feet above the Carrsbrook floodplain. The site is approximately 500 meters northeast of site 44AB132, the Oglesby Site, a Late Woodland village adjacent to the South Fork of the Rivanna River first identified by Evans and Holland (1955). A.S. #28 appears to encompass the entire extent of the ridge top covering 7,500 to 10,000 square meters. The ridge has been cleared and planted with grass and is currently the backyard lawn of the house of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Haugh. Dense secondary forest of mixed deciduous and coniferous growth encircle the cleared ridge top as it drops ca. 100 feet to the Rivanna floodplain to the south and west, and to unnamed stream beds to the east and north. Artifacts were encountered only in the clearing on top of the ridge and were not found down slope in the forested areas. The center of the site, as discerned from Phase II test excavations, appears to be in the southeastern portion of the ridge, in and surrounding the Haugh's garden.

Phase I: Site Survey

The site was first discovered in the process of obtaining permission to conduct Phase I shovel test pitting along a randomly located

transect through the Haugh property. Mr. Charles Haugh, owner of the land, mentioned having found projectile points and other artifacts in his garden. This extensive collection was shown to the survey crew by Mrs. Haugh. It is shown in Plate 5.1 and described in Table 5.3. The survey transect (#73) followed a 154 degree angle across the Haugh yard, about 30 meters west of the house, yielding quartz debitage in four shovel tests pits (shovel test pits #23, #24, #25, and #26). All test pits were located within the yard.

Phase I survey included the excavation of test pits measuring 30 cm in diameter and 30 cm deep. These test pits were spaced at 25 meter intervals. All soil was screened through one-quarter inch mesh hardware cloth. The garden, in which the projectile points were found, is in the southeastern portion of the yard, 25 to 50 meters south and east of the house. Phase II systematic excavation of the site was conducted in and around the garden area. Although no test pits or excavation were done to discern whether the artifact scatter continued between the garden area and the transect, it is assumed that both represent different portions of the same site as they are not separated by any significant topographic features and both contain identical soil horizons. From this evidence, site dimensions are estimated to be approximately 100 x 100 meters.

Phase II: Test Excavations

Phase II testing was conducted by students participating in the University of Virginia Department of Anthropology's summer field school under the direction of Scott Parker. Eleven one by one meter excavation

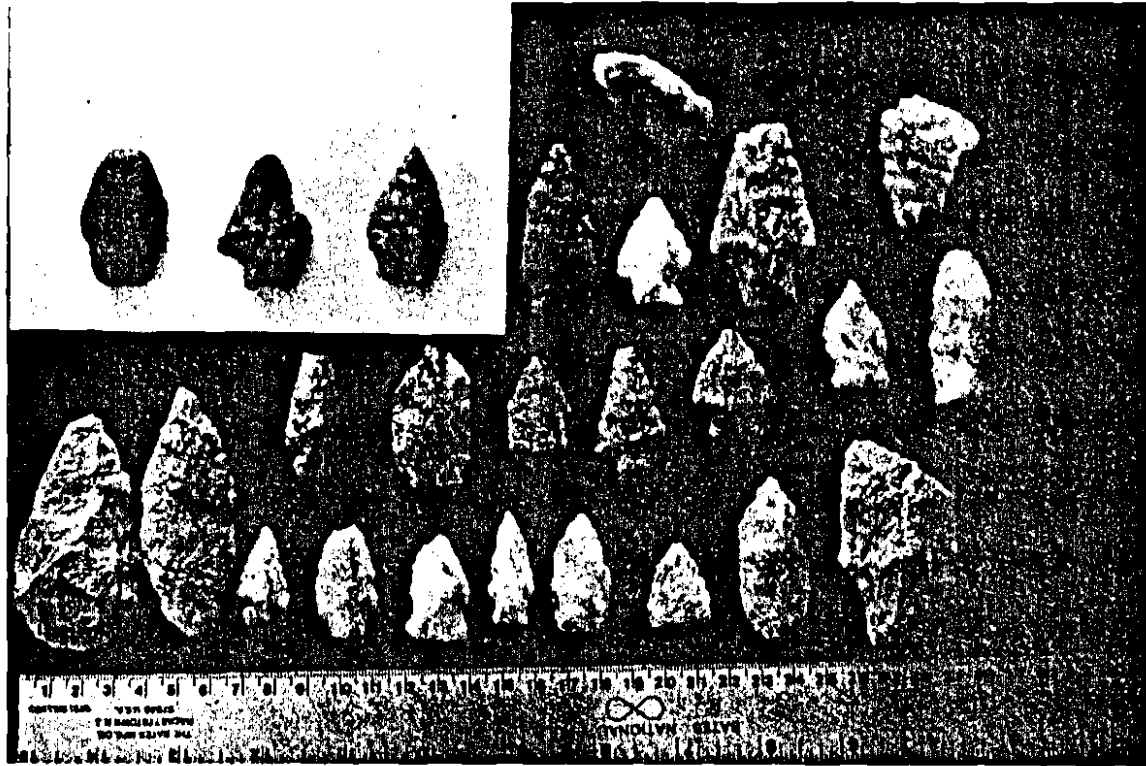


Plate 5.1 Projectile points collected from the garden of A.S. #28; property of Mrs. C. Haugh.

Table 5.3. Haugh Site Projectile Point Collection.

Point/ Tool Type	Cultural Affiliation	Raw Material Type	Number	Source	Comments
Kanawha	Early Archaic	Chert	1	Broyles (1971)	
Bare Island	Late Archaic- Early Woodland	Epidote	1	VDHL Field Manual	
Bare Island	Late Archaic- Early Woodland	Quartzite	1	VDHL Field Manual	
Vernon	Early-Middle Woodland	Quartz	1	VDHL Field Manual	
Savannah River	Late Archaic	Quartzite	2	VDHL Field Manual	distal ends missing
Halifax	Late Archaic	Quartz	1	VDHL Field Manual	
Clagett	Late Archaic- Early Woodland	Quartz	1	VDHL Field Manual	
Lamoka-like	Late Archaic- Early Woodland	Quartz	1	Ritchie (1961)	broken
Calvert	Early- Middle Woodland	Quartz	1	VDHL Field Manual	
Guilford (?)	Middle Archaic	Quartzite	1	VDHL Field Manual	crude, may be preform
LeCroy	Early Archaic	Quartz	1	Broyles (1971)	not shown in plate

Table 5.3. Haugh Site Projectile Point Collection (continued).

Point/ Tool Type	Cultural Affiliation	Raw Material Type	Number	Source	Comments
Biface	-	Quartz	3		
Biface	-	Quartzite	1		
Preform	-	Quartz	2		
Preform	-	Epidote	1		
Point Tip	-	Quartz	1		
Chunk	-	Quartz	1		
Unidentified	-	Quartz	1		
Unidentified	-	Quartzite	2		
Unidentified	-	Epidote	1		
Unidentified	-	Chert	1		

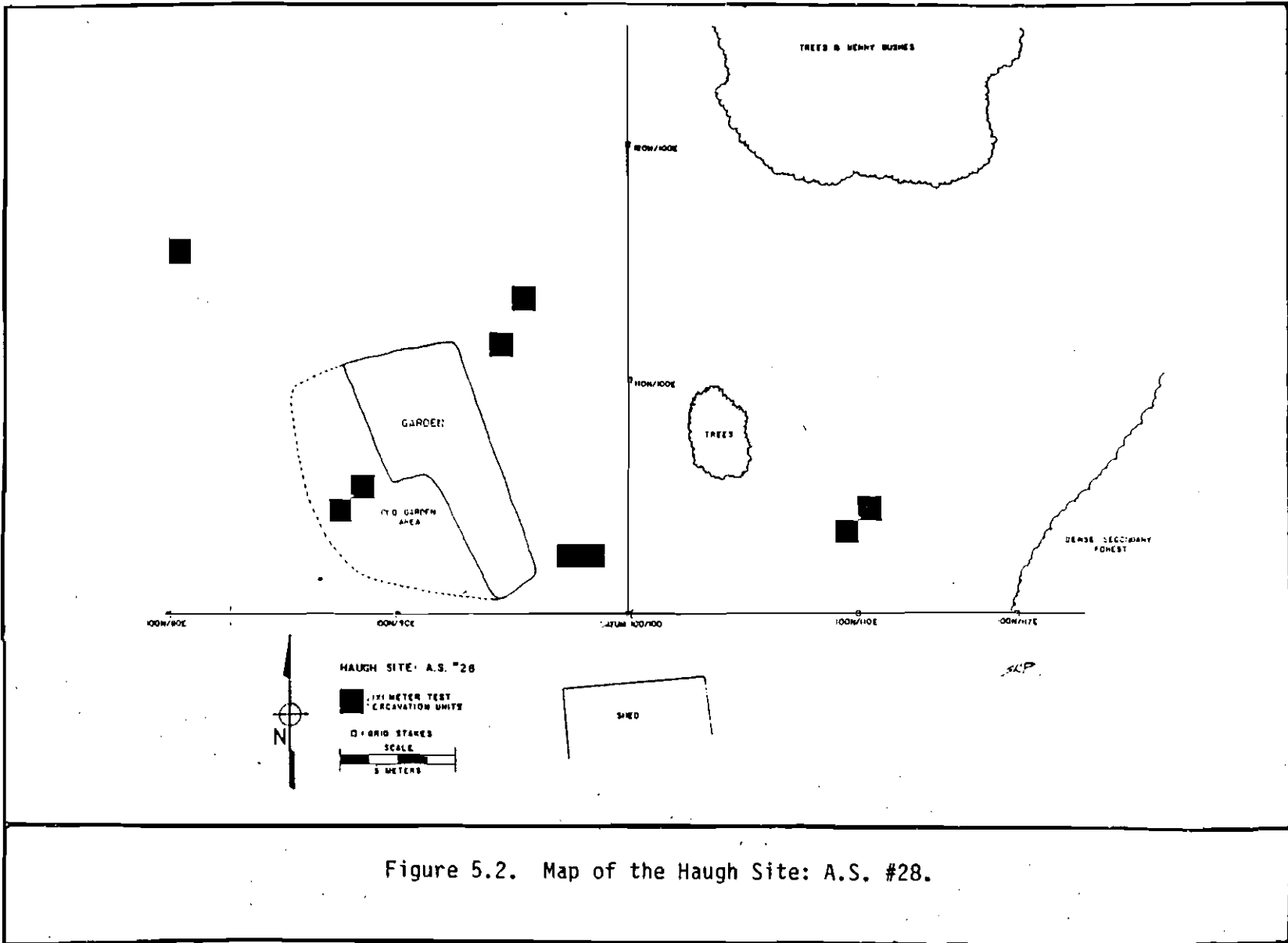


Figure 5.2. Map of the Haugh Site: A.S. #28.

The artifact bearing plow zone extends to a depth of 25 to 28 cm below ground surface in the garden area, to only 10 to 15 cm below ground surface (at which point bedrock was encountered) 10 to 15 meters east of the garden. This portion of the site seems to have suffered extensive disturbance, most likely from erosional processes. Consequently, artifact densities from the two excavation units in this area were comparatively lower than other squares. North and west of the garden and slightly higher in elevation, the plow zone extends to only about 20 cm below ground surface.

No diagnostic artifacts were located during either Phase I or Phase II, but the collection of 25 projectile points found by the landowners in the garden area were examined (see Plate 5.1 and Table 5.3). All of the points, with the exception of one chert Kanawha point of Early Archaic affiliation, represent types that date to the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods. A LeCroy point of Early Archaic temporal affiliation was also shown to the survey crew (it does not appear in Plate 5.1). Typological and raw material designations are found in Table 5.4.

No subsurface features were discovered during the excavation, undoubtedly due to the extensive site disturbance which resulted from agricultural and residential activities such as clear cutting, landscaping, and plowing, as well as erosional processes.

Little data were discovered which would allow a discussion of site function and intensity of occupation. Provenience data on the artifacts recovered are presented in Tables 5.5 and 5.6. Other than the 26 projectile points and tools collected by the Haugh family, only three point

Table 5.4. Artifact Types from the Haugh Site by Raw Material Type.

Raw Material Type	Bifaces	Biface Fragments	Projectile Point Fragments	Flakes	Shatter	Other	Total
Quartz	0	2	2	362	409	1 ^a	776
Quartzite	0	0	1	21	4	0	26
Chert	0	0	0	6	1	0	7
Jasper	1	0	0	2	0	0	3
Epidote	0	0	0	6	3	2 ^b	11
Chalcedony	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Rhyolite	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Argillite	0	0	0	10	0	0	10
Unidentified	0	0	0	10	3	0	13
Total	1	2	3	420	420	3	849

^a core

^b groundstone fragments

Table 5.5. Provenience Data on Debitage from the Haugh Site.

Provenience	Quartz		Quartzite		Chert		Jasper		Epidote		Other	
	Fl.	Sh.	Fl.	Sh.	Fl.	Sh.	Fl.	Sh.	Fl.	Sh.	Fl.	Sh.
102N, 97E												
0-10 cm b.s.	20	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
10-20 cm b.s.	13	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-30 cm b.s.	15	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102N, 98E												
0-10 cm b.s.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
10-20 cm b.s.	23	32	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
20-30 cm b.s.	13	20	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
103N, 109E												
0-10 cm b.s.	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
104N, 87E												
0-10 cm b.s.	17	58	4	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	0
104N, 110E												
0-10 cm b.s.	4	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105N, 88E												
0-10 cm b.s.	33	33	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
10-20 cm b.s.	84	54	4	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	1
111N, 94E												
0-10 cm b.s.	29	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
10-20 cm b.s.	26	14	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
20-30 cm b.s.	36	40	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0

Table 5.5. Provenience Data on Debitage from the Haugh Site (continued).

Provenience	Quartz		Quartzite		Chert		Jasper		Epidote		Other	
	Fl.	Sh.	Fl.	Sh.	Fl.	Sh.	Fl.	Sh.	Fl.	Sh.	Fl.	Sh.
113N, 95E												
0-10 cm b.s.	19	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
10-20 cm b.s.	4	33	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
20-30 cm b.s.	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
115N, 80E												
0-10 cm b.s.	9	11	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
10-20 cm b.s.	8	25	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

Key to Abbreviations:

b.s. = below surface
 Fl. = Flakes
 Sh. = Shatter

Table 5.6. Provenience Data on Bifaces and Projectile Points from the Haugh Site.

Provenience	Bifaces and Biface Fragments		Projectile Point Fragments	
	Quartz	Jasper	Quartz	Quartzite
104N, 110E				
0-10 cm b.s.	0	0	1 ^a	0
105N, 88E				
0-10 cm b.s.	1 ^b	1	0	0
10-20 cm b.s.	0	0	0	1
113N, 95E				
0-10 cm b.s.	1	0	0	0
20-30 cm b.s.	0	0	1	0

^a base

^b fragment

fragments, one biface, and two biface fragments were discovered in excavation units. The majority of these and other artifacts, found during both phases of testing, were made of quartz. From the limited Phase II testing, it appears that the center of the site is in and immediately around the garden, with artifact densities decreasing 10 to 15 meters away from the garden. It is known from Phase I testing that the site extends more than 75 meters west of the garden. It is not known, however, whether this area and the garden area are similar with regard to time of occupation and site function.

Summary

A total of 1.9 m³ was systematically excavated at A.S. #28 (the Haugh Site). This site is probably the most complex and diverse site tested in the course of the Albemarle County study. Chronologically, an examination of projectile points reveals evidence of occupation from the Early Archaic through the Early Woodland periods. (It should be noted that at the Haugh Site we were aided by the existence of a projectile point collection curated by the landowner and made available to us for analysis. One can only speculate whether other sites would reflect this temporal diversity if unsystematically collected diagnostics were still available). The diversity of the Haugh Site is in evidence most strikingly in the numbers of lithic raw materials utilized by the inhabitants of the site. Eight different lithic materials were in evidence including, in order of decreasing density, quartz, quartzite, argillite, chert, epidote (greenstone), jasper, chalcedony, and rhyolite (see Table 5.4). Only one other site (A.S. #3) had as many as four

different raw materials present, and the mean for all sites was 2.6. It is probable that the proximity of A.S. #28 to the Rivanna River served to make the trade of and access to these materials a significant factor in the economy and function of the site.

Based on the size of the site, the density and diversity of artifacts, the number of formal tools, and its location, it is probable that A.S. #28 represents a macro-base camp (see Custer 1983) which was intermittently occupied over several millenia.

A.S. #2, A.S. #3, A.S. #14,
A.S. #20, A.S. #23, A.S. #27, and A.S. #31

by

Dawn Haverstock

The Breeden Site: A.S. #2

Site Location

Site A.S. #2, the Breeden Site, is located at the edge of a hardwood forest in open pasture land. It is on top of a broad ridge about 360 meters west of Biscuit Run. The northwest edge of the site is within five meters of the driveway to the David Breeden home. Between 50 and 100 meters north of A.S. #2 is a spring. The Hardware River lies about 9.85 km south of the site, and the Rivanna River is approximately 12.2 km east of the site. The site measures roughly 20 meters north-south by 45 meters east-west.

Phase I: Site Survey

A.S. #2 was discovered in the randomly placed survey unit Transect #5B, which is part of the Albemarle County Archaeological Survey. Artifacts initially were found in shovel test pits #8 and #9 of this transect. The area around shovel test pit #8 was intensively tested with shovel test pits located five and 10 meters west and five, 10, 15 and 20 meters south of it yielding artifacts. Fifteen meters northwest of test pit #9 is a standing chimney (see Plates 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4), and five additional test pits were excavated off the southwest corner of this



Plate 5.2 Chimney and foundation at the Breeden Site: A.S. #2.



Plate 5.3 Chimney and fence at the Breeden Site: A.S. #2.



Plate 5.4 Close-up of Chimney construction at the Breeden Site: A.S. #2.

chimney. Four of these test pits contained artifacts. All together, 37 quartz flakes and chunks, one quartz biface, seven pieces of glass, 11 nails, and four historic sherds (whiteware) were recovered from these 12 test pits.

Phase II: Test Excavations

During Phase II, three transects of shovel test pits, measuring 30 cm in diameter and 30 cm deep, were excavated at A.S. #2 (Figure 5.3). The first transect consisted of six test pits spaced at five meter intervals and running north-south across the site. Four of these pits contained artifacts (Table 5.7). The second transect intersected the first test pit of the first transect at a 250 degree angle. It consisted of seven test pits spaced at five meter intervals. Of these seven test pits, three yielded artifacts (see Table 5.7). The third transect extended east-west across the site and was perpendicular to the first transect. It consisted of six test pits, spaced at five meter intervals, all of which contained artifacts (see Table 5.7).

Three 1 x 1 meter squares were excavated at this site as part of the Phase II work (Table 5.8). The first unit was midway between the second and third transects and was excavated to a depth of 20 cm below the surface with the northern half of the unit extending down an additional 10 cm to 30 cm below the surface. The second unit was placed near the intersection of the three transects. It was excavated to a depth of 20 cm below the surface with the southwest quadrat of the unit extending an additional 5 cm to a depth of 25 cm below the surface. The third unit was located along the third transect and was excavated to a depth of 50

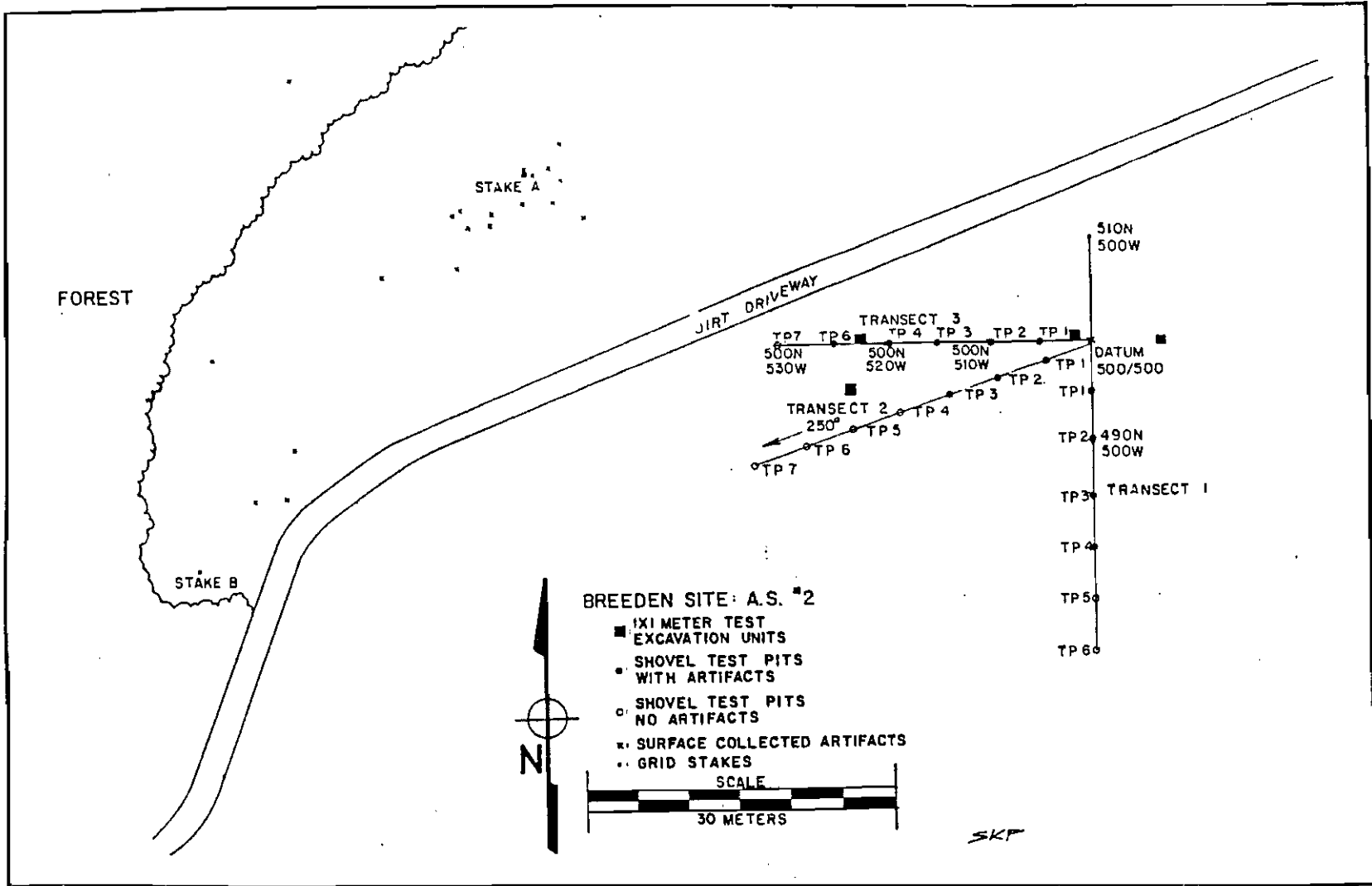


Figure 5.3. Map of the Breeden Site: A.S. #2.

Table 5.7. Artifacts Recovered from Transects at A.S. #2.

Transect Number	Test Pit Number	Quartz Flakes	Quartz Shatter
1	1	0	1
1	2	1	3
1	3	0	2
1	4	1	0
2	1	4	3
2	2	2	1
2	3	2	2
3	1	5	2
3	2	1	1
3	3	5	3
3	4	4	0
3	5	2	3
3	6	0	1
Total		27	22

Table 5.8. Provenience Data on Artifacts Recovered from Test Pits at A.S. #2.

Provenience	Quartz		Quartzite		Hematite		Jasper		Nails	Historic Artifacts			
	Fl.	Sh.	Fl.	Sh.	Fl.	Sh.	Fl.	Sh.		Glass	Pottery	Bone	Metal
500N, 502W													
0-10 cm b.s.	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	0	0
10-20 cm b.s.	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	0	5	0
495N, 524W													
0-10 cm b.s.	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
10-20 cm b.s.	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
500N, 523W													
0-10 cm b.s.	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-20 cm b.s.	24	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-30 cm b.s.	41	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30-40 cm b.s.	85	16	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40-50 cm b.s.	22	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
50-55 cm b.s.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	192	57	10	0	0	1	1	0	3	19	2	5	1

Table 5.9. Provenience Data on Artifacts from Surface Collections at A.S. #2.

Provenience	Quartz		Quartzite		Projectile Points	Bifaces
	Flakes	Shatter	Flakes	Shatter		
29°-17m from Stake A	3	0	0	0	0	0
112°-4m to 500N, 520W	0	0	0	0	1	0
40°-8.4-14.8m from Stake B	4	0	0	0	0	1 ^a
245°-7.2m from Stake A	0	1	0	0	0	0
245°-8m from Stake A	4	1	0	0	0	0
48°-4.6m from Stake A	4	0	0	0	0	0
235°-10.7m from Stake A	5	1	0	0	0	0
228°-7.7m from Stake A	1	0	0	0	0	0
5°-20.5 m from Stake B	0	1	0	0	1 ^b	1 ^c
290°-25m from Stake A	3	0	0	0	0	0
50°-11m from Stake B	1	0	0	0	0	0
132°-3.5m from Stake A	2	1	0	0	0	0
180°-2.5m from Stake A	3	2	0	0	0	0
135°-6.8m from Stake A	3	1	0	0	0	0
303°-30m from 500N, 530W	3	0	1	0	0	0

cm; half of the unit was excavated an additional 5 cm and a quarter of that unit was excavated still another 5 cm to a depth of 60 cm below the surface.

On the opposite (northwest) side of the driveway from the main part of the site surface collections were conducted. These resulted in the location of numerous artifacts (Table 5.9) suggesting that the site may be considerably larger than the dimensions given above. At the present time, however, it is unknown exactly how far the site extends since additional testing was not done due to time constraints.

Summary

A total of .95 m³ was systematically excavated at A.S. #2. It is difficult to draw conclusions concerning the site at this time. The primary result of our testing is the conclusion that the site is unusually deep (up to 55 cm below the surface) for the Piedmont, and probably larger than the area we were able to test. The density of lithic artifacts is relatively high (213 per m³), but only one formal tool was recovered in the excavations. Surface collection yielded one Late Archaic projectile point (a Brewerton side-notched), and two quartz biface fragments. The depth and complexity of the site suggests that additional work is needed prior to accurately projecting the sites chronological and functional position.

Table 5.9. Provenience Data on Artifacts Recovered from Surface Collections at A.S. #2 (continued).

Provenience	Quartz		Quartzite		Projectile Points	Bifaces
	Flakes	Shatter	Flakes	Shatter		
220°-11.2m from Stake A	0	2	0	0	0	0
218°-5.7m from Stake A	0	0	0	0	0	1 ^b
65°-3.5m from Stake A	3	2	0	0	0	0
65°-.5m from Stake A	2	0	0	0	0	0
220°-4.6m from Stake A	4	1	0	0	0	0
93°-3.6m from Stake A	3	0	1	0	0	0
Total	48	13	2	0	2	3

^a quartz

^b Brewerton side-notched point

^c quartz fragment

The Ferneyhough Site: A.S. #3

Site Location

Site A.S. #3, the Ferneyhough Site, is located on top of a ridge above a small stream. The area is generally in open pasture lands and yards. A rank order 2 stream and a spring are within 150 meters of the site to the south. The Rivanna River lies about 4.45 km northeast of the site. The site measures roughly 145 meters north-south by 150 meters east-west.

Phase I: Site Survey

Site A.S. #3 was discovered in the course of digging shovel test pits along randomly located transects #6C and #6D which are part of the Albemarle County Archaeological Survey. Artifacts were found in shovel test pits #21, #22, #23, and #24 on Transect #6C, and in shovel test pits #25 and #26 on transect #6D. As the first pit to contain artifacts was #21 of transect #6D it was intersite tested with one pit dug four meters to the east, another 24 meters to the east and a third 25 meters at 235 degree from pit #21 of transect #6C. All three of these pits contained artifacts. These pits, and those located on the transects, suggested that the site was so large that Phase II testing would be required to determine the size of the site. The contents of the nine pits excavated during the Phase I survey included 162 quartz flakes and chunks, one chert flake, and eight pieces of glass.

Phase II: Test Excavations

Phase II research at A.S. #3 began with the implementation of additional transect testing in order to accurately assess the size of the site. Five transects were placed at A.S. #3 as part of the Phase II work. The first transect consisted of four test pits beginning 16 meters northeast of test pit #24 on transect #6C (Figure 5.4). Three of these test pits contained artifacts (Table 5.10). From there, the transect extended north, with the test pits spaced at 25 meter intervals. The second transect contained two test pits 50 and 60 meters east of the third pit on the first transect. Both of these pits contained quartz debitage (see Table 5.10). The third transect consisted of five test pits running southwest-northeast across the site, starting near the second test pit on the first transect. These pits were spaced at 25 meter intervals and three of the test pits yielded artifacts (see Table 5.10). The fourth transect ran east-west across the site beginning 39 meters east of test pit #21 on transect #6C. The four pits on this transect were spaced at intervals of 15, 10 and 10 meters, respectively, to the east. Three of these pits contained artifacts (see Table 5.10). The fifth and final transect contained five test pits extending east-west across the site spaced at 10 meter intervals. This transect began at about seven meters south of test pit #24 on transect #6C, and then extended west. All five of these test pits produced artifacts.

In addition to the transects, three 1 x 1 meter units were also excavated at this site (Table 5.11). The first unit was located 20 meters south of the first test pit on the first transect and was excavated to a depth of 20 cm below the surface. The second unit was

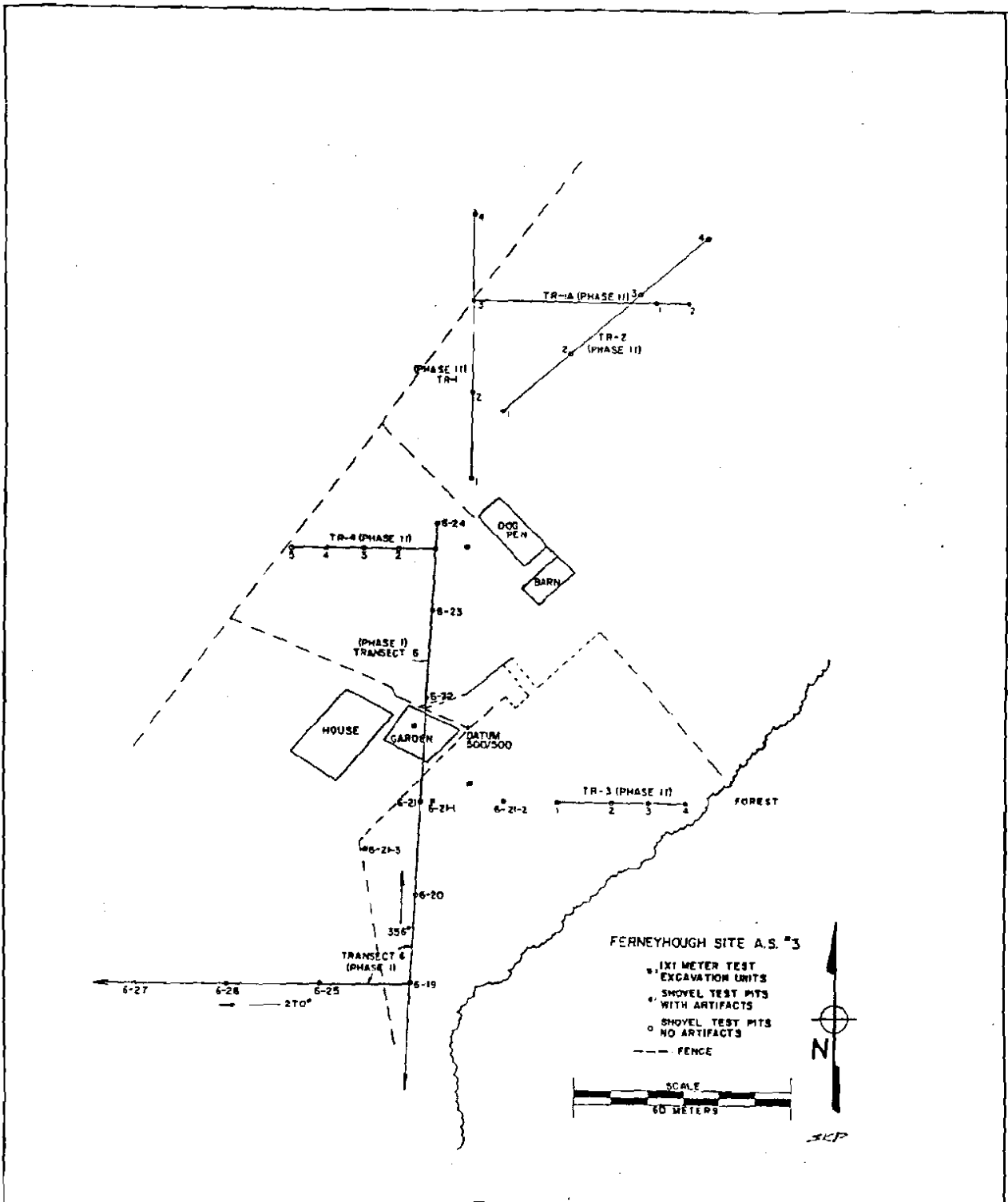


Figure 5.4. Map of the Ferneyhough Site: A.S. #3.

Table 5.10. Artifacts Recovered from Transects at A.S. #3.

Transect Number	Test Pit Number	Quartz		Chert		Glass
		Flakes	Shatter	Flakes	Shatter	
1	1	3	0	0	0	0
1	2	5	1	0	0	0
1	3	0	5	0	0	0
1A	1	0	5	0	0	1
1A	2	2	1	0	0	0
2	1	2	1	0	0	0
2	4	0	2	0	0	0
2	5	1	3	0	0	1
3	1	3	0	0	0	0
3	3	1	0	0	0	0
4	1	2	5	0	0	1
4	2	2	12	0	0	2
4	3	0	4	0	0	1
4	4	3	1	0	0	1
4	5	1	1	0	0	1
Total		25	41	0	0	8

Table 5.11. Provenience Data on Artifacts Recovered from Test Pits at A.S. #3.

Provenience	Quartz		Chert		Quartzite		Nails	Historic Artifacts				Other	
	Fl.	Sh.	Fl.	Sh.	Fl.	Sh.		Glass	Pottery	Metal	Pipe		
485N, 500W													
0-10 cm b.s.	7	11	0	0	0	0	1	17	1	0	0	0	0
10-20 cm b.s.	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
550N, 501W													
0-10 cm b.s.	9	3	0	0	0	0	2	10	0	0	0	8 ^a	0
10-20 cm b.s.	22	11	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	0	0	0	0
500N, 516W													
0-10 cm b.s.	13	13	0	0	0	0	12	139	7	2	1	0	0
10-20 cm b.s.	17	3	0	0	2	0	9	168	1	6	0	0 ^b	0
20-30 cm b.s.	25	11	0	0	0	0	3	11	4	0	0	3 ^b	0
31-40 cm b.s.	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	22	0	0	0	1 ^c	0
Total	106	54	1	0	2	0	28	375	14	8	1	12	0

Key to Abbreviations:

Fl. = Flakes; Sh. = Shatter; b.s. = below surface

^a includes 2 .22 shells and 6 "clay pigeons"

^b includes 1 bullet, 1 pencil and 1 tire valve

^c includes 1 animal tooth

excavated in the Ferneyhough's garden about eight meters south and three meters west of test pit #22 on transect #6C. This unit was excavated to a depth of 40 cm below the surface. The third unit was located 22 meters southeast of the second unit and was excavated to a depth of 30 cm below the surface.

A non-random surface collection of the Ferneyhough's garden was also made. This resulted in the recovery of 19 quartz flakes, five pieces of quartz shatter, one jasper drill, one quartz preform, one quartz core, one piece of historic pottery, and one piece of historic crockery.

Summary

A total of .8 m³ was systematically excavated at A.S. #3. Unfortunately, no temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered. The artifact scatter is extremely large (ca. 21,750 square meters), although the overall site density (136 artifacts per m³) is average for the study area. In addition to quartz and quartzite tools, chert flakes and one jasper drill were recovered. The ridge top on which this site is located would appear to be a location which was used many times for short periods during the prehistoric era of Albemarle County history. Additional lithic studies are needed to characterize the site's function at this time.

A.S. #14

Site Location

Site A.S. #14 is located on the crest of the lower (south) end of a long finger ridge which eventually slopes down to the Scottsville water impoundment. The ridge top was bulldozed less than five years ago and is still fairly clear of vegetation with about one to two years of secondary growth. The nearest drainage to the site is an intermittent stream (rank order 1) which lies about 100 meters to the east. The James River is less than one kilometer to the south of the site. The size of the site is approximately 80 meters north-south by 30 meters east-west.

Phase I: Site Survey

A.S. #14 was located during the course of surveying Transect #79. One segment of this transect came near the aforementioned ridge top. A.S. #14 is about 75 meters southwest of test pit #75-12. As was the practice throughout the survey, likely areas located near randomly placed transects were investigated by the survey crew. In this case, the Albemarle County survey crew went up to this ridge, and since it was relatively clear, identified the site and surface collected a portion of it. This surface collection produced two quartz bifaces, one quartz projectile point, six quartz flakes, one worked quartz flake, one quartz chunk, one historic sherd, and one bottle fragment.

Phase II: Test Excavations

As part of the Phase II work, three transects of shovel tests pits were excavated (Figure 5.5). The first transect contained six test pits,

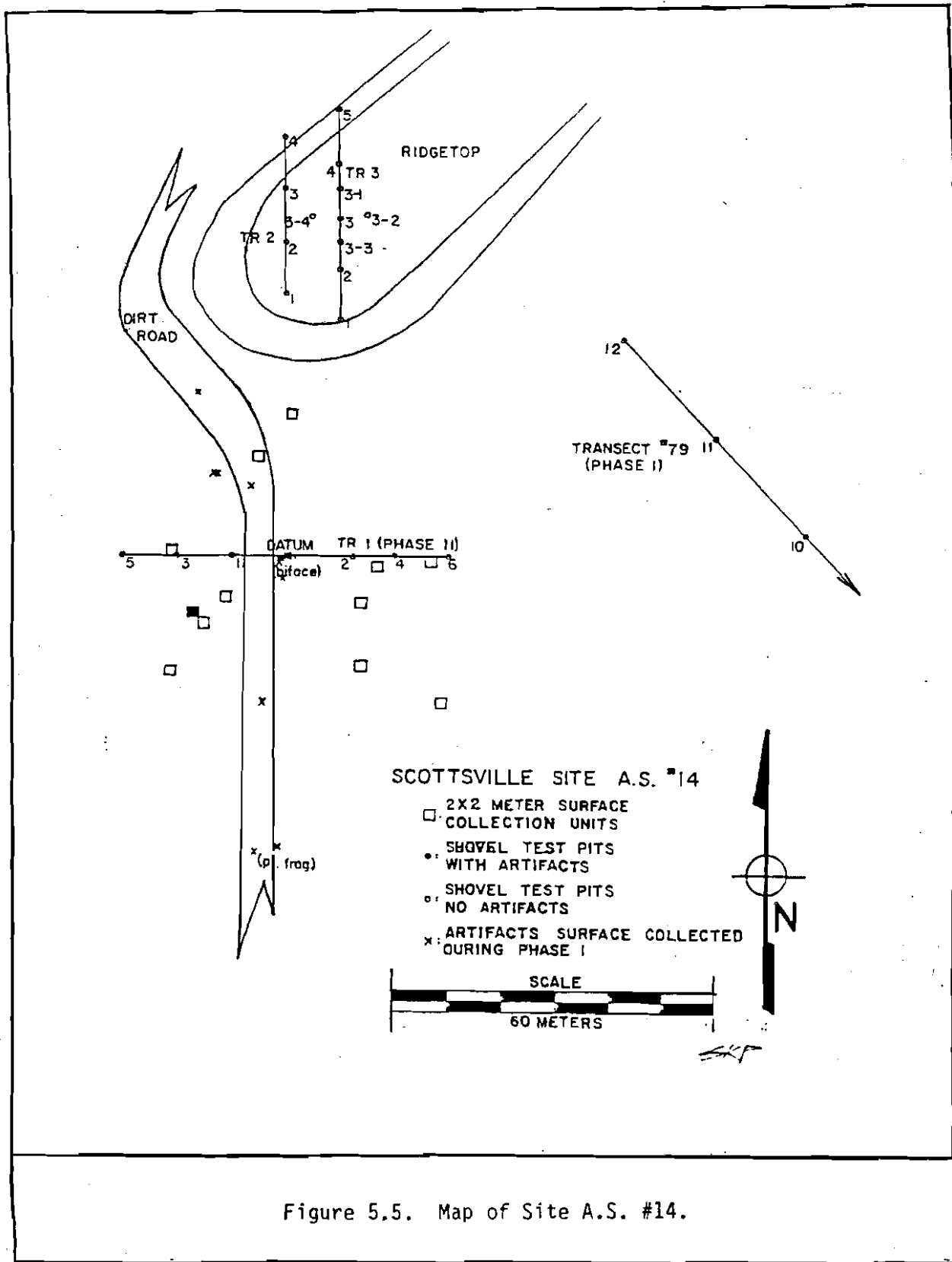


Figure 5.5. Map of Site A.S. #14.

spaced at 10 meter intervals, extending across the site in an east-west direction. No artifacts were located in these test pits. The remaining two transects were parallel lines that ran north-south through the woods that are above the main area of the site. One of these transects contained four test pits, none of which yielded artifacts. The other transect consisted of five test pits with one quartz flake and one quartz chunk recovered from test pit #3. This pit was intersited, but no artifacts were located.

The Phase II work also included the surface collection of 12 random 2 x 2 m units. One unit contained one quartz flake; the remaining eleven units were empty. No squares were excavated since this area was so disturbed from both bulldozing and erosion.

Summary

Test excavations at A.S. #14 demonstrated this site to be a low density, primarily surficial, lithic scatter. The lack of an intact subsurface component is most likely the result of erosional factors and bulldozer disturbance. No diagnostic artifacts were found which could be used to date the site.

Site A.S. #20

Site Location

Site A.S. #20 is located about 50 meters south of the Route 29/250 Bypass. The site is on a ridge top in a relatively open forest. An unnamed stream lies 125 meters due south of this site, and this stream merges with another approximately 400 meters east of A.S. #20. The site is 3.2 km south of Ivy Creek and roughly six km west of the Rivanna River. The dimensions of the site are approximately 35 meters north-south by 30 meters east-west.

Phase I: Site Survey

A.S. #20 was located during the survey of random transect #32, test pits #2 and #3. The area around these test pits was tested more intensively, and artifacts were found in the test pits five meters west and five meters south of test pit #2, and in the test pits five and 10 meters west of test pit #3. Nine quartz flakes and one quartz biface were recovered from these six shovel test pits.

Phase II: Test Excavations

As part of Phase II, 20 additional shovel test pits were dug at A.S. #20 (Figure 5.6). Ten of these pits were spaced at five meter intervals along the transect #32 line, extending 15 meters north of test pit #2, and 15 meters south of test pit #3. The remaining 10 shovel test pits were on a line bisecting transect #32 10 meters south of test pit #2. Of the 20 test pits excavated, seven yielded artifacts (Table 5.12).

Four 1 x 1 m squares were excavated as part of the Phase II

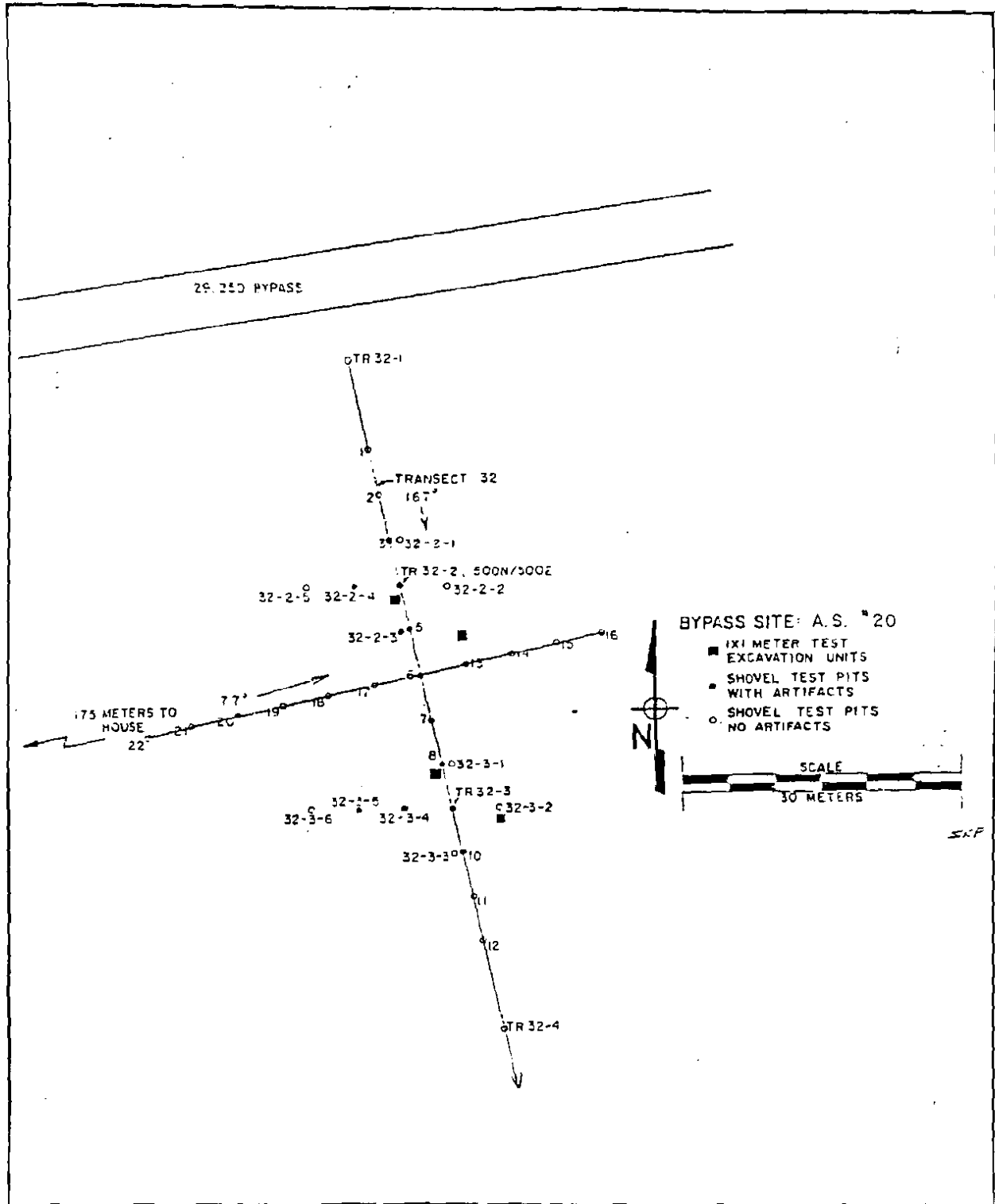


Figure 5.6. Map of Site A.S. #20.

Table 5.12. Results of Shovel Test Pitting at A.S. #20.

Shovel Test Pit Number	Quartz		Chalcedony	
	Flakes	Shatter	Flakes	Shatter
3	0	1	0	0
5	0	0	2	0
6	0	0	1	0
7	0	0	1	0
8	0	1	0	0
13	0	1	1	0
20	1	0	0	0
Total	1	3	5	0

Table 5.13. Results of Test Excavations at A.S. #20.

Provenience	Quartz		Chalcedony	
	Flakes	Shatter	Flakes	Shatter
498N, 499E				
0-10 cm b.s.	0	0	4	0
10-20 cm b.s.	1	3	15	2
20-30 cm b.s.	1	0	2	0
494N, 506E				
0-24 cm b.s.	0	2	2	0
479N, 503E				
0-20 cm b.s.	4	2	0	0
474N, 510E				
0-10 cm b.s.	2	2	0	0
20-30 cm b.s.	1	1	0	0
Total	9	10	23	2

investigations (Table 5.13). These units were located (1) one meter south of test pit #2, (2) nine meters southeast of test pit #2, (3) four meters northwest of test pit #3, and (4) five meters southeast of test pit #3, respectively. The squares were excavated to depths of 30 cm, 24 cm, 20 cm and 20 cm below the surface, respectively.

Summary

A total of 1 m³ was systematically excavated at A.S. #20. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered which could be used to date the site. The density of artifactual material (32 flakes per m³), in combination with the relatively small size of the site (950 square meters), suggests that this site is best identified as a short-term macro-band camp (cf. Custer 1983). The site is important and unique to the region, however, in terms of the pattern of lithic raw material usage. Of the 32 flakes collected during the systematic excavation, 23 (72%) were chalcedony, a material which is not known to occur locally. Ninety-two percent of the chalcedony recovered was in the form of flakes as opposed to tool production debris (i.e., shatter). This suggests that the chalcedony was brought to the site in a finished form rather than produced there. It remains uncertain whether these data reflect patterns of trade or a wide-ranging mobile settlement pattern.

Site A.S. #23

Site Location

This site is located in a mixed deciduous pine forest with light understory. It lies on gently sloping topography. A spring-fed intermittent stream lies approximately 20 meters northeast of the site and the North Fork of the Rivanna River is about 2.4 km northeast of the site. Based on Phase II work, A.S. #23 probably measures no more than 10 meters by 10 meters.

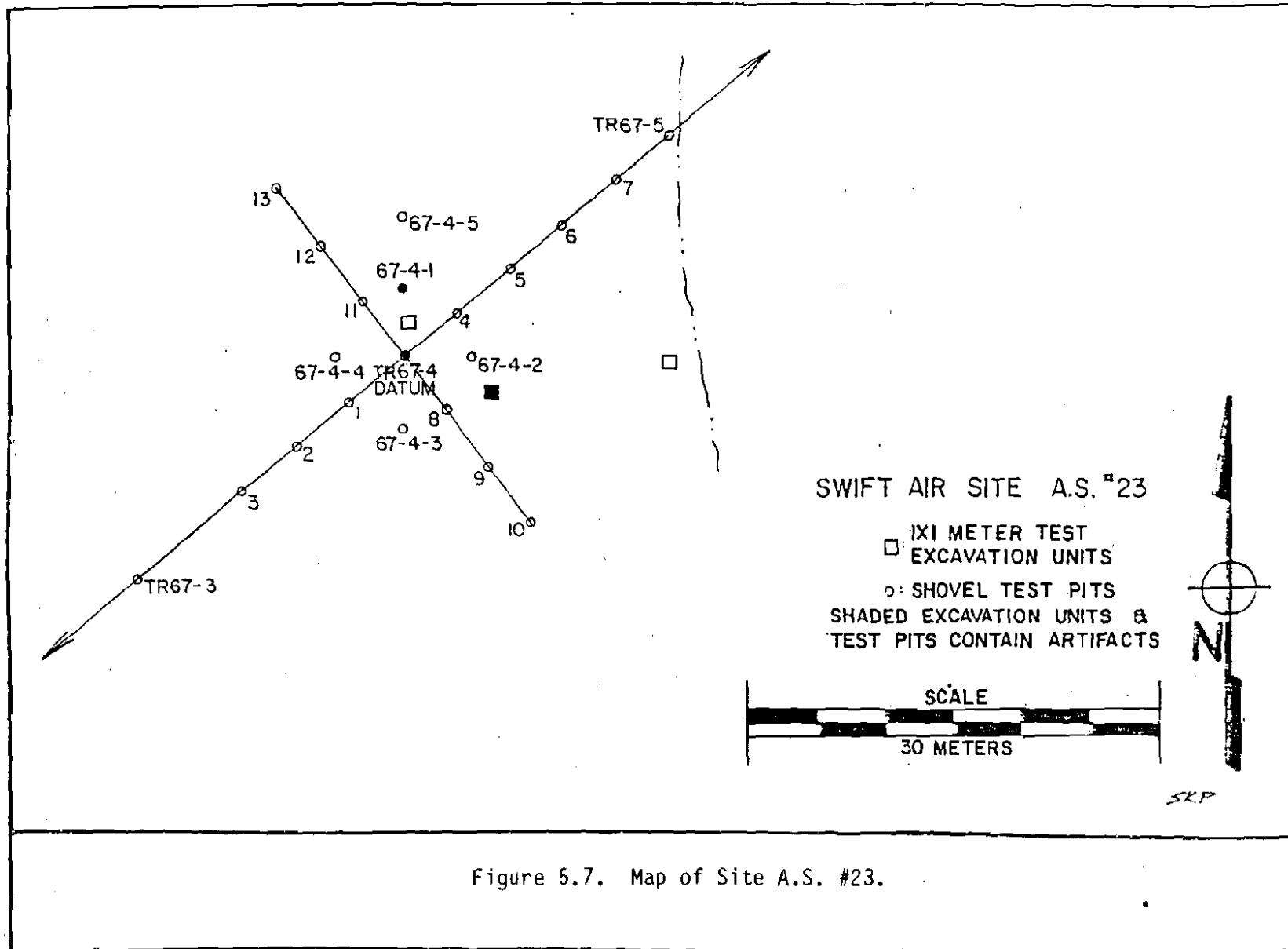
Phase I: Site Survey

A.S. #23 was located in the randomly located transect #67 surveyed by the Albemarle County survey crews. Specifically, test pit #4 on transect #67 produced a rather large chunk of quartz. The area around test pit #4 was then tested with the result being the discovery of a quartz projectile point in the test pit five meters north of test pit #4.

Phase II: Test Excavations

Two transects of shovel test pits were excavated at A.S. #23 as part of the Phase II investigations (Figure 5.7). One crossed test pit #4 in a southwest-northeast direction and contained seven test pits spaced at five meter intervals. The other transect bisected test pit #4 in a northwest-southeast direction and contained six test pits, also spaced at five meter intervals. None of these 13 test pits produced artifactual material.

Three 1 x 1 m units were also excavated as part of the Phase II



work. One was located 20 meters east of test pit #4, near the previously mentioned intermittent stream. The entire square was excavated to a depth of 13 cm below the surface but no artifacts were located. A second square was located midway between test pit #4 and the intersited unit which was five meters to the north of it. This unit was excavated to a depth of 30 cm and yielded no artifacts. The third unit was placed two meters south and six meters east of test pit #4. The entire unit was excavated to a depth of 30 cm with a quarter of the unit excavated an additional 15 cm. This was the only unit which produced artifacts (Table 5.14).

Table 5.14. Results of Test Excavations at A.S. #23.

Provenience	Quartz Flakes	Quartz Shatter
2S, 6E		
0-15 cm b.s.	4	0
15-30 cm b.s.	5	3
Total	9	3

Summary

A total of .7 m³ was systematically excavated at A.S. #23. The artifact density at this site is the lowest of any of the sites tested by the survey crews (17 per m³), while the dimensions (10 x 10 m) are the smallest. Nevertheless, there is little doubt that this is a site based on the core, projectile point fragment (non-diagnostic), and the flakes recovered. This site probably reflects a single short-term occupation or, more likely, a single tool-making site.

The Stony Point Site: A.S. #27

Site Location

Site A.S. #27, the Stony Point Site, is located on level topography of a finger of an interfluvial ridge. It is within a deciduous forest area with light understory. The nearest drainage is a small stream approximately 60 meters southeast of the site. There is also a relic stream approximately 40 meters west of the site. Based on the results of Phase II work, the dimensions of the site are estimated at 20 meters northwest-southeast by 90 meters southwest-northeast.

Phase I: Site Survey

A.S. #27 was located by purposive shovel test pitting. While conducting Phase I survey along random transect #75, the Albemarle County survey crew came near the finger ridge which appeared to be a potential site location. This ridge is roughly 35 meters northeast of the transect between shovel test pits #26 to #28. Non-random test pit #75A was placed 25 meters northeast of test #27 and yielded no artifacts. Non-random test pit #75B was placed 45 meters northeast of test pit #28 and produced one quartz flake. The area around this test pit was then subjected to more intensive intersite test pit procedures. No artifacts were found to the east or west of test pit #75B, but the test pits five meters north and five meters south of #75B produced three quartz flakes, two pieces of quartz shatter, and five quartzite flakes.

Phase II: Test Excavations

As part of the Phase II work, three transects were tested by shovel test pitting (Figure 5.8). The first transect bisected test pit #75B in a southwest-northeast direction. Twelve test pits were excavated, eight of which yielded artifacts (Table 5.15). The second transect intersected test pit #75B in a northwest-southeast direction. Six test pits were dug, one of which yielded artifacts (see Table 5.15). The third transect extended northward off of test pit #7 of the first transect. Four test pits were excavated along this transect with one yielding artifacts (see Table 5.15).

A 1 x 1 m square, whose southeast corner was contiguous with the intersited test pit five meters south of test pit #75B, was excavated as part of Phase II investigations. This square was excavated to a depth of 21 cm below the surface with the southwest corner excavated an additional 5 cm. Table 5.16 describes the artifacts recovered.

A .5 x 1 m unit was placed two meters north of the second test pit of the first transect. The western half of this square (509N, 506E) was excavated as one level in order to establish a profile by which the eastern half could be excavated (Table 5.16). The eastern half (509N, 506.5E) was then excavated according to natural levels to a depth of 30 cm below the surface. The artifacts recovered from this area are also described in Table 5.16.

One surface find, a quartz flake, was recovered at one meter and 100 degrees from test pit #2 of transect #1.

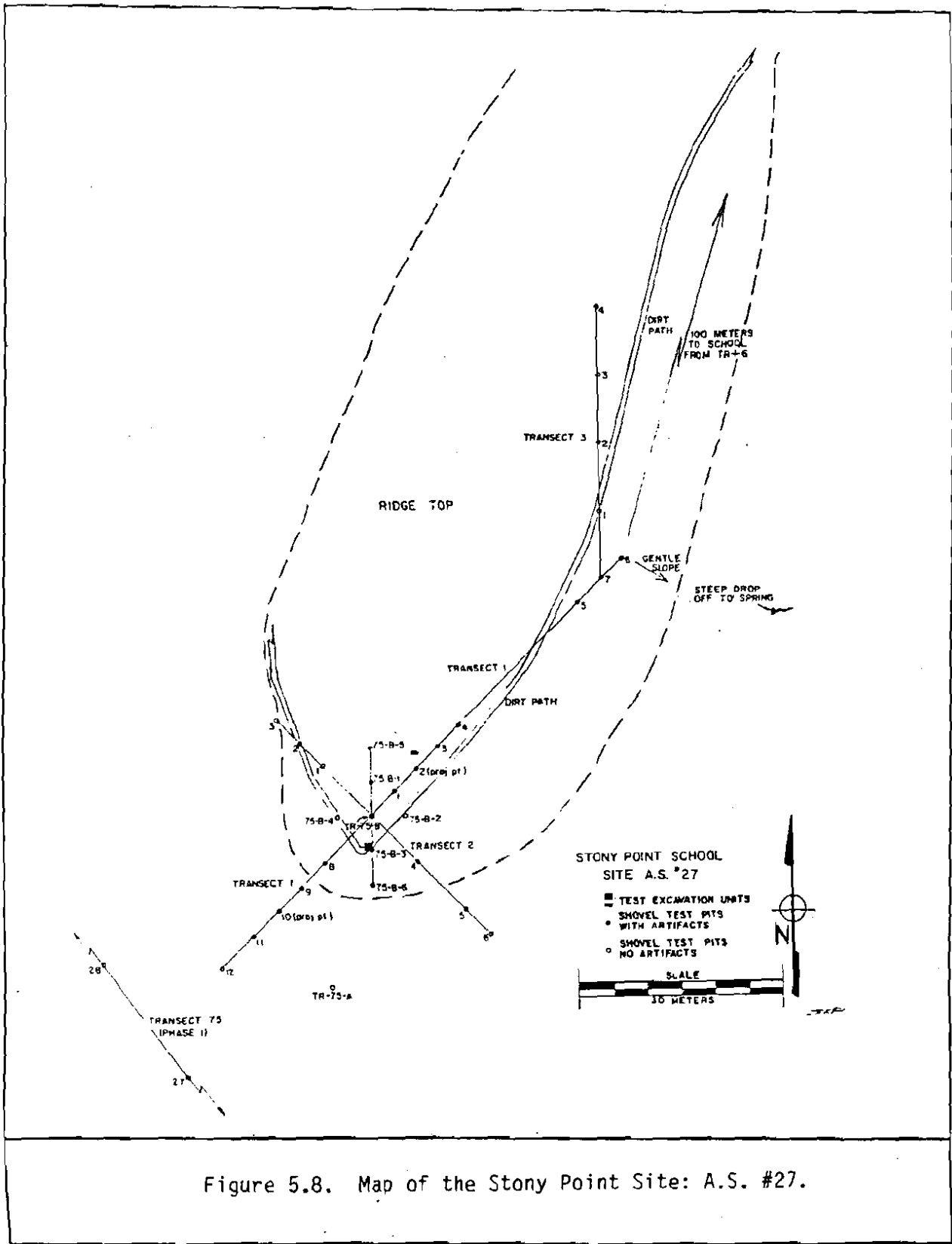


Figure 5.8. Map of the Stony Point Site: A.S. #27.

Table 5.15. Transect Data from the Stony Point Site: A.S. #27.

Transect Number	Test Pit Number	Quartz		Quartzite		Proj. Points	Bifaces
		Fl.	Sh.	Fl.	Sh.		
1	1	4	0	0	0	0 ^a	0
1	2	10	9	1	0	1 ^a	0
1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
1	5	2	1	0	0	0	0
1	7	2	0	0	0	0	0
1	8	0	1	0	0	0	0 ^b
1	10	0	1	0	0	0	2 ^b
2	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Total		22	12	2	0	1	2

^a quartz

^b two quartz fragments

Table 5.16. Results of Test Excavations at the
Stony Point Site: A.S. #27.

Provenience	Quartz		Quartzite		Quartz Projectile Points	Quartz Biface
	Fl.	Sh.	Fl.	Sh.		
495N, 499E						
0-4 cm b.s.	8	4	0	0	0	0
4-9 cm b.s.	20	3	2	0	0	0
9-11 cm b.s.	3	5	2	0	0	0
11-16 cm b.s.	11	6	6	0	0	0
16-24 cm b.s.	1	1	0	0	0	0
509N, 506E (west half)						
0-30cm	60	14	0	0	1	1
509N, 506.5E (east half)						
0-5 cm b.s.	39	11	0	0	0	0
5-15 cm b.s.	10	0	0	0	0	0
15-17 cm b.s.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Total	154	44	10	0	1	1

Summary

A total of .5 m³ was systematically excavated at A.S. #27. A Late Archaic side-notched point was the only diagnostic artifact recovered. The site is of particular interest in terms of the high artifact density noted here (308 flakes per m³). This figure is almost 50% higher than the next highest density recorded in our survey at A.S. #28. The only lithic raw materials recovered from the site were quartz and quartzite. On the basis of the very limited testing, A.S. #27 appears to be a small but intensively utilized camp site dating to the Late Archaic period.

Site A.S. #31

Site Location

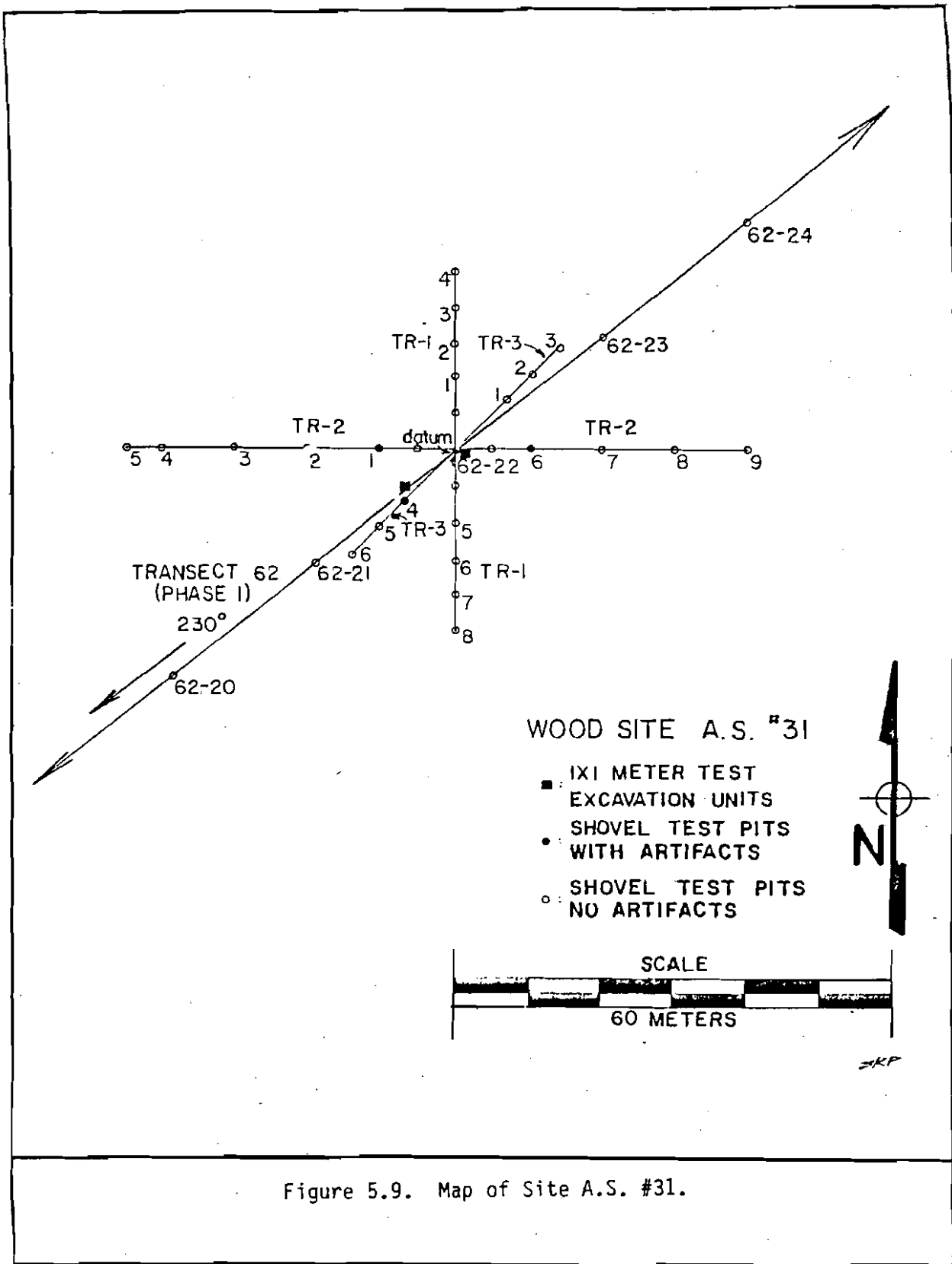
This site is located on top of an interfluvial ridge and is covered by a mixed deciduous pine forest with very dense understory. The erosional channel of a spring is located approximately 20 meters northwest of the site, and an unnamed tributary of Jacobs Run lies about 320 meters northeast of the site. The North Fork of the Rivanna River is about 2.8 km northeast of the site. The site dimensions are approximately 10 meters north-south by 20 meters east-west.

Phase I: Site Survey

This site was located on transect #62 during Phase I investigations by the Albemarle County survey crew. Specifically, two quartz biface fragments were recovered from shovel test pit #22. The adjacent area was then intersited but no artifacts were recovered.

Phase II: Test Excavations

Three transects were examined at A.S. #31 during Phase II testing, all of which bisected test pit #22 of transect #62 (Figure 5.9). The first transect intersected test pit #22 in a north-south direction and consisted of eight shovel test pits. One test pit was 10 meters north of test pit #22 and had three units north of it spaced at five meter intervals. Another test pit was 10 meters south of test pit #22 and had three test pits south of it spaced at five meter intervals. No artifacts were recovered from these eight units. The second transect intersected test pit #22 in an east-west direction. It contained nine test pits, all



spaced at 10 meter intervals with the exception of the westernmost unit which was spaced only five meters from the previous unit. Six of these nine pits contained artifacts (Table 5.17). The third transect intersected test pit #22 in a southwest-northeast direction. It contained six test pits, one of which was 10 meters northeast of test pit #22, and had two units northeast of it at five meter intervals. Another test pit was 10 meters southwest of test pit #22 with two units southwest of it spaced at five meter intervals. One of these six test pits contained artifacts (see Table 5.17).

In addition to the three transects, two 1 x 1 m squares were excavated at A.S. #31. One was located one meter east of test pit #22, and the second was eight meters southwest of test pit #22. Both units were excavated to a depth of 10 cm below the surface. One unit, located at 499N/501E, contained 1 quartz flake and four pieces of quartz shatter. The second unit, 494N/493E, contained 10 quartz flakes and one piece of quartz shatter.

Summary

A total of .2 m³ was systematically excavated at A.S. #31. The site was believed to be deeper and in better context based on the shovel test pit data. However, excavations revealed it to be a small, shallow, low density (55 flakes per m³) artifact scatter. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered which could be used to date the site. The site is somewhat unique among those tested in that only one type of raw material, quartz, was in evidence here.

Table 5.17. Transect Data from A.S. #31.

Transect Number	Test Pit Number	Quartz		Unknown	
		Flakes	Shatter	Flakes	Shatter
2	1	6	2	0	0
2	4	0	2	1	0
2	6	2	3	0	0
2	7	0	1	0	0
2	8	2	1	0	0
2	9	2	1	0	0
3	4	3	0	0	0
Total		15	10	1	0

Limited Test Excavations: Synthesis and Interpretation

by

Jeffrey Hantman

The data collected from the limited test excavations do not allow us to write a synthesis of Albemarle County prehistory, or even to conclusively answer all of the questions which directed the research at those sites. These data do, however, make a significant contribution towards the systematic investigation of those research issues, and complements the existing syntheses of Holland (1979, n.d.) and others (cf. Browning and Wittkofski 1983). The significance of these data is found most critically at the present time in the manner in which they address certain presumptions concerning Piedmont archaeology in general, and Albemarle County in the specific.

Three issues, the absence of features, the dominance of quartz in lithic assemblages, and site diversity are discussed below with specific reference to the 10 sites described in the preceding pages.

The Absence of Features

In the late eighteenth century, Thomas Jefferson excavated a burial mound located in Albemarle County on the South Fork of the Rivanna River (see Chapter 3). In the intervening 200 years, it is a fact that not a single additional surficial or subsurface intact prehistoric cultural feature has been identified by archaeologists working in Albemarle County. Our excavations at the 10 sites reported in this chapter were

explicitly concerned with the possible identification of subsurface features. Yet, no hearths, post molds, storage pits, trash pits or cultural features of any sort, were observed. Previously existing publications also make no note of features. This is not an uncommon situation in much of the upper Piedmont of the mid-Atlantic and Southeast, but it still remains problematical. How should this situation be interpreted?

The absence of features is not a function of too few excavations, small sampling fractions, or "not looking in the right places". Too much area has been systematically excavated for that to be the case. It is interesting to note that even the Jefferson Mound Site is imperceptible as a mound feature in the 1980s (Boyer 1982). Thus, other natural and cultural factors must be considered to explain the lack of features. Natural factors include erosion, flooding, lack of significant soil development in upland areas, and high soil acidity (mean pH=4.8). The cultural factors are both modern and prehistoric. Plowing in general, as well as certain specific plowing techniques (see Fisher 1983), are a major cause of "feature-depletion" on good agricultural soils. As Chapter 7 documents, most sites occur on or near good soils, thus the chances that they have been impacted over the centuries is high. However, this is not the only answer as too many sites without evidence of plowing disturbance have also been excavated (e.g., the Pesch Site - 44AB225).

The final cultural factor which needs to be considered is that of the prehistoric pattern of settlement and adaptation to the area. A mobile, non-sedentary, hunting and gathering group would not be expected to leave a high density of features, and those which exist may be

predicted to be ephemeral. While storage, houses, and certainly hearths, are potentially part of a hunting and gathering economy, their relatively low frequency in combination with the other cultural and natural destructive practices discussed above, perhaps explains their notable absence to data in Albemarle County. An agricultural adaptation, which potentially existed in Albemarle for a brief time, was so focused on the floodplains that again little can be expected to be preserved.

Despite the absence of features, prehistoric people obviously occupied Albemarle County at varying densities and with changing economies and settlement patterns over the last 12,000 years. While depleted by natural and cultural forces, we believe that the data still exist which can describe and explain that occupation. Those data exist in the form of statistical characterizations of artifactual contents of sites based on the systematic and controlled surface and subsurface collection of data from sites.

To conclude this discussion, it is suggested that archaeological sites in Albemarle County not be evaluated for potential significance in terms of the presence or absence of intact cultural features. Interpreting the artifactual data, and especially patterns of regional variation in those data, is the key to interpreting these sites. Ironically, it is because of the poor preservation of features, that the systematic collection and interpretation of artifactual data become so critical. It is especially critical that in the absence of cultural features these data be preserved.

The Blinding Effect of White Quartz

It is true that archaeological sites in Albemarle County and throughout the Virginia Piedmont are dominated by the presence of quartz. It is locally available, abundantly ubiquitous, and apparently functional to the inhabitants of the area. As Holland (1970, n.d.) and Parker (1985) have demonstrated, the average site in the Piedmont is characterized by a lithic industry where over 90% of the raw materials present are quartz. Thus, many sites can be easily dismissed as "just another quartz scatter".

Our excavations, as well as the syntheses of Holland and Parker, suggest that such preliminary conclusions fail to note the data of greater interpretive significance, that is, the other 10% (or more) of the lithic inventory. It is easy to define the norm but as anthropologists we should be concerned with explaining variation about the norm. Thus, as discussed in the preceding site summaries, while two of the excavated sites contained only quartz, the other eight sites had varying percentages of quartzite, chalcedony, chert, jasper, argillite, epidote (greenstone) and rhyolite. One site, A.S. #28, has as many as eight of these materials represented. Despite the low frequency (and one should not expect high frequencies for non-local, "high-cost", and probably curated materials), these are the critical data needed for interpreting changing patterns of resource utilization, trade, mobility and regional social interaction through time in the Piedmont. All of the sites excavated contain these data in terms of the presence/absence and frequency of their occurrence. It is important to note that most of these data would not have been recovered without screening all fill removed during

excavation. Thus, while it is a truism that quartz is the predominant lithic raw material utilized at recorded Albemarle County sites, explaining variation in the use of non-quartz materials is of critical importance to explaining prehistory in the region (see Parker 1985). We should not let the predominance of quartz blind us to this potential.

Finally, while technological and functional studies of quartz are problematical, they are not without potential as well (cf. Barber 1981). Future studies in Albemarle County should attempt to divide the category of "quartz flakes" into more meaningful analytical units. Our own work in this regard has only begun, but initial results are promising (Hantman and Haverstock 1985). Simple measures such as flake size, ratios of flakes to shatter, etc. will serve in creating more refined estimations regarding site function and the role of a site in the regional settlement pattern.

Site Diversity

As the preceding discussion indicated, there are significant patterns of variation among prehistoric lithic sites of the Virginia Piedmont. We are not yet in a position to explain that variation, but recognition in this case is an important first step. The sites which were tested have occupation dates ranging between the Early Archaic to the Early Woodland. Late Woodland sites were recorded on survey but were not tested during the course of the study. Apparently uncorrelated with temporal association, patterns of variation were noted in three variables which include (1) site size, (2) artifact density, and (3) number of raw materials present. As the latter was discussed in the

preceding section, only the first two factors will be discussed below. Table 5.18 presents the data which support the following interpretation.

Table 5.18. Variability Among Sites Excavated in Limited Testing Study.

Site Number	Date	Size (m ²)	Density of Flakes (m ³)	Number of Raw Materials Observed
2	Late Archaic	900	213/m ³	3
3	?	21,950	136/m ³	4
14 ^a	?	2,400	-	1
20	?	950	32/m ³	2
23	?	100	17/m ³	1
25	Middle Archaic	375	157/m ³	2
26	Middle Archaic- Early Woodland	1,700	192/m ³	2
27	Late Archaic	1,800	308/m ³	2
28	Early Archaic- Early Woodland	10,000	221/m ³	8
31	?	200	55/m ³	1

^a lack of sufficient excavation precludes estimating densities

Ten sites does not allow one to definately identify patterns of regional variation. Nevertheless, it appears that there are at least three modes of site size: (1) less than 1,000 square meters, (2) greater than 1,000 square meters and less than 10,000 square meters, and (3) greater than 10,000 square meters. Three modes of artifact density are also definable: (1) less than 100/m³, (2) greater than 100/m³ and less

than 200 m³, and (3) greater than 200/m³. Much more systematically excavated data are needed in order to evaluate these tentative classifications. However, it is interesting to note that only one site (A.S. #28) shows a correlation between large size, high density, and high artifact variability. None of the remaining nine sites are consistent in their assignment to the various three modes defined. These data very tentatively suggest that our ability to characterize sites in terms of function on the basis of size or artifact density is very tenuous at the present time, and we need to be sensitive to many more definitions of site type than are commonly used in the existing literature (Binford 1982).

In conclusion, the limited testing program was successful in obtaining information on artifact context, chronology, and patterns of trade and social interaction. The data collected were perhaps most valuable in illustrating the variability extant in sites of the Virginia Piedmont, and illustrating how examining that variability is the key to describing and explaining the past.

CHAPTER 6

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA GROUNDS

by

Douglas Sanford

Introduction

This chapter is a summary of the analysis of the artifacts and archaeological information recovered from the 1984 trenching operations for two drainage ditches on the portion of the University of Virginia Grounds known as the Lawn (Figure 6.1). This trenching operation was monitored by the author after being contacted by Dr. Jeffrey L. Hantman at the University of Virginia. No provisions were made for pre-construction survey or mitigation due to the perception that the University Grounds are so disturbed that there is no integrity left to the archaeological resource base of the University. The purpose of this chapter is to illustrate that, despite disturbance, there is historical value to the archaeological resources buried here, and that new information and meaningful research may still be conducted there. Although not designated as a growth area in the county, we address this locality here because of the extensive construction and development plans currently underway at the University which clearly make it a "growth area" in need of historic and archaeological preservation and

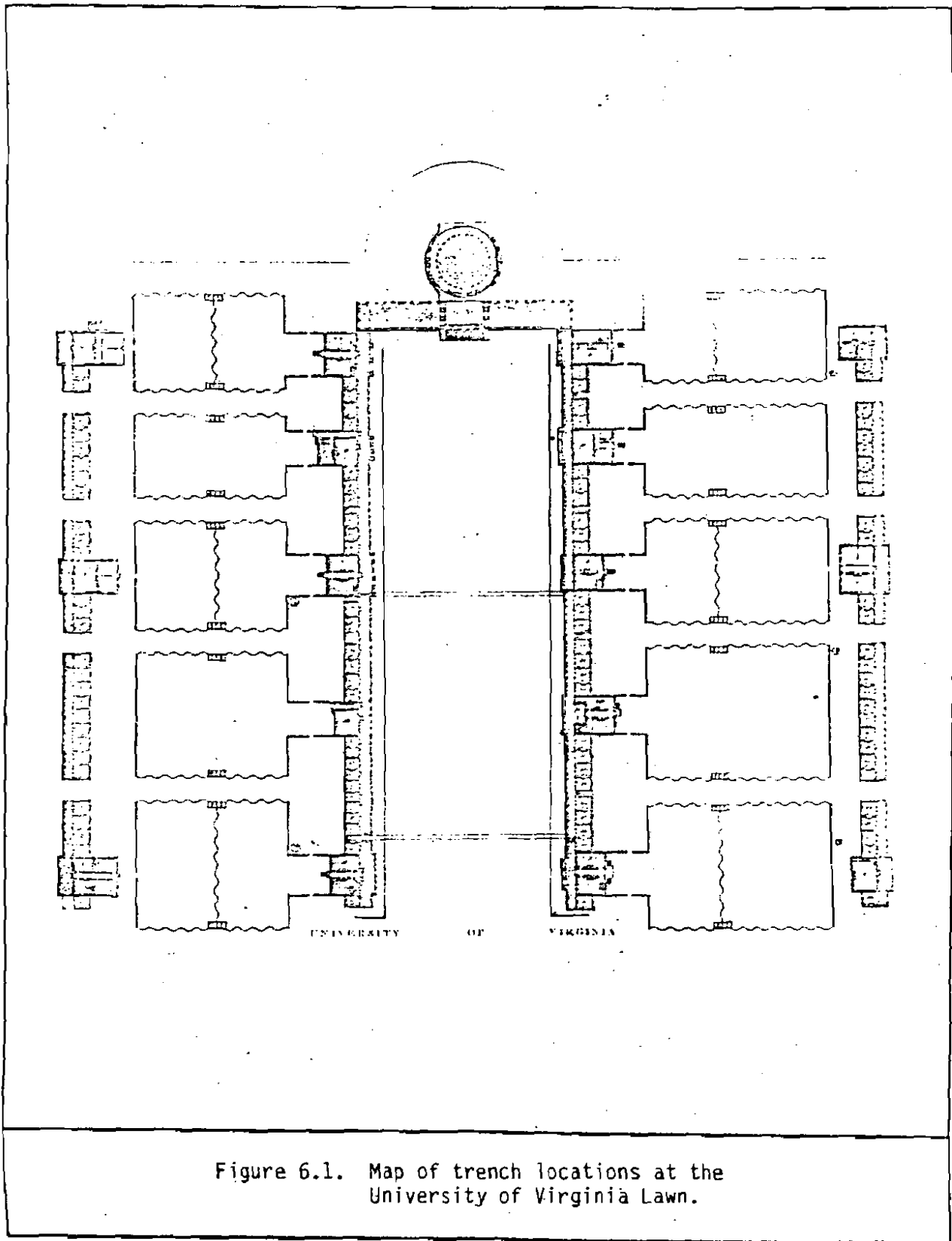


Figure 6.1. Map of trench locations at the University of Virginia Lawn.

planning data.

The results and interpretations presented relating to the data described in this chapter are tentative. This is primarily due to the lack of systematic controls in the retrieval of those data, thus removing any possible contextual associations. Nevertheless, the information recovered even under these circumstances is of interest and value. Future data collection will hopefully not be similarly impaired.

Fieldwork

During July and August members of the Monticello Archaeology Project, students and faculty from the Department of Anthropology, UVA, crew members from the construction firm, and Larry Stewart of the UVA Physical Plant assisted in the collection of artifacts uncovered by the trenching operation. The artifacts found were recovered from the removed fill of the trenches, in the side walls of the trenches themselves, and in the backfill that had been hauled to other temporary storage locations on the Lawn. On three occasions the trenching work was monitored as it progressed, but most of the inspection for features consisted of checking the side walls of the trenches prior to the installment of the drain pipes and gravel and later backfilling. No features relating to the early period of the University's history, that is prior to 1860, were found. This result is largely explained by the fact that the trenches followed the courses of previously installed gas and water lines, and thus most of the area exposed had been previously

disturbed. A brick drain, found on both sides of the Lawn and oriented north-south as were the utility lines, was discovered and recorded. It was built of man-made bricks (formed in wooden molds) which were laid without mortar. Because of the disturbed nature of the fill surrounding the wall, which contained artifacts dating from the early nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century, the dating of the brick drain remains undetermined. The fact that the bricks from the drain were hand-made provides only a general and limited dating key. Machine-made bricks were first produced in the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century, but were not widely available and used until around 1860 to 1870. Exactly when machine-made bricks were common in the Charlottesville area has not yet been determined. The drain bricks measured 2" x 4" x 8" and correspond in color and dimensions to "typical" Jefferson period bricks found at Monticello. Additional research into the University archives could potentially indicate when this drain was installed.

Two soil types were encountered during the trenching. The first was a topsoil composed of loam that varied in color from dark brown to grey brown, and the second was the fill which surrounds the utility and drain lines. It is a reddish-orange clay that was often mottled with pockets of grey loam. The artifacts recovered were provenienced in relation to either the pavilion or the dormitory room numbers on either side of the Lawn. The artifacts have been curated and stored at the laboratory facilities of the Monticello Archaeology Project at Monticello, and the catalog of their identifications, organized by the locational information just described, is on file at the same facility.

Artifact Summary

Tables 6.1 through 6.5 summarize the analysis of the Lawn artifacts in terms of their identification and quantities. Ceramics and glass comprised the two largest categories and were numerically approximately even. Architectural remains, such as window glass fragments, nails, brick and slate fragments, and pieces of mortar, lead, and plaster were also found. Other artifacts of interest included tobacco pipe fragments, a marble, a round lead shot, and animal bone. The artifacts range in date, in terms of their periods of manufacture, from the late eighteenth century through the present, with more modern, post-1860, materials dominant. Although the date ranges of the earlier ceramic types, such as creamware (1770-1820) and pearlware (1780-1840), extend into the late eighteenth century, it is likely that these artifacts and others, such as the Chinese porcelain and the green wine bottle glass, correspond to the early nineteenth century date of the University's initial period. Historical evidence indicates that the construction of the University began in 1817 but that apparently students and faculty did not fully occupy the grounds until the University began classes in 1825 (Malone 1981). Likewise, documentary sources suggest that the original site of the University was formerly an agricultural field, and was not the location of earlier dwellings (Malone 1967). This information, however, is not complete and the possibility remains that pre-University period sites could be found.

Unfortunately, much of the artifactual material, such as the various ceramic and glass types, has wide dating ranges and thus is not particularly diagnostic. For example, the ceramics known as whiteware

Table 6.1. Vessel Forms Recovered from the Lawn at the University of Virginia (continued).

Ceramic Type	SV	FW	Pl	S	H	C	M	B	Pi	N	Approx. Date/Comments
Whiteware (plain, molded, gilt)	0	2	24	3	14	1	5	8	3	91	1820-1900+, British & American
Whiteware (transfer-printed, blue, brown, black, green, polychrome)	0	0	12	1	2	0	2	1	0	21	British and American, incl. "willow" pattern
Semiporcelain (plain, molded, blue transfer-printed)	0	0	2	0	4	1	0	0	0	10	
Bone china (plain, molded, overglaze, gilt)	0	0	1	1	10	0	0	1	0	15	
Porcelain (modern, Japanese(?))	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	5	Modern (Japanese, American/European)
Totals	12	3	66	6	56	3	11	16	3	245	Total Vessels = 176

Key:

SV = Storage Vessel FW = Flatware Pl = Plate S = Saucer H = Hollow
 C = Cup M = Mug B = Bowl Pi = Pitcher N = Number of Fragments

^a not cross-mended, therefore maximum count, thus very preliminary

^b storage vessels include bottles, jars, crocks, milk pans

^c flat forms include plates, saucers, platters for example, while hollow forms include cups, mugs, bowls, soup dishes, tureens; in both categories the fragments were too small to allow precise identification as to vessel form.

Table 6.2. Number of Fragments by Ceramic Type.

Ceramic Type	Number of Fragments	Percent
Creamware	13	5.3
Pearlware	10	4.1
Chinese Porcelain	8	3.3
Utilitarian Earthenwares	43	17.6
Utilitarian Stonewares	15	6.1
Ironstone	112	45.7
Whiteware	15	6.1
Semiporcelain	10	4.1
Bone China	5	2.0
Porcelain	14	5.7
Total	245	100.0

Table 6.3. Number of Vessels by Vessel Form.

Vessel Form	Number of Vessels	Percent
Storage Vessel	12	6.8
Flat Ware	3	1.7
Plate	66	37.5
Saucer	6	3.4
Hollow	56	31.8
Cup	3	1.7
Mug	11	6.3
Bowl	16	9.1
Pitcher	3	1.7
Total	176	100.0
All Flat Wares	75	42.6
All Hollow Wares	101	57.4

Table 6.4. Number of Glass Fragments by Type.

Variety/Type	Number of Fragments	Percent
Green, wine bottle glass	41	15.6
Clear, press molded glass ^a	41	15.6
Clear, mold brown	21	8.0
Clear, brown	9	3.4
Clear, phial	8	3.1
Clear, misc ^b	5	1.9
Window glass	84	32.1
Amber glass	13	5.0
Green, mold blown	3	1.1
Green, misc. (bottle, phial)	2	0.8
Green, modern bottle	5	1.9
Blue, misc. (pale blue, cobalt)	5	1.9
Purple	1	0.4
Milkglass	19	7.3
Mirror	4	1.5
"Swizzle stick"	1	0.4
Total	262	100.0

^a bottles, drinking glasses

^b pressed, melted, modern

Table 6.5. Miscellaneous Artifacts Recovered from the Lawn Site.

Material/Artifact Type	Quantity ^a	Comments
Metal:		
Machine-cut nails	21	post-1820
Wire nails	3	post-ca. 1850
Nail Fragments	5	
Cast iron vessel	2	
Wire	1	
Brass ring	1	
Lead shot	1	0.625" caliber round
Construction Material:		
Brick	5	
Cement	2	
Plaster	2	
Mortar	3	
Lime	2	
Whitewash	1	
Lead	2	
Glazing compound	2	
Slate	10	
Coal	10	
Plastic	6	
Agateware door knob	1	19th-20th century
Bone	10	
Personal Items:		
Button, plastic	2	
Button, tin (?)	1	
Playing marble	1	made of marble
Tobacco pipe bowl/stems	3	ca. 1820-1880
Total	97	

^a fragment, object count

and ironstone were commonly used in the time period corresponding to the University's earlier history (ca. 1825-1860), but were also both widely popular and manufactured into the twentieth century.¹ This problematical dating factor, combined with the lack of context from which the artifacts came, limited further analysis. The study of the distribution of the items was curtailed by these factors, and by the fact that portions of the west side of the Lawn were more intensively collected than those on the east side. More than 75% of the Lawn artifacts came from the west side of the Lawn due to the unsystematic nature of the collection methodology. The artifact sample was thus not representative and reliable distribution studies in this instance were not possible. The skewed nature of the collection process made meaningful comparisons of artifact locations difficult at best. But the artifacts do provide a good sample of this area of the Lawn's history and of the activities of the surrounding occupants, namely the faculty and students. Future studies conducted with controlled data collection strategies should be able to address the research questions left unanswered in this "salvage" report.

Most of the ceramics found represent dinner wares, particularly hollow forms, such as cups, mugs, and bowls, and flat wares such as plates and saucers (Tables 6.2 and 6.3). A few utilitarian storage vessels, such as bottles, crocks, and jars, were indicated by the sherds of the coarse stonewares and earthenwares. It is likely that more of these types of wares would be found nearer the "hotels" of the ranges to either side of the Lawn buildings. The quality or kinds of ceramics and glass recovered are typical of the time periods involved, and indicate

that up-to-date, popular forms were employed. More detailed, qualitative statements concerning the Lawn artifacts were not possible for several reasons. The wide temporal range of the materials is one problem, which precluded separating artifacts, particularly glass and ceramics, into time period assemblages which could be compared. Also, further time and research is needed for comparison of the Lawn collection with other sites containing such items. Finally, the absence of context of the artifacts prevented association with particular groups, such as students versus faculty.

The artifacts of the early period, such as creamware and pearlware forms, correspond well with those found at Monticello, although it should be noted that these types at Monticello have been found in proximity to both the main house (high status locality) and to the slave quarter sites along Mulberry Row (low status locations). Much of the Lawn artifact collection post-dates the Jefferson family occupation of Monticello, ca. 1770 to 1834, but does match the Levy period contexts excavated at Monticello.

The earlier materials include items of British origin (such as the creamware, pearlware, green wine bottle glass, kaolin pipes, and some of the whitewares and ironstone) and porcelain from China. The later dating artifacts, such as the "whitewares" (this is a generic term for the ceramic types known as whiteware, ironstone, bone China, stonechina, and semiporcelain among other names) were of both British and American origin, while the stonewares and much of the glass, such as the numerous fragments of molded bottle glass ("patent medicine" variety), were manufactured in the United States. In terms of origin, the Lawn

artifacts were again typical of other Virginia sites of this time period.

Conclusions

Comprised of hundreds of small fragments from a 200 year time span, the artifacts collected from the Lawn are representative of both the history and the various, but related, aspects of the academic village designed by Thomas Jefferson. The nails, window glass, and other building materials found are indicative of the construction, remodellings, and repairs of the pavilions and dormitory rooms which both surround the Lawn and form the basis for the University's architectural acclaim. But the people of the "village" and their activities are also evoked. Their artifacts are particularly domestic ones, the dishes, glasses, and bottles of students and of faculty and their families. Other items suggest different facets of early academic life such as gaming (marbles), and possibly the possession of fire arms (lead shot).

How well the Lawn artifacts depict these facets is still an open question. One answer to the question can be found in both the continuing sensitivity to and recovery of further archaeological data at this site. Another is documentary research. Archaeology at the Lawn site was concerned with one main question, that of determining in a very general way what evidence could be discovered about the nature and history of the landscape, structures, and former residents of this portion of the

University. Certainly the artifacts recovered pertain to these facets, but further documentary analysis will complement the inquiry and is needed. Existing University histories should be studied from an archaeological point of view and past architectural analyses of the Lawn structures should be consulted. (At present, research is being conducted along these lines by Margurita Wuellner, a graduate student in the Architecture School, Architecture History Program, UVA.)

The possibility that the University's business accounts could solve the dating mystery of the brick drain has already been noted. Similarly, these accounts, as well as other documents, should aid in explaining another problem revealed by the archaeological work. The trenching on the east side of the Lawn exposed a modern brick "walk-way" beneath the present one which crosses the Lawn at Pavilions VI and VII. Although modern, this crosswalk relates to the more general issue of the change in landscape design of the Lawn terraces. Jefferson's plans for the Lawn and early drawings and paintings of the area show three terraces and what may or may not be crosswalks at the two slopes between the terraces. By approximately 1870 there were four crosswalks and five terraces as there are today (O'Neal 1968:10, 47, 58, 75, 123). The problem is determining exactly when and how these, and other, landscape changes took place. Further documentary research using maps, photographs, and written accounts can offer evidence pertaining to this problem as well as others. The study of student and faculty letters, diaries, and journals could provide insight into the various activities that were part of the Lawn's history and what in the way of material culture was associated with them. These sources, together with the

University's archives, may reveal how goods, such as ceramics and glass, were procured for and/or by students and faculty. These records can also indicate the socioeconomic backgrounds of the academic population represented by the Lawn artifacts.

Finally, other academic archaeological collections can be of interpretive value. For example, it would be of interest to compare the Lawn artifacts with those excavated at the Liberty Hall site, the late eighteenth-early nineteenth century academy which was the predecessor of Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Virginia². Also, artifacts recovered from the restoration of the serpentine walls at the University of Virginia in the early 1950s are available for study and represent a nearby, but less public portion, of the grounds for comparison with the Lawn. Further construction and repair work at the University can provide the opportunity for further retrieval of information necessary to answer the questions fostered by the present Lawn collection, and this opportunity should not be neglected.

Footnotes

- 1 These ceramic types are in need of further research, especially in terms of how they changed over the long time span of their manufacture. Comparison to well-dated sites containing these wares seems to offer the best solution to the problem.
- 2 John McDaniel et al., "Liberty Hall Academy: The Applications of Historical Archaeology in the Investigation of an 18th Century Virginia Academic Site (an Interim Report). Archaeological Society of Virginia, Quarterly Bulletin, Vol. 31/32, Nos. 4/1, pp. 141-167; "A Description and Analysis of Tobacco Pipes Excavated at Liberty Hall", Quarterly Bulletin, Vol. 34, No. 2, (December 1979), pp. 83-92.

CHAPTER 7
PREDICTING SITE LOCATIONS AND DENSITIES IN ALBEMARLE COUNTY

by
Jeffrey Hantman

Introduction

This chapter presents the results of the analysis of site file and survey data for the purpose of projecting site densities and predicting site locations. As has been discussed in Chapter 4, the survey and analysis was designed with data and interpretations presented in this chapter in mind. The chapter is divided into two sections. The first section discusses predictive models in archaeology and illustrates our strategy for the implementation and assessment of such a model for Albemarle County. The second section provides projections for total numbers of sites predicted to be in the study areas on the basis of the systematic survey. In both sections of the chapter, prehistoric and historic resources are evaluated separately.

Predictive Models of Site Location

The use of predictive models has become almost synonymous with cultural resource management in the United States over the last two decades, although not without a great deal of debate and controversy

(e.g., Berry 1984; King and Plog 1984). The reasons for the popularity of their use are numerous. First and foremost, when done correctly the ability to predict site locations will provide information of equal value to government planners as well as to archaeological researchers interested in settlement patterns and prehistoric land-use patterns. In that regard, as discussed in Chapter 1, predictive models do not involve compromising research goals for management goals or vice versa, and tend to enhance both. Second, the use of such models in designing archaeological surveys is a logistical and financial boon in that informed decisions may be made prior to entering the field as to where and how levels of effort may be best spent. Any archaeological survey project, whether done in the context of cultural resource management or academic research (an admittedly unnecessary dichotomy), is carried out under scheduling and financial restraints. In the eastern United States, where forest and vegetation cover obscure the ground surface and sites are typically buried, the use of predictive modelling in designing surveys helps avoid wasting an unwarranted amount of time in areas without any archaeological potential, and allows investing proportionately more time in areas of higher site potential (cf. Taylor and Smith 1979). Particularly when done in the context of multi-stage survey research, the information gained in survey should be enhanced.

There are limitations to the use and application of predictive models which need to be considered. First, and most critically, they can only be as good as the data upon which they are based. Predicting site locations on the basis of extensive and systematic random surveys will likely yield the best results, but this is a lengthy and expensive

process for large land areas. Developing and implementing a predictive model using existing site file data must be done cautiously, with attention paid to biases inherent in typical site file data. A second problem is that predictive models generally tend to overemphasize environmental and topographic variables at the expense of the social factors which affected both historic and prehistoric choices for settlement (cf. Root 1983). This may be necessary so that the models developed are easily translated into land-use management decisions, but the result is typically a model of such broad definition that it loses its predictive value. Thus, we may define large zones that were inhabited or inhabitable, but fail to predict site locations with any more specificity. Third, predictive models necessarily project a norm for site locations. This is, of course, their purpose. However, it is precisely those sites which do not fit the norm that are often of greatest interest, and in need of the most protection. Therefore, until such time as reliable data exist for a region to allow a comprehensive predictive model, they should not be used for making overarching clearance recommendations in the context of cultural resource management studies.

The potential drawbacks to the predictive models are mentioned only to illustrate some of the limitations on their development and implementation. If one recognizes these limitations and incorporates that recognition into their implementation, their value is without question. A good deal of effort was invested in the design and testing of a model for site location for the Albemarle County survey. While not predicting exact site locations, it was critical to the project research design to define zones of potential site location. Working with existing site

files forced the evaluation of potential biases in that data base, and allowed us to make better use of field time. Finally, we were most fortunate in that this study, funded by the VDHL, is a rare and increasingly unique example of long-range historic preservation planning. But it must be noted that we view our study as a first step in the development of a useful predictive model which can be incorporated into a larger comprehensive preservation plan for Albemarle County.

In this chapter the formulation of a predictive model is described. This model should, however, be tested with independent data. We are less cautious with our projections of site densities, and feel that these predictions are extremely useful for research and resource management. Before presenting the results this chapter will (1) outline our review of existing predictive models in the mid-Atlantic Piedmont, (2) examine the existing data base for Albemarle County, (3) present the model developed from that data, (4) describe and evaluate the model and results developed from the systematic sample survey described in Chapter 4, and (5) evaluate the biases of both the site file data base and the survey data.

Existing Predictive Models for the Middle Atlantic Region

In order to increase survey effectiveness the probability sampling design for the Albemarle survey was guided by a predictive model of site location. Prior to the beginning of our research, no such model had been developed for the Albemarle County vicinity. Nevertheless, a review of existing data and analyses from other areas of the Piedmont physio-

graphic province provided a wealth of information upon which such a model of archaeological site location could be developed and tested. These include studies done in the Piedmont of Pennsylvania (Custer and Wallace 1982), Maryland (Hughes and Weissman 1982; Kavanagh 1982), South Carolina (Cable et al. 1978) as well as in nearby areas of Virginia (Gardner 1978, 1982; Garrow 1982; Walker 1981).

A number of microenvironmental characteristics have been suggested as potential variables for use in predicting prehistoric site locations in the Piedmont. The variables considered include a sometimes unmanageable and complex set of predictive factors. A list of such factors includes landform, distance to nearest lithic raw material source, distance to nearest water source, elevation above nearest water source, rank of nearest water source, distance to nearest confluence of two water sources, distance to zones of maximum habitat overlap, permeability of soil, arability of soil, and ground surface slope. In some of the studies cited above, statistical tests were performed in order to identify these microenvironmental variables with the greatest predictive value. Where statistical correlation was possible, five characteristics proved to be the most significant in predicting site location in the Piedmont. These are:

- (1) distance to nearest water source
- (2) elevation above nearest water source
- (3) soil permeability
- (4) ground surface slope
- (5) arability of soil

Each of these can be further clarified based on previous research.

For instance, Hughes and Weissman (1982:90) and Kavanagh (1982:34) located approximately 85% of their sites within 200 meters of drainages, less than 20 meters above the water sources, on slopes of 15% or less, and on well-drained soils. Similarly, Cable et al. (1978) demonstrated a strong direct correlation between soil productivity ratings and site assemblage diversity. In addition, in his analysis of previously recorded sites in Albemarle County, Holland (1979) found that 76.5% of the ceramic sites which he located were on highly productive soils while 82.6% of the non-ceramic sites were situated on soils not very suitable for agriculture. These findings indicate a strong correlation between functional and temporal variability in sites and soil productivity suggesting that smaller (special purpose) sites are primarily associated with soils with low productivity ratings while large base camp sites dating to later periods are associated with highly productive soils. A model of this specificity, however, is in need of further testing.

Very little predictive modelling has been done in the Piedmont for the purpose of estimating historic site locations. In the regional survey of the Kerr Reservoir area, Garrow (1980:139) logically predicts historic period sites to be "located near road networks in order to provide easy accessibility to markets for their produce, and on top of, or near the tops of hills or ridges because of the desire to leave prime bottom land open for agricultural purposes and to avoid periodic flooding." Garrow also suggests locations along streams and rivers as potential places for water-powered industrial sites.

The Albemarle County Site File: Analysis and Assessment

One of the joint goals of our survey research and the management oriented needs stipulated in the Research Protection Planning Process is the evaluation of existing information on archaeological sites in Albemarle County. A copy of every Albemarle site form on file at the VRCA in Yorktown as of October 1, 1984 was made and returned to the Laboratory of Archaeology at the University of Virginia. A total of 139 sites were available for analysis by July 1985. We are extremely indebted to Dr. C.G. Holland for his years of survey research which comprise the bulk of the Albemarle site file. Of the 139 sites on file, half (70) are sites surveyed or recorded by Holland. The overwhelming percentage (approximately 90%) of the prehistoric site forms can be attributed to Holland's work. It is not an overstatement to say that our work could not have proceeded without the base which Dr. Holland's research provided. In assessing this data base we are not in anyway trying to be critical. Instead, we view our survey work as a natural outgrowth of the solid foundation provided by Dr. Holland's research.

A computerized site file was developed at the University of Virginia with information on 16 variables recorded for each site. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) was used to create the data bank, thus enabling statistical analysis of the quantified locational and environmental data. The analysis of the site entailed recording information obtained from USGS 7.5' minute maps and unpublished soil maps made available by the Soil Conservation Service. The variables recorded are listed in Table 7.1 and include site characteristics such as elevation, distance to drainages of different sizes,

Table 7.1. Variables Recorded in Computer File of Existing Albemarle Prehistoric Sites.

Variable	Description
1. Case Number	Numerical sequence number of case.
2. Site Number	State of Virginia site number.
3. Elevation	The value of the nearest contour line from the center of site symbol derived from USGS 7.5' maps.
4. Rank of Nearest Drainage	Order of magnitude or rank for the stream closest to the site - rank order determined using the Strahler (1975:455-456) site method.
5. Distance to Nearest Drainage	Distance to the stream which is closest to the site.
6. Distance to Drainage of Rank 4 or Greater	Distance from the site to the stream with a rank order (following the Strahler system) of 4 or larger (i.e., permanent drainage).
7. Elevation Above Nearest Drainage	The difference between the site elevation and the elevation of the stream that is closest to the site.
8. Number of Soil 1-5	The code number for the soil series or complexes found in the immediate vicinity of the site. The number is derived by overlaying the 7.5' maps with the current county soil survey maps (code numbers are on the soil maps).
9. Slope of Soil 1-5	Range in slope for soil series numbers 1-5. Groupings include the following (1) 0-2%, (2) 2-7%, (3) 7-15%, (4) 15-25%, (5) \geq 25%.
10. Hydrologic Group	A relative measure of how well a soil series or complex drains (see <u>Soil Conservation Technical Guide</u>), Section II-8, pp. 16-17, 1978. The following codes are applied to the rankings found on page 17. 3.0 "Soils that have high infiltration rates even when thoroughly wetted and a high rate of water transmission."

Table 7.1. Variables Recorded in Computer File of Existing Albemarle Prehistoric Sites (continued).

Variable	Description
10. Hydrologic Group (continued)	<p>2.0 "Soils that have moderate infiltration rates when thoroughly wetted and a moderate rate of water transmission."</p> <p>1.0 "Soils that have slow infiltration rates when thoroughly wetted and a slow rate of water transmission."</p> <p>0.0 "Soils having very slow infiltration rates when thoroughly wetted and a very slow rate of water transmission."</p>
11. Corn Index	<p>The relative productive potential of the soil for growing corn as determined by the county soil service. Index ranges from 100 to 44.</p>
12. Grain and Seed to Shallow Water	<p>These variables represent the potential for the soil to support different kinds "... of plants and other elements that make up different wildlife habitats" (1978:39; from <u>Soil Conservation Technical Guide</u>). Coding for the variables Grain and Seed to Shallow Water are as follows 3.0-good; 2.0-fair; 1.0-poor; 0.0-very poor.</p>
13. Productive Potential Drainedland	<p>This is derived by totaling the values of the variables Grain and Seed to Coniferous Trees for each soil recorded with the site. The average of these totals is the value for the variable.</p>
14. Productive Potential Wetland	<p>This is obtained by totaling the values of the variables Wetland Plants to Shallow Water for each soil recorded with the site. The average of these totals is the value of the variable.</p>
15. Productive Potential Overall	<p>This is derived by totaling the values of the variables Grain and Seed to Shallow Water for each soil recorded with the site. The average of these totals is the value of the variable.</p>

Table 7.1. Variables Recorded in Computer File of Existing Albemarle Prehistoric Sites (continued).

Variable	Description
16. 1940 Soil Type and Productive Potential Map	The soil type which the site is located on based on the 1940 soil survey map of the county (one soil type determined for each site). The value recorded indicates both the type of soil and its agricultural productive potential rank. Codes are derived from Table 5 of the 1940 Albemarle County Soil Survey (Devereaux and Williams 1940:34). Based on this table the highest rank of 34 is Davidson clay loam. The lowest rank of 1 is Rock outcrop.

and a series of soil measures based on permeability, slope, and productivity. The soil data were recorded for an area approximately 50 to 100 meters around each site, and thus represent on-site and adjacent soils. For most sites, more than one soil characteristic was recorded. Finally, soil series and associations based on Devereaux, Williams and Shulcum's (1940) county survey were also recorded in order to be consistent with Holland's earlier studies (e.g., Holland 1979).

The study of the existing site file will be summarized in terms of seven factors. These are (1) date of site occupation, (2) site size, (3) elevation, (4) distance to nearest drainage, (5) distance to drainage of Rank 4 or greater, (6) elevation above nearest drainage, and (7) soil. The information on the latter six variables pertains to the prehistoric sites only and will be addressed in terms of their predictive value. Specifically, a variable was considered to be a good predictor of site location if it encompassed 80% of all sites in the file.

Temporal/Cultural Affiliation

Table 7.2 shows the distribution of sites by temporal/cultural association. One-half of the sites in the existing site file date to the historic period. The great majority of these are canal sites recorded along the James River. A number of eighteenth and nineteenth century residential and industrial (e.g., mill) sites are also recorded. It should be noted here that the great majority of sites recorded by Mr. Jeff O'Dell, architectural historian with the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks, are not duplicated in the archaeological site files.

Table 7.2. Albemarle County Site File: Temporal/Cultural Associations of Dateable Sites.

Overall: N = 139

	Number	Percent
Historic	69	50%
Prehistoric	70	50%

Breakdown of Prehistoric Sites:

Time Period	Number	Percent
Archaic	32	46%
Woodland	15	21%
Archaic/Woodland	13	19%
Rockshelter	5	7%
Quarry	5	7%

Of the remaining dateable sites, there are 45 Archaic components and 28 Woodland components (13 sites have both Archaic and Woodland components). The greater number of Archaic sites is not surprising in light of the high mobility characteristic of the cultural adaptation of that time period. Five undateable rockshelters and five quarry sites were also noted.

Site Area

In terms of predicting site size for Albemarle County, it was observed that 80% of all sites were 5,000 square meters (ca. 50 x 100 m) or less. However, there was a large, statistically significant difference observed between Archaic and Woodland sites. To include 80% of all Archaic sites a figure of 10,000 square meters (ca. 100 x 100 m) is obtained, while the Woodland sites recorded are primarily smaller than 2,750 square meters (ca. 50 x 55 m). These figures are surprising in

light of the settlement patterns and site types typically projected for these time periods in the Middle Atlantic Piedmont. These figures may reflect the repeated occupation of Archaic sites resulting in extensive areal scatters, or, more likely, they reflect a lack of precision in measuring site area for sub-surface sites.

Locational Characteristics: Site Predictors

Table 7.3 presents the results of our analysis of the Albemarle site file for specific locational characteristics which would allow the prediction of 80% of all sites. To summarize this data, it is observed that 80% of all sites in the file occur below 1,000 feet in elevation, within 918 feet of a drainage and less than 80 feet above that drainage, and within 9,840 feet of a Rank 4 (permanent) water source. It is perhaps most interesting to note the differing parameters defining Archaic versus Woodland sites, as dated on the presence of diagnostic projectile points and pottery. In the case of each of the variables discussed, statistically significant differences were noted between Archaic and Woodland sites (Table 7.4). These differences are explicable in terms of most reconstructions of prehistoric settlement patterns in the Piedmont. Briefly, during the Woodland period when intensive gathering and horticulture is presumed, sites are occurring significantly closer to minor and major drainages and at lower elevations. In addition, the average rank of the nearest drainage for a Woodland site is 4, while for Archaic sites the average rank is 2.

By far the best and most useable predictor is that of soil series as classified by Devereaux, Williams and Shulkcum (1940). This confirms

Table 7.3. Environmental Predictors of Prehistoric Site Locations in Albemarle County (based on existing site file data).

Variable	All Sites ^a	Archaic ^b	Woodland ^c
Elevation	1,000'	700'	560'
Distance to Nearest Drainage	918'	918'	410'
Elevation Above Nearest Drainage	80'	65'	20'
Distance to Drainage of Rank 4 or Greater	9,840'	7,544'	853'
Soils	any good-fair cropland soil	association with four soils: Congaree, Cecil, Davidson, Cecil Hilly	association with Congaree loam

^a includes all prehistoric sites

^b includes only those sites with a definite Archaic component (n=45)

^c includes only those sites with a definite Woodland component (n=28)

Table 7.4. Comparison of Archaic and Woodland Site Locational Characteristics.

Variable/Time Period	N of Cases	Mean	Standard Deviation
Elevation			
Archaic	45	607.5'	417'
Woodland	28	440.6'	213'
T = 2.57; p = .01			
Distance to Nearest Drainage			
Archaic	45	173'	130'
Woodland	23	99'	74'
T = 3.37; p = .001			
Distance to Drainage Rank 4 or Greater			
Archaic	45	1,064'	1,079'
Woodland	23	444'	869'
T = 2.92; p = .005			
Elevation Above Nearest Drainage			
Archaic	45	45'	53'
Woodland	23	18'	20'
T = 3.39; p = .001			

Holland's previously published settlement model (Holland 1979). In this study soils were ranked from 1 to 34 in order of increasing value for permeability and productive potential. Of the sites in the existing file, more than 80% occurred on soils ranked 24 or higher. Eighty percent of the Archaic sites occur on just four soils, and 86% of the known Woodland sites occur on just one soil (Congaree series, see Holland 1979).

The sites which varied from this pattern are typically rockshelters or quarry sites whose special functions explain the deviation from the norm. Thus, a set of fairly broad environmental/topographic features set some parameters for a predictive model, which is then made far more specific with the addition of the soil data described above. Of course, one must be concerned with possible non-random biases in the collections of this data set, and so the survey designed in this study attempted to test the reliability of the predictive model. As described in Chapter 4, the new survey made cautious use of the existing data, but continued to survey and test areas outside of the "predicted" site localities.

The Albemarle County Systematic Survey: Analysis and Assessment

The data upon which the following analysis is based are the result of the systematic random survey of development areas in Albemarle County conducted by the University of Virginia in 1984, and described in Chapter 4. All sites identified by the survey were included in the analysis.

Temporal/Cultural Associations

Table 7.5 shows the distribution of sites with regard to their temporal/cultural association. More than half (62%) of the sites recorded by the survey were confidently dated to the Archaic period on the basis of diagnostic projectile points. Only 15% were exclusively Woodland sites, while an additional 15% were multi-component sites. One rockshelter site was recorded in the Charlottesville periphery area. However, since access was denied for additional testing by the landowner, it could not be confidently dated. A potsherd observed on the surface indicates at least a Woodland component.

It should be noted here that only those sites with diagnostic artifacts were entered in this analysis. The assumption made by some archaeologists that all non-ceramic sites are Archaic sites was not followed. It is probable, however, that the number of Archaic sites is substantially higher than the 62% observed.

Site Area

Twenty-seven sites recorded by the Albemarle survey were accorded reliable site size measurements. The method of ascertaining site size is described in Chapter 4 and entailed intensive shovel test pit excavations in the four cardinal directions until artifacts were no longer encountered for at least 10 meters.

The average site recorded by the survey was slightly larger than 5,000 square meters (ca. 50 x 100 m). Eighty percent of all sites recorded were 9,000 square meters or less.

Table 7.5. Temporal/Cultural Associations of Dated Sites in Albemarle County Development Area Systematic Survey.

Overall: N = 18 ^a		
	Number	Percent
Historic	6	28%
Prehistoric	13	72%
Breakdown of Prehistoric Sites:		
Time Period	Number	Percent
Archaic	8	62%
Woodland	2	15%
Archaic/Woodland	2	15%
Rockshelter	1	8%
Quarry	0	0%

^a denotes only those sites which could be dated

A difference in the mean size of Archaic and Woodland sites occurs, with Archaic sites averaging 9,260 square meters and Woodland sites averaging 14,783 square meters. However, this is not a statistically significant difference, and there is great overlap in the size of both site types. (In addition, only four dateable Woodland sites were recorded by the survey). What is more significant is the apparent division of sites into three groups, irrespective of occupation, based on size. These groups are (1) sites of less than 1,000 square meters, (2) sites greater than 1,800 square meters and less than 4,800 square meters, and (3) sites greater than 13,000 square meters. This patterning, even within such a small sample, is worthy of further testing in terms of correlations with site function.

Locational Characteristics: Site Predictors

Table 7.6 presents the results of our analysis of the Albemarle survey data for specific locational characteristics which would allow the prediction of 80% of all sites. As can be seen, the following characteristics serve to predict the location of sites: any area under 700' in elevation, within 700' of a drainage, and not more than 100' above that drainage. In addition, most sites are within 2.5 miles of a major (Rank 4) drainage. The soil data are once again the most compelling with all sites north of Scottsville occurring on one of three soils: Cecil loam, Davidson loam, or Congaree loam. In the Scottsville study area, both sites occur on Nason silt loam. Thus, a total of only four soils characterize all of the sites recorded by the Albemarle County survey.

There are some noticeable differences in settlement predictors noted between Archaic and Woodland sites, particularly with reference to elevation above drainage and distance to drainages of Rank 4 or greater. However, the small sample size here renders this information only suggestive and inconclusive at the present time.

Comparing the Survey Results to the Site File Data

A comparison of the results of the two survey strategies reveals remarkably similar parameters for some of the predictive variables, and is markedly divergent in others. A comparison of Table 7.3 with Table 7.6 indicates the following conclusions.

Table 7.6. Environmental Predictors of Site Locations in Albemarle County Development Areas (based on systematic random survey).

Variable	All Sites	Archaic	Woodland
Elevation	700'	560'	440'
Distance to Nearest Drainage	700'	656'	656'
Elevation Above Nearest Drainage	100'	80'	20'
Distance to Drainage of Rank 4 or Greater	13,200'	12,400'	656'
Soils	soils ranked 24 or higher	soils ranked 28 or higher	soils ranked 30 or higher

Soils

Soil series as defined by Devereaux, Williams and Shulkcum's 1940 county survey is the best predictor of likely areas for archaeological sites in Albemarle County. For both Archaic and Woodland sites, a limited number of soils on or immediately adjacent to sites were recorded. This partially supports Holland's (1979) conclusions regarding this variable, although he restricts his interpretations to Congaree loams. If expanded to include Davidson, Cecil loam, and Nason silt loam, the systematic survey data support reasonably well the conclusions drawn from the existing site file. In addition, our interpretation suggests that both site types are on or adjacent to soils suitable for agriculture. The Woodland sites are, however, typically on higher grade soils. This conflicts slightly with Holland's conclusions concerning the soils on which Archaic sites are located.

The value of soil as a site predictor is particularly high when one considers that more than 80% of the sites identified occur on soils which make up less than 15% of the county (cf. Holland 1979).

Elevation

There is a difference of 300' in elevation between the predictive results of the Albemarle survey and the existing site file data. This does not appear to be a significant difference and most probably reflects the intentional bias of the Albemarle survey to the lower elevation Charlottesville area where most development is planned. For the development areas, the 700' elevation figure is most probably reasonable. For the rest of the county outside of the Blue Ridge

physiographic province, the 1000' figure is appropriate. Within the Blue Ridge, Hoffman and Foss (1979) have recorded sites as high as 4000', although the great majority are located between 1000' and 3500'. In general, elevation alone is neither a reliable nor useful predictor of site location.

Distance to Drainages

This topographic variable is recorded in terms of three characteristics which include (1) distance to nearest drainage, (2) elevation above that drainage, and (3) distance to a Rank 4 or greater stream. Minor and insignificant differences are noted between the survey and site file data for the former two of these variables. However, in terms of distance to a Rank 4 drainage, the new survey data suggested that sites typically occurred up to 2.5 miles from major drainages. This is nearly 50% greater than the distance projected from the site file. This difference, in all probability, reflects a bias of unsystematic site file data to the recording of sites close to or on major waterways. The results of the random survey reveals that many more sites than predicted occur at substantial distances away from the permanent drainages.

In summary, most sites in Albemarle County will occur within 900' of a drainage, and less than 100' in elevation above that drainage. Distance to Rank 4 streams does not appear to be useful as a site predictor.

Evaluating Biases in the Existing and New Survey Data

In the final analysis, and based on some of the preceding discussion, it is clear that there are biases in both the existing site file data and in the systematic survey data. What is an encouraging result, however, is that taken together the two data bases provide a reasonably comprehensive overview of prehistoric archaeological resources in Albemarle County and allow for the development of a useful predictive model of site locations. It is useful at this point to briefly review the biases inherent to both data sets combined, and then each data set considered alone.

Biases Common to Both Data Sets

There are two factors which need to be acknowledged in evaluating the old and new data presented in this chapter. They are (1) the absence of Paleoindian sites, and (2) the continued attention to the lower elevations of Albemarle.

The Absence of Paleoindian Sites

Based on the existing site file and the systematic survey data, one would draw the conclusion that there was no Paleoindian occupation of Albemarle County. This would be erroneous. In McCary's (1981) overview of Paleoindian points in the Eastern United States there are five fluted points attributed to Albemarle. These are isolated finds and when collected were not recorded as part of a larger archaeological site.

The absence of recorded Paleoindian sites should not cause us to discount the possibility of their existence. Such low density, rare

sites are not surprisingly missed in random surveys. The significance of such a site, if one is found, cannot be underestimated in terms of its uniqueness and potential contribution to our understanding of prehistory in Albemarle.

Attention to Lower Elevation Areas

With the exception of Hoffman and Foss (1979) and National Park Service surveys in the Blue Ridge, most of the site file and systematic survey data reveal a bias towards the lower elevations of Albemarle County. Areas along the foothills of the Blue Ridge and on the southwest and northeast corner of the county are still devoid of systematic survey coverage. Such areas should be examined prior to the preparation of a comprehensive preservation plan for the county.

Biases Characteristic of Site File Data

Since the following biases have been discussed in the preceding pages, they will only be listed below.

- (1) Overemphasis on areas on or near major drainages.
- (2) Tendency to reflect a greater proportion of Woodland sites than exist in the total population.

Biases in Systematic Random Survey Data

Once again, as the following biases have been discussed previously, they are only listed below.

- (1) Failure to record some of the major sites in the area which

may be critical to reconstructing social systems: Sites of this type include, for example, the ethnohistoric site of Monasukapanough (one of the five Monacan towns noted by John Smith) or the Jefferson Mound site.

- (2) Tendency to underestimate Woodland sites.
- (3) Failure to record quarry sites: Unquestionably some of the most important and significant sites in Albemarle County are the soapstone quarries located near the border with Nelson County. Because none occur in areas of projected development they are not treated extensively in this report. They are well-documented in the site file data and should be given extensive treatment in preparing a comprehensive plan.

It should be obvious after explaining these biases that there is some complementarity at work here. In conclusion, it can be seen that the merging of site file data with systematic survey data will provide the best means of describing the types and locations of resources at the county level.

There is one aspect of our study, however, which can only be reliably addressed with systematic random survey data. That is the necessary task in studies of this sort of projecting site densities in order to assess potential impacts. Such projections are discussed in the following section.

Projecting Site Densities

The task of projecting site densities can be both a simple and

complex task. At the most basic level, the process involves the simple procedure of dividing total acreage surveyed by the number of sites encountered to derive an estimate of number of sites per acre (i.e., site density). However, a number of issues concerned with sampling, interpretation, and field methodology require some consideration. Primary among these is the fact that sites occur in three dimensions, but area surveyed is typically treated as two-dimensional (Wobst 1983). Shovel test pitting serves to overcome this to a large extent, but the possibility of deeply buried sites not encountered using standard survey techniques must be remembered (Chapman 1975). Second, the spacing of shovel test pits on transects will affect the number and types of sites encountered (Lightfoot 1984; McManamon 1984). By using a test pit interval of 25 meters, we are confident we have observed every site of 25 meter diameter or greater, but have decreased confidence of having located every site of smaller size. Finally, more theoretical statistical issues of the types of inferences drawn from cluster versus element sampling (McManamon 1983; Wobst 1983) should be considered.

For the present study, the most direct interpretations are presented based on the systematic random sample survey. A total of 135 acres were surveyed on 38 random transects. Only sites which were found directly on transects were considered in the computations. Thirteen prehistoric sites were recorded on transects (historic sites will be considered separately later in this chapter). Based on this data, summary site density projections for the six development areas included in the random sample were computed. These are presented in Table 7.7.

Table 7.7. Summary Site Density Projections for Prehistoric Sites in the Development Areas Surveyed.

.1 sites per acre
1 site per 10.4 acres
24 sites per square kilometer
62 sites per square mile

These density projections may then be taken and applied to the study areas identified in this project. For example, in the Charlottesville periphery designated as a growth area, there are 13,268 acres. Based on the densities listed in Table 7.7, we can project with a fair degree of confidence that there are a total of approximately 1,276 prehistoric sites in the growth area. Alternatively, we may attempt greater specificity by using only the sample data from a particular growth area to project total site numbers for that region. Thus, in the Charlottesville periphery only, 73.8 acres were surveyed and five prehistoric sites were recorded. This yields a slightly lower density figure of one site per 14.8 acres, or a total projection of 896 sites. While the latter computation may seem theoretically preferable, the issue of sample size renders it less satisfactory. While the 20 transects surveyed in Charlottesville represent a reasonable, although small, sample, the other growth areas were investigated with a far smaller sample. It is therefore our opinion that, given the generally similar environment of the six study areas, the summary density estimate be given the most credence at the present time.

The projected site totals for each of the study areas using both

the overall summary density figure and the locally derived density figure are presented in Table 7.8 and Table 7.9. A cumulative total of 2,164 prehistoric sites for all of the development areas is projected.

Historic Sites: Predicting Locations and Projecting Densities

To this point the bulk of our analysis has been on prehistoric cultural resources and the development of a model to predict their location and density. In the following discussion, research focused on historic site locations will be discussed. A number of considerations guided us in determining the level of effort in our survey and reporting. The first of these is the goal not to duplicate the comprehensive and ongoing documentation of historic and architectural sites in Albemarle County conducted by Mr. Jeff O'Dell of the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks staff. Mr. O'Dell has made his maps and data available to us, and some of that information will be reported in the following discussion. The second factor is that the predictors of site location for historic sites is perhaps better understood at present, and focuses on roads, canals, and other features of markets, transportation, and early industry. Rather than developing an abstract model of site location, one is best served by studying primary and secondary historical documents (e.g., census records, tax data, property records) on file at the Albemarle County Court House. Along these lines, the research and publication by Nathaniel Pawlett of the Virginia Highway and Transportation Research Council are invaluable sources. Pawlett (1975) has documented the history of road orders and

Table 7.8. Projected Densities of Prehistoric Sites in Six Development Areas of Albemarle County.

Area	km ² in Area	Acres in Area	# Acres in Random Sample	# Prehistoric Sites Found	# Prehistoric Sites Projected ^a
Charlottesville Periphery	53.5	13,268	73.8	5	1,276
Crozet-Ivy	10.6	2,629	54.9	2	253
Hollymead, Earlysville, Piney Mountain	18.4	4,568	32.4	4	439
Stony Point	1.7	422	7.2	0	41
North Garden	2.9	719	7.2	4	69
Scottsville	3.6	893	14.4	0	86
Totals					2,164

^a based on figure of 1 site per 10.4 acres, a summary statistic resulting from all random transect data from all study areas combined.

Table 7.9. Projected Prehistoric Site Densities Based on Local Survey Data Only.

Area	Site Density (per acreage)	Projection
Charlottesville Periphery	1 site per 14.8 acres	896
Crozet-Ivy	1 site per 13.7 acres	192
Hollymead, Earlysville, Piney Mountain	1 site per 4 acres	1,142
Stony Point	0 ^a	0
North Garden	1 site per 1.8 acres	399
Scottsville	0 ^a	0

^a No sites were found within random transects

construction for the entirety of the historic period in Albemarle County, and these alone serve as one of the most reliable "predictors" of historic site locations.

Nevertheless, our survey was designed so as to record any historic sites encountered and our data do provide a useful estimate of total numbers of historic sites projected for the study areas. It is worth noting that the kinds of historic sites we recorded do represent an interesting supplement to more traditional historical research methods. Specifically because we survey away from main roads and major rivers, our data are perhaps more sensitive to smaller and more rural homesteads, mills, etc. In addition, our survey methods allow us to observe the more ephemeral architectural features which may not be observed in the absence of intensive transect survey. Thus, as with the prehistoric data, it is the combination of existing site file data merged with systematic sample survey coverage which yields the best results for characterizing the total resource base. (Plates 7.1 through 7.8 illustrate some of the historic sites recorded on and off transects by the survey crew.)

Five historic sites were recorded within the 135 acres surveyed in the random transect sample. This yields an historic site density estimate of .04 sites per acre, or one historic site every 27 acres (Table 7.10). Table 7.11 presents the number of historic sites projected to occur in each study area, as per the method described for the prehistoric sites.



Plate 7.1 Lupton Farm House, Earlysville Study Area.



Plate 7.2 Foundation and chimney at the Lupton Farm House.



Plate 7.3 Cemetery at Lupton Farm.

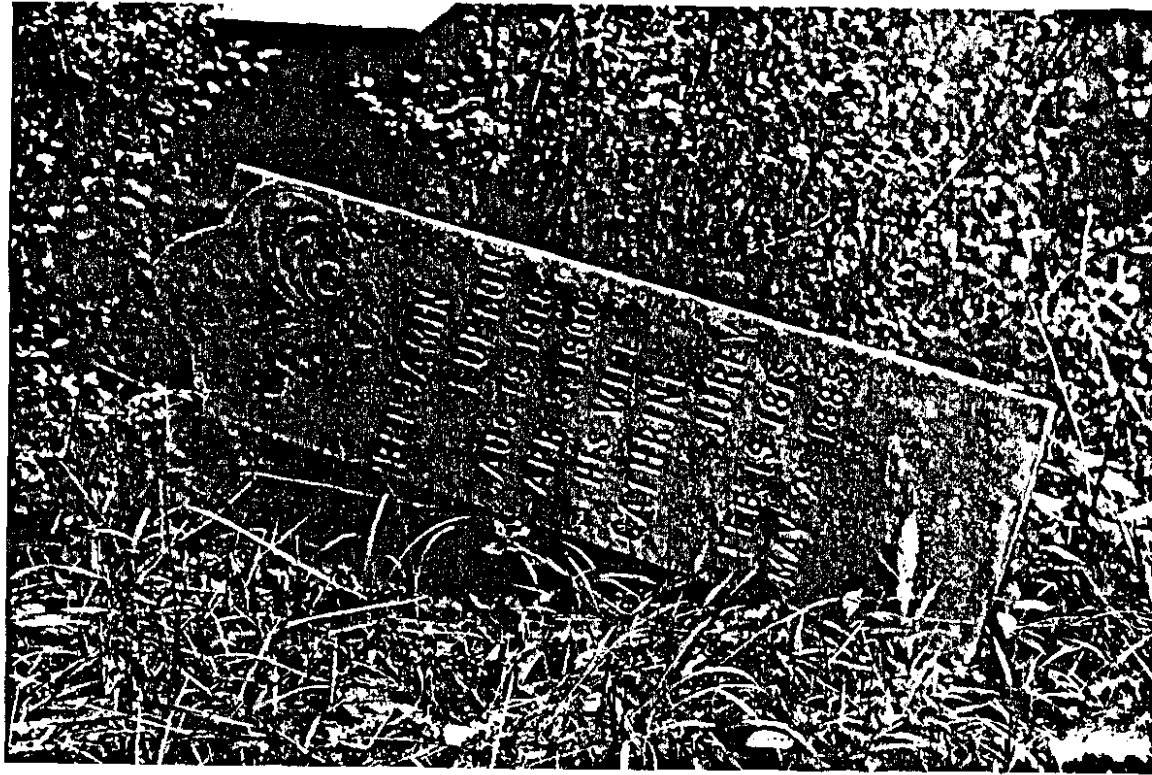


Plate 7.4 Gravestones at Lupton Farm cemetery.

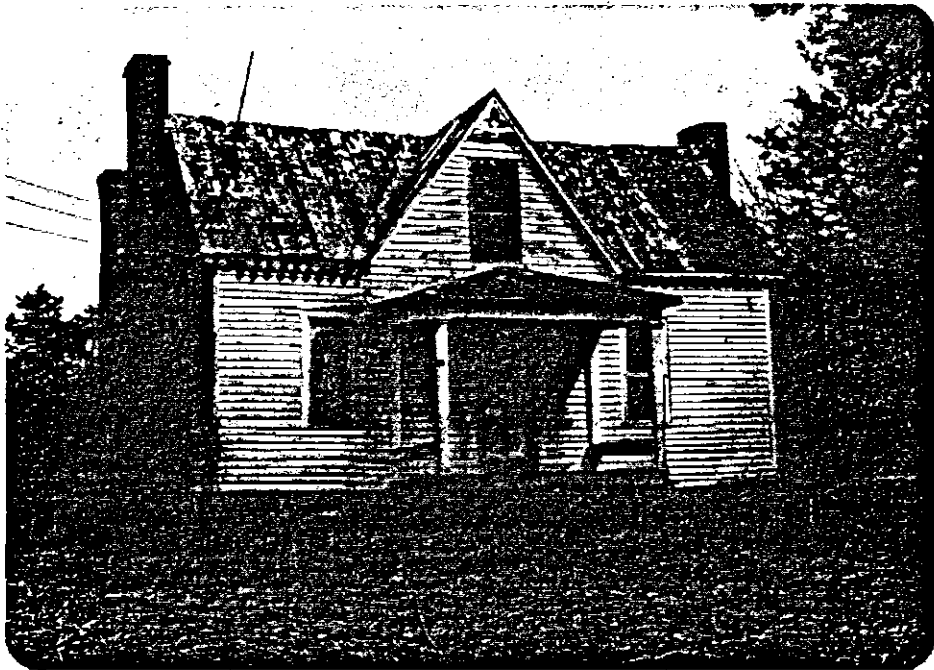


Plate 7.5 Eighteenth century house on Masloff property. (North Garden Study Area)



Plate 7.6 Side view of eighteenth century house on Masloff property.
(North Garden Study Area)



Plate 7.7 Foundation of tenant house near house illustrated in Plate 7.6 (North Garden Study Area).



Plate 7.8 Details of tenant house foundation. (North Garden Study Area)

Table 7.10. Summary Site Density Projections
for Historic Sites in the Develop-
ment Areas Surveyed.

.04 sites per acre
1 site per 27 acres
9 sites per square kilometer
24 sites per square mile

Figures 7.1 and 7.2 illustrate the location of historic roads and canals and railroads in Albemarle County in 1850 and 1900, respectively. These maps, in conjunction with more specific details presented in historical documents such as road orders, should help to predict site locations.

Summarizing the Existing Historic Architectural Data

The existing data base on architectural sites in Albemarle County is an impressive collection of data. At the present time, there are 27 structures listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register located in Albemarle County, 23 of which were on the National Register of Historic Places in 1983. These include sites of national historic and architectural significance such as Monticello, Ash Lawn, and the Rotunda and grounds of the University of Virginia. Figure 7.3 illustrates the location of these registered sites.

Far more extensive recording and documentation has been conducted by Mr. O'Dell, and a comprehensive report is being prepared on Albemarle

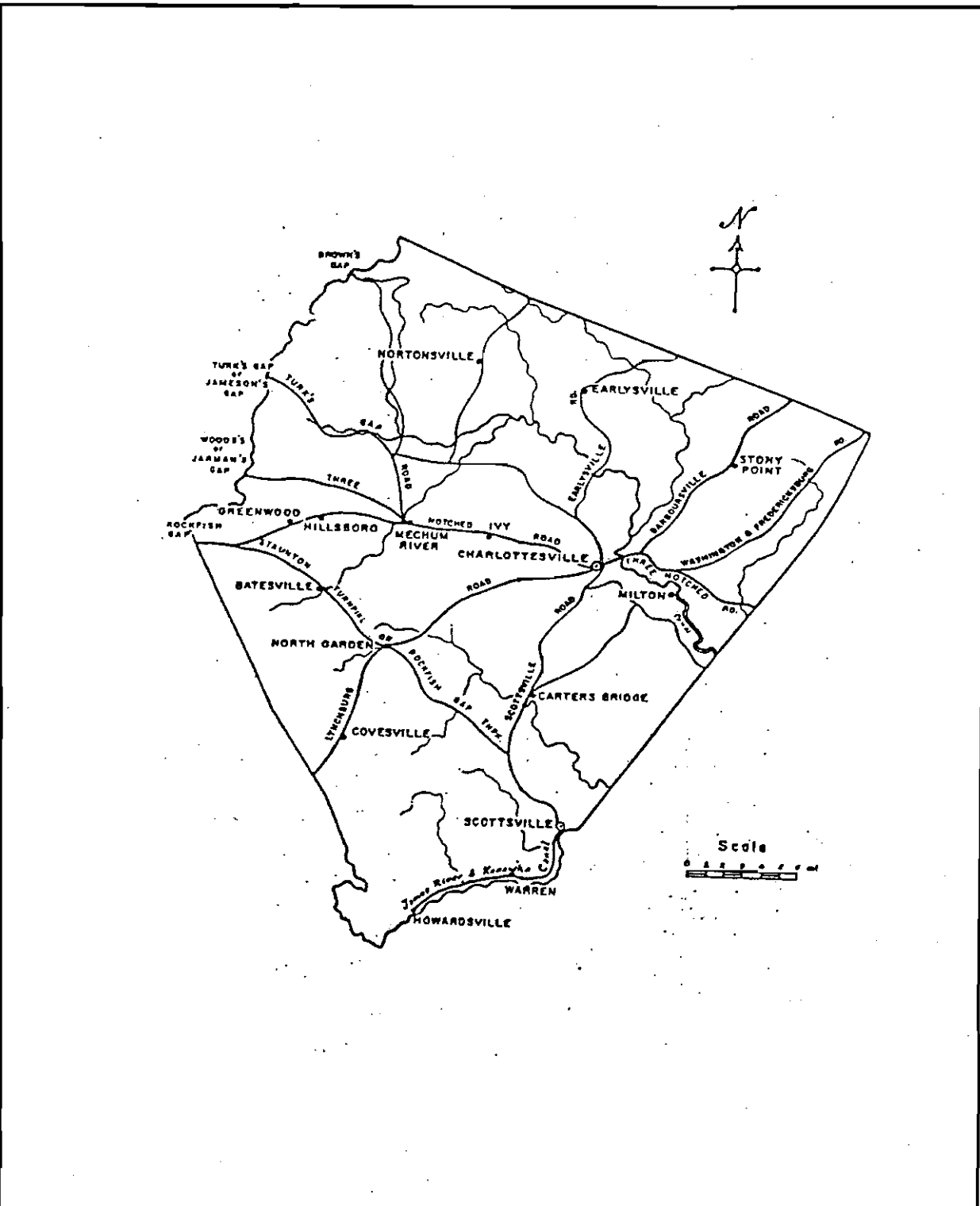


Figure 7.1. Map of roads and canals, 1850. (Reprinted from: Moore 1976).

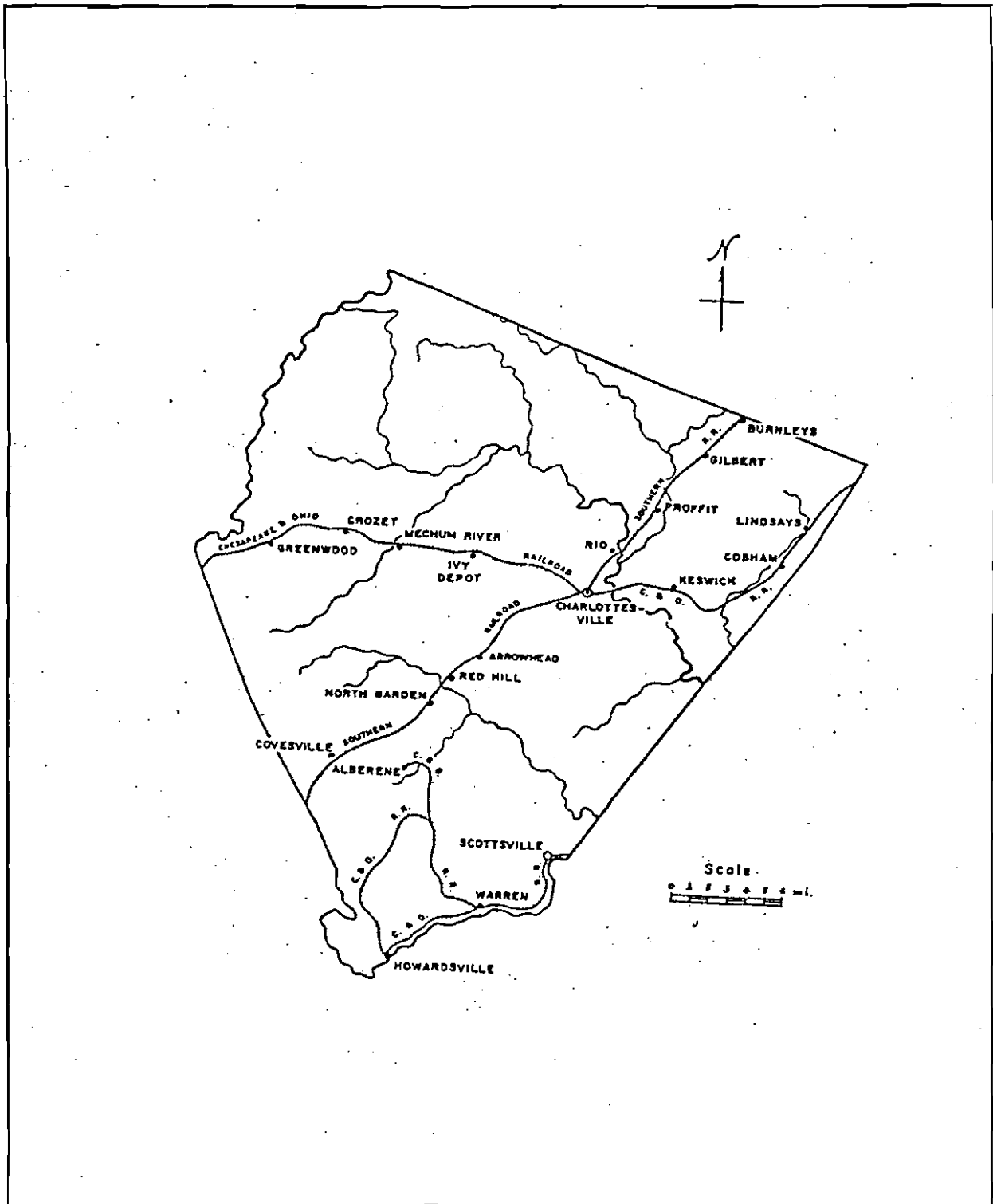


Figure 7.2. Map of railroads, 1900. (Reprinted from: Moore 1976).

Table 7.11. Projected Historic Site Densities.

	Based on Study Area		Based on Overall Study	
	Site Density (per acre)	Projected # of Sites	Site Density (per acre)	Projected # of Sites
Charlottesville Periphery	1/24.6	539	1/27	491
Crozet-Ivy	1/27	97	1/27	27
Hollymead, Earlysville, Piney Mountain	0	0	1/27	169
Stony Point	0	0	1/27	16
North Garden	1/3.6	200	1/27	27
Scottsville	0	0	1/27	33
Total		836		763

^a for data on total acreage in study area see Table 7.8

County historic sites. For the present time, for the purposes of this report, we will provide summary data for recorded historic architectural sites in the study areas (Table 7.12). We appreciate Mr. O'Dell providing these data for the purposes of this project.

Table 7.12. Historic Architectural Summary of Data Collected by O'Dell.

Site Type	Charlottesville Periphery ^a	Hollymead, Earlys- ville, Piney Mtn.	Ivy- Crozet	North Garden	Stony Point	Scottsville
House	32	7	11	3	2	4
Church	5	5	0	3	1	1
Cemetery	8	6	3	0	0	1
School	4	1	0	1	1	1
Farm	1	0	0	2	0	0
Tavern	0	0	0	2	2	0
Store	0	1	0	1	1	0
Mill	3	0	1	1	0	0
Court House	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bridge	0	1	0	0	0	0
Post Office	0	1	0	0	0	0
Railroad Station	1	0	0	0	0	0
Motel	1	2	3	0	0	0

^a There are 6 historic districts in the Charlottesville periphery

CHAPTER 8
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

by
Jeffrey Hantman

The goals of the survey research described in the preceding pages were diverse. On the one hand, inventory and sample survey data were needed for specific development areas in Albemarle County in order to project the number and types of archaeological resources which may be impacted in the near future. In that context, a predictive model of site locations was developed and assessed using both existing site file data and new survey data. On a broader scale, we sought to provide information on the archaeology of Albemarle County which could be merged with the architectural history study currently in progress in order to write a county wide comprehensive preservation plan. Finally, as researchers interested in change through time in cultural adaptations, we hoped to provide some new perspectives on Piedmont prehistory. This chapter will briefly review the contributions made toward these goals.

Development Area Survey and the Predictive Model

In terms of the immediate goal of the project design, data were collected in the form of random and non-random transect survey which

then provided reliable estimates of the total number of archaeological sites in each of the study areas. For all of the development areas surveyed, it is projected that 2,927 archaeological sites are present and in need of preservation planning. Of these, 2,164 are prehistoric sites and 763 are historic. These numbers, in combination, with the environmental and cultural parameters of settlement evaluated in the predictive model study, should serve as a meaningful preservation planning tool for those designated areas of Albemarle County. It is the responsibility of the archaeological community to provide these data to planners and developers when needed, and conflicts over historic preservation may be expected in their absence. This information is now accessible for certain areas of Albemarle County and will hopefully alleviate future conflicts.

One example may help illustrate this. As this planning survey began, the University of Virginia was asked to conduct an environmental impact survey of the proposed Crozet Interceptor line between the towns of Crozet and Ivy. While site file data indicated at least one site was in the path of the construction, we could not confidently project for the contracting agency a reliable estimate of total potential impact (i.e., the necessary level of Phase I and II survey). As often happens, construction schedules and budgetary restraints made that type of prediction critical in order to manage the resources effectively and with as little conflict as possible. In this case a complete inventory was done and six sites were identified (four prehistoric and two historic). These then required additional testing. The results of our county planning survey, which were not then available, would have

projected approximately the same number and type of sites in the impact area. We were fortunate in that the archaeological study of the Crozet Interceptor proceeded smoothly through the cooperation of all the agencies involved. However, in future similar cases which can be expected to occur, the availability of reliable archaeological planning data should only serve to reduce potential conflicts between the goals of development and those of historic preservation.

Towards a Comprehensive Plan for Albemarle County

The results presented in this volume will make a contribution towards an overall comprehensive preservation plan for Albemarle County. As discussed in Chapter 7, however, our survey data represent only one part of the total information needed. Existing site file data, previously published reports, and the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks architectural survey currently in progress, provide additional portions of the remaining data needed. One clear recommendation resulting from our research is that there are still unique geographic areas of the county which remain to be systematically investigated. These include, for example, the Hardware River drainage, the Buck Mountain - Free Union area, and the northeastern part of the county. If these areas are surveyed, it is clear that a useful and innovative county level preservation plan can be written.

Contribution to Virginia Archaeology

The inventory and testing of the sites identified by the survey has added to our knowledge of Virginia archaeology. Perhaps the main value of this contribution is in the illustration of the diversity of sites which exist in the Piedmont. As discussed in Chapter 5, this diversity is not often apparent on the surface of the sites or in comparison to other parts of the Eastern United States. Nevertheless, it is there and poses many interesting research questions. In particular, the testing of models of changing patterns of prehistoric and historic social interaction are now in progress. We are confident, however, that the information provided by this survey, in combination with existing survey data, provides a data base which will yield interesting and new insights into the history of cultural adaptation to the Virginia Piedmont.

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APPENDIX A: SITE FORMS

(Submitted August 1, 1985, On File at the Virginia Research Center for
Archaeology, Yorktown, Virginia)

Classified

APPENDIX B: TRANSECT FORMS

(Submitted August 1, 1985, On File at the Virginia Research Center for
Archaeology, Yorktown, Virginia)

Classified

Appendix A

Archaeology of Albemarle County. By Jeffrey Hantman. 1985.

Archives/Research Library
Virginia Department of
Historic Resources
Richmond, Virginia 23219

VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Phase I

Name of site: Albemarle Survey 1

Site number:

Type of site:

Cultural affiliation: Unknown
prehistoric

Map reference: Alberene

Latitude 0 ' " north. Longitude 0 ' " west.
U.T.M. Zone 17 Easting 717060 Northing 4207500.
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge ___: right edge ___)

Owner/address: David Breeden/Biscuit Run, Rt. 1 Box 24, Charlottesville Va.

Tenant/address:

Attitude toward investigation: cooperative

Informant/address:

Surveyed by: Archaeology Laboratory: Dept. of Anthropology Date: 3/11/85
University of Virginia

General surroundings: Secondary growth - Hardwood Forest (area clear cut 5-10 years ago)
Site is situated east of County road 631 and south of Southwood Trailer park.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance: A rank 2 stream is at 77° and
65 meter from site.

Dimension of site:

Minimum dimension: 2 meters north/south by 4 meters east/west

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions:

Artifacts initially found in transect shovel test pit 1B-15. Intrasite testing done from this pit at 2 meter intervals north, east, south, and west. When artifacts were not recovered from a pit test pitting ended in that direction. No pit was excavated deeper than 36cm. Soil consisted of humus in the first 2-5cm and then a red or red-brown clay subsoil (there was no top soil inbetween these two levels). All artifacts came from the first 10cm.

Transect 1B was surveyed as part of the Albemarle County Archaeological Survey.

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials: 5 small quartz flakes

Specimens reported, owners, address:

Other documentation: reports, historical data:

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:

In clear cut area - appears to have not been disturbed by bulldozing.

Area of site is in fairly thick woods of 5 to 10 year secondary growth.

Recommendations:

No recent disturbances or erosion was observed.

Photo:

Recorded by: Mark Catlin

Map: (over & attachment)

Date: 3/11/85

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

woods
(Pine & Hardwood)

X 18-14

Transsect 18

True North

4

5

2

2

18-15

6

3

7

357° from true North
From stream

2 meter intervals
between intrasite
shovel test pits

X Transsect shovel test pit

● Intrasite shovel test pit

○ Artifacts Recovered



25 Meters

X 18-16

woods
(Pine & Hardwood)

woods
(Pine & Hardwood)

X 18-17

Floodplain

Floodplain

X 18-18

Floodplain

VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Phase I

Name of site: Albemarle Survey 2

Site number:

Type of site:

Historic house ruin

Cultural affiliation: Unknown

Prehistoric and
19th - 20th
century

Map reference: Alberene

Latitude 0 ' " north. Longitude 0 ' " west.
U.T.M. Zone 17 Easting 717030 Northing 4207390.
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge ___: right edge ___)

Owner/address: David Breeden/Biscuit Run, R.#1 Box 24, Charlottesville Va.

Tenant/address:

Attitude toward investigation: Cooperative

Informant/address:

Surveyed by: Archaeology Laboratory: Dept. of Anthropology
University of Virginia

Date: 3/12/85
3/13/85
3/15/85

General surroundings:

Site is at the edge of a hardwood forest and open pasture land. It is on top of broad ridge west of Biscuit Run. The northwest edge is within 5 meters of the driveway to the David Breeden home.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance:

50 - 100 meters north of the site there is a spring.

Dimension of site:

Minimum dimensions: 20 meters north/south by 30 meters east/west.

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions:

Site discovered in randomly located survey unit (transect 5B) which is part of the Albemarle County Archaeological Survey. Artifacts initially found in transect shovel test pits 5B-8 and 5B-9. Intrasite testing done from pit 5B-8 at 5 meter intervals in the cardinal directions. A series of shovel test pits were also excavated in the area around the standing chimney. The location of these pits were measured from the southwest corner of the chimney (see attached map). Most of the pits consist of three soil levels: Level I - sod, Level II - topsoil that is a dark reddish or yellowish brown clay loam, and Level III - subsoil that is a red or a red/

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials: orange or red/brown clay
37 flakes and chunks of quartz, 1 quartz loam. No shovel test pit
biface, 7 pieces of glass, 11 nails, was excavated deeper than
4 historic sherds (Whiteware) 34cm.

Structures: 1 Standing Chimney - made of cut stone with mud mortar - Chimney

Specimens reported, owners, address: appears like it was white-washed at one time.

Other documentation: reports, historical data:

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:

Slight erosion. Site location has been cultivated 25 years or more ago.
Gravel driveway constructed along northwest edge of site.

Recommendations:

Photo: 6 color prints of chimney and general site area

Recorded by: Mark Catlin

Map: (see attachments)

Date: 3/15/85

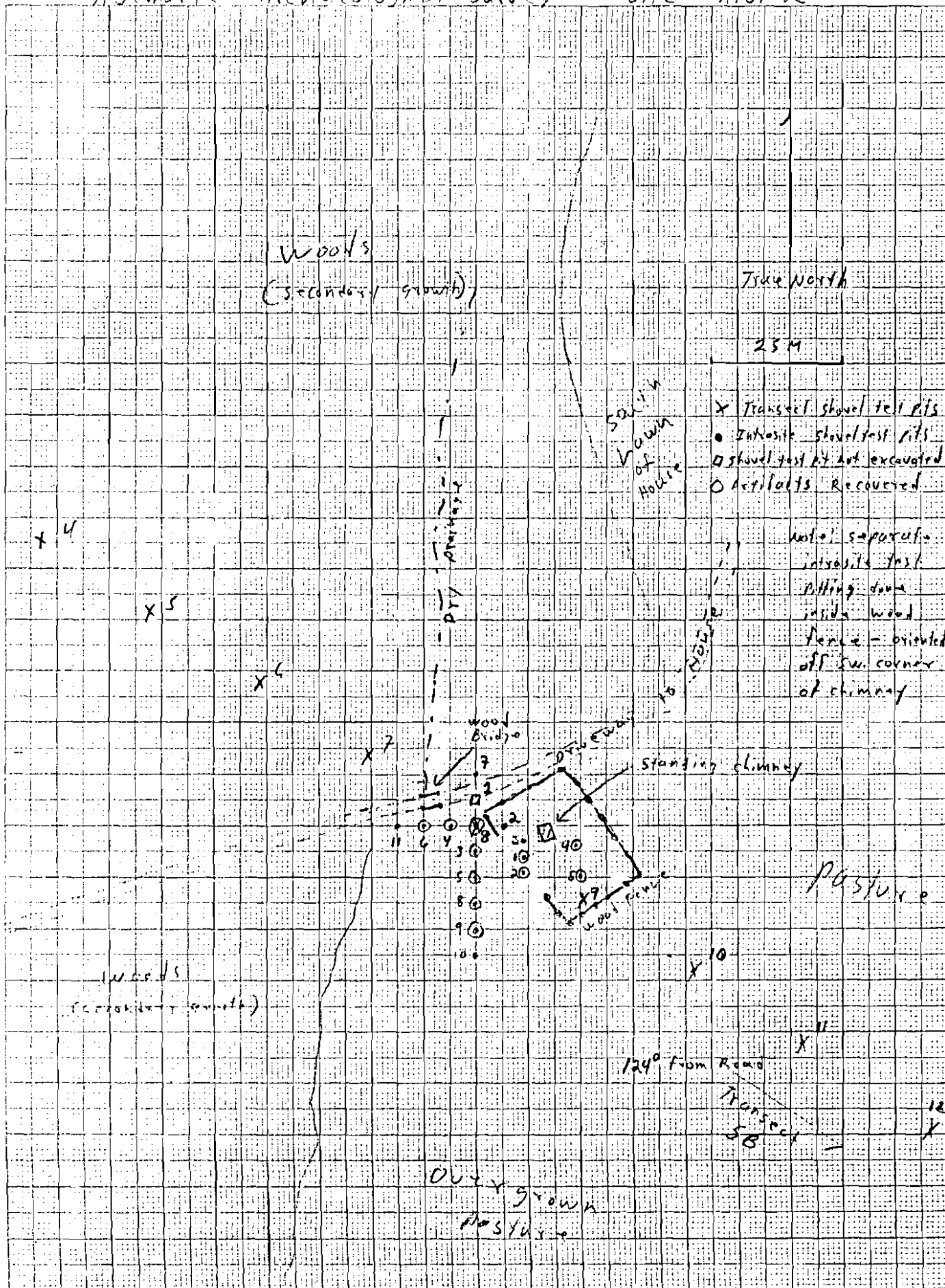
(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

County

Map Sheet

Site Number

Abemarle Archaeological Survey site A.S. 2



VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Phase I

Name of site: Albemarle Survey 3

Site number:

Type of site:

Cultural affiliation: Unknown
Prehistoric

Map reference: Simeon

Latitude 0 ' " north. Longitude 0 ' " west.
U.T.M. Zone 17 Easting 720140 Northing 4207530. For Test Pit 6c-21
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge ___: right edge ___)

Owner/address: Franklin D. Ferneyhough, Rt. 6 Box 344, Charlottesville, Va.

Tenant/address:

Attitude toward investigation: Cooperative

Informant/address:

Surveyed by: Archaeology Laboratory: Dept. of Anthropology Date: 3/13/85
University of Virginia

General surroundings: Site is on a ridge above a small stream. Area is generally open pasture land and yards.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance: A rank order 2 stream and a spring are within 150 meters of the site to the south.

Dimension of site:

At least 70 meters east/west by 75 meters north/south.

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions:

Artifacts initially found in transect shovel test pit 6c-21. Three intrasite shovel test pits located from this pit and excavated. One was dug 4m to the east, another 24m to the east and the third at 235° and 25m from pit 21. Shovel tests pits 22-24 in transect 6c and pits 25 and 26 in transect 6d showed that site was too large to spend any more time intersite testing. Most pits consisted of two levels. Level one is sod and level two is a clay loam or clay subsoil that is reddish brown 5YR 4/4, red 2.5YR 4/6, or strong brown 7.5YR 4/6. No pit was excavated deeper than 38cm.

Transect 6c-d was surveyed as part of the Albemarle County Archaeological Survey.

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials:

162 quartz flakes and chunks, 1 chert flake, 8 pieces of glass

Specimens reported, owners, address:

Other documentation: reports, historical data:

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:

Ridge that site is on is sod covered and protected from erosion, however, lack of topsoil in shovel test pits suggests that ridge has badly eroded sometime in the past.

Recommendations:

Photo:

Recorded by: Mark Catlin

Map: (see attachments)

Date: 3/13/85

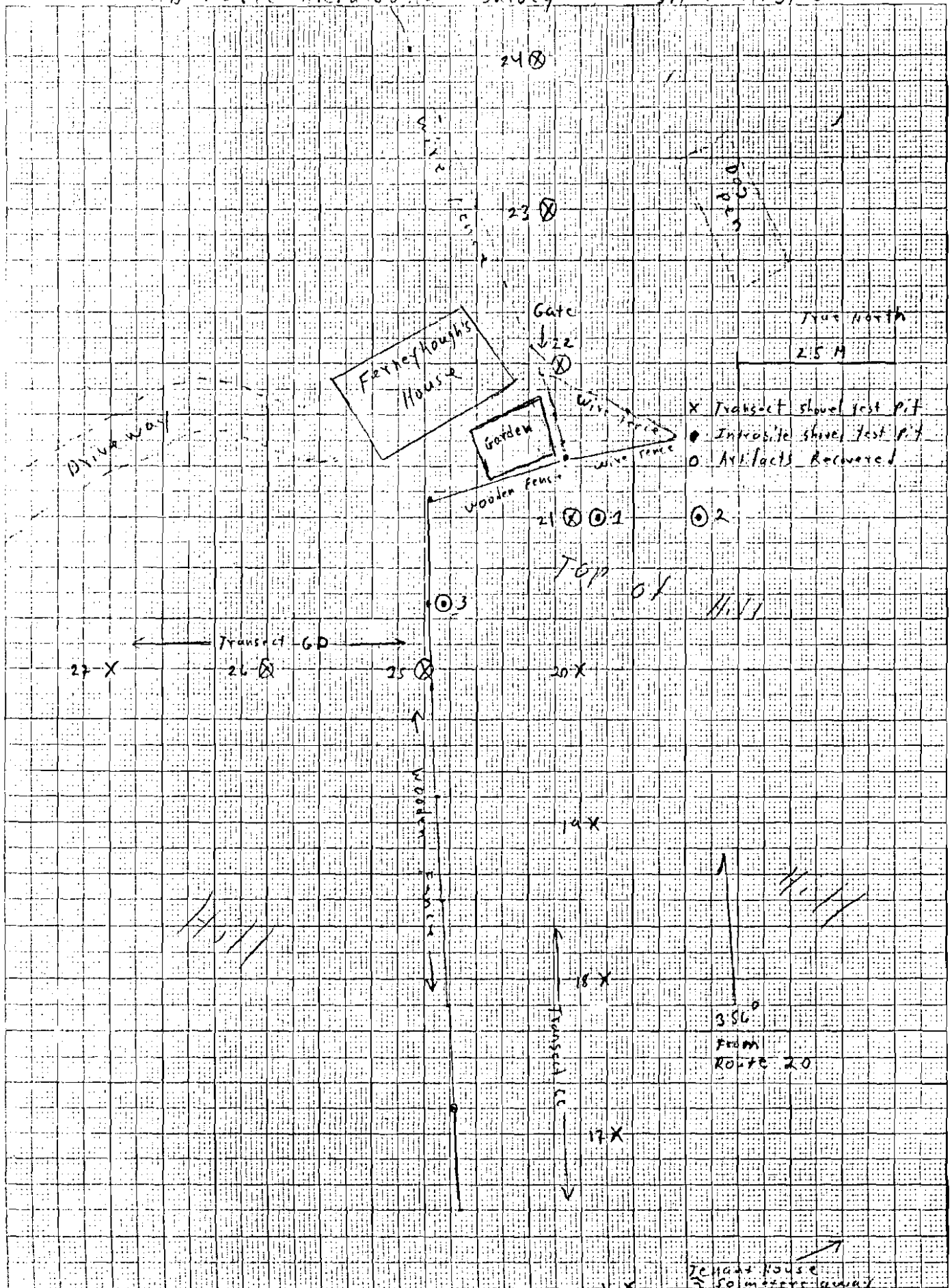
County

Map Sheet

Site Number

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

Abenaki Archaeological Survey Site A.S. #3



VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Nov 11/80

Phase I

Name of site: Albemarle Survey 4

Site number:

Type of site: Rockshelter

Cultural affiliation: Late Woodland

Map reference: Alberene

Latitude 0 ' " north. Longitude 0 ' " west.
U.T.M. Zone 17 Easting 718450 Northing 4208180.
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge ___: right edge ___)

Owner/address: Barbara R. White/ 1770 Avon St. EXT D., Charlottesville, Va.

Tenant/address:

Attitude toward investigation: cooperative

Informant/address:

Surveyed by: Albemarle County Archaeological Survey
Dept. of Anthropology, University of Virginia

Date: 3/27/85

General surroundings:

Site is on hill side (25 -35% slope). It is in a climax hardwood forest which does not look like its been logged in the last 50 years. Opening to shelter faces about 10° west of north, the view is towards junction of small tributary stream and Biscuit Run.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance:

Dimension of site:

Rock outcrop which constitutes shelter is 5 meters wide x 5 meters high x 3.5 meters deep at deepest point. The Ave. depth under drip-line is 2 meters.

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions: The width under dripline is 3.1 meters.

Surface is leaf litter, humus, and rock-fall

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials:

One prehistoric pottery sherd and one piece of clear bottle glass.

Specimens reported, owners, address:

Other documentation: reports, historical data:

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:

Although recent historic trash is in the vicinity, shelter looks fairly undisturbed.

Recommendations:

Photo:

Recorded by: Mark Catlin

Map: (see attachment)

Date: 3/27/85

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

COUNTY

MAP SHEET

SITE NUMBER

VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Phase I

Name of site: Albemarle Survey 5

Site number:

Type of site:

Cultural affiliation: Early Archaic

Map reference: Alberene

Latitude 0 ' " north. Longitude 0 ' " west.
U.T.M. Zone 17 Easting 718560 Northing 4208340
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge ; right edge)

Owner/address: Barbara R. White 1770 Avon Street Extd. Charlottesville, VA

Tenant/address:

Attitude toward investigation: cooperative

Informant/address:

Surveyed by: S. K. Parker & M. J. Klein UVA Archaeology Lab. Date: March 27, 1985

General surroundings: On ridge top overlooking Biscuit Run to west and approximately 400 Meters north and west of Lake Reynovia Camp Ground. Ridge top portion of site surrounds and falls within a telephone line clearing. Below ridge top is in forest, large, dense briar patch surrounds telephone line clearing.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance: Biscuit Run, a permanent stream, runs approximately 200 Meters west of site.

Dimension of site: Minimum dimension: 40 Meters east/west by 15-20 Meters north/south.

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions: Site appears to be a light scatter of quartz debitage and one projectile point (LeCroy - quartz). All artifacts were found in the top 10-15 centimeters of each test pit. Below ridge top, near original test pit ~~was~~ wooded and relatively free of ground cover. Ridge top is covered with dense briars making it difficult to place intrasite test pits at uniform intervals (see map attached). Soil in top 10-15 CM is strong brown clay loam turning to a light brown clay loam below.

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials:

11 quartz flakes

1 quartz bifurcate base(LeCroy) point

Specimens reported, owners, address:

Other documentation: reports, historical data:

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction: Telephone line passes through site but appears to have disturbed it very little. Most of site either in woods or briars. Appears undisturbed, at least in recent times.

Recommendations:

Photo:

Recorded by: Scott K. Parker

Map: (see attachments)

Date: 4/4/85

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

County: Albemarle
Map sheet: Alberene

Site number:

Site A.S. #5: Light lithic scatter covers large area

- = Test Pit: NO Artifacts
- = Test Pit: Artifacts Found
- ⊗ = Powerline Pole

5-5

5-2

5-3

5-1

5-4

5-7

5-8

5-6

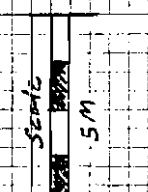
5-10

5-9

5-16

5-17

5-18



Briars

Dirt Road

DOWN Slope

Briar Patch Continues

Ridge Top

Large Briar Patch

DOWN Slope

Transsect 2

Powerline Clearing

Lake Reynolds or Camp ground

Transsect 2

Total 20
Gate 20

Phase I

Name of site: Albemarle Survey 6

Site number:

Type of site: Historic Farmstead

Cultural affiliation: Late 18th
through the 20th
century

Map reference: Coveseville

Latitude 0 ' " north. Longitude " west.
U.T.M. Zone 17 Easting 705830 Northing 4202580
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge ___: right edge ___)

Owner/address: Dr. James Masloff & Mary F./460 Lego Dr. Charlottesville, Va.

Tenant/address:

Attitude toward investigation: Cooperative

Informant/address:

Surveyed by: Archaeology Laboratory: Dept. of
Anthropology University of Virginia

Date: 3/30/85

General surroundings:

Site is on northwest side of Cook Mountain. Farm buildings and cemetery are located along ridge top which is in pasture. There is a dirt and gravel access road which comes into farm from the northwest.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance:

A rank order 1 stream is located about 100 meters east of the farm house.

Dimension of site:

All structures connected with the farmstead fall within an area that is

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions: approximately 150 meters in diameter.

Site discovered in randomly located survey unit (transect 48) surveyed as part of the Albemarle County Archaeological survey. Artifacts found in transect shovel test pits 48-2, 48-3, 48-4, which were connected with this site. Soil in these test pits consisted of a sod level in the first 2-4cm. A brick sidewalk was immediately underneath the sod in pit 2. Pit 3 contained a brown loam topsoil level beneath the sod that extended to the bottom of the pit which was 30cm. Pit 4 contained a reddish brown clay loam from 2 - 22cm. and a red clay loam from 22 - 30cm.

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials:

1 clip-on hook, 1 small piece of plastic, 1 small plastic tube, 6 historic whiteware pottery sherds, 5 pieces of clear glass, 1 piece of dark green bottle glass, and 2 cut nails. Standing structures include 1 abandoned house, 1 shed, 1 outhouse, 1 barn that is still being used by neighboring

Specimens reported, owners, address:

farmers, and a cemetery surrounded by an iron fence and containing grave stones with death dates of 1888, 1917,

Other documentation: reports, historical data:

and 1939. (over)

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:

Ground directly in front of house has been bulldozed and is exposed to erosion. The rest of the site area is in pasture land and is protected from erosion.

Recommendations:

Photo: 11 color prints of buildings, cemetery, and grave stones

Recorded by: Mark Catlin

Map: (see attachments)

Date: 3/30/85

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

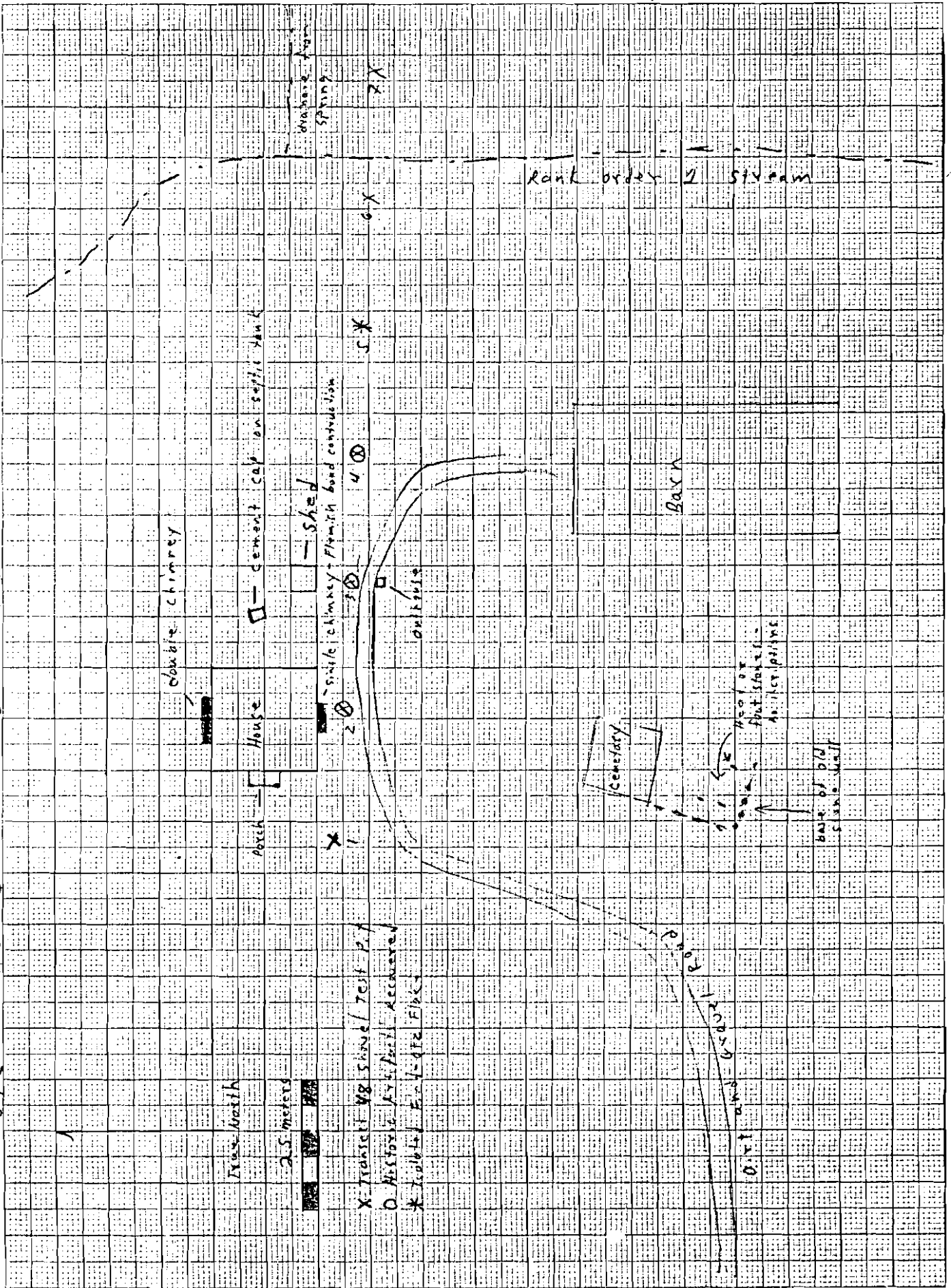
County

Map sheet

Site number

The house has 18th century construction features including a flemish bonded brick chimney, an interior beaded plank between the wall and ceiling, and windows of pegged construction.

Site #6 A.S. #6 H.S. #6



VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Phase I

Name of site: Albemarle Survey 7

Site number:

Type of site: Foundation of historic
tenant house

Cultural affiliation: Mid 19th -
20th century

Map reference: Coveseville

Latitude 0 ' " north. Longitude 0 ' " west.
U.T.M. Zone 17 Easting 706050 Northing 4202650.
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge ___: right edge ___)

Owner/address: Woodson Land Trust/Albemarle Bank and N. Garden Trust Co., c/o Dr.

Tenant/address: Charles Woodson Meadowbrook - North Garden, Va.

Attitude toward investigation: Cooperative

Informant/address: Dr. Charles Woodson/same as above

Surveyed by: Archaeology Laboratory: Dept. of Anthropology
University of Virginia

Date: 3/30/85

General surroundings:

Site is on northwest side of Cook Mountain. It is located on a slight slope
in a partial clearing consisting of pasture and mostly walnut trees.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance:

A rank order 1 stream is about 100 meters west of the site. About 30 meters
to the north and 30 meters to the south of the site are gullies that are

Dimension of site: currently dry but apparently flow with water at certain times
Stone foundation is 15 feet by 25 feet.
Degree extends at least 18 meters south of the foundation. of the year. (over)

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions:

Site discovered in randomly located survey unit (transect 48) surveyed as part
of the Albemarle County Archaeological survey. Artifacts were found
in transect shovel test pits 48-11 and 48-12. The first level in these pits
consisted of 1-2cm. of sod. The second level was topsoil. In pit 11, this
was a clay loam mottled with reddish brown (munsell color-2.5YR 3/2) and
dark red (munsell color-2.5YR 3/6) soils. In pit 12 the topsoil was a
red (Munsell color-2.5YR 4/6) sandy clay loam. The subsoil in both pits
was a dark red (Munsell color-2.5YR 3/6) clay loam.

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials:

4 cut nails, 4 wire nails, 7 pieces of clear glass, 1 piece of brown
bottle glass. There is one structure which is a rectangular foundation
(15x25 feet) made of cut field stones. Highest point along foundation is
about 50cm.

Specimens reported, owners, address:

Other documentation: reports, historical data:

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:

A small portion of the site area is eroding. Most of the site is in grass
and thus protected from erosion. No current construction activities.

Recommendations: Recent trash (car tires et cetera) has been dumped on the site.

Photo: 5 color prints of stone foundation

Recorded by: Mark Catlin

Map: (see attachments)

Date: 3/30/85

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

County

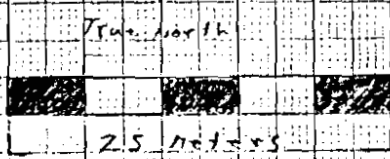
Map Sheet

Site Number

There is also a flowing spring about 50 meters southwest of the site.

Site A.S. #7 Foundation of Historic Tenant House

15
(Site A.S. #8)



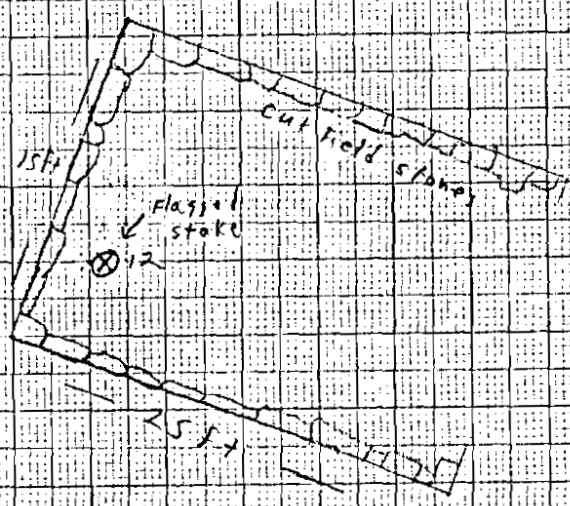
X Traversed 48 shovel test pit
O Artifacts Recovered

(Dead calfs in gully)

Dry stream bed

X 14

X 13



X 11

Flowing spring

Dry stream bed

X 9
940

X 10

FIELD ROAD

VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Phase I

Name of site: Albemarle Survey 8

Site number:

Type of site:

Cultural affiliation: Unknown
Prehistoric

Map reference: Coveseville

Latitude 0 ' " north. Longitude 0 ' " west.
U.T.M. Zone 17 Easting 706040 Northing 4202690.
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge ___: right edge ___)

Owner/address: Woodson Land Trust/Albemarle Bank and N. Garden Trust Co. c/o

Tenant/address: Dr. Charles Woodson, Meadowbrook - North Garden, Va.

Attitude toward investigation: Cooperative

Informant/address:

Surveyed by: Archaeology Laboratory: Dept. of Anthropology
University of Virginia

Date: 3/30/85

General surroundings:

Site is on northwest side of Cook Mountain. It is situated on side of ridge overlooking small stream and hillsides to the west and northwest. Most of area is open pasture land except along stream at base of hill and 30 meters to the south. The latter two areas are wooded.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance:

A depression about 30 meters to the southeast appears to be an extinct spring-head.

A slight gully extends downslope south and southwest of the site. Also, a

Dimension of site:

rank order 1 stream occurs approximately 100 meters
Two stone flakes found at 14 meters from each other. to the west.

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions:

Site discovered in randomly located survey unit (transect 48) surveyed as part of the Albemarle County Archaeological survey. An artifact was found in transect shovel test pit 48-15. Another artifact was found 310° and 14 meters from pit 15 in an area about 10 meters in diameter that has been scraped by a bulldozer. The first 7cm. in pit 15 is sod. From 7-24cm. the soil is a yellowish Red (Munsell color-5YR 5/6) clay loam. The last level, from 24 to 31cm. is a red (Munsell color-10YR 4/6) clay. Four intra-site shovel test pits were excavated around shovel test pit 48-15 two meters from pit 15 in the cardinal directions. The maximum depth of these pits

Specimens collected:

kinds, quantities, materials: was 33cm. Soil in these pits
1 primary flake made of chert (includes cortex) was the same as in pit 48-15.
1 quartz primary flake

Specimens reported, owners, address:

Other documentation: reports, historical data:

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:

Site is in pasture. The only area that has recently been disturbed is the small bulldozed patch to the northwest. Area has been cultivated.

Recommendations:

Photo:

Recorded by: Mark Catlin

Map: (see attachments)

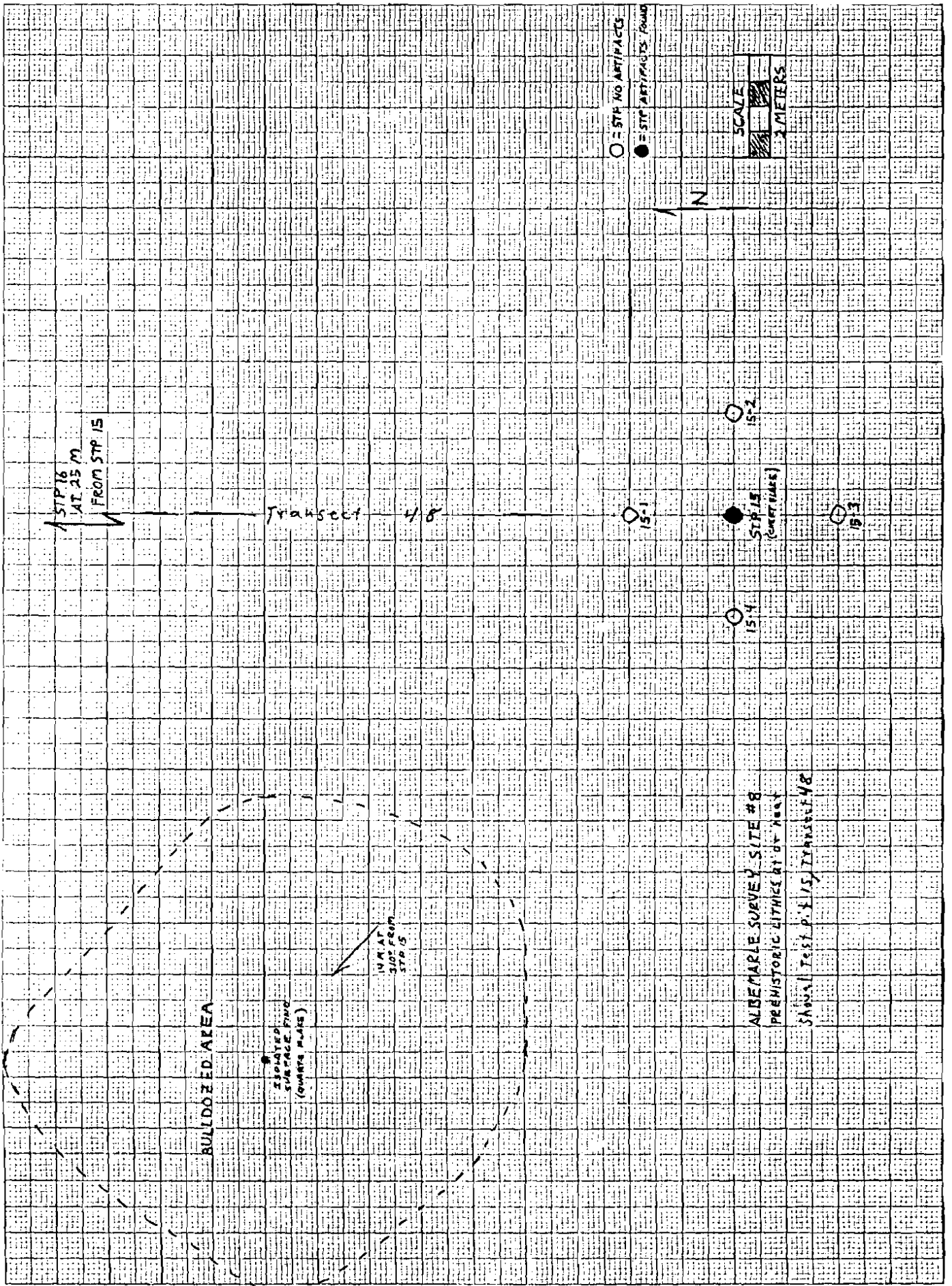
Date: 3/30/85

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

County

Map Sheet

Site Number



VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Phase I

Name of site: Albemarle Survey 9

Site number:

Type of site:

Cultural affiliation: Unknown
Prehistoric

Map reference: Coveseville

Latitude 0 ' " north. Longitude 0 ' " west.
U.T.M. Zone 17 Easting 706000 Northing 4202870.
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge ___; right edge ___)

Owner/address: Woodson Land Trust/Albemarle Bank and N. Garden Trust Co. c/o

Tenant/address: Dr. Charles Woodson, Meadowbrook - North Garden, Va.

Attitude toward investigation: Cooperative

Informant/address:

Surveyed by: Archaeology Laboratory: Dept. of Anthropology
University of Virginia

Date: 3/30/85

General surroundings:

Site is on northwest side of Cook Mountain. It is on east slope of finger shaped ridge in freshly plowed field. Albemarle Survey (A.S.) site 10 is 125 meters up slope in a separate area that has been plowed. Site is about 20 meters northwest of small stream. Most of surrounding area is open

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance: pasture land or cultivated fields. A rank order 1 stream occurs 20 meters southeast of the site.

Dimension of site:

Lithic artifacts found scattered over a 20x30 meter area.

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions:

All artifacts were recovered from surface of plowed field.

Site discovered in randomly located survey unit (transect 48) which was part of Albemarle County Archaeological Survey.

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials:

2 chert flakes
2 quartz flakes

Specimens reported, owners, address:

Other documentation: reports, historical data:

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:

Hillside site is on, is being contour plowed with grassy patches left between plowed areas.

Recommendations:

Photo:

Recorded by: Mark Catlin

Map: (see attachment)

Date: 3/30/85

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

County

Map Sheet

Site Number

VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Phase I

Name of site: Albemarle Survey 10

Site number:

Type of site:

Cultural affiliation: Late Archaic

Map reference: Coveseville

Latitude 0 1 " north. Longitude 0 1 " west.
U.T.M. Zone 17 Easting 705920 Northing 4202930 From Test Pit 48-25
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge ___; right edge ___)

Owner/address: Woodson Land Trust/Albemarle Bank and N. Garden Trust Co. c/o

Tenant/address: Dr. Charles Woodson, Meadowbrook - North Garden, Va.

Attitude toward investigation: Cooperative

Informant/address:

Surveyed by: Archaeology Laboratory: Dept. of Anthropology
University of Virginia

Date: 3/30/85

General surroundings:

Site is on northwest side of Cook Mountain. It is on east slope of finger shaped ridge in freshly plowed field. Albemarle Survey site 9 is 125 meters down slope in a separate area that has been plowed. Plowed field in which site occurs is adjacent to wooded area near top of ridge. The rest of the surrounding area is mostly pasture land

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance: or cultivated fields.

A rank order 1 stream occurs about 140 meters southeast of the site.

Dimension of site:

Lithic artifacts found scattered over a 75x175 meter area.

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions:

All artifacts were recovered from surface of plowed field.

Site discovered in randomly located survey unit (transect 48) which was part of the Albemarle County Archaeological Survey.

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials:

2 projectile points (similar to the Halifax and Claggett types)

11 quartz flakes

1 quartzite flake

2 quartz bifaces

Specimens reported, owners, address:

Other documentation: reports, historical data:

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:

The hillside site is on, is being contour plowed with grassy patches left between plowed areas.

Recommendations:

Photo:

Recorded by: Mark Catlin

Map: (see attachments)

Date: 3/30/85

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

County

Map Sheet

Site Number

VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Phase I

Name of site: Albemarle Survey 11

Site number:

Type of site:

Cultural affiliation: Unknown
Prehistoric

Map reference: Covesville

Latitude 0 ' " north. Longitude 0 ' " west.
U.T.M. Zone 17 Easting 706220 Northing 4202760.
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge ___: right edge ___)

Owner/address: Woodson Land Trust/Albemarle Bank and N. Garden Trust Co. c/o

Tenant/address: Dr. Charles Woodson, Meadowbrook - North Garden, Va.

Attitude toward investigation: Cooperative

Informant/address:

Surveyed by: Archaeology Laboratory: Dept. of Anthropology Date: 3/30/85
University of Virginia

General surroundings:

Site is on northwest side of Cook Mountain. It is near the top of a broad ridge running off the north end of Cook Mountain. The surrounding area is open pasture land, cultivated fields. A wooded area occurs about 100 meters to the south.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance:

A rank order 1 stream is approximately 260 meters west of the site.

Dimension of site:

Lithic artifacts found scattered over a 70x75 meter area.

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions:

All artifacts were recovered from surface of plowed field.

Site discovered ^{140 m East of} in randomly located survey unit (transect 48), part of the Albemarle County Archaeological Survey.

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials:

50 quartz flakes

4 quartz chunks

Specimens reported, owners, address:

Other documentation: reports, historical data:

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:

Recently plowed field on side and top of ridge crest.

Recommendations:

Photo:

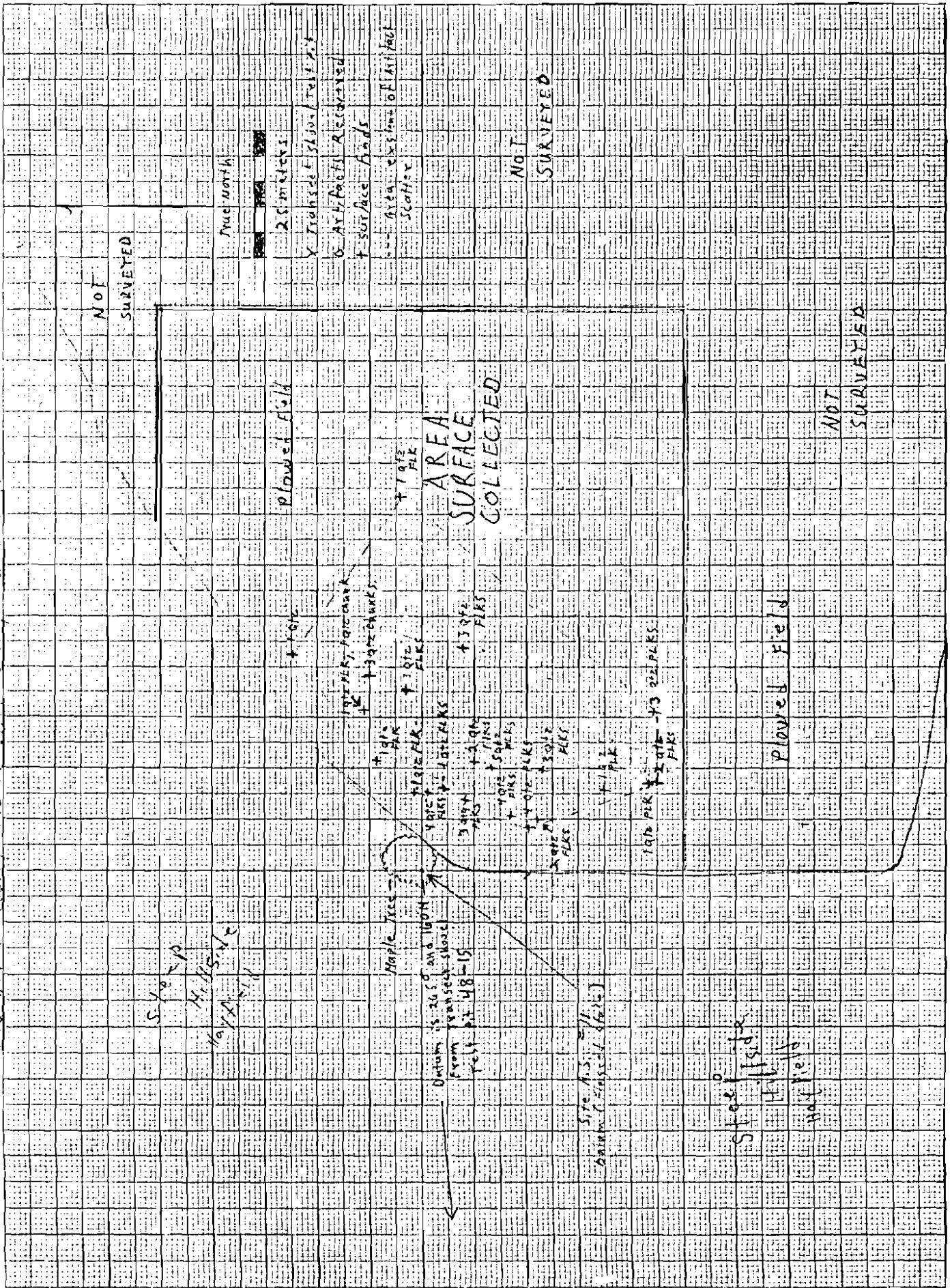
Recorded by: Mark Catlin

Map: (see attachments)

Date: 3/30/85

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

Albany County Archeological Survey Site A.S. #11



VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Phase I
Name of site: Albemarle Survey 12

Site number:

Type of site:

Cultural affiliation: Unknown
Prehistoric

Map reference: Coveseville

Latitude 0 ' " north. Longitude 0 ' " west.
U.T.M. Zone 17 Easting 705670 Northing 4202680. For Test Pit 49-26
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge ___: right edge ___)

Owner/address: Dr. James Masloff & Mary F./460 Lego Dr. Charlottesville, Va.

Tenant/address:

Attitude toward investigation: Cooperative

Informant/address:

Surveyed by: S.K. Parker, T.S. Klatka, and M.A. Catlin
UVA Archaeology Lab., Dept. of Anthropology

Date: 4/5/85

General surroundings:

Site is on northwest side of Cook Mountain. It is located on long finger shaped ridge which is southeast of U.S. 29 and southwest of county road 692. Artifacts were found in two shovel test pits situated on the southeast side of the ridge in pasture land close to the edge of the pasture.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance:

A dry stream bed is about 60 meters to the southeast of transect shovel test pit #26. A stream that is currently running that has a rank order of 1 is

Dimension of site: about 240 meters to the east of S.T.P. 26.

Unknown

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions:

Site discovered in randomly located survey unit (transect 49) which is part of the Albemarle County Archaeological Survey. Artifacts were found in transect shovel test pits 49-26 and 49-27. Four intrasite shovel test pits were placed around each transect shovel test pit in the cardinal directions at 5 meters from the latter test pit. No artifacts were recovered from any of these shovel test pits. No shovel test pit was excavated deeper than 34 cm. The top level (ca. 0-4cm.) is sod. Level 2 (ca. 4-18) is a yellowish red (Munsell color - 5YR 4/6) or Strong Brown (Munsell color - 7.5 YR 4/6) clay loam. The third level is a red (Munsell color - 2.5YR 4/6 or 4/8) clay. Artifacts recovered

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials: probably washed down from
5 quartz flakes a site higher up on the ridge.

Specimens reported, owners, address:

Other documentation: reports, historical data:

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:

Given that artifacts are located half way down the ridge side and given there spotty distribution it is likely that the main area of the site is higher up on the ridge side or on top of the ridge. Ridge has been cultivated in the past. It

Recommendations: is currently in pasture and therefore protected from erosion.

Photo:

Recorded by: Mark Catlin

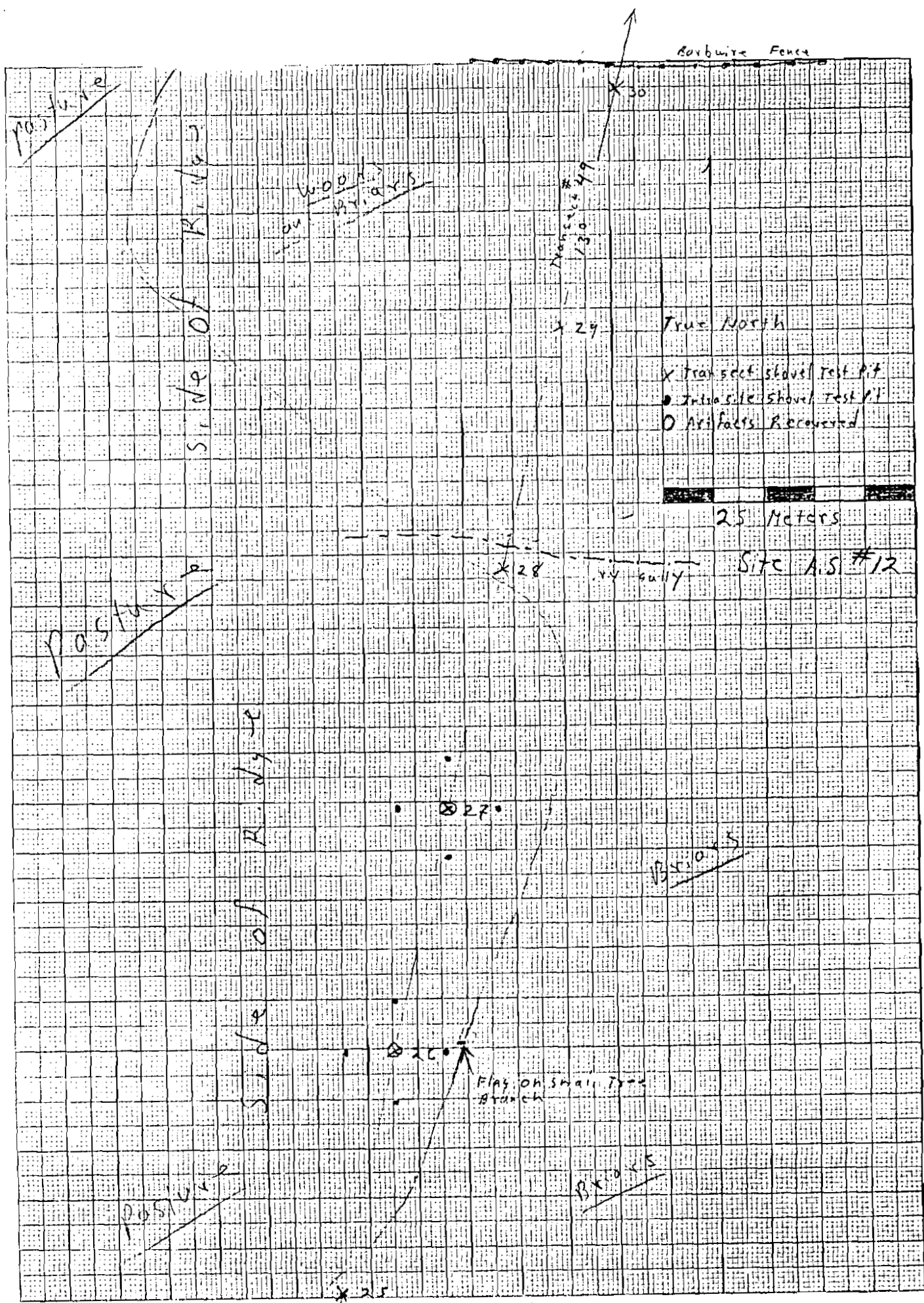
Map: (see attachments)
Date: 4/5/85

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

County

Map Sheet

Site Number



Transsect #49

130

1

VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Phase I

Name of site: Albemarle Survey 13

Site number:

Type of site: Historic building depressions

Cultural affiliation:

Map reference: Alberene

Latitude ° ' " north. Longitude ° ' " west.
U.T.M. Zone 17 Easting 718220 Northing 4207950
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge ___: right edge ___)

Owner/address: Clifton K. Reynolds 2750 Greenwood Ave. Sacramento CA

Tenant/address:

Attitude toward investigation:

Informant/address:

Surveyed by: S. K. Parker/ M. J. Klein UVA Archaeology Lab.

Date: March 30, 1985

General surroundings: Ridge top in woods at crossroads of old dirt roads. Approximately 600 meters west of Lake Reynovia and about 800 meters east of Southwood Mobile Home park. Dirt road running next to eastern wall of site (see attached map) eventually meets State Route in Southwood Mobile Home park.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance: Lake Reynovia lies approximately 600 meters east of site and Biscuit Run, a permanent stream, is about 500-600 meters west and north of site.

Dimension of site: Building depression is 10x15 meters. A second longer, thinner depression ^{pits} about 12 meters west of first. About 20 and 30 meters respectively,

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions: southeast of building are two small,

Depth of building depression approximately deep pits, each about 2x2 meters.

3 meters at deepest point. Depression behind

is much shallower, less than a meter deep. Other two pits run between 4 and 5 meters deep; one has heavy wooden beams at surface level on east and west walls.

Soil near site generally has two to three layers including top layer of humus.

Top layers generally darker than bottom; strong brown, gray brown; lowest levels usually yellowish brown, red brown or brownish orange. Rock hit quickly within

features themselves. No artifacts recovered in pits but trash is scattered

throughout site, most looks relatively modern (see attached map).

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials:

Specimens reported, owners, address:

Other documentation: reports, historical data:

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:

Given the lack of structural debris and a large back dirt pile on north side of building depression it appears that site has been bulldozed and most structural materials removed.

Recommendations:

Photo:

Recorded by: Scott K. Parker

Map: (see attachments)

Date: 4/4/85

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

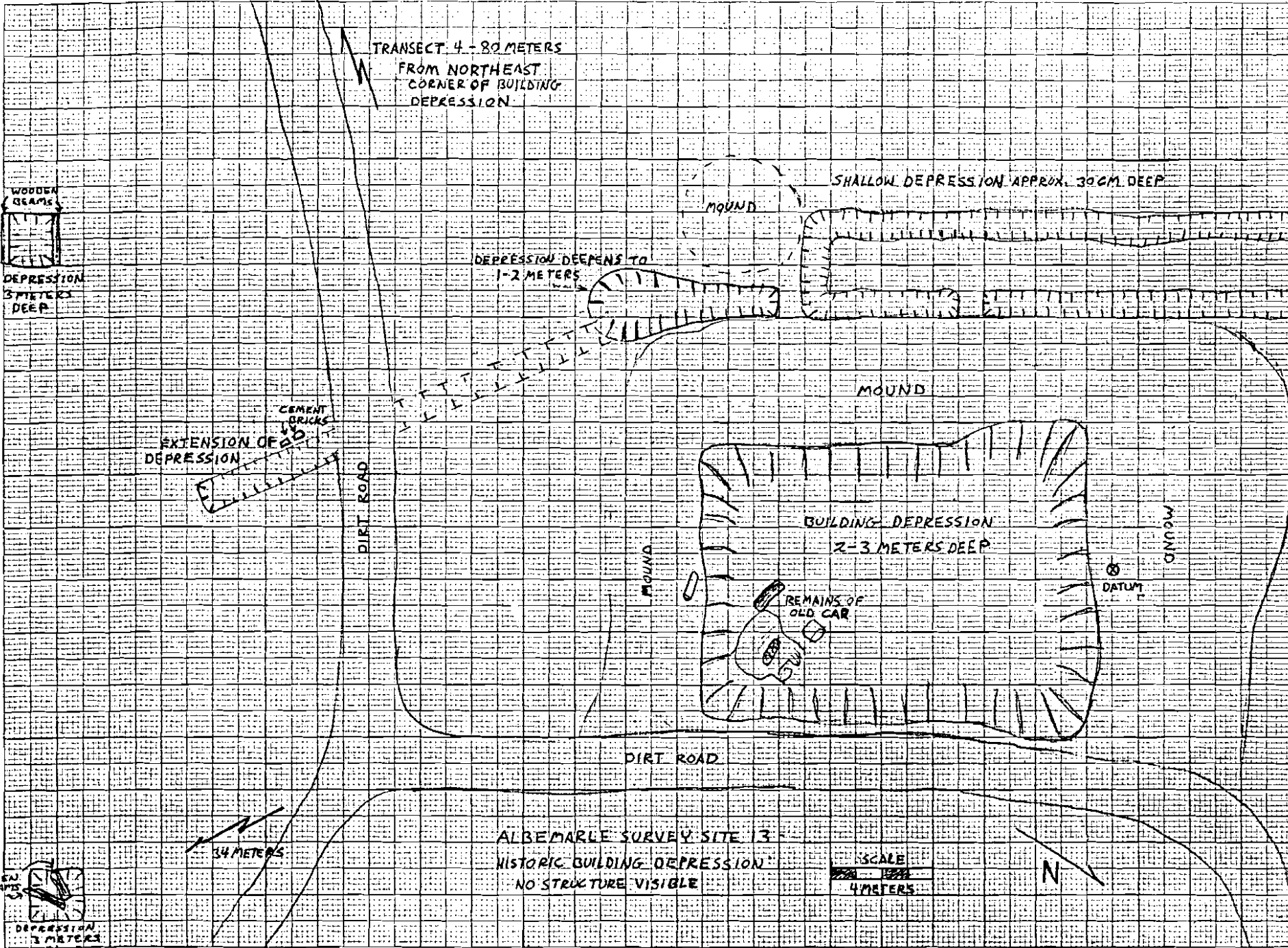
County

Albemarle

Map Sheet

Alberene

Site Number



VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Phase I
Name of site: Albemarle Survey 14

Site number:

Type of site:

Cultural affiliation: Unknown
Prehistoric

Map reference: Scottsville

Latitude 0 1 " north. Longitude 0 1 " west.
U.T.M. Zone 17 Easting 720850 Northing 4187040
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge ___: right edge ___)

Owner/address: The Town of Scottsville/Raymond Thacker - Mayor - Thacker Bros. Funeral Home, Scottsville, Va.
Tenant/address: None

Attitude toward investigation: Cooperative

Informant/address:

Surveyed by: Scott Parker, Mike Kline, Tom Klatka, and Mark Catlin of the Dept. of Anthropology Date: May 4, 1985

General surroundings: University of Virginia

The site is located on the crest of the lower (south) end of a long finger ridge. This ridge is northeast of Scottsville Virginia and west of county road 795. The ridge eventually slopes down to the Scottsville water impoundment. The site datum is about 40 meters south of an exposed dirt bank and next to a dirt
Nearest water: nature, direction and distance: road. The ridge top is fairly clear with 1-2 years of secondary growth.
An intermittent stream (rank order 1) is 100 meters to the east.

Dimension of site: 60 x 20 meters

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions:

All artifacts collected from the surface. Ridge top had been bulldozed clear less than five years ago. Surface visibility was fairly good.

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials:

- 2 quartz bifaces
- 1 quartz point fragment
- 1 worked quartz flake
- 6 quartz flakes
- 1 quartz chunk
- 1 bottle fragment
- 1 historic sherd

Specimens reported, owners, address:

Other documentation: reports, historical data:

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:

Because the surface of the ridge top has been exposed it has suffered erosion although not severe since the ridge top is fairly level. Artifacts recovered south (down slope) of datum along the road may have been transported by water.

Recommendations:

Photo:

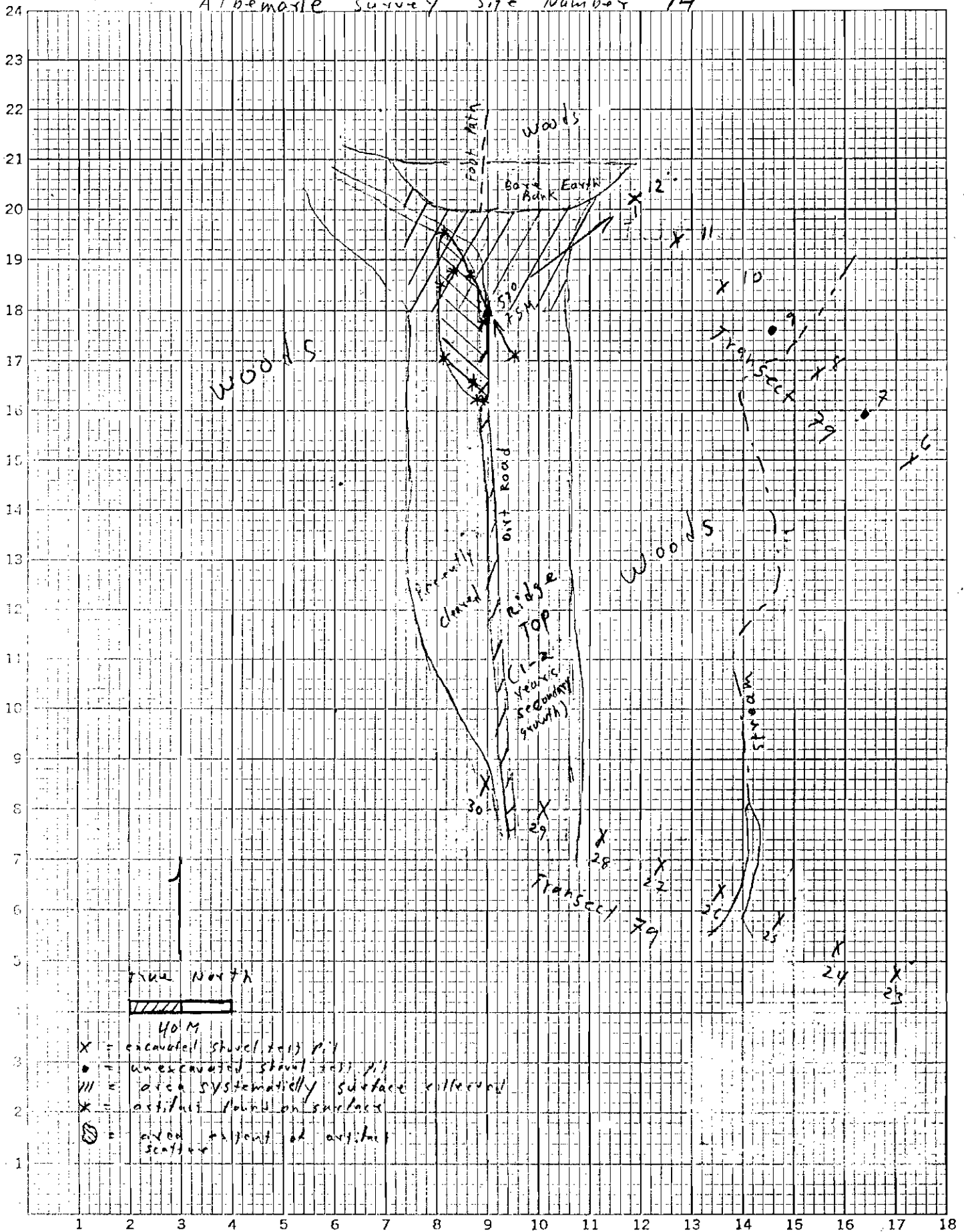
Recorded by: Mark Catlin

Map: Mark Catlin
Date: 5/9/85

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

County Albemarle
Map sheet Scottsville
Site number

Albemarle survey site Number 14



Type
 Size
 Color
 Form

in
 soil
 or
 surface
 scattered

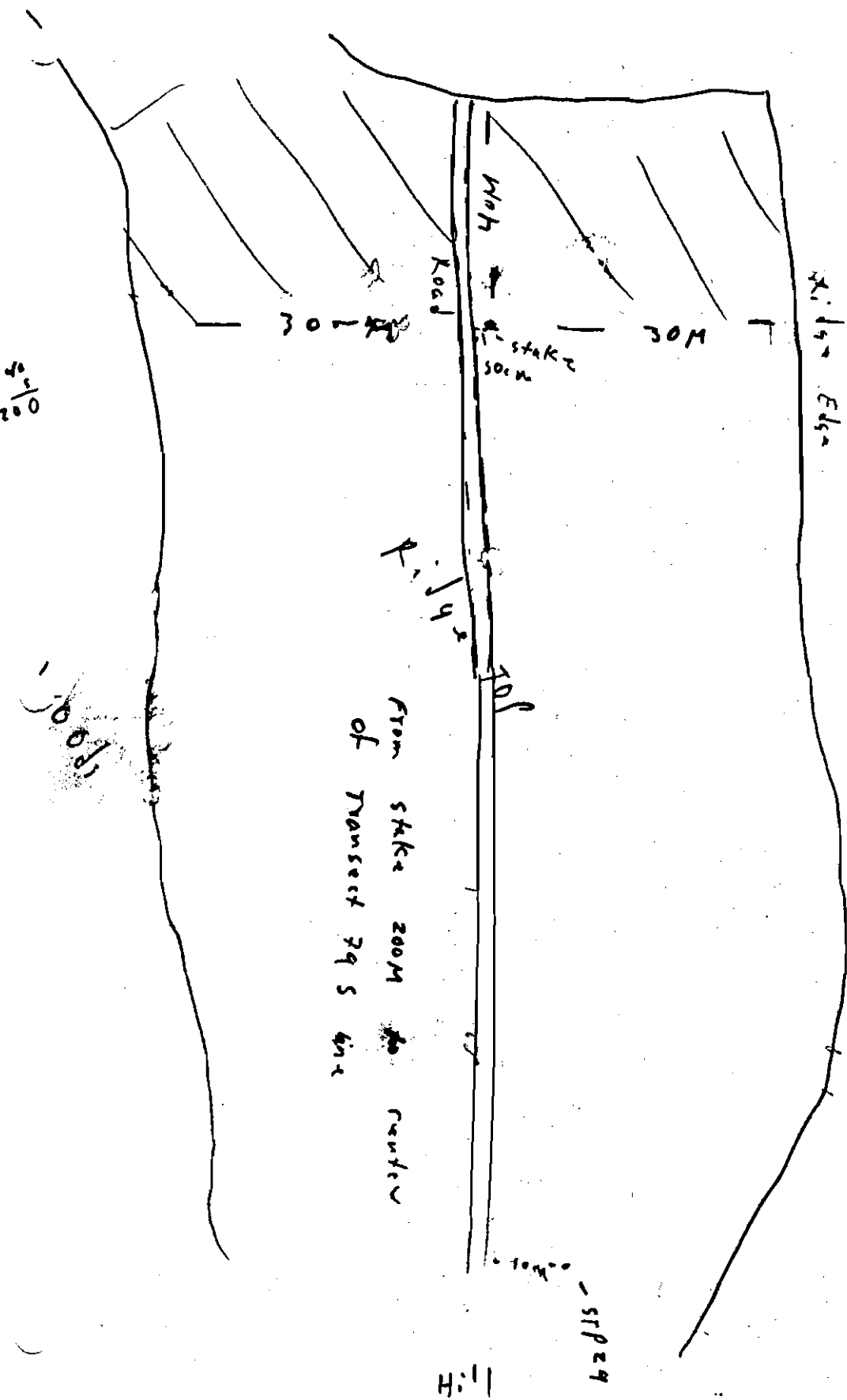
True North

40 M

- X = excavated shovel test pit
- = unexcavated shovel test pit
- | | | = ditch systematically surface collected
- * = astilbe tubers on surface
- ⊙ = achenes scatter

Material - 2 qtz. B. Juncos, 6 qt flakes, 1 qt ch
 1 qt rind Frag., 1 Bottle Frag, 1 Historic
 work or. flake, shell

/// - Area
 intensively
 surveyed



woods
 Elder

woods

57° 8 75 meters from
 site 14 stake to last STP
 of T 79 SEGMENT A
 (STP #12)

57
 180

 237

2 1/2

100

H: ||

STP 29

VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Phase I

Name of site: Albemarle Survey 15

Site number:

Type of site: Prehistoric lithic scatter with some historic artifacts
Cultural affiliation: Late Archaic & Historic

Map reference: Scottsville

Latitude ° ' " north. Longitude ° ' " west.
U.T.M. Zone 17 Easting 721290 Northing 4188140
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge ____: right edge ____)

Owner/address: Mrs. Forrest E. Paulette c/o National Bank & Trust Co, P.O. Box 711
Tenant/address: Charlottesville, VA

Attitude toward investigation: Cooperative

Informant/address:

Surveyed by: Laboratory of Archaeology, University of Virginia Date: May 10, 1985

General surroundings: Open fields and man made pond. Site occurs on terrace above floodplain where first STP's of Transect 77 were placed, and extends uphill to west, to second terrace. Northeastern corner of site borders on man made pond and dam.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance: Site borders man made pond and approximately 150 meters southeast of site is small stream.

Dimension of site: approximately 65x70 meters.

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions: Site in open field which appears to have been bulldozed at one time, removing most of the top soil. Site was surface collected, with four shovel test pits dug on grassy knoll near pond (in northeast corner of field - see base map). STP's revealed shallow soil layers before hitting bedrock - soil appears disturbed, probably from construction of dam. Site littered with quartz and metamorphic rock on surface. Artifacts thinly scattered across site. Probably most of site has been bulldozed away. Most historic artifacts in five to ten meter area around datum point.

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials: 3 quartz flakes, 1 quartz core, 2 quartzite points, 3 quartzite flakes, 4 historic sherds.
One of the points is diagnostic. It is a Savannah River type.

Specimens reported, owners, address:

Other documentation: reports, historical data:

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction: Area of site appears bulldozed, probably relatively recently, removing most of the top soil and probably a good bit of the site. A man made pond and dam are directly adjacent to terrace the site occurs on. Disturbance from building of

Recommendations: dam very likely, as well as the possibility that the main portion of the site is now under water.

Photo:

Recorded by: Scott Parker

Map:

Date: May 10, 1985

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

County

Albemarle

Map Sheet

Scottsville

Site Number

EDGE OF RIDGE TOP

SITE 15

BASE MAP

X = SHOVEL TEST PIT'S DUG
O = STRIPS NOT DUG
• = ARTIFACTS SURFACE COLLECTED

SCALE
10 METERS

N

COW PASTURE

BULLDOZED FIELD
NO GRASS COVER

MAN MADE POND

QUARTZITE
COPE SAVANNAH RI
FT.

QUARTZ
FLK.

QUARTZ
FLK.

QUARTZ
FLK.

PILE OF BRUSH / TREE
BRANCHES, ETC., PROBABLY
FROM BULLDOZING OF
QUARTZ
FLK.

DATUM
QUARTZ / MIST
FT. SHERD
QUARTZ FLK.
MIST SHERD

GRASS
KNOLL

QUARTZ FLK.
PE MIST SHERD
(MIST ARTIFACTS)

BUSHES - DOWN SLOPE TO FLOODPLAIN

TRANSECT #7
TO STREAM

SLOPE UP

SLOPE UP

SLOPE UP

DOWN SLOPE TO FLOODPLAIN

DAM

VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Phase I

Name of site: Albemarle Survey 16

Site number:

Type of site:

Cultural affiliation: Unknown
Prehistoric

Map reference: Charlottesville West

Latitude 0 ' " north. Longitude 0 ' " west.
U.T.M. Zone 17 Easting 717650 Northing 4209240
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge ___: right edge ___)

Owner/address: Southeast Limited Partnership/ c/o S.W. Heischman, 100 Turtle Creek Rd.
Tenant/address: Charlottesville, Va.

Attitude toward investigation: Cooperative

Informant/address: /

Surveyed by: Mike Kline, Scott Parker, Tom Klatka, Dawn Massie, and Mark Catlin of the Dept. of Anth. UVA. Date: 5/17/85

General surroundings:

Site is located about 220 meter north^{EAST}west of the junction of county roads 780 and 631. It is situated on a Northeast running ridge top that is about 60 meters north of Albemarle survey transect 47. Artifacts were found on two bulldozed dirt roads. The roads lead into an area currently being developed.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance:

An intermittent stream begins 60 meters to the south.

Dimension of site:

Arifacts too scattered by bulldozing to determine.

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions:

Surface collection along bulldozed dirt roads.

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials:

- 2 quartz bifaces
- 2 quartz biface fragments
- 2 quartz flakes

Specimens reported, owners, address:

Other documentation: reports, historical data:

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:

A few meters east of datum the ridge top has been bulldozed clear. The only chance for intact remains is in the woods south and west of datum. However,

Recommendations: even these areas have been disturbed by clear cutting in the past.

Photo:

Recorded by: Mark Catlin

Map: (see attached pages)

Date: 5/22/85

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

County

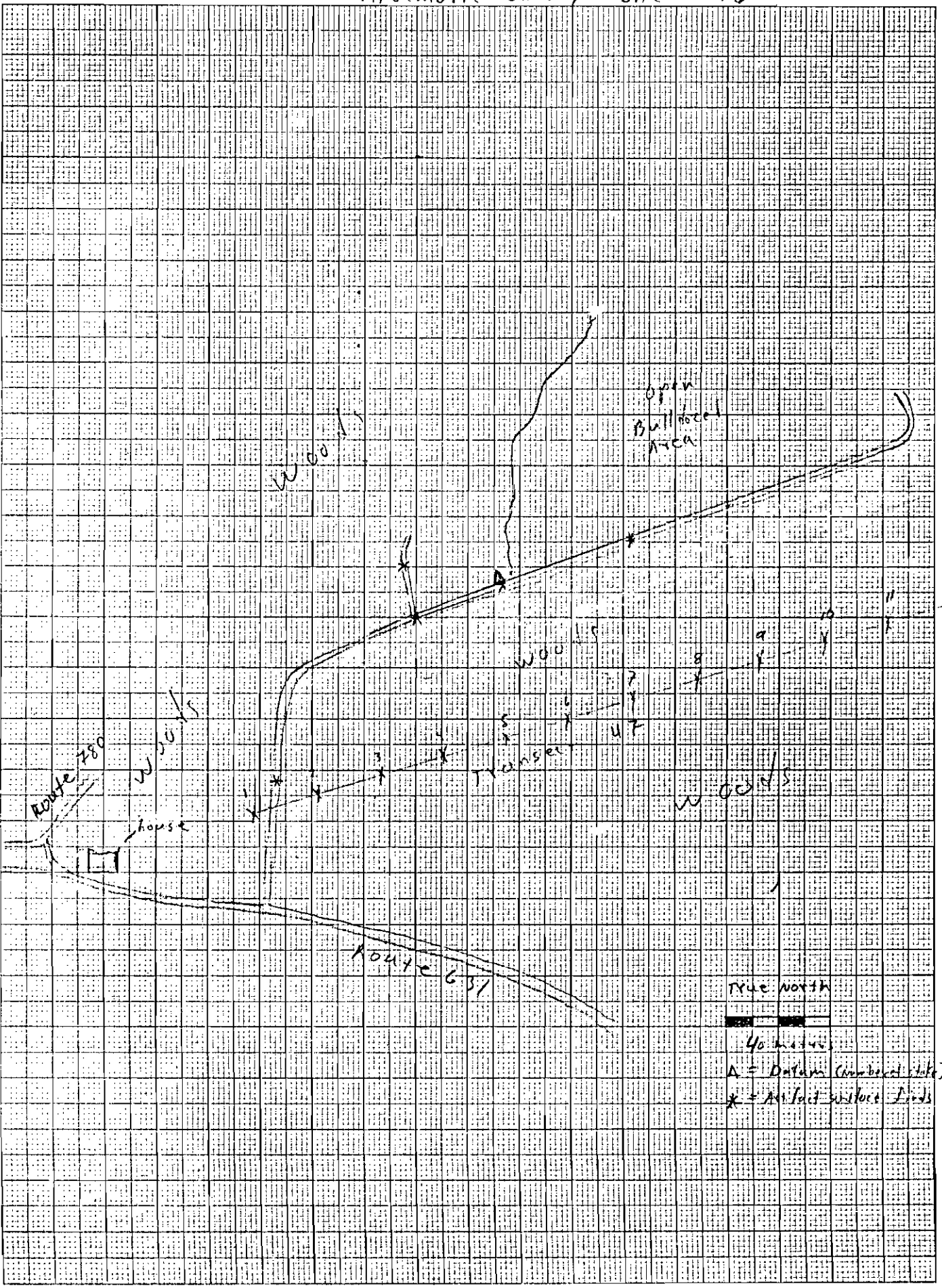
Albemarle

Map Sheet

Charlottesville West

Site Number

Albemarle Survey Site # 16



Condemnations

12

True North
40 meters
A = Datum (unmarked site)
x = Artifact Surface Lines

VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Name of site: Albamarle Survey 17

Site number:

Type of site:

Cultural affiliation: Unknown
Prehistoric

Map reference: Charlottesville West, VA

Latitude 0 ' " north. Longitude 0 ' " west.
U.T.M. Zone Easting Northing
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge : right edge)

Owner/address: Henderson Heyward, Fox Haven Farm, Charlottesville, Va.

Tenant/address:

Attitude toward investigation: Cooperative

Informant/address:

Surveyed by: Archaeology Laboratory, Dept. of Anthropology, Date: 5/18/85
University of Virginia

General surroundings: Site lies in open pasture east of Round Top & Johnson Mountains and unnamed intermittent stream, and west of Morey Creek

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance: Unnamed intermittent stream approximately 60 meters west of site. Also, extinct springhead approximately 150 meters to the northeast.

Dimension of site: Unknown

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions:

All artifacts located on surface of path between two pastures. Vertical depth/integrity of site is unknown.

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials:

One bi-pitted stone, one quartz flake.

Specimens reported, owners, address: None

Other documentation: reports, historical data: None

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:

Disturbance from previous plowing is likely. However, since site currently lies in open pasture further disturbance from erosion is minimal.

Recommendations: Subsurface testing is recommended to delineate horizontal and vertical extent of site, and to investigate site's cultural affiliation.

Photo: None

Map: (see attachment)

Recorded by: Thomas Klatka

Date: 5/18/85

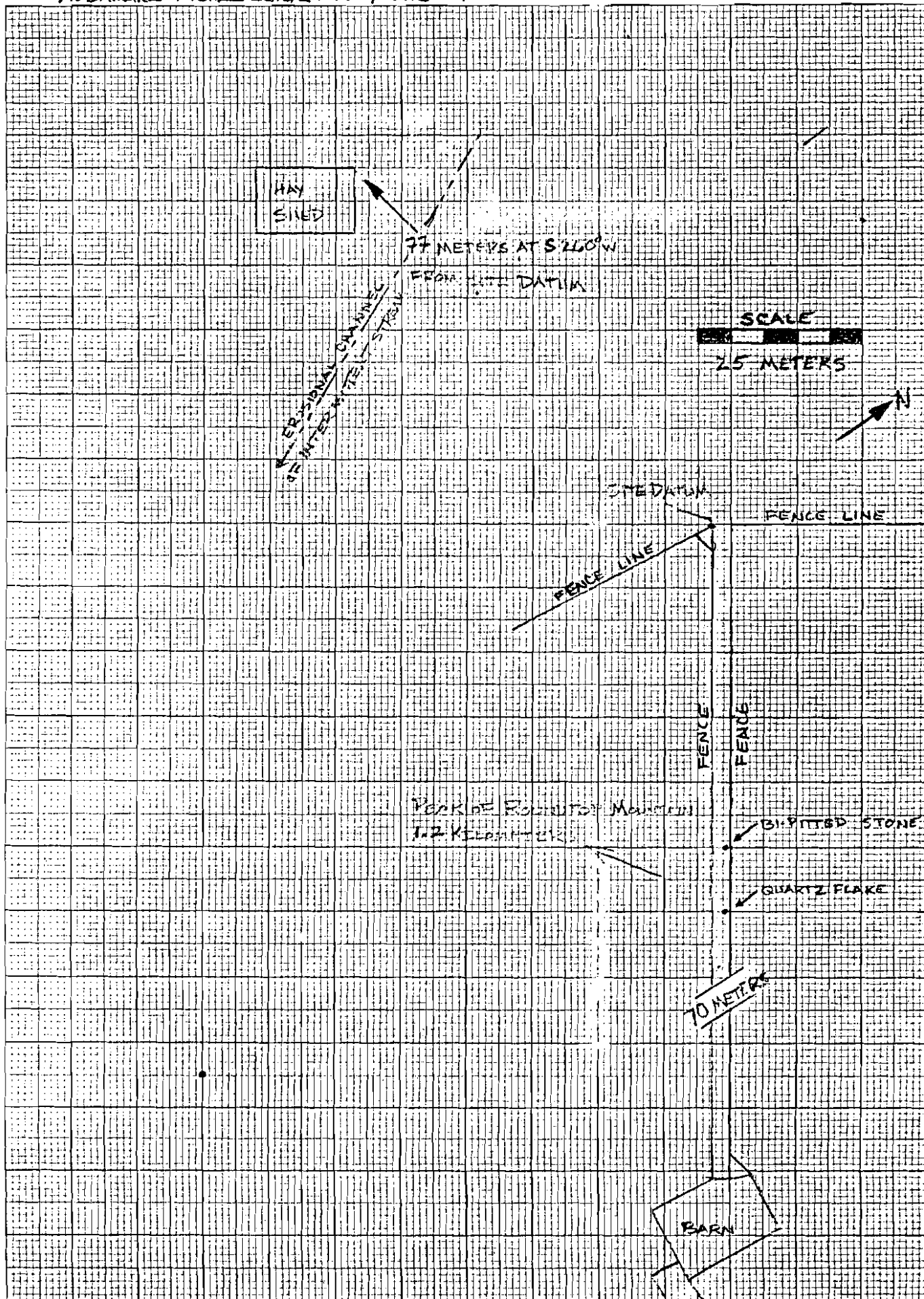
(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

County Albamarle

Map Sheet Charlottesville, West

Site Number

ALBAMARLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY SITE #17



VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Name of site:

Site number: *Alby Survey Site #18*

Type of site: Historic trash scatter

Cultural affiliation: Historic

Map reference: Charlottesville West

Latitude 0 ' " north. Longitude 0 ' " west.
U.T.M. Zone 17 Easting 717230 Northing 4210080
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge ___: right edge ___)

Owner/address: Larry J. McElwain (Trustee) - 2788-C Hydraulic Road, Charlottesville, VA

Tenant/address:

Attitude toward investigation: Cooperative

Informant/address:

Surveyed by: Laboratory of Archaeology, University of Virginia Date: May 22, 1985

General surroundings: On wooded slope, relatively gentle, sloping down to route 781 to northwest. On top of ridge are series of old dirt roads. To northwest near intersection of northern transect line and road is a shallow depression which does not appear to be related to site; probably from building of road.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance: Moore's Creek; free flowing stream approximately 85 meters northwest of site, just across route 781.

Dimension of site: Approximately 50 x 50 meters.

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions: Site appears to be between 20 and 25 centimeters deep, in a soil layer sandier than layers above and below. This tended to be the second layer below a dark humic layer. Colors ranged from strong brown in northern portion, to dark yellowish brown in southern portion.

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials: 4 historic ceramic sherds (1 is a part of a handle to a vessel); 3 pieces of glass; 1 nail.

Specimens reported, owners, address:

Other documentation: reports, historical data:

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction: Site is on a slope; may have been washed down from above (southeast).

Recommendations:

Photo:

Recorded by:

Map:

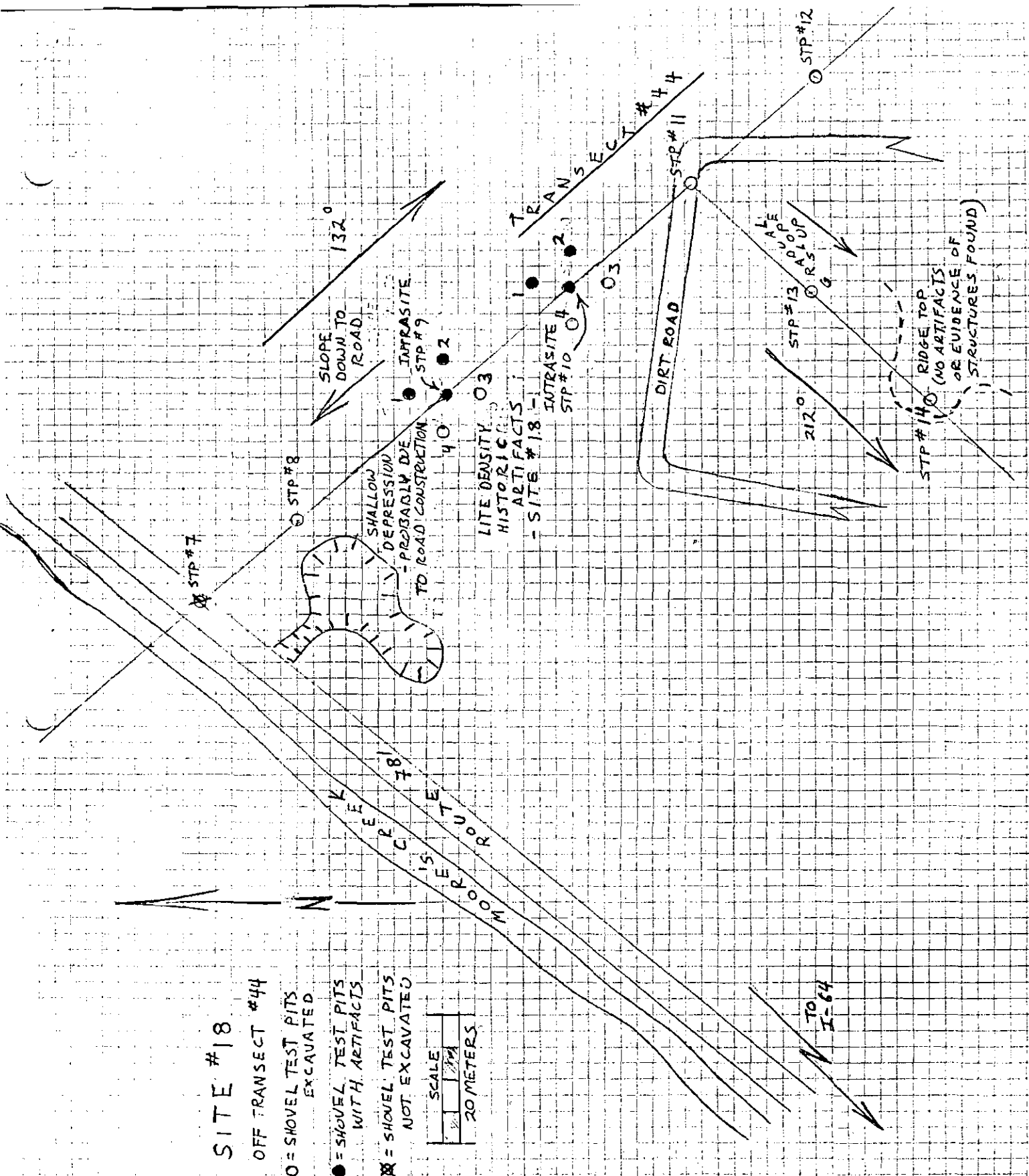
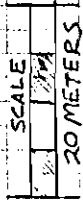
Date:

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

SITE #18

OFF TRANSECT #44

- = SHOVEL TEST PITS EXCAVATED
- = SHOVEL TEST PITS WITH ARTIFACTS
- ⊗ = SHOVEL TEST PITS NOT EXCAVATED



VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Name of site:

Site number: ALBY SURVEY SITE #20

Type of site: Lithic scatter

Cultural affiliation: Prehistoric

Map reference: Charlottesville West

Latitude 0 ' " north. Longitude 0 ' " west.
U.T.M. Zone 17 Easting 717910 Northing 4214590
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge ____: right edge ____)

Owner/address: Daniel Montgomery - Planning Dept., University of Virginia, C'ville, VA

Tenant/address:

Attitude toward investigation: Cooperative

Informant/address:

Surveyed by: Crew - Laboratory of Archaeology, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA Date:

General surroundings: Ridge top in forest, just above 29/250 Bypass to north.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance: Unnamed stream 125 meters due south of site and confluence of two unnamed streams 400 meters east of site.

Dimension of site: 15 x 25 meters

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions: Site discovered in shovel test pits; 30 x 30 cm. Soil was in three levels; 1.) humus & E. horizon, 2.) strong brown clay loam or dark brown sandy loam, 3.) red clay loam or yellowish brown loam. Artifacts appeared to come from level 2.

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials: 9 quartz flakes, 1 quartz biface.

Specimens reported, owners, address:

Other documentation: reports, historical data:

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction: Site in open forest - does not appear to have been clear cut or plowed recently. Recent disturbance minimal if any.

Recommendations:

Photo:

Recorded by:

Map:

Date:

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

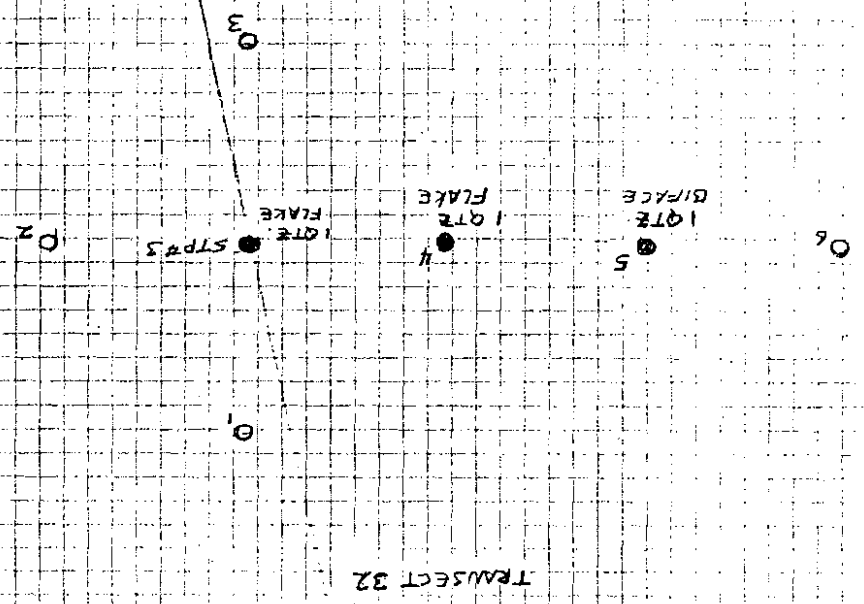
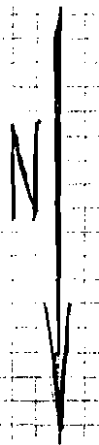
County: Albemarle

Map Sheet: Charlottesville West

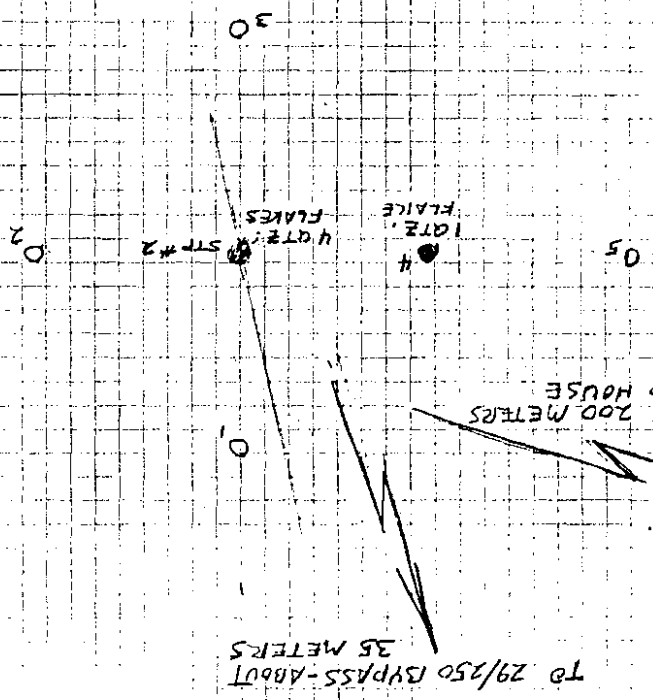
Site Number

GENTLE
SLOPE
DOWN
TO EDGE OF
RIDGE WHERE
DROPS OFF
SHARPLY

SITE #20
TRAVERSECT 32
● - SHOVEL TEST PITS
WITH ARTIFACTS
○ - SHOVEL TEST PITS
NO ARTIFACTS
SCALE
5 METERS



RIDGE
TOP



Site 20

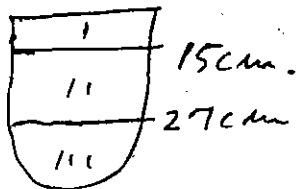
ARCHAEOLOGY LABORATORY: DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

Sample Unit Site 32-3
Date 9/28/85 Initials SKP/mjk

5 m west

TEST PIT NO. 4 VOL. _____ DIA. 30 DEPTH 30
BAG NOS. 139
MUNSELL _____ SOIL TEXTURE _____
CHARCOAL FREQUENCY: Heavy _____ Medium _____ Light _____ None _____
Chunk _____ Small Pieces _____ Flecking _____

Abundance and size of rocks Med, Sm-Med, gtz + mostly meta
Artifact types and frequencies 1 elem gtz flake
Description of soil disturbances (e.g. color & texture distinctions)

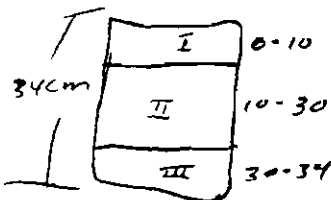


I - Humus + E Horizon
II - Strong Brown Clay loam
III - Red Clay loam

10 m west

TEST PIT NO. 5 VOL. _____ DIA. 30 DEPTH 34
BAG NOS. 140
MUNSELL _____ SOIL TEXTURE _____
CHARCOAL FREQUENCY: Heavy _____ Medium _____ Light _____ None
Chunk _____ Small Pieces _____ Flecking _____

Abundance and size of rocks medium / small-med, mostly m's.
Artifact types and frequencies 1 quartz biface
Description of soil disturbances (e.g. color & texture distinctions)

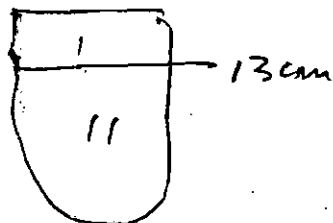


I - Humus + E Horizon
II - strong brown clay loam
III - red clay loam

15 m. west

TEST PIT NO. 6 VOL. _____ DIA. 30 DEPTH 34
BAG NOS. _____
MUNSELL _____ SOIL TEXTURE _____
CHARCOAL FREQUENCY: Heavy _____ Medium _____ Light _____ None _____
Chunk _____ Small Pieces _____ Flecking _____

Abundance and size of rocks Med, Sm-Med, Meta.
Artifact types and frequencies _____
Description of soil disturbances (e.g. color & texture distinctions)



I - Humus + E Horizon
II - Strong Brown Clay loam

Site 20

ARCHAEOLOGY LABORATORY: DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

INTRASITE

Sample Unit TR32-2

Date 29 MAY 85 Initials TK

5m N of T.P. 2

TEST PIT NO. 1 VOL. _____ DIA. 31 DEPTH 28

BAG NOS. _____

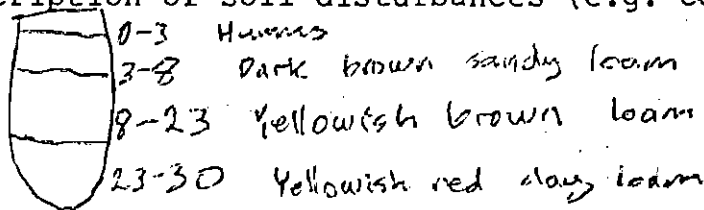
MUNSELL _____ SOIL TEXTURE _____

CHARCOAL FREQUENCY: Heavy _____ Medium _____ Light None _____
Chunk _____ Small Pieces Flecking _____

Abundance and size of rocks lt. density of small metamorphics

Artifact types and frequencies None

Description of soil disturbances (e.g. color & texture distinctions)



5m E of T.P. 2

TEST PIT NO. 2 VOL. _____ DIA. 30 DEPTH 25cm

BAG NOS. _____

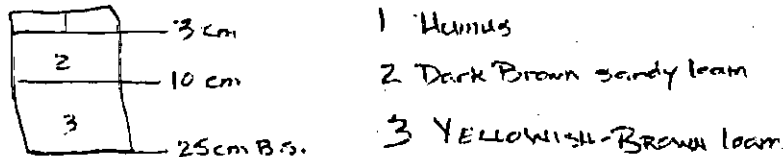
MUNSELL _____ SOIL TEXTURE _____

CHARCOAL FREQUENCY: Heavy _____ Medium _____ Light _____ None
Chunk _____ Small Pieces _____ Flecking _____

Abundance and size of rocks very LIGHT DENSITY of small metas

Artifact types and frequencies None

Description of soil disturbances (e.g. color & texture distinctions)



5m S of T.P. 3

TEST PIT NO. 3 VOL. _____ DIA. 30 DEPTH 32

BAG NOS. 136

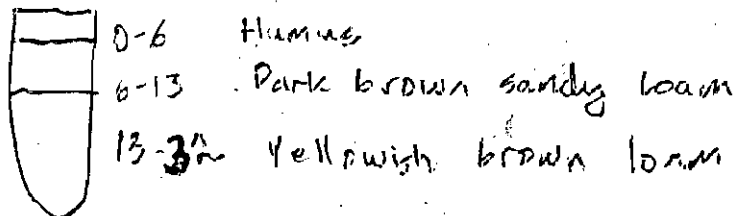
MUNSELL _____ SOIL TEXTURE _____

CHARCOAL FREQUENCY: Heavy _____ Medium _____ Light None
Chunk _____ Small Pieces Flecking _____

Abundance and size of rocks lt. density sm. metamorphics (reddish)

Artifact types and frequencies 1 quartz flake

Description of soil disturbances (e.g. color & texture distinctions)



Site 20

ARCHAEOLOGY LABORATORY: DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

INTRASITE

Sample Unit TR 32-2

Date 29 MAY 65 Initials JK

5m W OF T.P. 2

TEST PIT NO. 4 VOL. _____ DIA. 30cm DEPTH 28cm

BAG NOS. 137

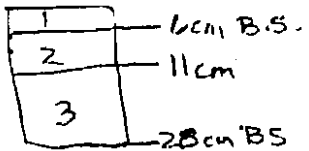
MUNSELL _____ SOIL TEXTURE _____

CHARCOAL FREQUENCY: Heavy _____ Medium _____ Light ✓ None _____
Chunk _____ Small Pieces ✓ Flecking _____

Abundance and size of rocks light density of small metamorphics + 1 large meta.

Artifact types and frequencies 1 FLAKE

Description of soil disturbances (e.g. color & texture distinctions)



- 1 - Humus
- 2 Dark BROWN SANDY LOAM
- 3 YELLOWISH-BROWN loam

10m W OF T.P. 2

TEST PIT NO. 5 VOL. _____ DIA. 30 DEPTH 30

BAG NOS. _____

MUNSELL _____ SOIL TEXTURE _____

CHARCOAL FREQUENCY: Heavy _____ Medium _____ Light _____ None ✓
Chunk _____ Small Pieces _____ Flecking _____

Abundance and size of rocks lt.-med. density of sm.-lg. metamorph

Artifact types and frequencies None

Description of soil disturbances (e.g. color & texture distinctions)



- 0-3 Humus
- 3-9 Dark brown sandy loam
- 9-28 Yellowish brown loam
- 28-30 Yellowish red clay loam

TEST PIT NO. _____ VOL. _____ DIA. 30cm DEPTH 24cm

BAG NOS. _____

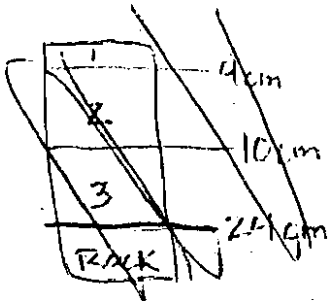
MUNSELL _____ SOIL TEXTURE _____

CHARCOAL FREQUENCY: Heavy _____ Medium _____ Light _____ None _____
Chunk _____ Small Pieces _____ Flecking _____

Abundance and size of rocks _____

Artifact types and frequencies _____

Description of soil disturbances (e.g. color & texture distinctions)

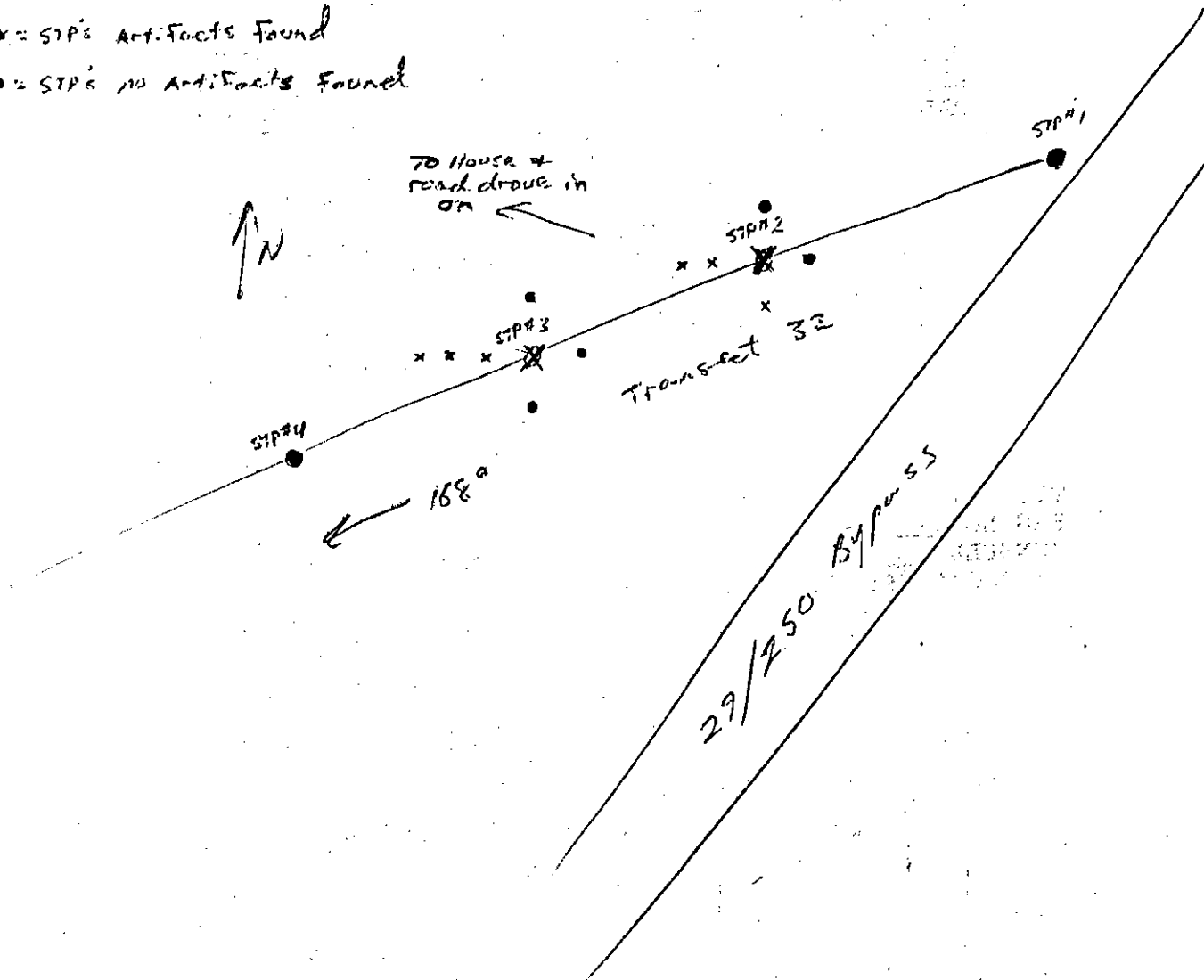


- 1 Humus
- 2 10YR-8/2 - Sandy loam
- 3 10YR-6/6 - Sandy clay loam

STOP to last pit on flat Area
ERODING BEDROCK HIT AT 24 cm BS

Site #20

- x = STP's Artifacts Found
- o = STP's no Artifacts Found



VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Name of site:

Site number: ALBY Survey #21

Type of site: Building foundations

Cultural affiliation: Historic

Map reference: Charlottesville West

Latitude 0 ' " north. Longitude 0 ' " west.
U.T.M. Zone Easting 717810 Northing 4214300
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge ____: right edge ____)

Owner/address: Planning Dept. University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA.

Tenant/address:

Attitude toward investigation: Cooperative

Informant/address:

Surveyed by: Laboratory of Archaeology, University of Virginia. Date: May 31, 1985

General surroundings: Forest with dense undergrowth. Undergrowth covers site. Dirt road runs past site immediately to south.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance: Spring and intermittent stream about 100 meters northeast of site. Headwaters of permanent stream about 150 meters northeast of site; stream on Charlottesville West map, intermittent stream not.

Dimension of site:
Approximately 120 x 75 feet.

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions: Three standing building foundations, all stone; largest foundation between two smaller ones - largest with mortar, others without. All foundations overgrown with vines and undergrowth. Soil: sandy loam, very rocky in STP's 14 & 15. STP's turned up historic ceramics and glass - no artifacts found on surface. Site very near dirt road from route 601 (see Charlottesville West map).

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials: 1 ink bottle; 2 pieces of historic ceramics; glass fragments.

Specimens reported, owners, address:

Other documentation: reports, historical data:

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction: Foundations still intact, rest of structures have fallen in. Site overgrown with vines and other ground cover. Does not seem to be disturbed, other than natural decay through time.

Recommendations:

Photo:

Recorded by:

Map:

Date:

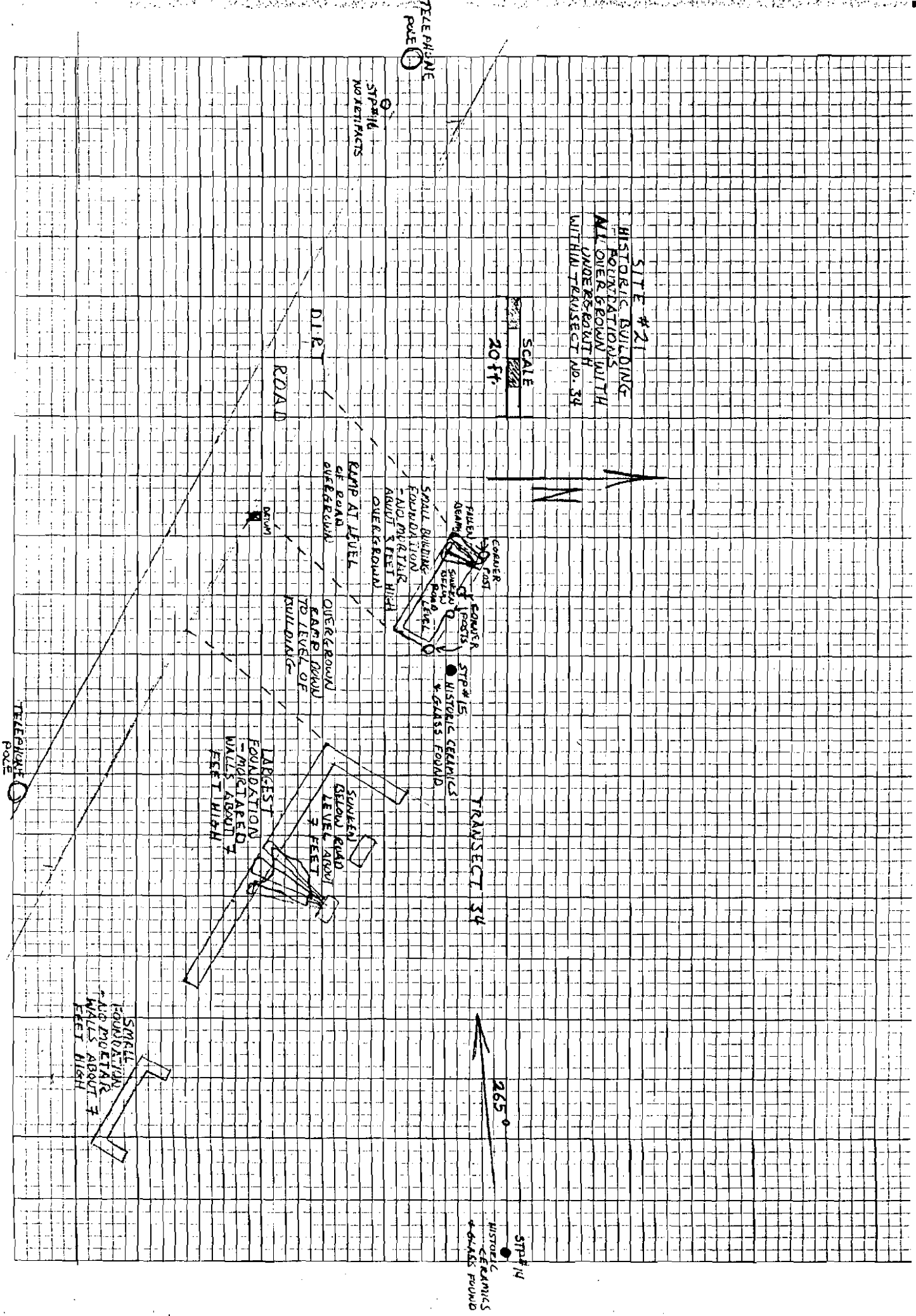
(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

County
Albemarle

Map Sheet

Charlottesville West

Site Number



VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Name of site:

Site number: ALBY survey #22

Type of site: Lithic scatter

Cultural affiliation: Prehistoric

Map reference: Charlottesville West

Latitude 0 ' " north. Longitude 0 ' " west.
U.T.M. Zone Easting 717700 Northing 4214360
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge ___; right edge ___)

Owner/address: P.H. Faulconer, c/o National Bank and Trust 123 E. Main St. Charlottesville, VA.

Tenant/address:

Attitude toward investigation: Cooperative

Informant/address:

Surveyed by: Laboratory of Archaeology, University of Virginia. Date: May 31, 1985

General surroundings: To north and west is a fallow pasture - to south and east is an open forest. Site is at crossroads of well traveled dirt road running towards 29/250 Bypass to the west and a smaller dirt path bordering the pasture. The dirt road is marked on the Charlottesville West map. The site is on the surface in the dirt path.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance: The site is approximately 200 meters east of a small, intermittent stream and spring and about 200 meters west of another spring; none marked on Charlottesville West map. About 175 meters northeast

Dimension of site: of site is a permanent stream marked on Charlottesville West map. Approximately 10 x 50 meters in the dirt path. Probably extends well beyond this,

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions: below surface, on either side of path. Fairly light density lithic scatter on surface, in rocky dirt path. Site probably extends on either side of path in pasture to west and forest to east, below the surface. Where transect crosses pasture, approximately 100 meters southwest of site, very deep plow zone discovered in STP's. Possibly part of site still in context in forest to the east of the path.

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials: 4 quartz flakes, 1 quartz point fragment, 1 quartzite biface fragment, 1 quartzite chunk, 1 quartz chunk, 1 quartz biface fragment.

Specimens reported, owners, address:

Other documentation: reports, historical data:

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction: On surface in dirt path. Much natural quartz cobbles and shatter in path just west of site. Path appears cut out of pasture and graded - no outside fill present or any other kind of disturbance. If site extends into pasture, will probably be present in plow zone.
Recommendations:

Photo:

Recorded by:

Map:

Date:

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

County: Albemarle
Map sheet: Charlottesville West

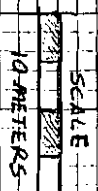
APPROXIMATELY 150 M TO 29/350 BYPASS
134 M TO BEND IN DIRT ROAD

DIRT ROAD

Datum



SITE # 22
PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTER
IN DIRT PATH ABOUT 100 METERS
NORTH OF TRAVERSECT 34
NICHAMURAL QUARTE SHATTER
2 CHURNS IN PATH BETWEEN SITE
2 TRAVERSECT 34



SMALL TERRACE IN
OPEN PASTURE - SITE
PROBABLY EXTENDS ON
TO TERRACE BELOW
SURFACE

UM
TX
T1
N2
D10
D11

DIRT
PATH
X 1 Q72
X PT. FRAG.

SLOPE DOWN
TO SMALL
GULLEY

X 1 Q72
X QUENGE FRAG.

FOREST
SITE MAY EXTEND
TO TOP OF SLOPE
IN FOREST
SLOPE UP
TO SMALL
TERRACE

X 1 Q72
X CHUNK

1 Q72 CHUNK
1 Q72 X
PT. BASE X CHUNK
1 Q72 FRG.

APPROXIMATELY
100 METERS FROM
DATUM TO STR. 23
IN TRAVERSECT 34

X 1 Q72
X FRG.

VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Name of site: Albamarle Survey 23

Site number:

Type of site:

Cultural affiliation: Unknown
Prehistoric

Map reference: Earlysville, VA

Latitude 0 ' " north. Longitude 0 ' " west.
U.T.M. Zone Easting Northing
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge : right edge)

Owner/address: First Merchant's National Bank, %James Loughrie, P.O. Box 27025,
Tenant/address: Richmond, VA.

Attitude toward investigation:

Informant/address:

Surveyed by: Archaeology Laboratory, Dept. of Anthropology, Date: June 5, 1985
University of Virginia

General surroundings:

Site lies in mixed deciduous-pine forest with light understory. Site is undisturbed,
and lies on slightly sloping topography.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance:

A spring-fed intermittent stream lies approximately twenty meters to the north and
northeast.

Dimension of site: Minimal dimensions are ten meters by five meters.

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions:

Artifacts initially found in randomly located transect of shovel test pits. Intrasite
testing was completed at five meter intervals. All artifactual material was recovered
in level two which underlies level one of humus. Subsurface depth of site ranges from
four to twenty-three centimeters below surface.

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials:

One quartz flake and one biface fragment.

Specimens reported, owners, address: None

Other documentation: reports, historical data: None

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:
Site is undisturbed.

Recommendations: Further subsurface testing is recommended to further investigate
horizontal limits and cultural affiliation of site.

Photo: None

Map: (see attachment)

Recorded by: Thomas Klatka

Date: June 5, 1985

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

County Albamarle

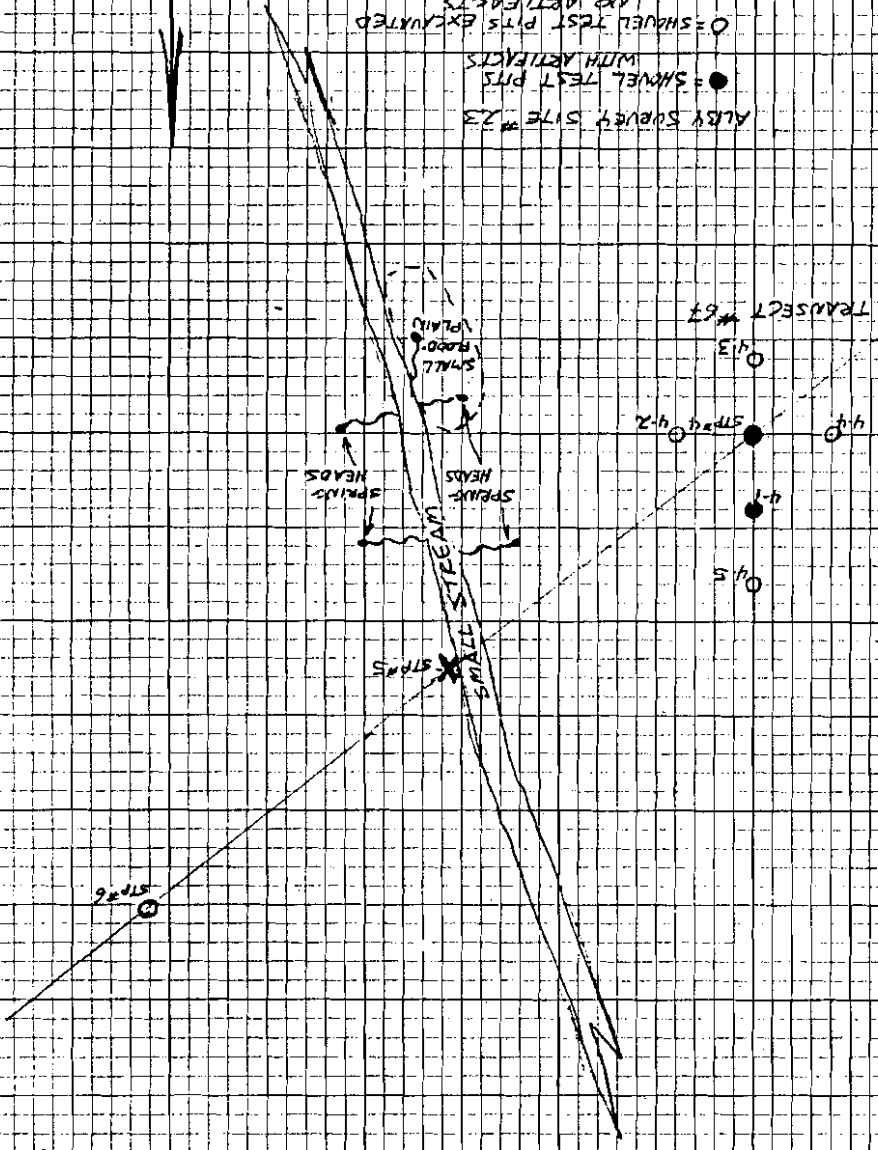
map sheet

Earlysville, VA

ALBY SURVEY SITE # 23
● SHOVEL TEST PITS WITH ARTIFACTS
○ SHOVEL TEST PITS EXCAVATED NO ARTIFACTS
X SHOVEL TEST PITS NOT EXCAVATED

25 METERS

SCALE



VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Name of site: Albamarle Survey 24

Site number:

Type of site:

Cultural affiliation: Unknown
Prehistoric

Map reference: Earlysville, VA

Latitude o ' " north. Longitude c ' " west.
U.T.M. Zone Easting Northing
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge : right edge)

Owner/address: E. Shannon G. Shirley, 3209 Clark Lane, Charlottesville, VA.

Tenant/address:

Attitude toward investigation: Cooperative

Informant/address: None

Surveyed by: Archaeology Laboratory, Dept. of Anthropology, Date: June 6, 1985
University of Virginia

General surroundings:

Site lies on level topography in open pasture. Site is located southwest of farmhouse and northeast of Route #663.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance:

Extinct springheads are located approximately ten meters to the northwest and ten meters to the south of site.

Dimension of site: Exact dimensions of site are unknown.

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions:

Site was located by purposive shovel test pitting. All artifactual material was recovered from surface to 23 centimeters below surface. Surface material was located along erosional channel of extinct springhead and subsurface material was recovered near the head of the extinct springs.

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials:

One quartzite flake from surface, and one quartz flake from subsurface.

Specimens reported, owners, address: None

Other documentation: reports, historical data:

Site is located on Lupton Farm, a historical agricultural complex recorded by J.Odell during the Historic Architectural Building Survey (site number 02-386).

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:

Site was probably plowed during the past. Site now lies in open pasture, therefore erosional disturbance should remain minimal.

Recommendations: Subsurface testing is recommended to further investigate horizontal extent and cultural affiliation of site.

Photo: None

Recorded by: Thomas Klatka

Map: (see attachment)

Date: June 6, 1985

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

County Albamarle

Map sheet Earlysville, VA

Site number

ALBANY SURVEY SITE 24

SCALE

25 METERS



Channel of Extinct Springs

CEMETARY



FARMHOUSE



SITE 24

Erosional Channel of Extinct Springs

BRADUS
WOOD
SCHOOL



Rt. 663

TO EARLSVILLE

46 0700

10 X 10 TO THE INCH • 7 X 10 INCHES
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO. MADE IN U.S.A.



VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Name of site: Albamarle Survey 27

Site number:

Type of site:

Cultural affiliation: Unknown
Prehistoric

Map reference: Keswick, VA

Latitude ° ' " north. Longitude ° ' " west.
U.T.M. Zone Easting Northing
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge : right edge)

Owner/address: See reverse side of form

Tenant/address:

Attitude toward investigation: Cooperative

Informant/address: None

Surveyed by: Archaeology Laboratory, Dept. of Anthropology
University of Virginia

Date: June 12, 1985

General surroundings:

Site is located on level topography of "finger" of interfluvial ridge. Area lies within deciduous forest with light understory.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance:

Small stream approximately 60 meters to the south east and an extinct spring approximately 40 meters to the west.

Dimension of site: Ten meters north to south and twenty meters east to west.

approximately 90 x 20 meters

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions:

Site was located by purposive shovel test pitting. All cultural material recovered from one to thirteen centimeters below surface.

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials:

Five quartzite flakes, three quartz flakes, and two pieces possible quartz shatter

Specimens reported, owners, address: None

Other documentation: reports, historical data: None

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:

Site lies in a deciduous forest which is apparently undisturbed with minimal erosion.

Recommendations: Further subsurface testing is recommended to further investigate cultural affiliation of site.

Photo: None

Recorded by: Thomas Klatka

Map: (see attachment)

Date: June 12, 1985

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

County Albamarle

Map Sheet Keswick, VA

Site Number

Property Owners:

Albamarle County Schools
% Robert H. Thraves
Director of Transportation,
Maintenance and Operations
401 McIntire Road
Charlottesville, VA

November Hills Property, Inc.
% Bruce Hansen, Controller
Weber Metals, Inc.
1676 Garfield Ave.
Paramount, CA
% Gerd Zuther, Manager
November Hills Farm
Stony Point, VA

VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Name of site: Albamarle Survey 28

Site number:

Type of site:

Cultural affiliation: Early Archaic,
Late Archaic

Map reference: Charlottesville East, VA

Latitude o ' " north. Longitude o ' " west.
U.T.M. Zone Easting Northing
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge : right edge)

Owner/address: See reverse side of form

Tenant/address: None

Attitude toward investigation: Cooperative

Informant/address: Elizabeth Haugh

Surveyed by: Archaeology Laboratory, Deptl of Anthropology,
University of Virginia

Date: 17 June 1985

General surroundings: Site lies on level topography of ridge which overlooks
floodplain of South Fork Rivanna River. Site is covered with grass surrounding
Haugh house.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance:

Extinct springs located sixty meters to the east and 120 meters to the west. Unnamed
creek about 220meters to the east.

Dimension of site: Unknown

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions:

Unknown. However, random transect of shovel test pits excavated by UVA recovered
quartz debitage at western edge of Haugh property. This material was recovered from
one to eleven centimeters below surface, and is believed to be from the same site.

Specimens reported: kinds, quantities, materials:

Mrs. Elizabeth Haugh owns collection of artifacts recovered while digging garden.
Collection contains 24 pieces the majority of which are projectile points. Point
types include: LeCroy (not photographed), Brewerton Corner-notched, and Savannah River.
Raw material includes: Greenstone, Quartz, Gray Quartzite, Black Chert, and metamorphics.

Specimens reported, owners, address:

Other documentation: reports, historical data: None

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:

Site has been disturbed by plowing and garden cultivation.

Recommendations: Subsurface testing is recommended to investigate horizontal and
vertical limits of site.

Photo: Photos of collection were taken

Recorded by: Thomas Klatka

Map: (see attachment)

Date: 17 June 1985

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

County

Albamarle

Map Sheet

Charlottesville East, VA

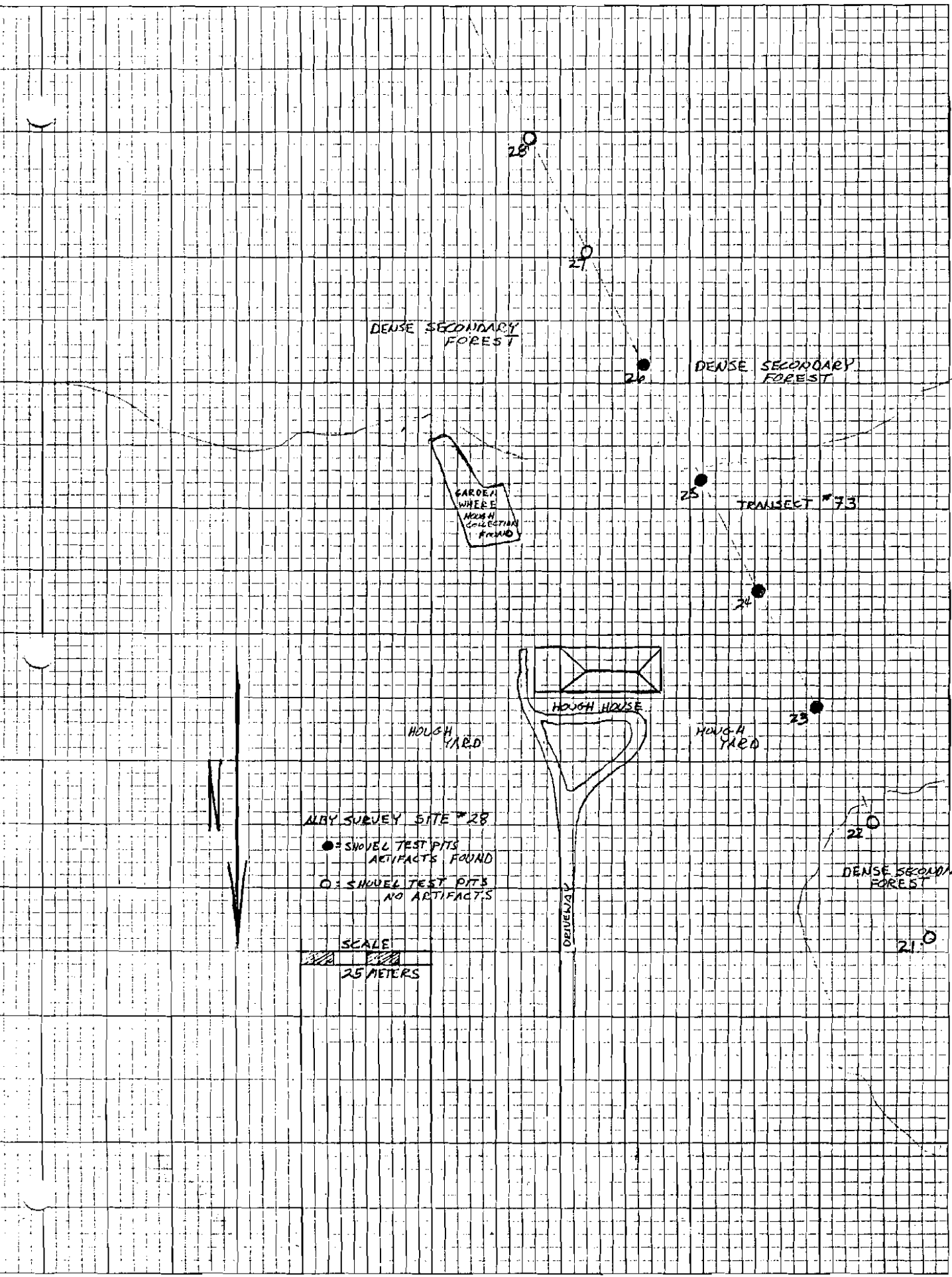
Site Number

Property Owners:

Crockett Corporation
% Haugh & Melvin
435 Park Street
Charlottesville, VA

Charles and Elizabeth Haugh
Brookhill
2575 Seminole Trail
Charlottesville, Va

100001100



VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Name of site: A.S. 29 Site number:
Type of site: lithic scatter Cultural affiliation: unknown prehistoric
Map reference: Charlottesville East

Latitude 0 ' " north. Longitude 0 ' " west.
U.T.M. Zone Easting Northing
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge : right edge)

Owner/address: Daisy D. Wetsel, c/o Clarence Wetsel, 420 1/2 Carrsbrook Dr. Charlottesville

Tenant/address:

Attitude toward investigation:

Informant/address:

Surveyed by: Field Crew, Laboratory of Archaeology, University of Virginia Date: 7/3/85

General surroundings: The site lies in a light deciduous forest, on a hilltop above the Carrsbrook floodplain of the South Fork of the Rivanna River.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance: The Rivanna River (South Fork) is approximately 300' to the east. It is a rank 6 stream. A small (rank 1) stream lies about 500' to the northeast, and an erosional channel runs at the base of the hill, about 200' from the site.

Dimensions are unknown. Flakes were found in test pits 5 meters apart.

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions: The artifacts were initially found in purposive test pits just above transect 27 of the Albemarle County survey conducted by the Laboratory of Archaeology of the University of Virginia. The test pits were dug to 30 cm. The exact depth of the artifacts is unknown. 6 test pits were dug on the hilltop, 2 of which produced artifacts.

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials: 3 quartz flakes.

Specimens reported, owners, address: None

Other documentation: reports, historical data: None

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:
Site appears undisturbed.

Recommendations: Further subsurface testing is suggested to define the horizontal and vertical limits of the site, and to determine its cultural affiliation.

Photo: recorded by: Map: See attachment
Date: 7/25/85

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

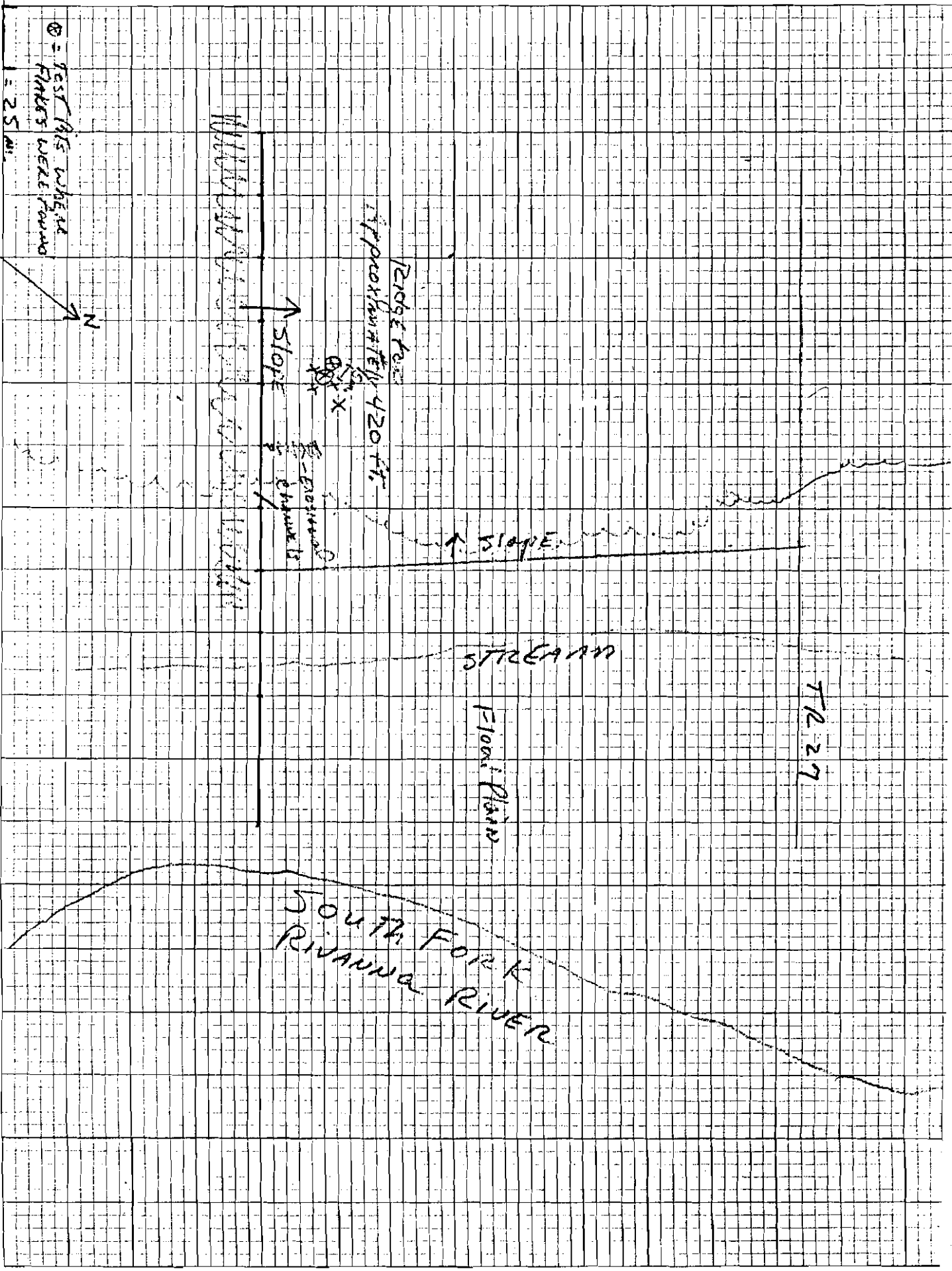
County

Albemarle

Map Sheet

Charlottesville East

Site Number



VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Name of site: Albamarle Survey 30

Site number:

Type of site:

Cultural affiliation: Unknown
Prehistoric

Map reference: Earlysville, VA Revised 1978

Latitude o ' " north. Longitude o ' " west.
U.T.M. Zone Easting Northing
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge : right edge)

Owner/address: G. Shannon E. Shirley, 3209 Clark Lane, Charlottesville, VA

Tenant/address:

Attitude toward investigation: Cooperative

Informant/address:

Surveyed by: Laboratory of Archaeology, Dept. of Anthropology, Date: June 11, 1985
University of Virginia

General surroundings: Site is located on small bench with level to slightly sloping topography. Area lies within mixed deciduous-pine forest with light understory.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance: Low rank order tributary of Jacobs Run 30m. north of site. Unnamed intermittent stream lies 60 meters east and three erosional channels of springs are located within 80 meters to the west, southwest, and southeast. Dimension of site: Minimum dimensions are five by ten meters.

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions: Site located on Transect 59 during Phase I operations of the Albamarle County Survey. Exact vertical depth of artifactual material is unknown. Artifacts were recovered from two shovel test pits which were excavated through three soil levels (humus, clayey loam, and sandy clay) to a depth of 30 cm. below ground surface.

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials: Three quartz flakes.

Specimens reported, owners, address: None

Other documentation: reports, historical data: None

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction: Site integrity probably intact. Disturbance due to natural and cultural processes is not apparent. Site is likely protected by colluvial and alluvial deposits.

Recommendations: Further subsurface testing is recommended to delineate horizontal and vertical dimensions, and cultural affiliation of site.

Photo: None

Recorded by: Thomas Klatka

Map: (see attachment)

Date: June 11, 1985

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

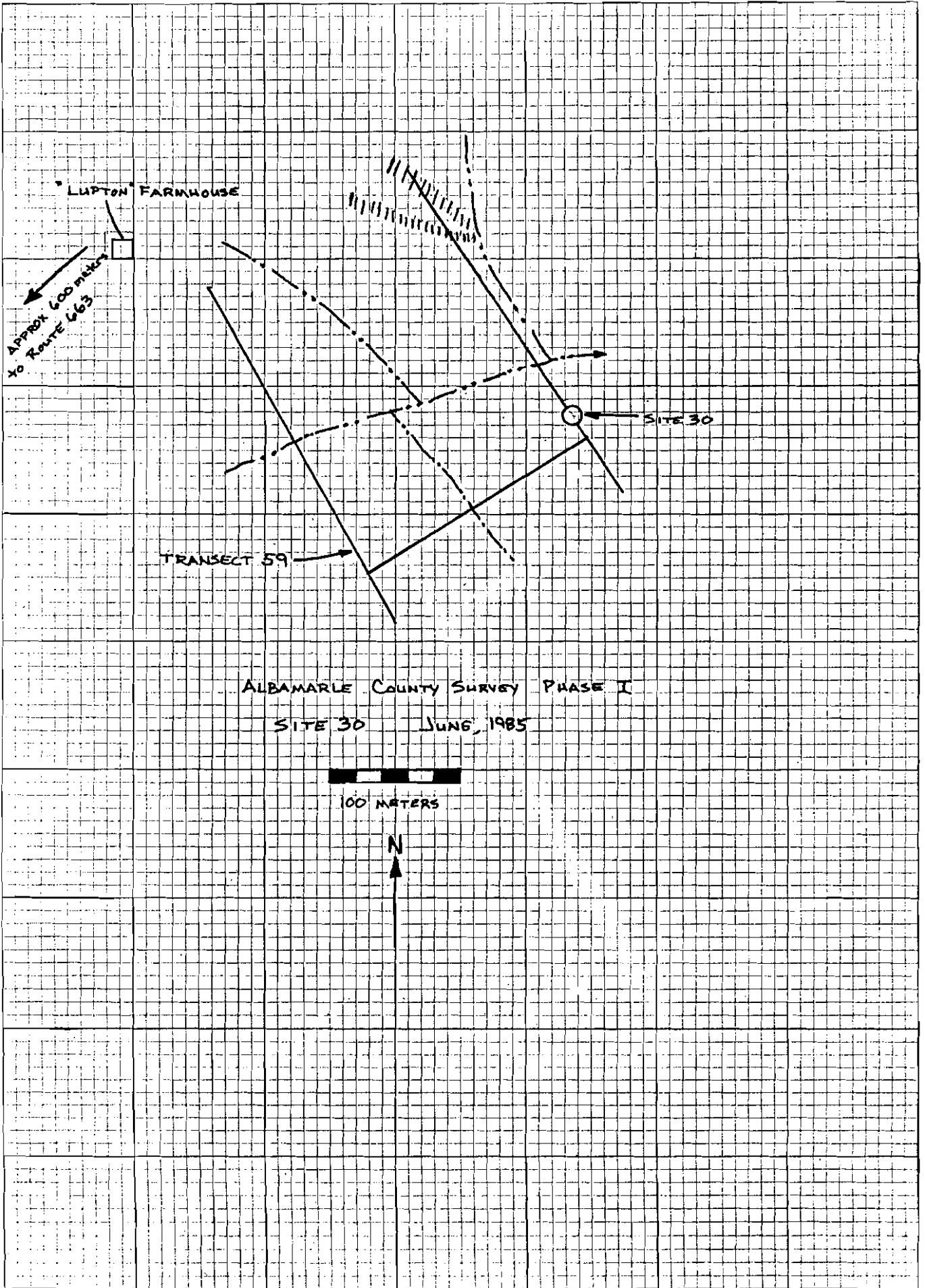
County
Albamarle

Map Sheet
Earlysville, Va

Site Number

46 0700

10 X 10 TO THE INCH • 7 X 10 INCHES
KEUFFEL & ESSER CO. MADE IN U.S.A.



ALBAMARLE COUNTY SURVEY PHASE I
SITE 30 JUNE, 1985

100 METERS

N

VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Name of site: Albamarle Survey 31

Site number:

Type of site:

Cultural affiliation: Unknown
Prehistoric

Map reference: Earlysville, Va Revised 1978

Latitude 0 ' " north. Longitude 0 ' " west.
U.T.M. Zone ___ Easting _____ Northing _____
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge ___: right edge ___)

Owner/address: Stuart J. Wood, P.O. Box 28, Earlysville, VA

Tenant/address: None

Attitude toward investigation: Cooperative

Informant/address: None

Surveyed by: Laboratory of Archaeology, Dept. of Anthropology, Date: June 4, 1985
University of Virginia

General surroundings: Site is located on interfluvial ridge and is covered by mixed deciduous-pine forest with very dense understory.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance: Tributary of Jacobs Run is located 320 meters northwest of site. Erosional channel of spring located approximately 20 meters to the northwest.

Dimension of site: Minimum dimensions are five by five meters.

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions: Site was located on Transect 62 during Phase I operations of the Albamarle County survey. Artifactual material was recovered from a shovel test pit at a depth of 0-13 cm. below ground surface.
10 x 20 meters

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials: Two quartz biface fragments.

Specimens reported, owners, address: None

Other documentation: reports, historical data: None

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction: Site disturbance due to natural and cultural processes appears to be minimal.

Recommendations: Subsurface testing is recommended to delineate horizontal and vertical dimensions, and cultural affiliation of site.

Photo: None

Recorded by: Thomas Klatka

Map: (see attachment)

Date: June, 1985

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

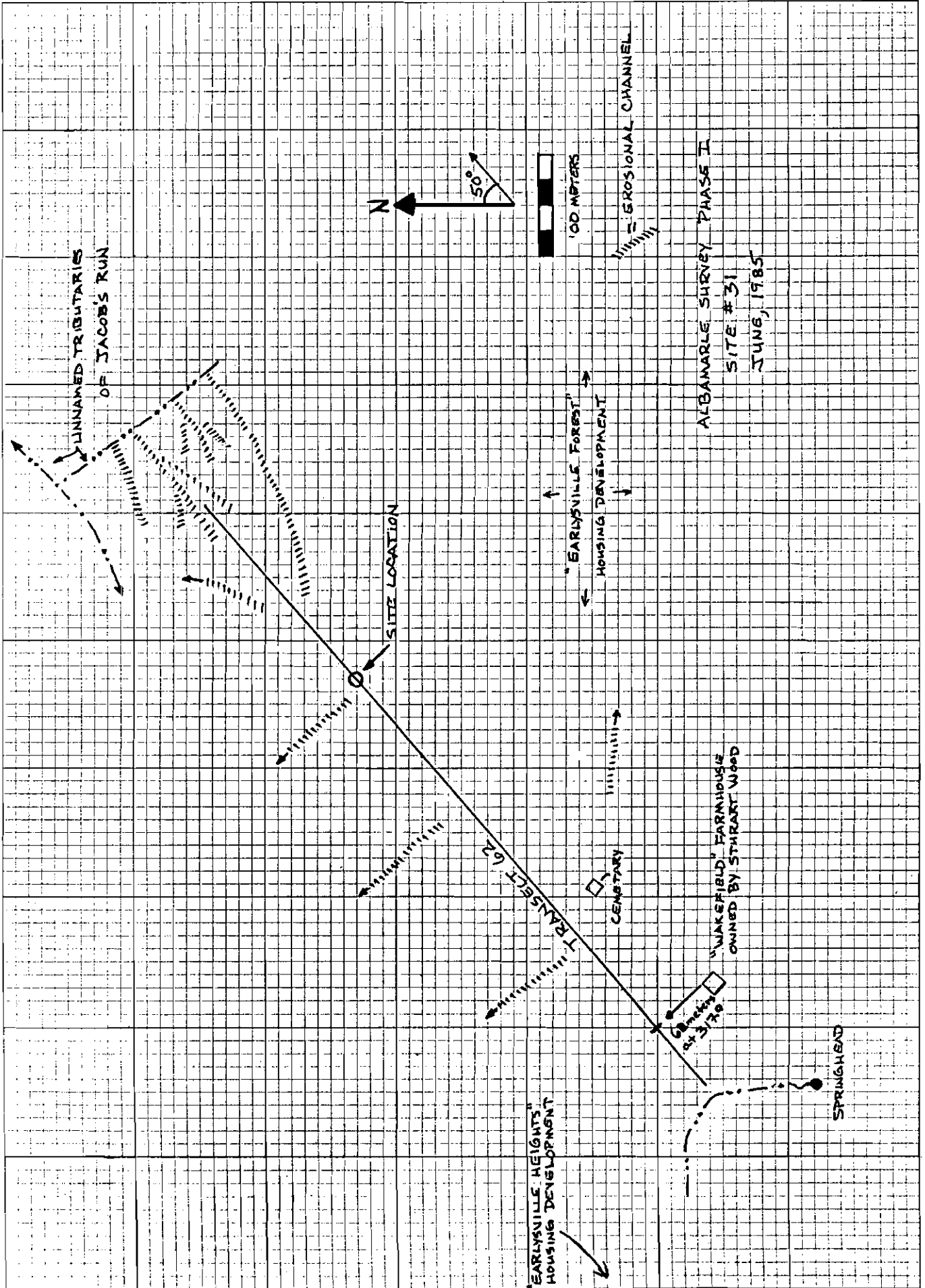
County

Albamarle

Map Sheet

Earlysville, VA

Site Number



VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Name of site: A. S. 32

Site number:

Type of site: Unknown

Cultural affiliation: Woodland

Map reference: Charlottesville East

Latitude o ' " north. Longitude o ' " west.

U.T.M. Zone Easting Northing

(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge : right edge)

Owner/address: Daisy D. Wetsel, c/o Clarence Wetsel, 420 1/2 Carrsbrook Drive

Tenant/address: Charlottesville, Va.

Attitude toward investigation:

Informant/address:

Surveyed by: Crew, Laboratory of Archaeology, University of Va. Date: 7/26/85

General surroundings: Site is on the Carrsbrook floodplain of the South Fork of the Rivanna River. When surveyed the field was grass covered pasture.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance: T.P. 11-25(see map) is 83 meters at 60 degrees from the Rivanna, a rank 6 stream. The center of the site is roughly

200 meters from the Rivanna.
Dimension of site: 25 x 115 meters

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions: The site was identified from artifacts found in test pits dug to a depth of 30 cm. 40 Intersite pits were dug around test pit 11 of transect 81. 21 pits produced flakes or pottery, not including t.p. 11. All test pits consisted of two strata. Stratum 1 was a sod cover and stratum 2 was a sandy loam, generally light brown or reddish brown. Intersite 11-3 had a dark brown/black band of compacted loam running through it between 13 and 16 cm.
Transect 81 (Non-Random)

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials:

Specimens reported, owners, address:

None.

Other documentation: reports, historical data: None. However, Thomas Jefferson's Notes on the State of Virginia, Bushnell(1930, 1933), Evans(1955), Holland(1978, Notebook), and Boyer(1983) all discuss work in the immediate vicinity.

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction: Field has been cultivated in the past, but was pasture at the time it was surveyed.

Recommendations: Further testing is suggested to more precisely define the site's cultural affiliation, and to better define its vertical and horizontal limits.

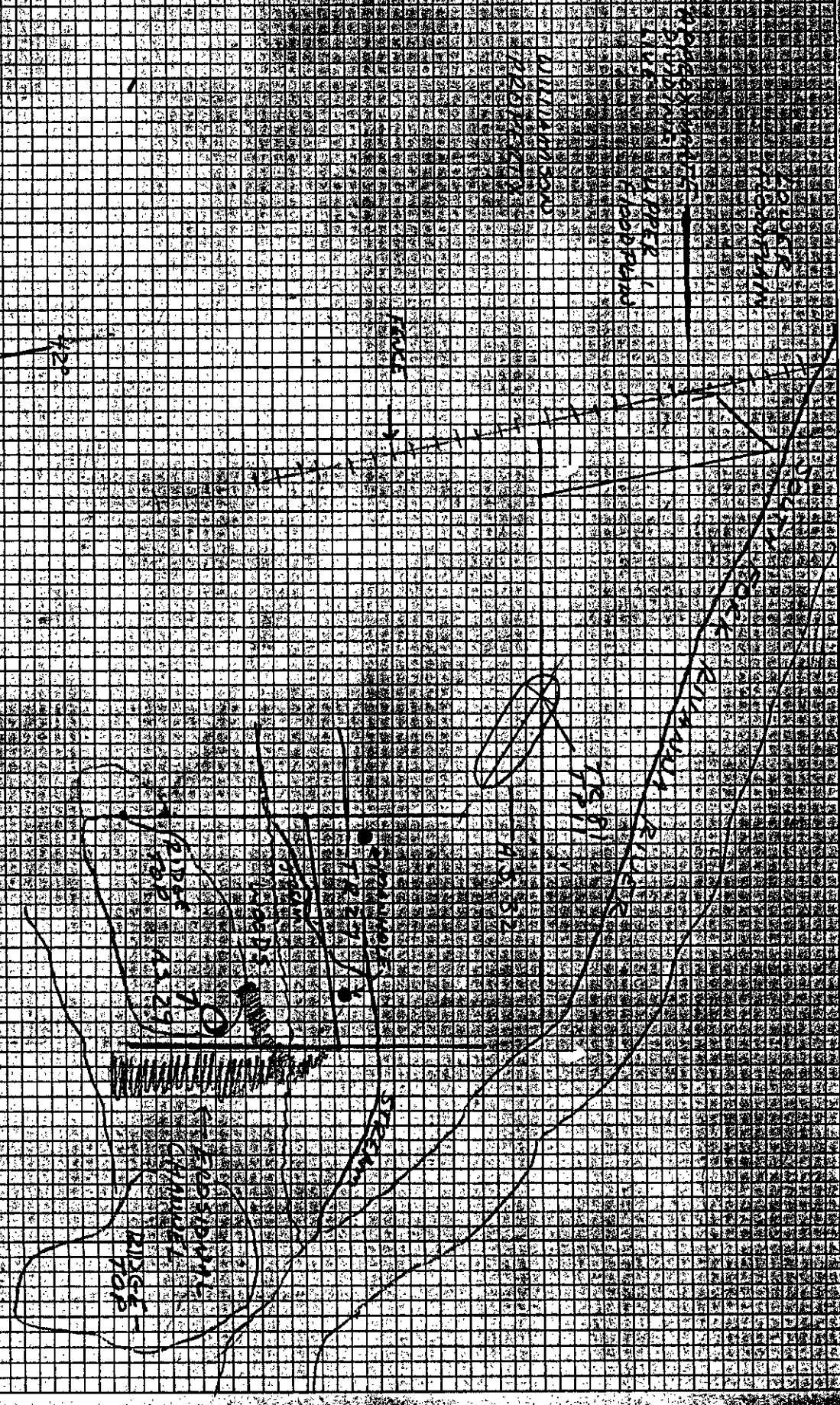
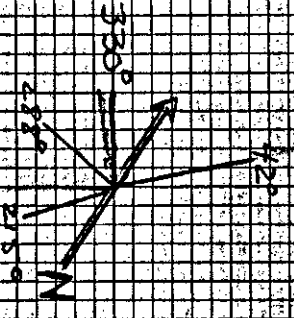
Photo:

Map:

Recorded by:

Date:

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)



NO. 2400-1101 TZELEN GRAPH PAPER
19 X 19 PER INCH

DISTANCE CORPORATION
TAMPA, FLORIDA

15-3-50
T.K.M.

T.P. 27 and 81

02521499

Appendix B

Archaeology of Albemarle County. By Jeffrey Hantman. 1985.

Archaeology Laboratory: Dept. of Anthropology
Uni. of Virginia

Sampling Unit Description

Sample Unit number 1A

UTM coordinates - (~~northwest corner~~) Shovel Test Pit #1
meters north 4208020 meters east 717220

USGS 7.5 minute quad(s) Alberene

Description of existing land use and condition:

North end of transect on edge of trailer park. Test pit at this location (#19) consisted of subsoil from bulldozing over topsoil. Pits 20 - 28 in climax hardwood Forest, Pits 30 - 32 in secondary growth clear cut 5 years ago (evidence of bulldozing)

Property owner(s): Forest Lodge Land Trust, Hilda M. Breeden Trustee, 8817 Portner Ave. Suite 2, Manassas Va. / Permission from David Breeden - Biscuit Run, Rt. 1 Box 24, Charlottesville Va.

Number of shovel test pits dug 14

Bag numbers None

Size of sampling unit 20m x 360m

Sites located within sampling unit (name and numbers):
None

Topography

Physiographic province Piedmont

Range of elevation 400ft. - 460ft.

Soil association EliOak - Hazel - Glenelg Association

Soil series (start with largest and list in order of decreasing area)

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1) | 3) |
| 2) | 4) |

Source of soils information (title, date):

Unpublished soil maps - Soil Conservation Service office, Albemarle County Building, Charlottesville Va.

Summary of soil texture and color from shovel test pits:

^{soil color}
Pits in floodplain (#25-28) consist of two levels - Level I: Humus, Level II: sandy or silty loam - dark brown 7.5YR 4/6 or red-brown. Most of the other

Water Sources pits are three levels - Level I: Humus, Level II: topsoil - clay loam or sandy loam Dark yellowish brown 10YR 4/6 or 5YR 4/4 ^{substr} or 10YR 5/8 yellowish

Type (circle as many as applicable) brown, Level III: clay loam or clay (over)

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| ① flowing stream or river | 4) marsh or swamp | 7) spring |
| 2) sinkhole | 5) estuarine bay | 8) other |
| 3) pond or lake | 6) ocean front | |

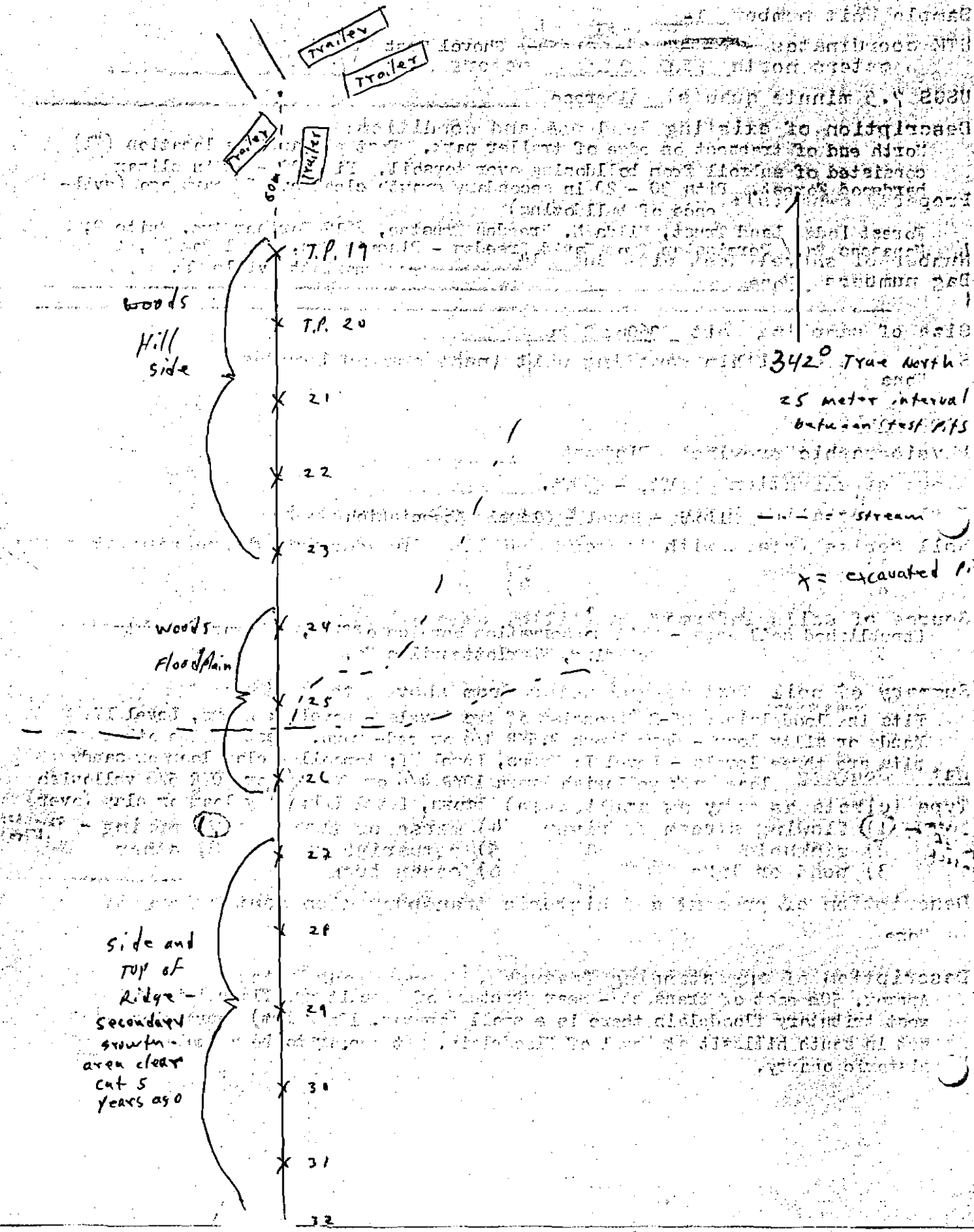
Description of present and historic transportation routes in unit:

None

Description of any standing features, depressions, etc.:

Approx. 50m east of transect - near juncture of Biscuit Run floodplain and west tributary floodplain there is a small (approx. 10m x 10m) depression set in south hillside at level of floodplain. It appears to be a small historic quarry.

10YR 5/8 yellowish brown or 2.5YR 4/8 red.



Trailer
Trailer

Trailer
Trailer

woods
Hill
side

woods
Flood plain

side and
top of
Ridge -
secondary
growth -
area clear
cut 5
years ago

7.P. 19

7.P. 20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

342° True North
25 meter interval
between test pits

x = excavated pit

Archaeology Laboratory: Dept. of Anthropology
Uni. of Virginia

Sampling Unit Description

Sample Unit number 1B

UTM coordinates (^{Shovel Test Pit 1} ~~northwest corner~~)
meters north 4202180 meters east 717040

USGS 7.5 minute quad(s) Alberene

Description of existing land use and condition:

North end of Transect on edge of trailer park on disturbed soil. The rest of the unit in secondary growth in area clear cut 5 years ago. Bulldozing has disturbed ground in some portions of the transect in this area.

Property owner (S):
Forest Lodge Land Trust, Hilda M. Breeden Trustee, 8817 Portner Ave.
Suite 2, Manassas Va./ Permission from David Breeden - Biscuit Run, Rt. 1
Number of shovel test pits dug 18 Box 24, Charlottesville Va.
Bag numbers 1,2,3,4

Size of sampling unit 20m x 440m

Sites located within sampling unit (name and numbers):

A.S. 1 - found at pit 15 and intrasite tested. Marked with red and blue flagging tape - stick with blue flagging tape placed in pit 15.

Topography

Physiographic province Piedmont

Range of elevation 400ft. - 460ft.

Soil association Elidak-Hazel-Glenelg Association

Soil series (start with largest and list in order of decreasing area)

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1) | 3) |
| 2) | 4) |

Source of soils information (title, date):

Unpublished soil maps - Soil Conservation Service office, Albemarle County Building, Charlottesville Va.

Summary of soil texture and color, from shovel test pits:

In floodplain of stream, pit (18) consists of 2 levels - Level I is humus and II is sandy silty loam, dark yellowish Brown 10YR 4/6. Most of the other

Water Sources pits have three levels - Level I: humus, Level II: topsoil-clay loam that is yellowish red 5YR 5/6, dark reddish brown Type (circle as many as applicable) 5YR 3/4, or red-brown 2.5YR 4/8, (over),

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 1) flowing stream or river | 4) marsh or swamp | 7) spring |
| 2) sinkhole | 5) estuarine bay | 8) other |
| 3) pond or lake | 6) ocean front | |

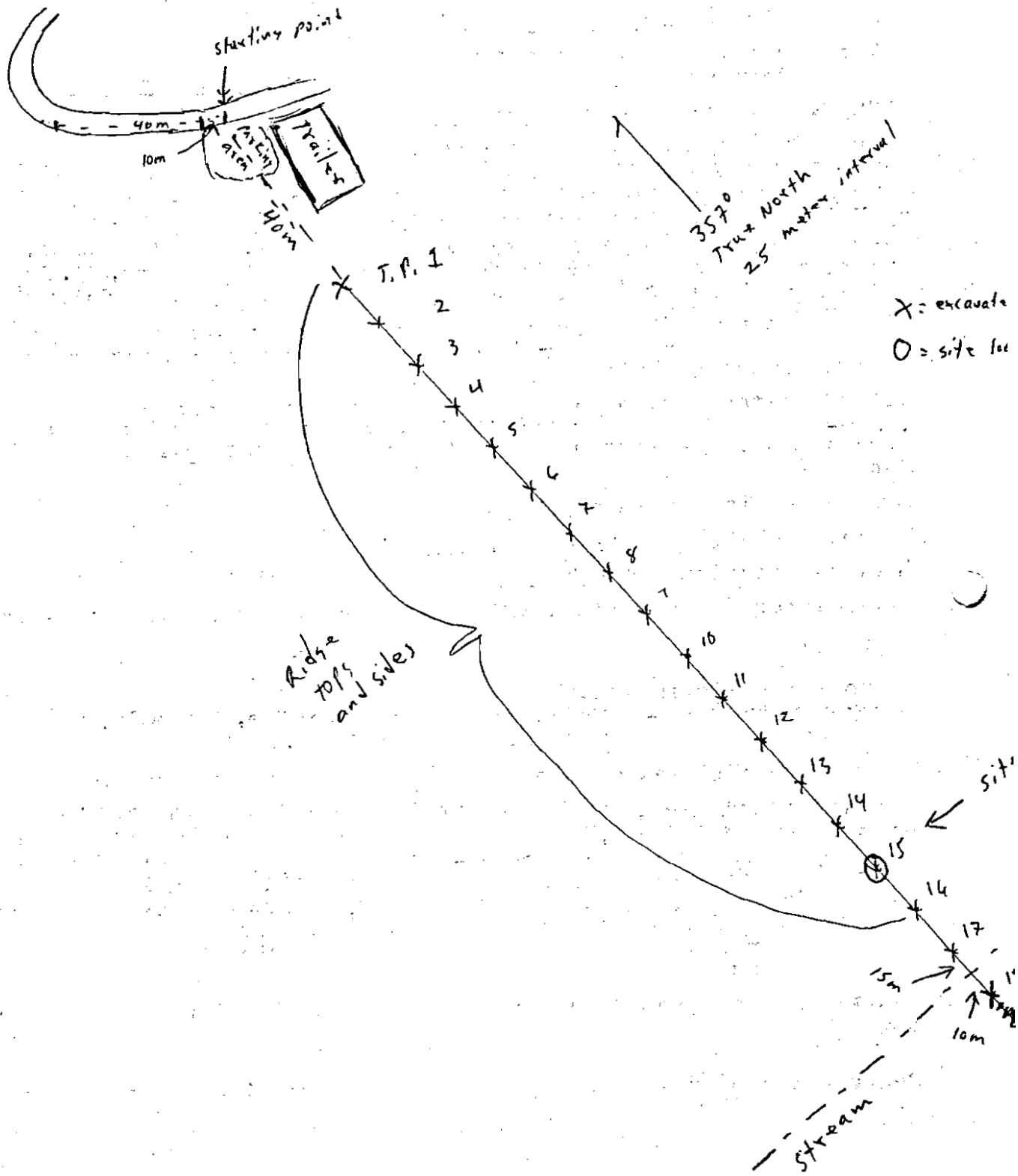
Description of present and historic transportation routes in unit:

None

Description of any standing features, depressions, etc.:

None

Level III: clay loam or clay that is red 2.5YR 4/8, yellowish red 5YR 4/6. or



Sampling Unit Description

Sample Unit number Transect 2

UTK coordinates (~~northwest corner~~) ^{shovel test pit 1}

meters north 4208150 meters east 718750

USGS 7.5 minute quad(s) Alberene

Description of existing land use and condition:

Segment B of the transect is mostly in a climax forest of short needle pine.

Shovel test pits 13 - 22 of segment A continue in this forest except between pits 15 and 17 which has been cleared as a right-of-way for a power line.

Property owner(s): The sides of this right-of-way are in heavy briars. The

(over) portion of segment A that includes pits 23-32 is almost

entirely in a climax hardwood forest. Very little logging in

Number of shovel test pits dug 32 the area over the past 50 years.

Bag numbers 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 38, 39

Size of sampling unit 20x800 meters

Sites located within sampling unit (name and numbers):

A.S. 4, A.S. 5/ A.S. 4 is about 20 meters from the west edge of the unit and about 30m west of shovel test pit 25. The reason the site was investigated is because it is a rockshelter.

Topography

Physiographic province Piedmont

Range of elevation 380 - 500 feet

Soil association Eliak-Hazel-Glenelg Association

Soil series (start with largest and list in order of decreasing area)

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1) | 3) |
| 2) | 4) |

Source of soils information (title, date):

Unpublished soil survey maps - on file at the Soil Conservation Service office in the Albemarle County Office Building, Charlottesville, Va.

Summary of soil texture and color from shovel test pits:

Test pits were either dug along the steep slopes of the creek valley (15-25% grade), the creek bottom land, or ridge tops. Pits along the slopes had little or no topsoil beneath the humus. Bed rock was close to the surface

Water Sources

(over)

Type (circle as many as applicable)

- | | | |
|--|-------------------|-----------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1) flowing stream or river | 4) marsh or swamp | 7) spring |
| 2) sinkhole | 5) estuarine bay | 8) other |
| 3) pond or lake | 6) ocean front | |

Description of present and historic transportation routes in unit:

Dirt logging road that follows creek bottom that is currently being used by dirt bikes and four wheel vehicles.

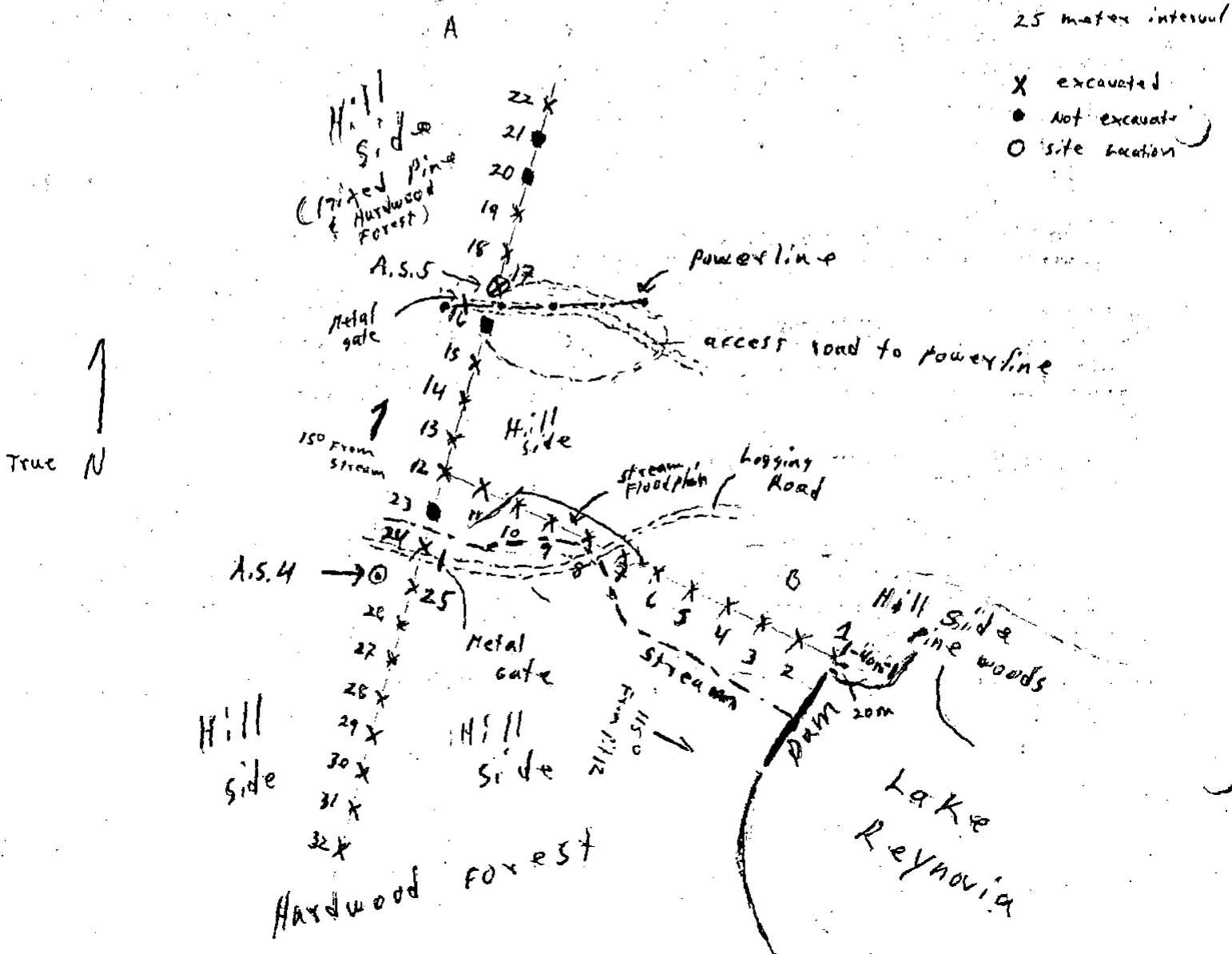
Description of any standing features, depressions, etc.:

5 meter wide x 5 meter high x 3.5 meter deep rockshelter that constitutes site 4.

Property owner:
 Barbara R. White
 1770 Avon St. Extd.
 Charlottesville, Va

Summary of Soil from Shovel Test Pits:

and in some instances pits could not be dug to depth. Topsoil in pits along slopes was a dark yellow brown or yellowish brown clay loam. Subsoil in slope pits ranged from dark brown 7.5 YR 3/4, yellowish brown 10YR 4/6, or red 2.5YR 5/6 clay loam. Brownish yellow or Dark brown 7.5YR 3/2 sandy loam constitutes top soil of pits in creek bottom. Subsoil in these pits is a dark gray 10YR 4/1 sandy loam mottled with hematite staining. Only one of the five stream bottom pits reached subsoil. Ridge top pits had a relatively deep topsoil (5-15cm) that was dark brown or brown, mottled with reddish brown or yellowish clay loam. The subsoil in these pits, reddish brown and yellowish clay loam.



Archaeology Laboratory: Dept. of Anthropology
Uni. of Virginia

Sampling Unit Description

Sample Unit number 3A
UTM coordinates (~~northwest corner~~) Shovel Test Pit 26
meters north 4206680 meters east 716980

USGS 7.5 minute quad(s) Alberene

Description of existing land use and condition:
Pasture land - little erosion - small stream between test pits 30 and 31

Property owner(s):
UVA Alumni Association

Number of shovel test pits dug 6
Bag numbers 6,7

Size of sampling unit 20m x 160m

Sites located within sampling unit (name and numbers):

None - two locations (pits 28 and 30) were intrasite tested but produced
Topography only one possible flake.

Physiographic province Piedmont

Range of elevation only 420ft.

Soil association El oak-Hazel-Glenelg Association

Soil series (start with largest and list in order of decreasing area)
1) 3)
2) 4)

Source of soils information (title, date):

Unpublished soil maps - Soil Conservation Service office, Albemarle County
Building, Charlottesville Va.

Summary of soil texture and color from shovel test pits:

Most test pits were dark brown or reddish brown clay loam (pit 29 sandy loam).
Pit 32 located in creek bottom land was grey-green wet clay.
Pits 28 and 30 also had a sub-soil level consisting of yellowish-red clay loam.

Water Sources All pits topped with sod.

Type (circle as many as applicable)

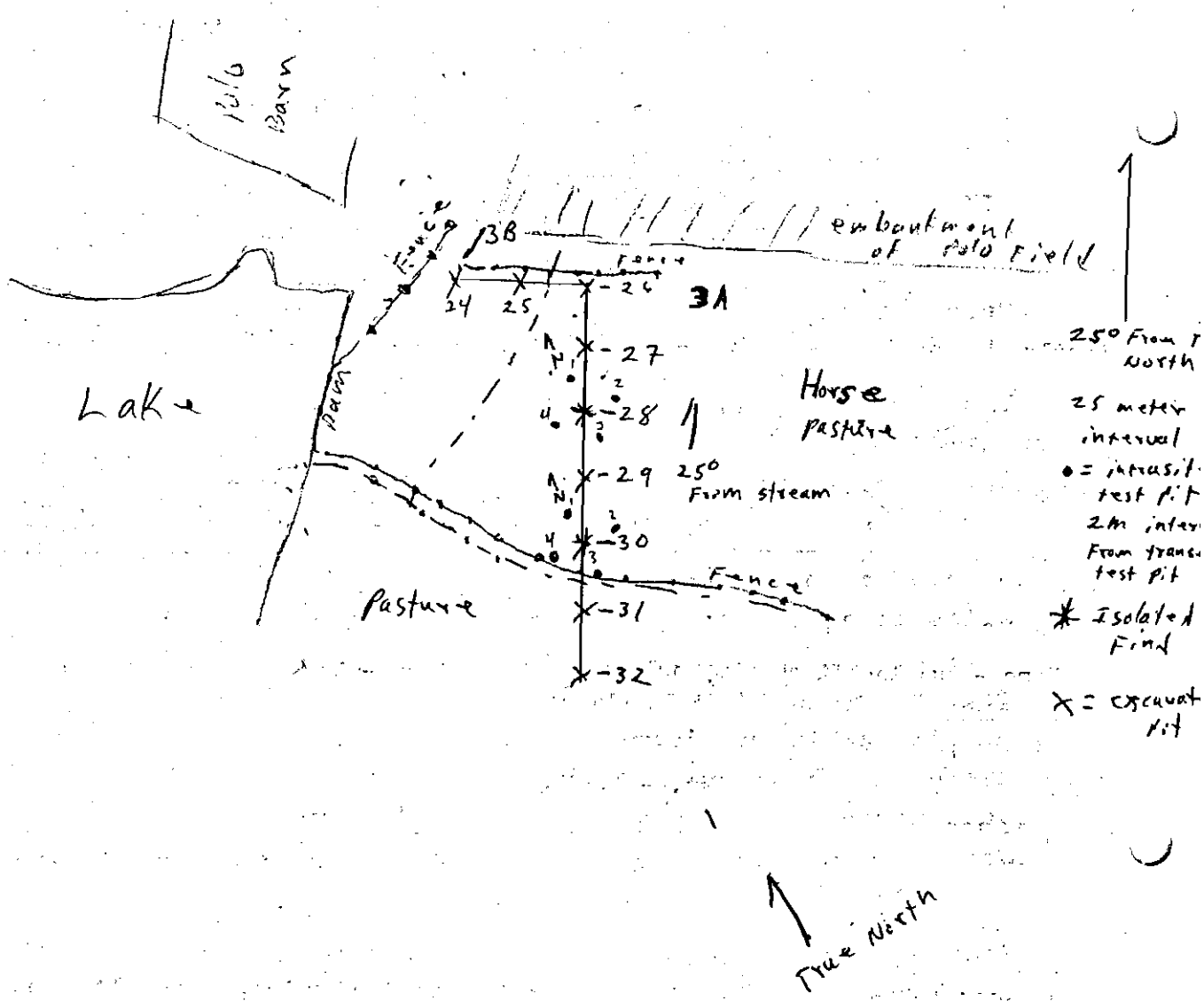
- | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| <u>1</u>) flowing stream or river | 4) marsh or swamp | 7) spring |
| 2) sinkhole | 5) estuarine bay | 8) other |
| 3) pond or lake | 6) ocean front | |

Description of present and historic transportation routes in unit:

None

Description of any standing features, depressions, etc.:

None



Archaeology Laboratory: Dept. of Anthropology
Uni. of Virginia

Sampling Unit Description

Sample Unit number 3B

UTM coordinates (~~northwest corner~~) ^{shovel test Pit 1}

meters north 4206840 meters east 716330

USGS 7.5 minute quad(s) Alberene

Description of existing land use and condition:

Mostly pasture land and some marsh land. Some test pits were not excavated because their locations were in fill from road bed or Polo barn. To avoid fill from lighted polo field transect was redirected at pit 11 and then to

Property owner(s): Sue Breeden Minor avoid lake it was redirected at pit 14 (see shovel test pit forms).

Rt. 1 Box 33, Charlottesville, Va. / UVA Alumni Assoc.

Number of shovel test pits dug 19

Bag numbers 5

Size of sampling unit 20m x 640

Sites located within sampling unit (name and numbers):

None - intrasite testing done at pit 13 but produced only one possible flake.

Topography

Physiographic province Piedmont

Range of elevation 420ft. - 440ft.

Soil association EliOak - Hazel - Glenelg Association

Soil series (start with largest and list in order of decreasing area)

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1) | 3) |
| 2) | 4) |

Source of soils information (title, date):

Unpublished soil maps - Soil Conservation Service office, Albemarle County Building, Charlottesville Va.

Summary of soil texture and color from shovel test pits:

Most pits with two levels - both levels clay loam. The color of the upper level is 5YR 4/4 reddish brown or 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown while the the color of the sub-soil is 5YR 5/8 yellowish red or 10YR 5/8 yellowish Brown.

Water Sources: First pit topped with humus, the rest of the pits topped with sod.

Type (circle as many as applicable)

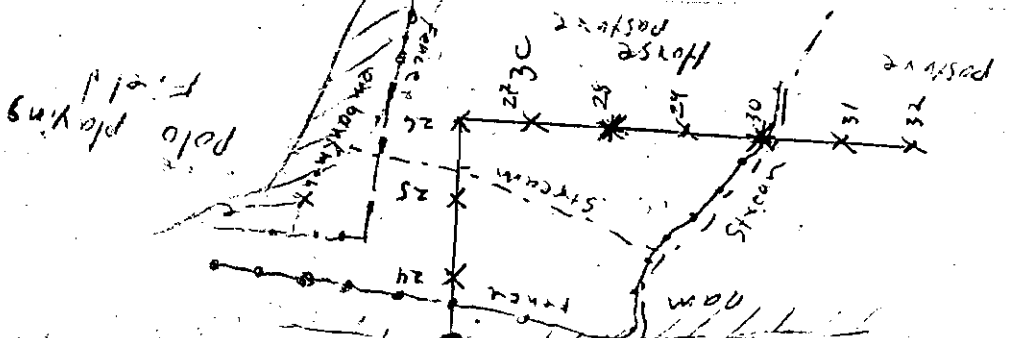
- | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| 1) flowing stream or river | ④ marsh or swamp | 7) spring |
| 2) sinkhole | 5) estuarine bay | 8) other |
| ③ pond or lake | 6) ocean front | |

Description of present and historic transportation routes in unit:

In first 100 meters of west end of transect was the driveway to the Polo barn and fields

Description of any standing features, depressions, etc.:

No historic features or depressions



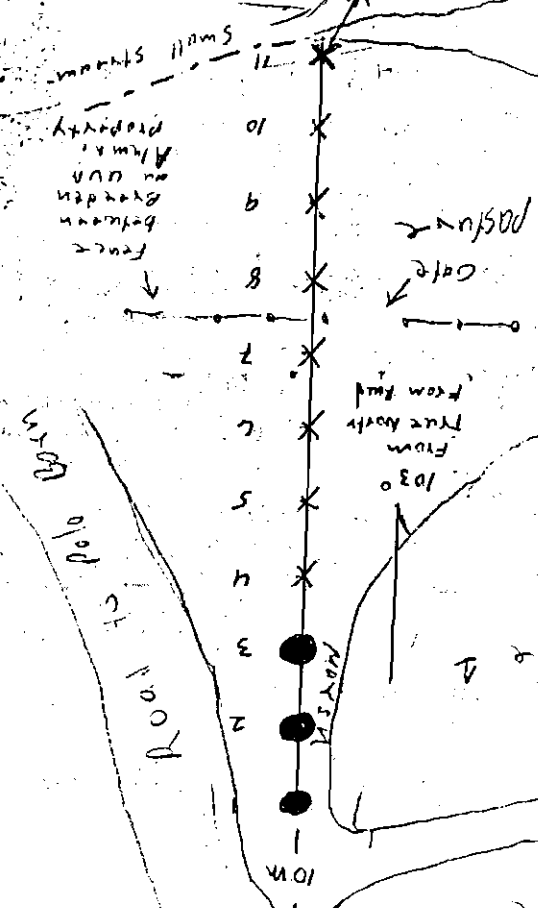
Lake 2

1050 from True North From T.R. 114

Embankment of Light-1 polo playing field

Lake 2

- - Test area
- X = cove
- * = 150
- 25 mafe



Lake 2

Road to B's House

Transect 38

Sampling Unit Description

Sample Unit number 4
UTM coordinates (~~Northwest corner~~) ^{Show Test Pit 1}
meters north 4207910 meters east 718680

USGS 7.5 minute quad(s) Alberene

Description of existing land use and condition: Transect totally in forest.
A number of small dirt roads or paths were crossed by transect. Land may have been farmed etc. at one time, but now no evidence of use other than possibly logging.

Property owner(s): West end of transect appears to be in pine plantation.
Clifton K. Reynolds 2750 Greenwood Ave. Sacramento CA ^{10114 Hunter No. Box 27, Schuyler Va.}

Number of shovel test pits dug 32
Bag numbers none

Size of sampling unit 20x800 Meters

Sites located within sampling unit (name and numbers): A.S. 13 is a building depression 80 M north of transect 4 at crossroads. Two small square deep depressions and one long shallow depression occur to the south and west of Topography building respectively. Four intrasite TP's were placed at 150° from datum across depression at 4,7,11,14 M.

Physiographic province Piedmont

Range of elevation 420 - 500ft.

Soil association El oak - Hazel - Glenelg Association

Soil series (start with largest and list in order of decreasing area)
1) B.
2) 4)

Source of soils information (title, date):
Unpublished soil maps - Soil Conservation Service office, Albemarle County Building, Charlottesville, VA

Summary of soil texture and color from shovel test pits: 2 or 3 layers in each pit. First layer = humus. Second layer either sandy clay or clay loam, bottom layer sandy clay. Top layers generally darker than bottom; strong brown, light olive brown, gray brown; lowest levels usually yellowish brown, red brown, or brownish orange.

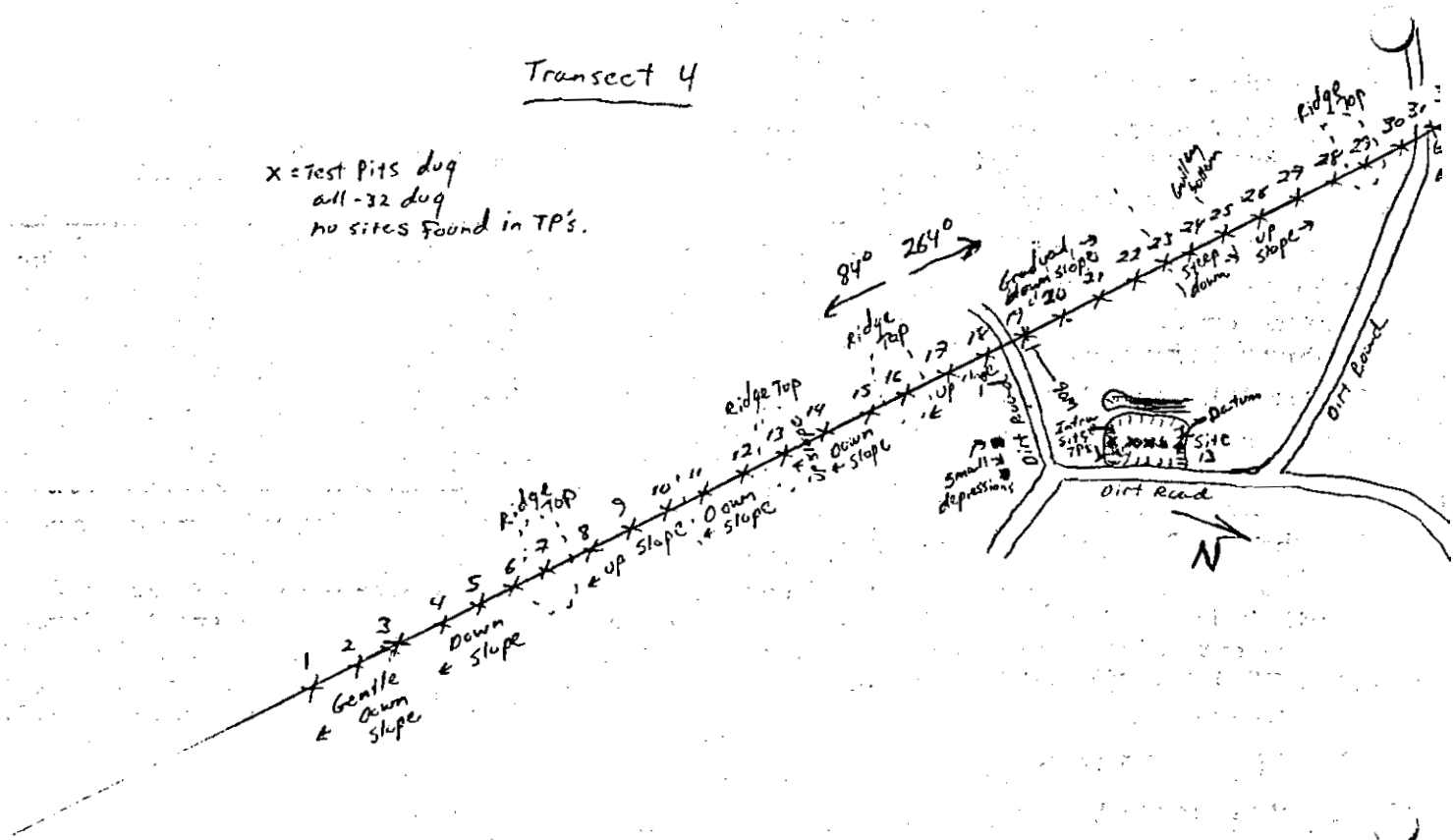
Water Sources
Type (circle as many as applicable)
1) flowing stream or river 4) marsh or swamp 7 spring
2) sinkhole 5) estuarine bay 8) other
3) pond or lake 6) ocean front

Description of present and historic transportation routes in unit:
Two dirt roads run in front (east) and beside (south) of building depression (site 13). TP 19 on western bank of southern road. TP 18 is across road to east. TP 31 is just west of another dirt road which meets other two behind (west) of site 13.

Description of any standing features, depressions, etc.:
Building depression (see site description). Building was approximately 10x15 Meters in size, by about 3 Meters deep at its deepest point. No structure visible.

Transect 4

X = Test Pits dug
all 32 dug
no sites found in TP's.



Archaeology Laboratory: Dept. of Anthropology
Uni. of Virginia

Sampling Unit Description

Sample Unit number 5A

UTM coordinates (~~northwest corner~~ ^{shovel test pit 20})
meters north 4207090 meters east 717510

USGS 7.5 minute quad(s) Alberene

Description of existing land use and condition:

Undisturbed climax hardwood forest - some logging in area probably more than fifty years ago.

Property owner(s):

Forest Lodge Land Trust/ Permission from David Breeden - Biscuit Run, Rt. 1
Hilda M. Breeden Trustee, 8817 Portner Ave. Suite 2, Manassas Va./ Box 24, Charlottesville, Va.

Number of shovel test pits dug 13

Bag numbers None

Size of sampling unit 20m x 360m

Sites located within sampling unit (name and numbers):

None

Topography

Physiographic province Piedmont

Range of elevation 420ft. - 540ft.

Soil association Elm-Hazel-Glenelg Association

Soil series (start with largest and list in order of decreasing area)

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1) | 3) |
| 2) | 4) |

Source of soils information (title, date):

Unpublished soil maps - Soil Conservation Service office, Albemarle County Building, Charlottesville Va.

Summary of soil texture and color from shovel test pits:

Pits had two or three levels depending on whether top soil was present or not. Level I - Humus, Level II - Top soil which was yellowish Brown (10YR 5/8) clay loam, Level III - Dark Yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) and Brown to Dark Reddish

Water Sources brown clay loam. Silty soil and rock respectively in pit near

Type (circle as many as applicable) stream bed (pit #24).

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| ① flowing stream or river | 4) marsh or swamp | 7) spring |
| 2) sinkhole | 5) estuarine bay | 8) other |
| 3) pond or lake | 6) ocean front | |

Description of present and historic transportation routes in unit:

None

Description of any standing features, depressions, etc.:

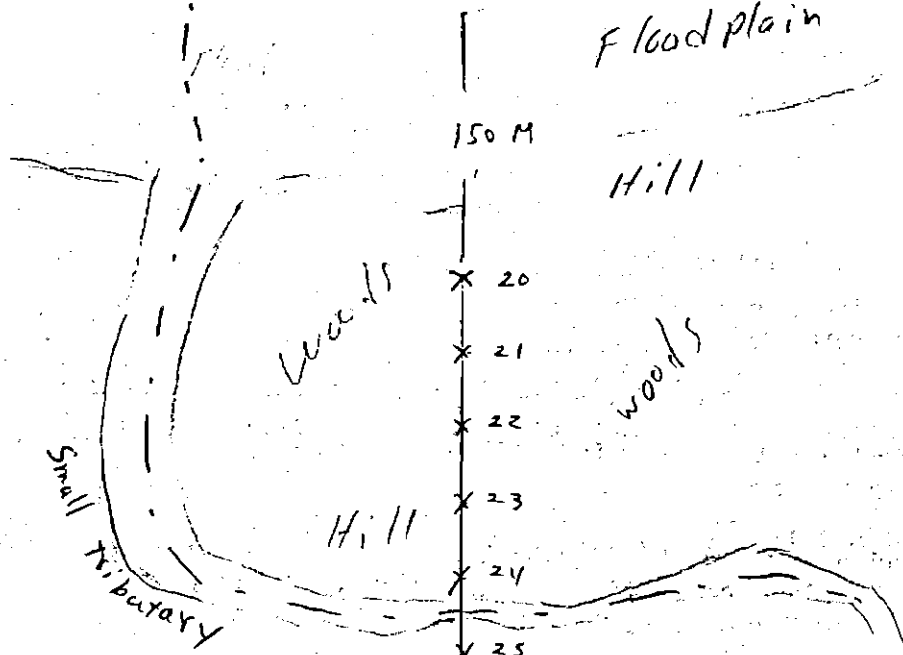
At 50° and 7m from test pit 31 there was a pile of rocks measuring about 2.10m in diameter and about 50cm at its highest point at least three more similar piles of rock occur up hill from this feature.

Biscuit Run

Flood plain

25 meter interval

Transsect
5A



150 M

- X 20
- X 21
- X 22
- X 23
- X 24
- X 25
- X 26
- X 27
- X 28
- X 29
- X 30
- X 31 - pit of rocks
- X 32

124° From True North
From Biscuit Run

X = excavate pit

25 meter interval

Woods

Woods

Sampling Unit Description

Sample Unit number 5B
UTM coordinates (~~northwest corner~~) Shovel Test Pit 1
meters north 4107520 meters east 710840
USGS 7.5 minute quad(s) Alberene

Description of existing land use and condition:
Shovel test pits 1 - 7 in secondary growth. Hardwood forest clear cut 5 years ago. Gravel driveway to Breeden house between pits 7 and 8. Except for pit 17 which was in fringe of woods pits 8 through 19 in overgrown pasture
Property owner(s): near edge of woods.

Forest Lodge Land Trust, Hilda M. Breeden Trustee, 8817 Portner Ave. Suite 2, Manassas Va. / Permission from David Breeden - Biscuit Run, Rt. 1
Number of shovel test pits dug 19 Box 24, Charlottesville Va.
Bag numbers 8,9,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30

Size of sampling unit 20m x 440m

Sites located within sampling unit (name and numbers):
A.S. 2 - consists of an historic (standing chimney and historic artifacts) component and a prehistoric component. Intrasite tested from transect test
Topography pit 8 and from southwest corner of chimney.

Physiographic province Piedmont

Range of elevation 420ft. - 460ft.

Soil association Eliak-Hazel-Glenelg Association

Soil series (start with largest and list in order of decreasing area)
1) 3)
2) 4)

Source of soils information (title, date):
Unpublished soil maps - Soil Conservation Service office, Albemarle County Building, Charlottesville Va.

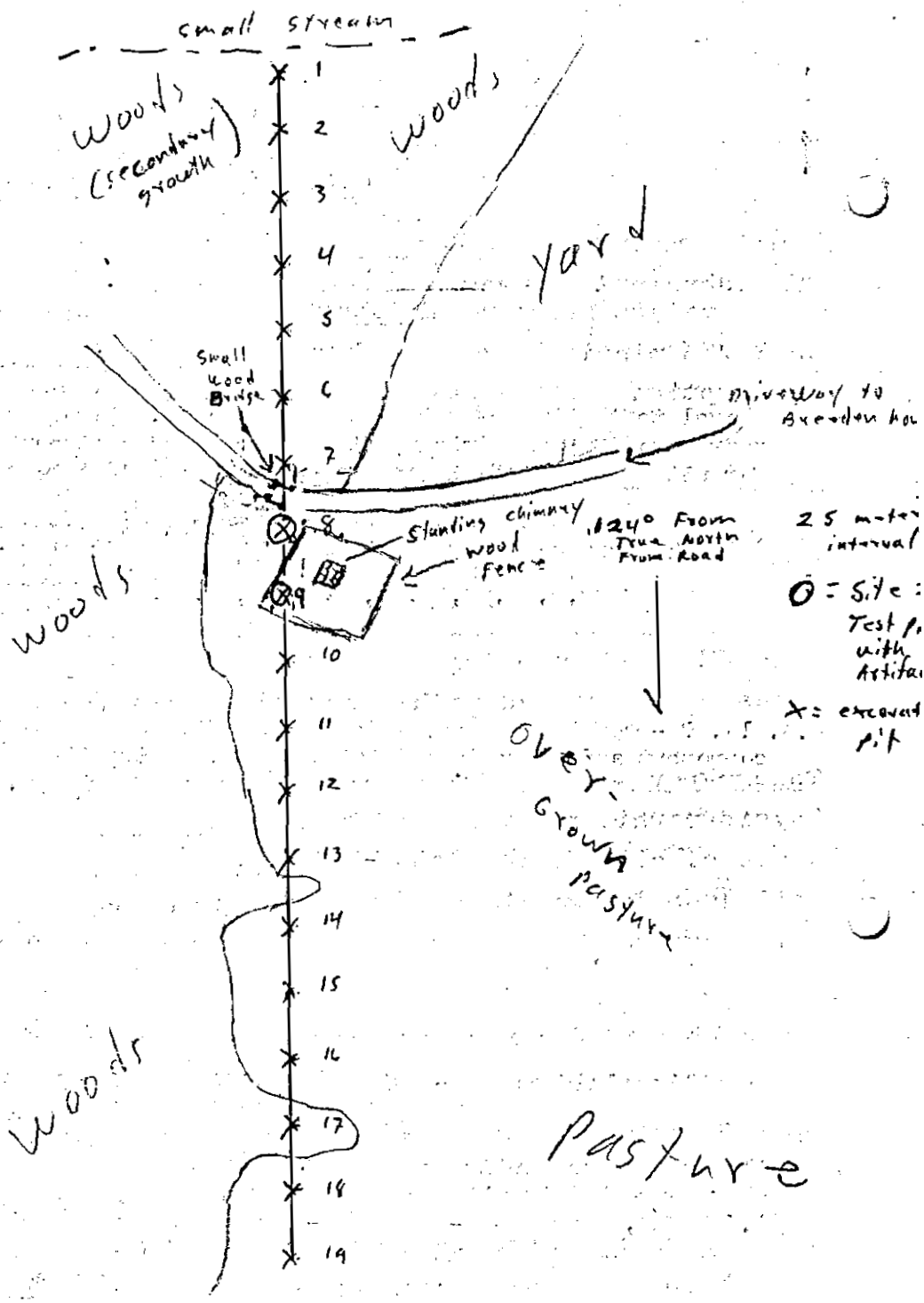
Summary of soil texture and color from shovel test pits:
All but one test pit consist of three levels: Level I - Humus, Level II - topsoil clay loam that is either dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4 or 3/6) or dark brown 7.5YR 3/4, Level III - subsoil - clay loam that is either yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) or red (2.5YR 4/6). Pit 2 is on creek
Water Sources yellowish red (5YR 5/6) or red (2.5YR 4/6). Pit 2 is on creek bank and consists of brown clay loam (level IV) to pinkish-gray sands (level IV).

Type (circle as many as applicable)
① flowing stream or river 4) marsh or swamp ⑦ spring
2) sinkhole 5) estuarine bay 8) other
3) pond or lake 6) ocean front

Description of present and historic transportation routes in unit:
Driveway to Breeden's house (Biscuit Run House)

Description of any standing features, depressions, etc.:
Standing Chimney - Elizabeth Breeden stated (3-12-85) that it was the old Biscuit Run Farm house.

Transect
5B



Archaeology Laboratory: Dept. of Anthropology
Uni. of Virginia

Sampling Unit Description

Sample Unit number 6A
UTM coordinates (Shovel Test Pit 1 ~~northwest corner~~)
meters north 4207500 meters east 719700

USGS 7.5 minute quad(s) Simeon

Description of existing land use and condition:
Pits 1-3 in thick cedar woods and last (#4) in edge of lawn (owner - Alfred Berry). Cedar thicket probably no more than five years old.

Property owner(s):
Alfred Berry, Rt. 6 Box 342, Charlottesville Va.

Number of shovel test pits dug 4
Bag numbers None

Size of sampling unit 20m x 100m

Sites located within sampling unit (name and numbers):
None

Topography

Physiographic province Piedmont

Range of elevation 500ft. - 540ft.

Soil association Rabun-Myersville-Catoctin Association

Soil series (start with largest and list in order of decreasing area)
1) 3)
2) 4)

Source of soils information (title, date):
Unpublished soil maps - Soil Conservation Service office, Albemarle County Building, Charlottesville Va.

Summary of soil texture and color from shovel test pits:
Mostly two levels - the first is humus and the second is a clay loam which is yellowish red 5YR 4/6 or strong brown 7.5 YR 4/6. The second level represents subsoil. Topsoil appears to be gone.

Water Sources

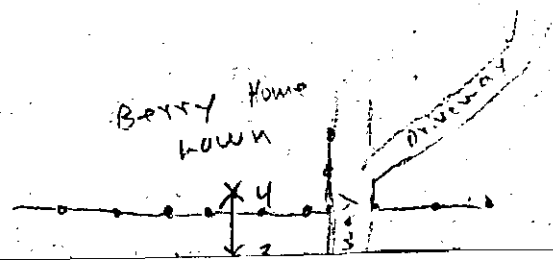
Type (circle as many as applicable)

- 20m SW. of State Road 20.
- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| ① flowing stream or river | 4) marsh or swamp | 7) spring |
| 2) sinkhole | 5) estuarine bay | 8) other |
| 3) pond or lake | 6) ocean front | |

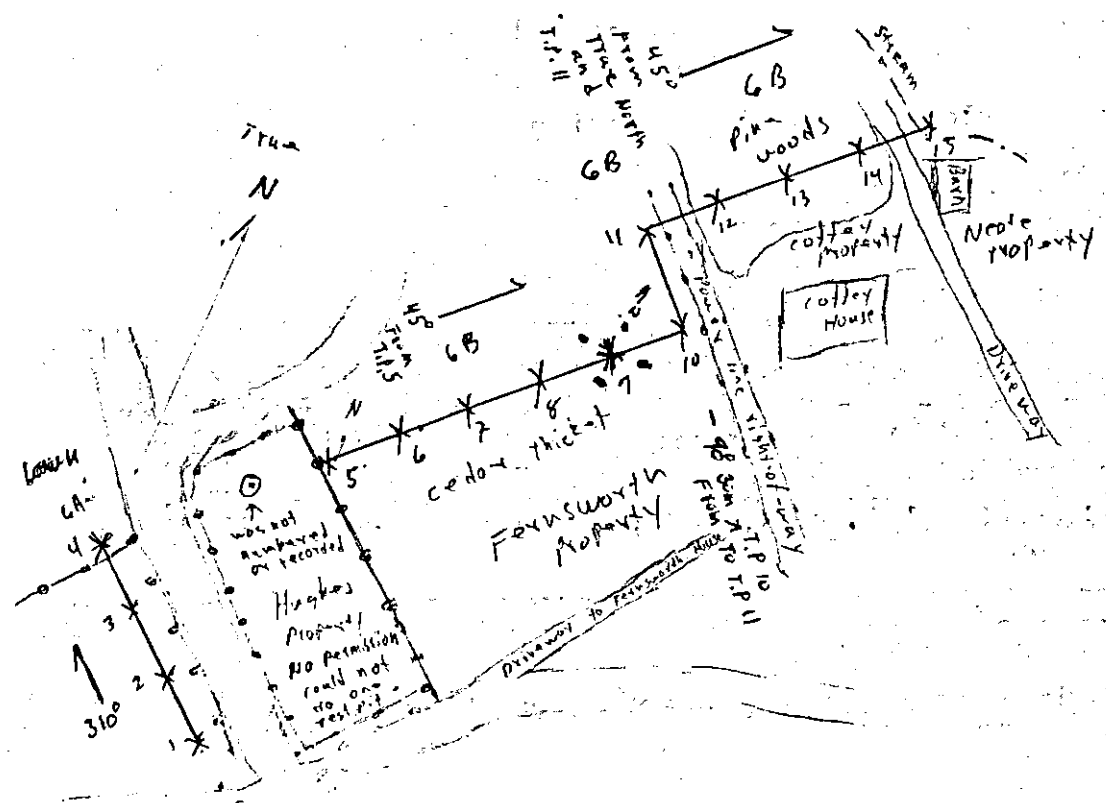
Description of present and historic transportation routes in unit:
10m southwest of pit 1 is state road 20

Description of any standing features, depressions, etc.:
None

—○— = F



- = Fence
- = unexcavated test
- = intrusive test in 25 m interval between shovel test
- X = excavated pit
- * = isolated find



Archaeology Laboratory: Dept. of Anthropology
Uni. of Virginia

Sampling Unit Description

Sample Unit number 6C

UTM coordinates (~~northwest corner~~) ^{Shovel Test Pit 16}
meters north 4207660 meters east 720140

USGS 7.5 minute quad(s) Simeon

Description of existing land use and condition:

Pit 16 in planted garden (not excavated). The rest of the pits (#17-24) in open pasture land that is free of erosion.

Property owner(s):

Franklin D. Ferneyhough, Rt. 6 Box 344, Charlottesville, Va.

Number of shovel test pits dug 8

Bag numbers 11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18

Size of sampling unit 20m x 220m

Sites located within sampling unit (name and numbers):

A.S. 3 - found in pits 21,22,23, and 24. Two intrasite test pits done to the east of transect pit 21 (at 4m and then 24m) and one intrasite test pit

Topography to the west of transect pit 21 (at 235° and 25m).

Physiographic province Piedmont

Range of elevation 440ft. - 520ft.

Soil association Rabun-Myersville-Catoctin Association

Soil series (start with largest and list in order of decreasing area)

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1) | 3) |
| 2) | 4) |

Source of soils information (title, date):

Unpublished soil maps - Soil Conservation Service office, Albemarle County Building, Charlottesville Va.

Summary of soil texture and color from shovel test pits:

All pits two levels. The first level is sod. The second is clay loam or clay or sandy clay loam which is reddish brown 5YR 4/4 or red 2.5YR 4/6 or strong Brown 7.5YR 4/6.

Water Sources

Type (circle as many as applicable)

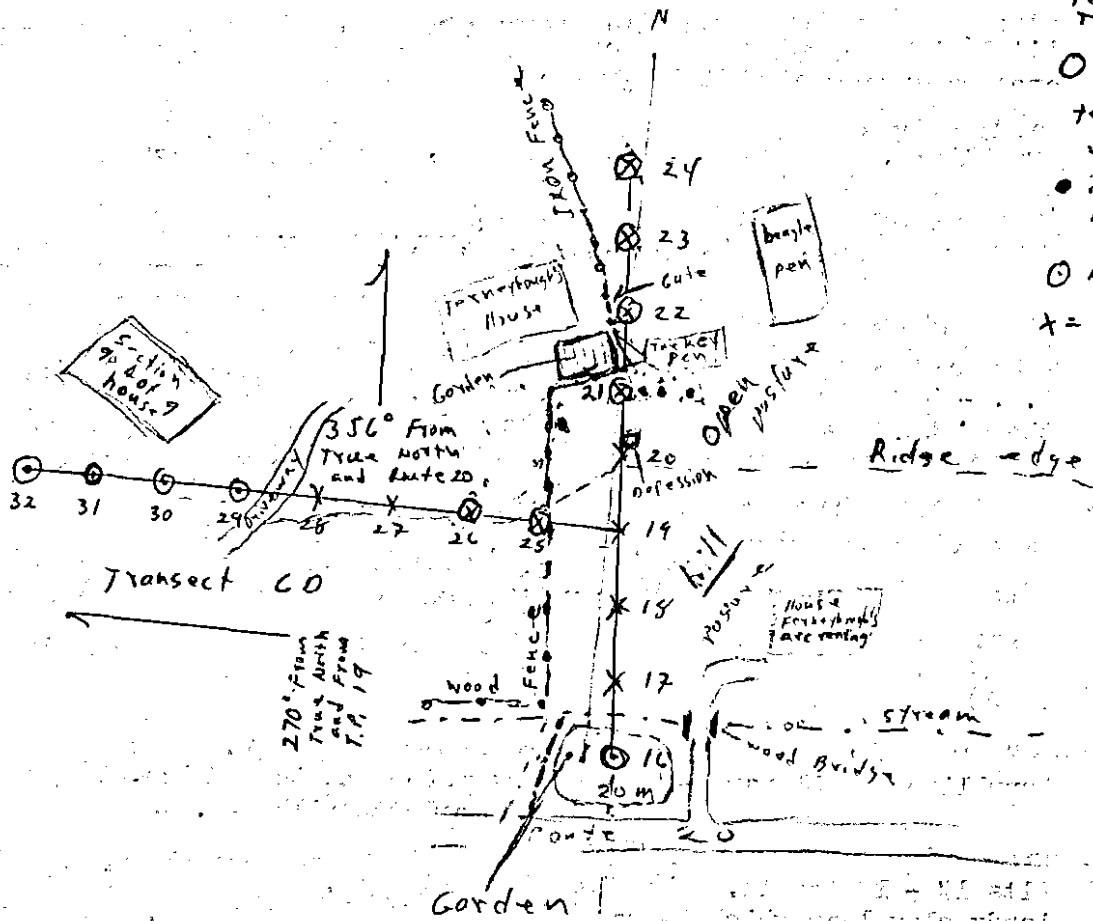
- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| ①) flowing stream or river | 4) marsh or swamp | 7) spring |
| 2) sinkhole | 5) estuarine bay | 8) other |
| 3) pond or lake | 6) ocean front | |

Description of present and historic transportation routes in unit:

State Road 20 at south end of transect.

Description of any standing features, depressions, etc.:

Rectangular depression one meter south of test pit 20. Depression is 4.5m north by 5m east.



25 meter is
between
test pits
transect

○ - site

test pit
with an

● intrasite
pits with
artifacts

○ Not ex

x = excavat

Archaeology Laboratory: Dept. of Anthropology
Uni. of Virginia

Sampling Unit Description

Sample Unit number 6D
UTM coordinates (~~northwest corner~~) ^{shovel test pit 19}
meters north 4207790 meters east 720140

USGS 7.5 minute quad(s) Simeon

Description of existing land use and condition:

Open pasture and yard. No erosion,

Property owner(s):

From west to east: Franklin D. Ferneyhough, Rt. 6 Box 344, Charlottesville Va./
and

Number of shovel test pits dug 4

Bag numbers 19,20

Size of sampling unit 20m x 190m

Sites located within sampling unit (name and numbers):

A.S. 3 - found in pits 25 and 26. No intrasite done in this segment of the
transect.

Topography

Physiographic province Piedmont

Range of elevation 480ft. only

Soil association Rabun-Myersville-Catoctin Association

Soil series (start with largest and list in order of decreasing area)

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1) | 3) |
| 2) | 4) |

Source of soils information (title, date):

Unpublished soil maps - Soil Conservation Service office, Albemarle County
Building, Charlottesville Va.

Summary of soil texture and color from shovel test pits:

Two Levels: The first is sod and the second is a subsoil consisting of
clay loam or clay that is reddish brown 5YR 3/4 or dark brown.

Water Sources

Type (circle as many as applicable)

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------|
| 60m - 100m
south of
transect | ① flowing stream or river | 4) marsh or swamp | ⑦ spring |
| | 2) sinkhole | 5) estuarine bay | 8) other |
| | 3) pond or lake | 6) ocean front | |

Description of present and historic transportation routes in unit:

Between pits 28 and 29 is an asphalt driveway to ~~large house~~ garage of Large House.

Description of any standing features, depressions, etc.:

Nothing historic.

For map see back of
form for transect segment
CC

Archaeology Laboratory: Dept. of Anthropology
Uni. of Virginia

Sampling Unit Description

Sample Unit number Transect 11

UTM coordinates (~~northwest corner~~ ^{Shovel Test Pit 1})

meters north 4211290 meters east 723590

USGS 7.5 minute quad(s) Charlottesville East

Description of existing land use and condition:

Area has undergone extensive modification due to construction and stream rechanneling.
S.T.P. 1-10, 29-32- under parking lot fill; S.T.P. 11-19, 23-24, 27-28- hardwood forest.

Property owner(s): S.T.P. 20-21, 25-26 disturbed.

Number of shovel test pits dug 16

Bag numbers _____

Size of sampling unit 20 x 800 meters

Sites located within sampling unit (name and numbers):

Topography

Physiographic province Piedmont

Range of elevation 300-440 feet

Soil association Rabun-Myersville-Catoctin Association

Soil series (start with largest and list in order of decreasing area)

1) Creedmoor loam, 2-7% sl.

3) Davidson clay loam, 2-7% sl.

2) Rabun clay loam, 15-25% sl.

4) Davidson clay loam, 7-15% sl.

Source of soils information (title, date):

Unpublished soil maps- Soil Conservation Service Office Building, Albemarle Co.,
Charlottesville, VA.

Summary of soil texture and color from shovel test pits:

Undisturbed units in wooded areas on primarily sloping topography characterized by
humus level; and subsoil consisting of brown to yellowish-brown (10YR-5/6) sandy
loam and red (2.5YR-4/6 & 4/8) clays.

Water Sources

Type (circle as many as applicable)

1) flowing stream or river

4) marsh or swamp

7) spring

2) sinkhole

5) estuarine bay

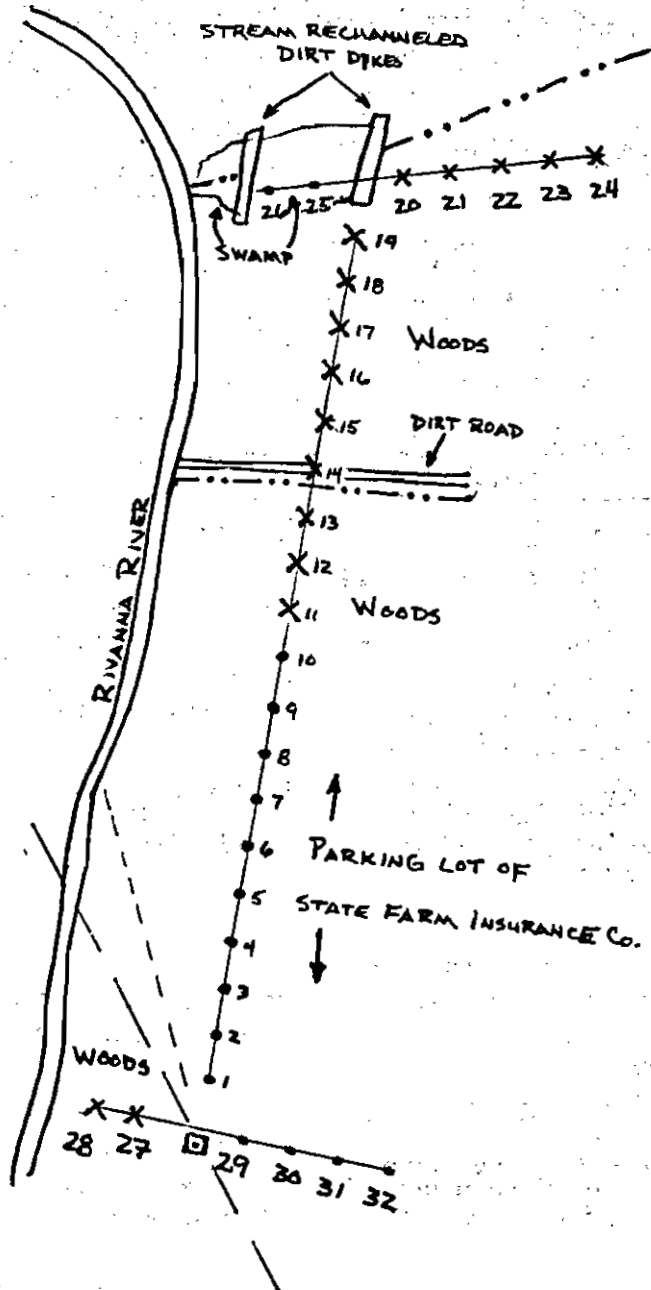
8) other

3) pond or lake

6) ocean front

Description of present and historic transportation routes in unit:

One dirt road paralleling small tributary stream and running towards the Rivanna
River was encountered. Age of road uncertain-but based on tree size it is probably
Description of any standing features, depressions, etc.: ^{modern.}



Sampling Unit Description

Sample Unit number Transect 13
Shovel test pit #1
UTM coordinates (northwest corner)
meters north 4211250 meters east 725800
USGS 7.5 minute quad(s) Charlottesville East
Description of existing land use and condition:
T.P. 1-24,27,28- in open pasture/steep to moderate slope and floodplain.
T.P.- 29-32- in wooden area of secondary growth of dense briars.
Property owner(s):
Sodality Fund, Inc.- Carroll Wright & 250-64 Land Trust
Routes 250E & I64, Charlottesville, VA & Virginia Land Company of
Number of shovel test pits dug 28 Charlottesville, VA, Inc.
Bag numbers 88,89,90

Size of sampling unit 20 x 800 meters
Sites located within sampling unit (name and numbers):

Topography

Physiographic province Piedmont

Range of elevation 440-560 Feet

Soil association ^{Rabun-Myersville-Crofton}~~Davidson-Starr~~ Association

Soil series (start with largest and list in order of decreasing area)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) Unison, very stony silt loam, 2-7% slope | 3) RABUN CLAY LOAM, 15-25% slope |
| 2) DAVIDSON CLAY LOAM, 7-15% slope | 4) ALBANY VERY STONY, FINE SANDY LOAM, 15-25% slope |
| | 5) DAVIDSON CLAY LOAM, 2-5% slope. |

Source of soils information (title, date):
Unpublished Soil Maps- Soil Conservation Service-Office, Albermarle Co.,
Building, Charlottesville, VA

Summary of soil texture and color, from shovel test pits:
T.P. 1-6,13-24 on slopes and at times on very narrow eastern floodplain.
Below sod, a red clay (2.5YR-4/8) occurred; no topsoil.

Continued on reverse side of form.

Water Sources

Type (circle as many as applicable)

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| ① flowing stream or river | 4) marsh or swamp | ⑦ spring |
| 2) sinkhole | 5) estuarine bay | 8) other |
| 3) pond or lake | 6) ocean front | <u>EXTINCT SPRING</u> |

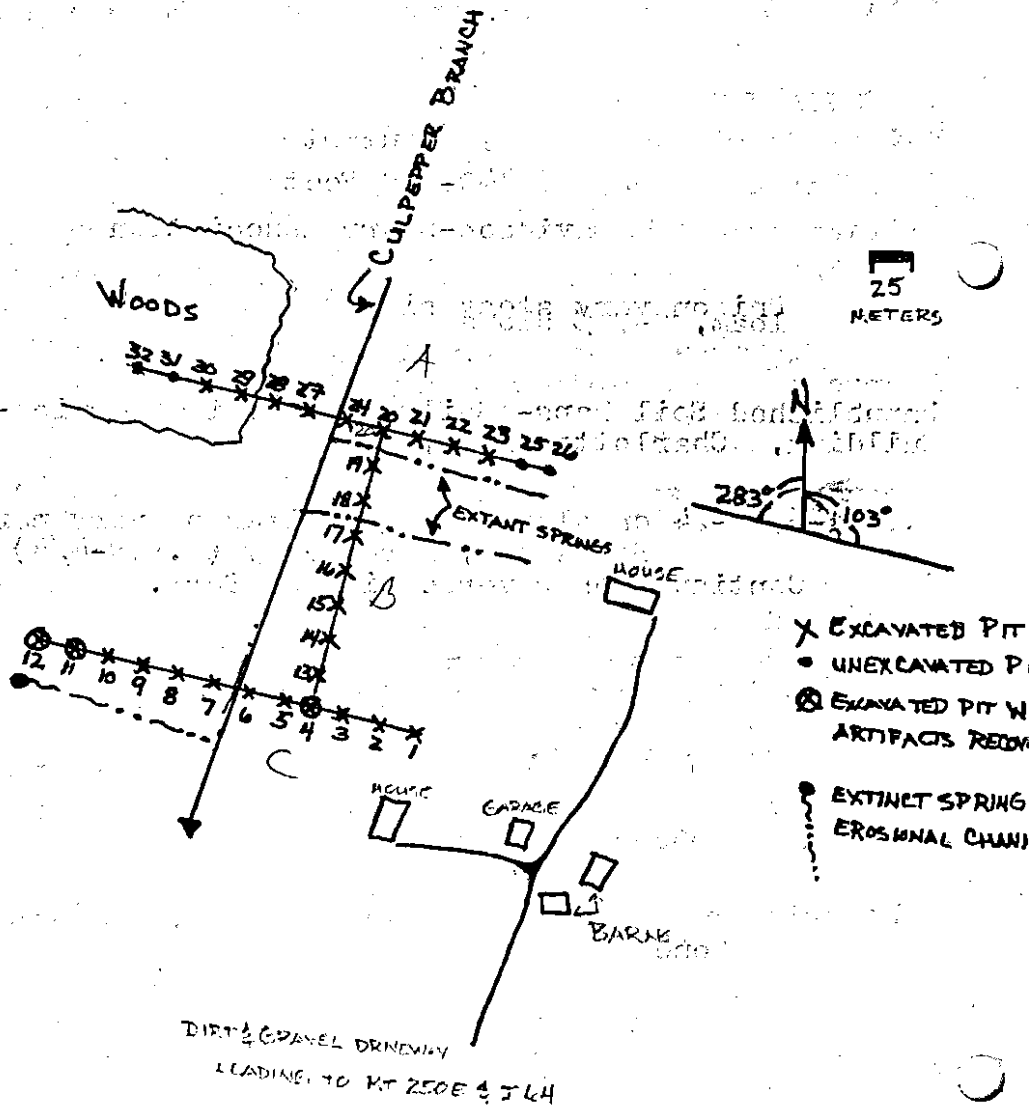
Description of present and historic transportation routes in unit:
None

Description of any standing features, depressions, etc.:
None

Continuation of Soil Summary-

T.P. 7-11 on western floodplain; characterized by sod level (0-5cm) and Dark Red (2.5YR-3/6) and Reddish-Brown (5YR-3/4) Silty Loam.

T.P. 29,30 in woods of secondary growth; characterized by no or poorly developed O Horizon consisting of only leaf litter. Subsoil was reddish-brown clayey loam of variable hue.



Sampling Unit Description

Sample Unit number T. R. 27
UTM coordinates (northwest corner) meters north 4218720 meters east 724110

USGS 7.5 minute quad(s) Charlottesville East

Description of existing land use and condition: The floodplain is a pasture, and the hills are covered by deciduous forest.

Property owner(s): Daisy D. Wetsel
c/o Clarence Wetsel
420 1/2 Carrsbrook Dr., Charlottesville, Va.

Number of shovel test pits dug 24
Bag numbers Bags 191 and 192 are from A.S. 29, located on a hilltop above the transect.
Bag 200 is from t.p. 28.

Size of sampling unit 20 x 800 meters.

Sites located within sampling unit (name and numbers): None. A.S. 29 is located on a hilltop near the transect (see map).

Topography

Physiographic province Piedmont

Range of elevation 340' to 400'

Soil association Eliok-Hazel-Glenela Association

Soil series (start with largest and list in order of decreasing area)

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1) | 3) |
| 2) | 4) |

Source of soils information (title, date):

Unpublished Soil Maps--Soil Conservation Service Office, Albemarle County Building, Charlottesville.

Summary of soil texture and color from shovel test pits: The first stratum in all of the floodplain pits was sod. Stratum 2 was strong brown or yellowish brown silt loam in pits 1-6, 13, 18-21, and 27-31. Test pits 14-17 appeared disturbed, probably by the sewer line. Gravel and mottled brown silt/ grey clay was found in level 2 of these pits. Those

Water Sources

Type, (circle as many as applicable)

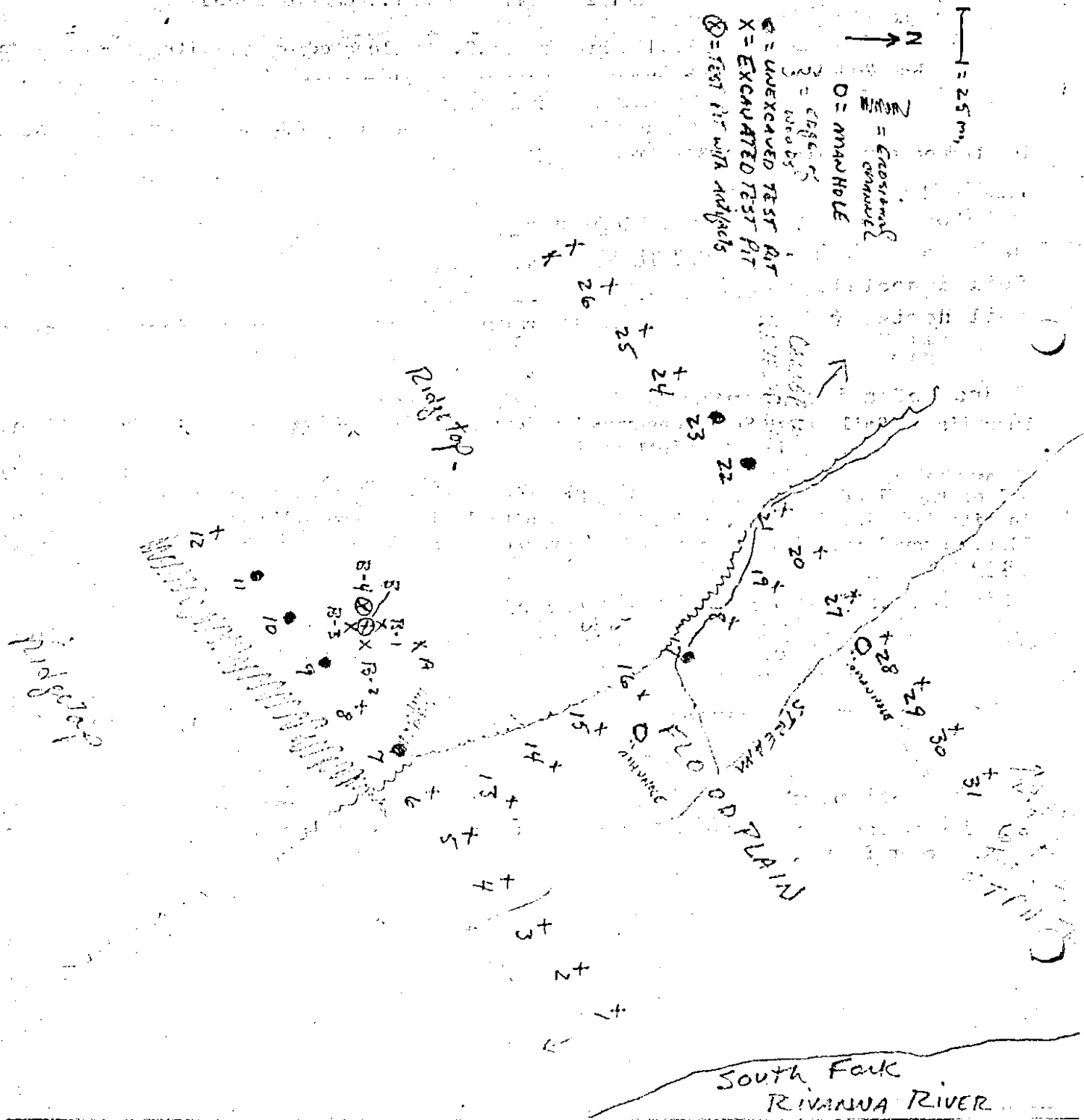
<u>South Fork Rivanna and its feeder streams.</u>	(1) flowing stream or river	4) marsh or swamp	7) spring
	2) sinkhole	5) estuarine bay	8) other
	3) pond or lake	6) ocean front	

Description of present and historic transportation routes in unit:

None

Description of any standing features, depressions, etc.: Large concrete manholes are scattered across the floodplain. These are probably part of the River Hights Sewer Interceptor.

Soils summary (cont.): test pits in the forest had humus as the first level. Level 2 was either brown, strong brown, yellowish red, or light brown sand loam or clay. The light brown sandy clay was mottled with dark brown sandy clay. Level 2 in one test pit was a red clay loam(26). Most pits in the forest had three levels, the third consisting of red or reddish brown clay. 6 pits were dug on a hilltop above the first arm of the transect. Level one in all was humus. Level 2 was a yellowish red or yellowish brown sandy loam in of the pits, and a red or dark red clay in the other 2. Level 3 was red or dark red clay.



Archaeology Laboratory: Dept. of Anthropology
Uni. of Virginia

Sampling Unit Description

Sample Unit number 32

UTM coordinates (northwest corner)

meters north 4214640 meters east 717890

USGS 7.5 minute quad(s) Charlottesville West

Description of existing land use and condition: Entire transect in relatively open forest, does not appear to have been clear cut recently. Area may have been used as agricultural fields at one time - series of old stone fences crisscross

Property owner(s): transect. Area deeply cut by small flowing and inter-
Daniel Montgomery - Planning Dept., University mittent streams & springs.
of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA

Number of shovel test pits dug 25

Bag numbers 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140

Size of sampling unit 20 x 800 meters

Sites located within sampling unit (name and numbers):

Alby Survey Site #20 - Prehistoric lithic scatter.

Topography

Physiographic province Piedmont

Range of elevation 520 - 600 feet

Soil association Eliak-Hazel-Glenelg Association

Soil series (start with largest and list in order of decreasing area)

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1) | 3) |
| 2) | 4) |

Source of soils information (title, date): Unpublished soil maps - Soil Conservation Service office, Albemarle County Building, Charlottesville, VA

Summary of soil texture and color, from shovel test pits: Western perpendicular - 3 levels: 1.) humus & E horizon; 2.) strong brown clay loam or dark brown sandy loam; 3.) red clay or yellowish brown clay loam or rock. Parallel and eastern perpendicular - 2 levels: 1.) humus & E. horizon; 2.) yellowish

Water Sources brown or reddish yellow sandy clay or clay loam, rocky.

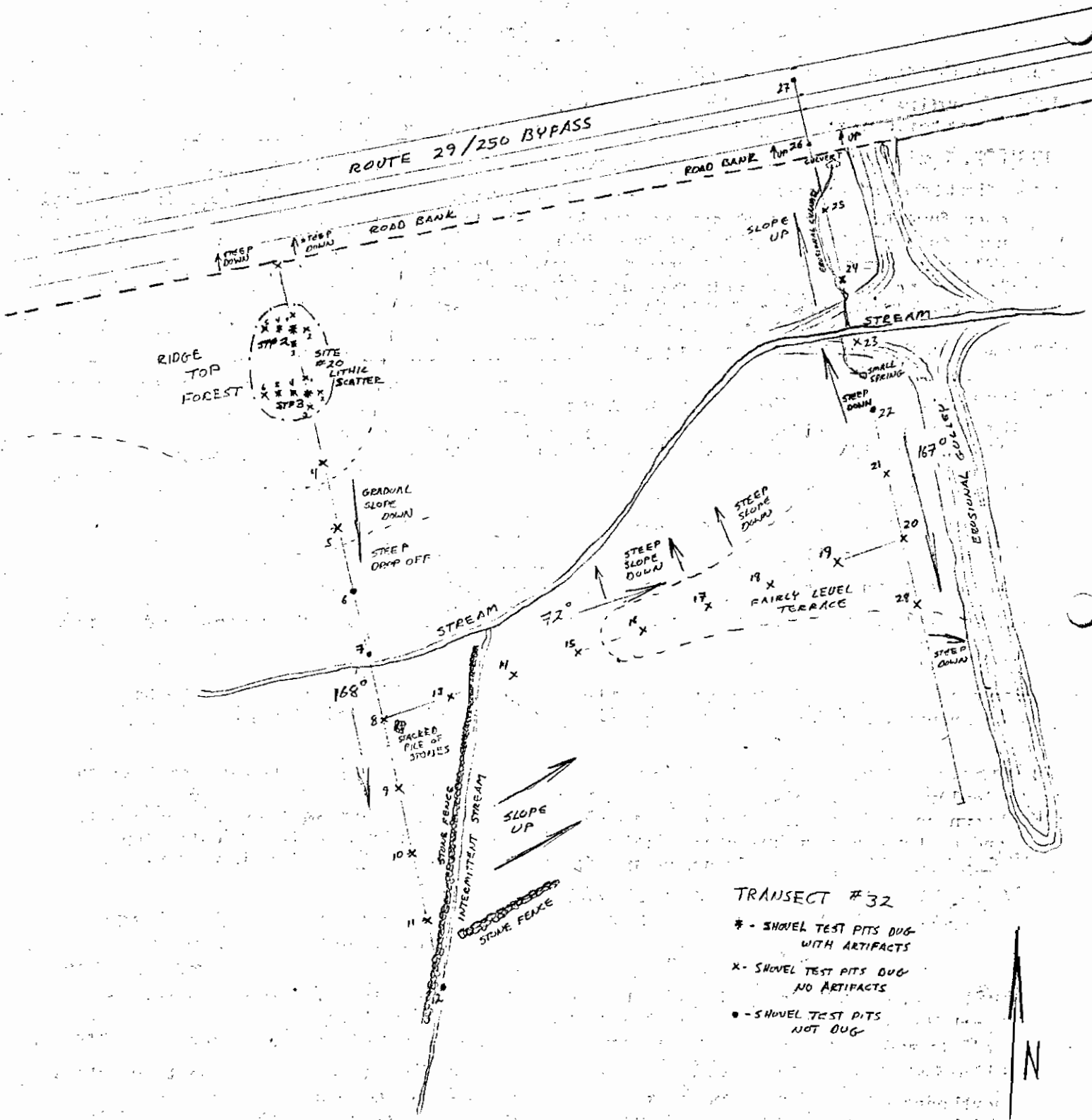
Type (circle as many as applicable)

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| ① flowing stream or river | 4) marsh or swamp | ⑦ springs |
| 2) sinkhole | 5) estuarine bay. | ⑧ other |
| 3) pond or lake | 6) ocean front | <u>Intermittent Streams</u> |

Description of present and historic transportation routes in unit:

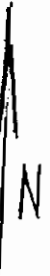
Northern end of both perpendicular lines touch Route 29/250 Bypass. End of well traveled dirt road which runs north from Route 601, is 150 meters from STP #1.

Description of any standing features, depressions, etc.: About 50 meters northeast of STP #12, on bank of intermittent stream, is an old stone fence which crosses transect between STP's 13 & 14. 5 meters at 135° from STP #8 is old stone pile about 5 meters x 3 meters. Stones stacked by hand, not bulldozed. Probably associated with stone fence.



TRANSECT #32

- * - SHOVEL TEST PITS DUG WITH ARTIFACTS
- x - SHOVEL TEST PITS DUG NO ARTIFACTS
- - SHOVEL TEST PITS NOT DUG



Sampling Unit Description

Sample Unit number 34

UTM coordinates (northwest corner)
meters north 4214350 meters east 718180

USGS 7.5 minute quad(s) Charlottesville West

Description of existing land use and condition: Mostly in forest, some of which has recently been clear cut. Eastern and central portion of transect has been occupied for some time, probably by old farmsteads. Area crisscrossed with

Property owner(s): old stone fences. Western end in fallow pasture, bordered Eastern end: Planning Dept. University by dirt roads and paths.
of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA; Crestwood Martin, University Village, C'ville, VA

Number of shovel test pits dug 32 P.H. Faulconer, c/o National Bank and
Bag numbers 141, 142 on transect site #21 Trust 123 E. Main St. C'ville, VA
143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149 off transect site #22

Size of sampling unit 20 x 800 meters

Sites located within sampling unit (name and numbers): Site #21: Historic building foundations on transect. Site #22: Prehistoric lithic scatter 100 meters north of transect.

Topography

Physiographic province Piedmont

Range of elevation 560 to 660 feet

Soil association Eliak-Hazel-Glenelg Association

Soil series (start with largest and list in order of decreasing area)

- 1) 3)
- 2) 4)

Source of soils information (title, date): Unpublished soil maps - Soil Conservation Service Office, Albemarle Co. Building, Charlottesville, VA

Summary of soil texture and color from shovel test pits: Eastern third: Three layers; 1.) humus 2.) E. Horizon 3.) yellowish brown or yellowish red sandy clay. Soil gets darker, redder and more loamy until reach dirt road and open pasture. Pasture has dark brown sandy loam in a deep plow zone, red clay below plow zone

Water Sources only in STP #27, western end of pasture. In woods west of pasture: 1.) strong brown sandy loam 2.) yellowish brown sandy clay.

Type (circle as many as applicable)

- 1) flowing stream or river
 - 2) sinkhole
 - 3) pond or lake
 - 4) marsh or swamp
 - 5) estuarine bay
 - 6) ocean front
 - 7) spring
 - 8) other
- INTERMITTENT STREAMS

Description of present and historic transportation routes in unit:
A number of old dirt roads crisscross transect (see sketch map) - dirt path borders fallow field, west end of transect. Transect crosses dirt road off of route 601

Description of any standing features, depressions, etc.: west end of transect. A burned down building, probably not very old, and a number of surrounding buildings near STP's 6 & 7, eastern end of transect. Depression and foundations of 3 buildings surrounding STP #15 near dirt road off of route 601.

Sampling Unit Description

Sample Unit number T.R. 38
UTM coordinates (northwest corner)
meters north 4211830 meters east 715520
USGS 7.5 minute quad(s) Charlottesville West.
Description of existing land use and condition: Pasture.
Property owner(s): Henderson Heyward, Hedgerow Corp.
111 W. High Street, Charlottesville, Va.
Number of shovel test pits dug 31
Bag numbers none.

Size of sampling unit 20 x 800 meters.
Sites located within sampling unit (name and numbers):
none.

Topography

Physiographic province Piedmont.
Range of elevation 520' x 580'

Soil association Eliok-Hazel-Glenela Association
Soil series (start with largest and list in order of decreasing area)
1) 3)
2) 4)

Source of soils information (title, date):
Unpublished Soil Maps, Soil Conservation Service, Albemarle County Office Bldg.,
Charlottesville, Va.

Summary of soil texture and color from shovel test pits, where it is a dark
Generally the pits had 3 levels. Level 1 is sod in all except T.P. 19 where it is a dark
brown loam. T.P. 1-12: Level 2: dark brown sandy loam, yellowish brown sandy loam, or
red or reddish brown sandy or clay loam. Reddish soil appears at the end of the line.
(over)

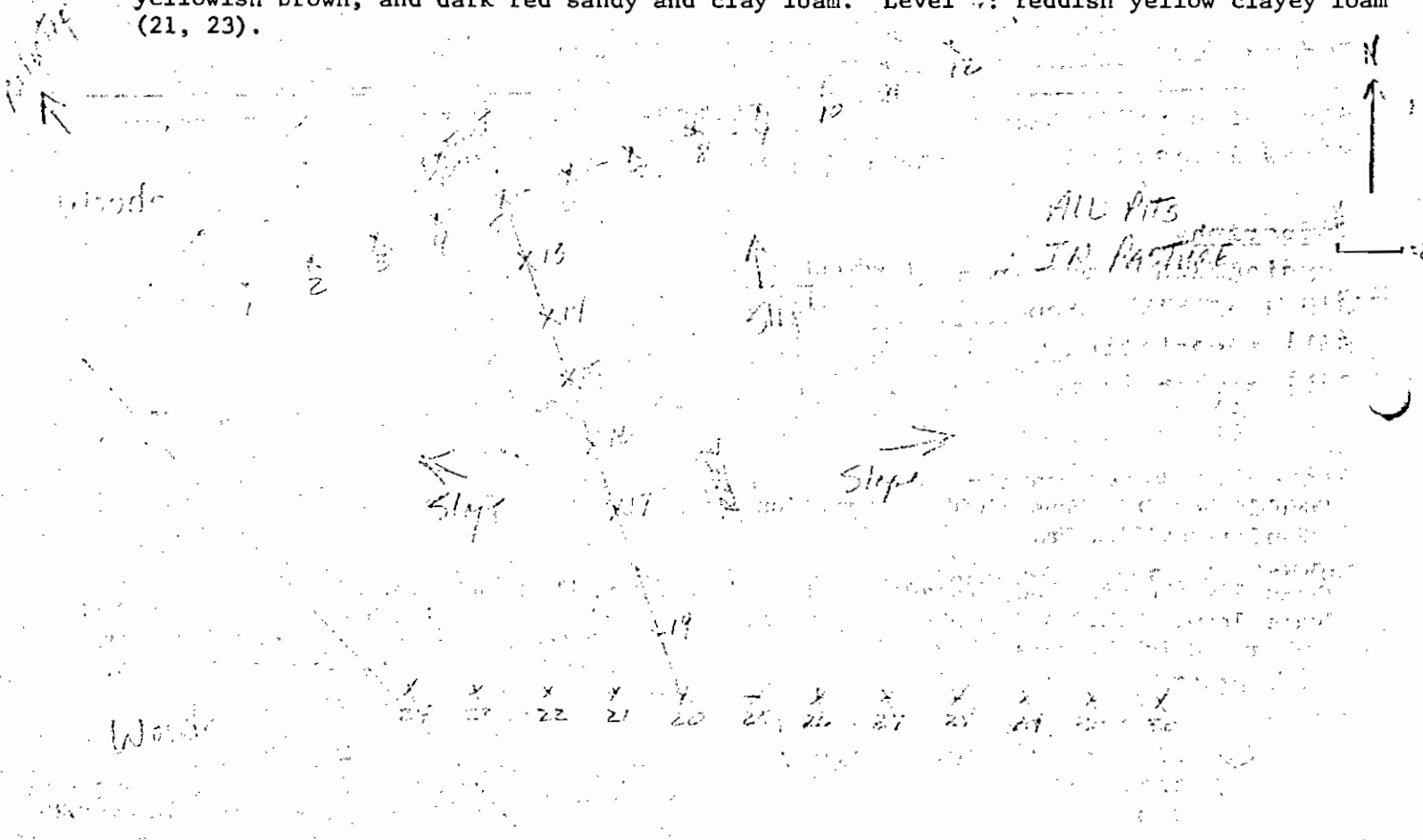
Water Sources

Type (circle as many as applicable)
① flowing stream or river 4) marsh or swamp ⑦ spring
2) sinkhole 5) estuarine bay ⑧ other: Intermittent
3) pond or lake 6) ocean front STREAMS AND EXTINCT SPRINGS.

Description of present and historic transportation routes in unit:
none.

Description of any standing features, depressions, etc.:
Modern barn, shed, and fences.

Soils(cont.): Level 3: Red or reddish brown and yellowish red sandy and clayey loams, strong brown, brownish yellow and yellow sandy loams. Pits 2,6,7,and 11 have the latter shades of sandy loam. T.P. 13-19: Level 2: dark brown, brown, and dark yellowish brown sandy or clayey loams, and red sandy clay. Level 3: dark red and yellowish red sandy clay and clay loam, and dark red clay. T.P. 20-31: Level 2: strong brown, dark brown, brown dark yellowish brown and yellowish red sandy and clay loams., and dark red clay (t.p. 28). Yellowish red is found in pit 25, and brown and dark brown soils are found in pits 23, 27, 29, and 31. Level 3: Dark red sandy clay and clay (22, 24, 26, 30), and strong brown yellowish brown, and dark red sandy and clay loam. Level 4: reddish yellow clayey loam (21, 23).



Archaeology Laboratory: Dept. of Anthropology
Uni. of Virginia

Sampling Unit Description

Sample Unit number TR40

UTM coordinates (northwest corner)

meters north 4211340 meters east 714350

USGS 7.5 minute quad(s) Charlottesville West

Description of existing land use and condition: ~~xxx~~ This area is part of Camp Holiday Trails. Most of it is developed or covered by light forest. Test Pit 1 is in a pasture on a slope, 2 lies on a rock outcrop near the pasture fence, 3 is in a road,

Property owner(s): Camp Holiday Trails
Charlottesville, VA.

Number of shovel test pits dug 10--others excluded because on slope, road or in pond.
Bag numbers _____

Size of sampling unit 20' x 800'

Sites located within sampling unit (name and numbers):
none.

Topography

Physiographic province Piedmont.

Range of elevation 550'-680'.

Soil association Hayesville-Ashe-Chester Association

Soil series (start with largest and list in order of decreasing area)

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1) | 3) |
| 2) | 4) |

Source of soils information (title, date):

Unpublished Albemarle County soil survey maps--Soil Conservation Service Office,
Albemarle County Office Bldg., Charlottesville, Va.

Summary of soil texture and color from shovel test pits: Level 1 is humus in all pits except # 20. 20 is road fill--gravel and red clay. TP 1-12: Level 2: Dark Yellowish brown and gray mottled sandy clay and loam(4-6), Yellowish red sandy clay(1). Level 3: Dark yellowish brown sandy clay or loam(5,6), dark brown sandy loam(4), and

Water Sources

Type (circle as many as applicable)

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| ① flowing stream or river | 4) marsh or swamp | ⑦ EXTINCT spring |
| 2) sinkhole | 5) estuarine bay | 8) other |
| MAN MADE ③ pond or lake | 6) ocean front | |

Description of present and historic transportation routes in unit:
paved, gravel and dirt roads.

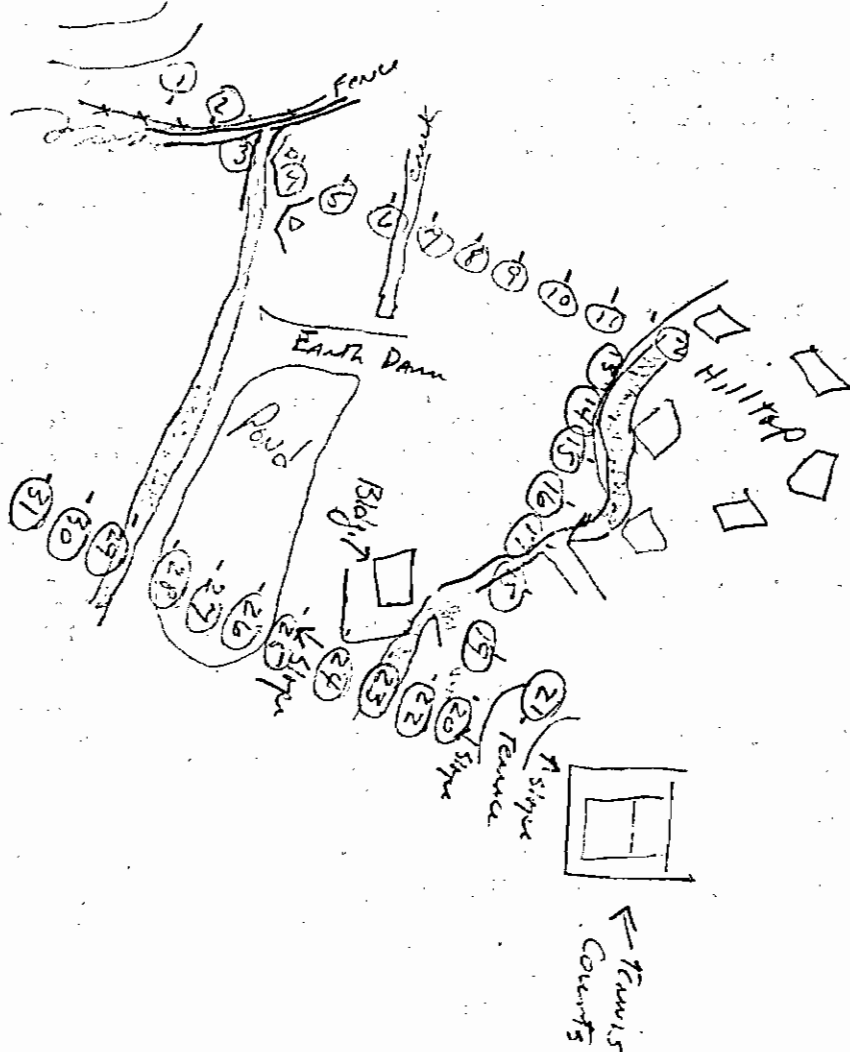
Description of any standing features, depressions, etc.:

Buildings and recreation facilities of Camp Holiday Trails.

Trans.(cont.): 4-6 are in baseball field, 7-12 are on steep, forested slope, 13-14 are in road in the main part of the camp. This mountain top has been graded and developed. 15-16 are on hillside just off of ridgetop, 17 is at the intersection of two dirt roads, 18 is on a steep slope and 19 is on a gentle slope. Both are in light forest above a bldg. on 7.5 " map. 20-22 are in sloping forest above the same building, with 21 on a terrace between two more steeply sloping areas. 23 is in a road, 24 in the yard of the bldg. mentioned above, 25 and 29 in roads, 26-28 are in the pond, and 30-31 are on a steep slope above the pond.

Soils(cont.): yellowish red clay(1). Level 4: Dark Yellowish brown sandy loam(6). 13-19: Level 2: Dark brown clay loam(15,19); Level 3: Red clay (19) or Bedrock(15). 20-31: Level 2: umus under road fill(20), yellowish brown sandy loam(22) or light sandy clay(24); Level 3: Red clay loam (20).

Scale = 0.25 m.



Archaeology Laboratory: Dept. of Anthropology
Uni. of Virginia

Sampling Unit Description

Sample Unit number 41

UTM coordinates (northwest corner)
meters north 4211690 meters east 715900

USGS 7.5 minute quad(s) Charlottesville West

Description of existing land use and condition: Much of transect in fairly dense thickets crosscut by small, fairly level pastures and intermittent streams. Southern end of parallel line in very dense briar patch - moved (see sketch map). Eastern ends of both perpendiculars in open horse pastures.
Property owner(s): Henderson Heyward - Hedgerow Corp. 111 West High Street, Charlottesville, VA

Number of shovel test pits dug 29
Bag numbers 131,132,133,134

Size of sampling unit 20 x 800 meters

Sites located within sampling unit (name and numbers):
Alby Survey Site #19 and one isolated find.

Topography

Physiographic province Piedmont

Range of elevation 480 - 540 feet

Soil association Elidak-Hazel-Glenela Association

Soil series (start with largest and list in order of decreasing area)
1) 3)
2) 4)

Source of soils information (title, date): Unpublished Soil Maps - Soil Conservation Service office, Albemarle County Building, Charlottesville, VA

Summary of soil texture and color from shovel test pits: Most of transect 2 levels below sod: 1.) generally clay loam or red, dark red, or yellowish red. 2.) when encountered, is red clay. In areas outside of pasture, soil more yellowish and sandy or mottled clay.

Water Sources

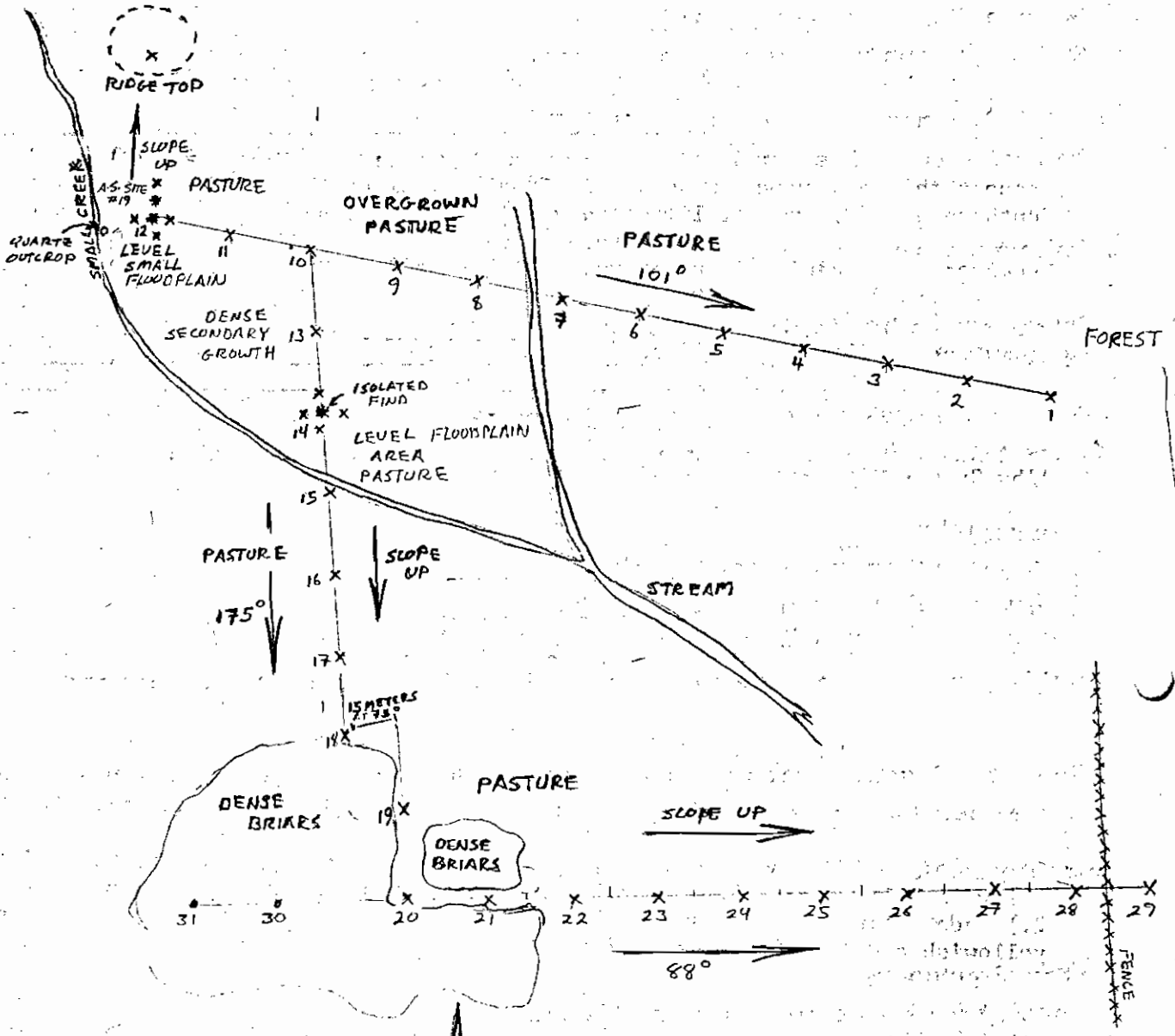
Type (circle as many as applicable)

- ① flowing stream or river 4) marsh or swamp ⑦ spring
2) sinkhole 5) estuarine bay ⑧ other
3) pond or lake 6) ocean front Intermittent Streams

Description of present and historic transportation routes in unit:
Dirt road to Camp Holiday Trails approximately 300 meters south of southern perpendicular. Route 29 about 400 meters south of southern perpendicular.

Description of any standing features, depressions, etc.:

" 021073
E 718640



TRANSECT 41

- * - SHOVEL TEST PITS DUG WITH ARTIFACTS
- x - SHOVEL TEST PITS DUG NO ARTIFACTS
- o - SHOVEL TEST PITS NOT DUG

Sampling Unit Description

Sample Unit number 42

UTM coordinates (northwest corner)
meters north 4211610 meters east 717300

USGS 7.5 minute quad(s) Charlottesville West

Description of existing land use and condition: Transect in forest. Area at headwaters of small stream (middle of southern perpendicular) is flat and marshy. Probably has been bulldozed for trash dump where

Property owner(s): UVA dumps vegetation cuttings to north of marshy area.

Board of Rectors & Visitors, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA

Number of shovel test pits dug 26

Bag numbers None

Size of sampling unit 20 x 800 meters

Sites located within sampling unit (name and numbers): None

Topography

Physiographic province Piedmont

Range of elevation 540 - 640 feet

Soil association Eliok-Hazel-Glenela Association

Soil series (start with largest and list in order of decreasing area)

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1) | 3) |
| 2) | 4) |

Source of soils information (title, date): Unpublished soil maps - Soil Conservation Service Office, Albemarle County Building, Charlottesville, VA

Summary of soil texture and color from shovel test pits: Southern perpendicular; 2 levels below humus - 1.) dark yellowish brown sandy loam, 2.) yellow-brown sandy and clay loam, redder as move west to reddish brown and strong brown. Parallel and western third of

Water Sources northern perpendicular - generally 2 levels (see back)

Type (circle as many as applicable)

- | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|----------|
| ① flowing stream or river | ④ marsh or swamp | ⑦ spring |
| 2) sinkhole | 5) estuarine bay | 8) other |
| 3) pond or lake | 6) ocean front | |

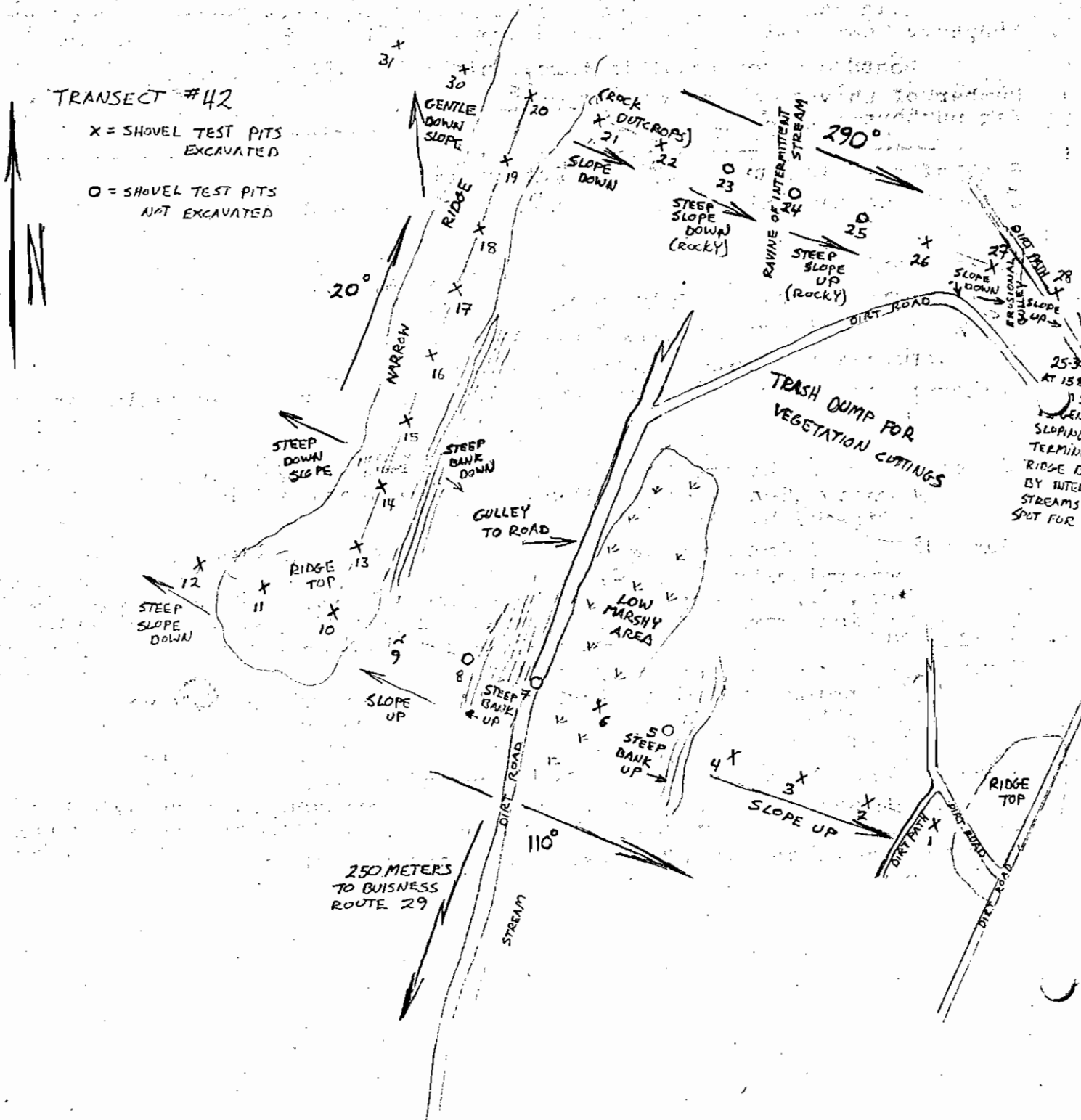
Description of present and historic transportation routes in unit:

Buisness route 29 passes about 250 meters south of southern perpendicular. Series of dirt roads, used by UVA Maintenance Dept.,

Description of any standing features, depressions, etc.: crisscross transect. None.

Soil Cont.

below humus; 1.) strong brown sandy loam, 2.) yellowish red clay and sandy clay. Rest of transect variable with brown sandy loam, yellowish brown sandy clay or loive yellow or brown sandy loam below humus and/or E. horizon. If third level present it is red clay.



250 METERS TO BUSINESS ROUTE 29

25-34 AT 15.8 CENT SLOPING TERMINUS RIDGE BY INTER-STREAMS SPOT FOR S

Archaeology Laboratory: Dept. of Anthropology
Uni. of Virginia

Sampling Unit Description

Sample Unit number TR #43

UTM coordinates (northwest corner)

meters north 4210830 meters east 714260

USGS 7.5 minute quad(s) Charlottesville West

Description of existing land use and condition: Forest. Great topographic variation. Pits 2-7 are on a terrace behind Camp Holiday Trails, and 17-22 are a hilltop to the east (following line of tract). 31 and 32 are in a gently sloping area near a stream beyond the second hilltop. The rest of the pits fell on hillsides.

Camp Holiday Trails

Henderson Heyward

Alice Makielski

Charlottesville, Va.

Fox Haven Farm, C'ville

1910 Barracks Rd., C'ville

Number of shovel test pits dug 22

Bag numbers none

Size of sampling unit 20' x 800'

Sites located within sampling unit (name and numbers):

none

Topography

Physiographic province Piedmont

Range of elevation 580' - 740'

Soil association Hayesville - Ashe - Chester Association

Soil series (start with largest and list in order of decreasing area)

1)

3)

2)

4)

Source of soils information (title, date):

Unpublished Albemarle County soil survey maps, Albemarle County office Bldg., Charlottesville, VA.

Summary of soil texture and color, from shovel test pits: Level 1: Humus and e horizon. Level 2: Yellowish brown and dark yellowish brown sandy loam and clay loam or sandy clay (3,5,12, 14-16,18-20), Dark red clay, clay loam or sandy clay (6-10,), Brown/gray sandy

Water Sources

Type (circle as many as applicable)

Very end of transect. (1) flowing stream or river (2) sinkhole (3) pond or lake (4) marsh or swamp (5) estuarine bay (6) ocean front (7) spring (8) other

Description of present and historic transportation routes in unit:

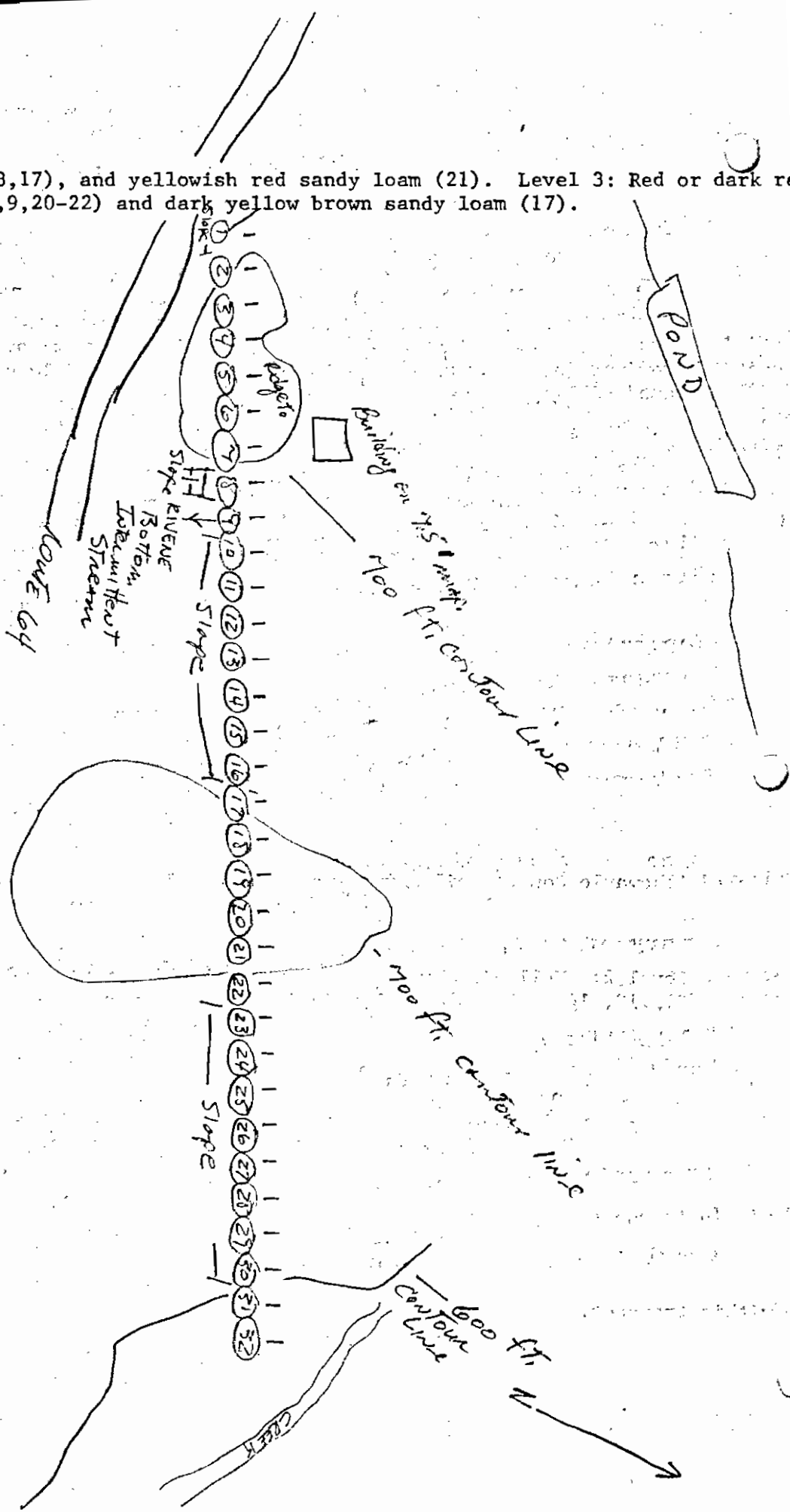
None within transect. Route 64 and Camp Holiday Trails are near this transect.

Description of any standing features, depressions, etc.:

None within transect.

Soils(cont.): loam(13,17), and yellowish red sandy loam (21). Level 3: Red or dark red sandy clay or clay loam (3,4,7,9,20-22) and dark yellow brown sandy loam (17).

width = about 25 meters



Sampling Unit Description

Sample Unit number 44

UTM coordinates (northwest corner)
meters north 4210320 meters east 717260

USGS 7.5 minute quad(s) Charlottesville West

Description of existing land use and condition: On west side of Route 781 transect is cross cut by powerline clearings. Little disturbance evident other than powerline clearings. Eastern side of road and across Moore's Creek, appears

Property owner(s): to have been logged at one time. Transect is cross cut by Western side of 781: Granger Gordon IV - Stribling dirt roads and powerline Ave. ext. East side: Larry J. McElwain - 2788-C clearings.

Number of shovel test pits dug 28 Hydraulic Road (Trustee).
Bag numbers 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129 Charlottesville, VA

Size of sampling unit 20x800 meters

Sites located within sampling unit (name and numbers): Site #18: Historic trash scatter.

Topography

Physiographic province Piedmont

Range of elevation 400 - 530 feet

Soil association EliOak-Hazel-Glenela Association

Soil series (start with largest and list in order of decreasing area)

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1) | 3) |
| 2) | 4) |

Source of soils information (title, date): Unpublished Soil maps: Soil Conservation Service Office; Albemarle Co. building; Charlottesville, VA

Summary of soil texture and color from shovel test pits: Generally two to three layers. First layer: humus & dark organic layer or sod. Second layer: yellowish & reddish brown sandy and clay loams; some red clay. Third layer: on north perpendicular, mainly yellowish red clay loam grading to red clay on parallel and southern perpendicular line.

Water Sources

Type (circle as many as applicable)

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 1) flowing stream or river | 4) marsh or swamp | 7) spring |
| 2) sinkhole | 5) estuarine bay | 8) other |
| 3) pond or lake | 6) ocean front | |

Description of present and historic transportation routes in unit:

State route 781 bisects transect between STP's 6 & 7 on north, and 25 & 26 on south. Interstate 64 runs parallel to southern perpendicular line at about

Description of any standing features, depressions, etc.: 150 meters from the transect. Series of old dirt roads crisscross transect on east side of 781. Approximately 10 meters southwest of STP #8 is a long, shallow depression of unknown origin. It does not appear to be related to a structure of any kind. Most likely it has something to do with the construction of route 781.

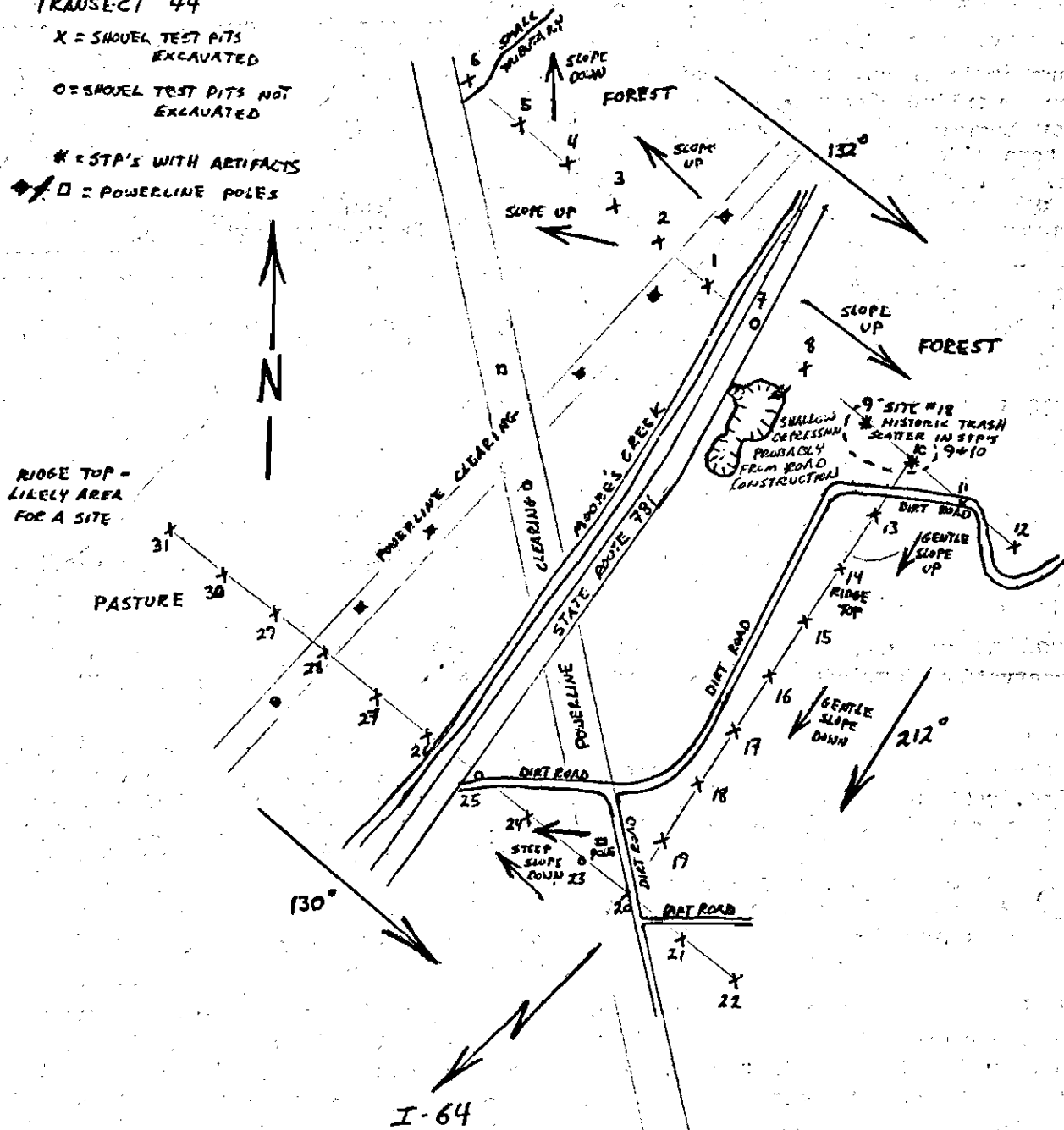
TRAVERSECT 44

X = SHOVEL TEST PITS EXCAVATED

O = SHOVEL TEST PITS NOT EXCAVATED

* = STP'S WITH ARTIFACTS

◆ □ = POWERLINE POLES



Archaeology Laboratory: Dept. of Anthropology
Uni. of Virginia

Sampling Unit Description

Sample Unit number 45

UTM coordinates (northwest corner)
meters north 4209850 meters east 717140

USGS 7.5 minute quad(s) Charlottesville West

Description of existing land use and condition: Mixture of pasture land and forest, crosscut by powerline clearings, dirt roads, and small free flowing streams. STP's 25 & 26 not excavated because they fell within a man made pond.

Property owner(s): Benjamin Miller - 1822 Edgewood Lane Charlottesville, VA

Number of shovel test pits dug 23
Bag numbers _____

Size of sampling unit 20x800 meters

Sites located within sampling unit (name and numbers): None

Topography

Physiographic province Piedmont

Range of elevation 500 - 560 ft.

Soil association Eliak-Hazel-Glenela Association

Soil series (start with largest and list in order of decreasing area)

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1) | 3) |
| 2) | 4) |

Source of soils information (title, date): Unpublished soil maps - Soil Conservation Service office, Albemarle County Building, Charlottesville, VA

Summary of soil texture and color from shovel test pits: Two to three layers generally. First: usually humus or sod. Second: loams and clay loams; mostly strong browns, yellowish reds and browns, and dark reddish brown.

Water Sources Third: mostly red and dark red clays and yellow brown and yellowish red clay loam.

Type (circle as many as applicable)

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| ① flowing stream or river | 4) marsh or swamp | 7) spring |
| 2) sinkhole | 5) estuarine bay | 8) other |
| man made ③ pond or lake | 6) ocean front | |

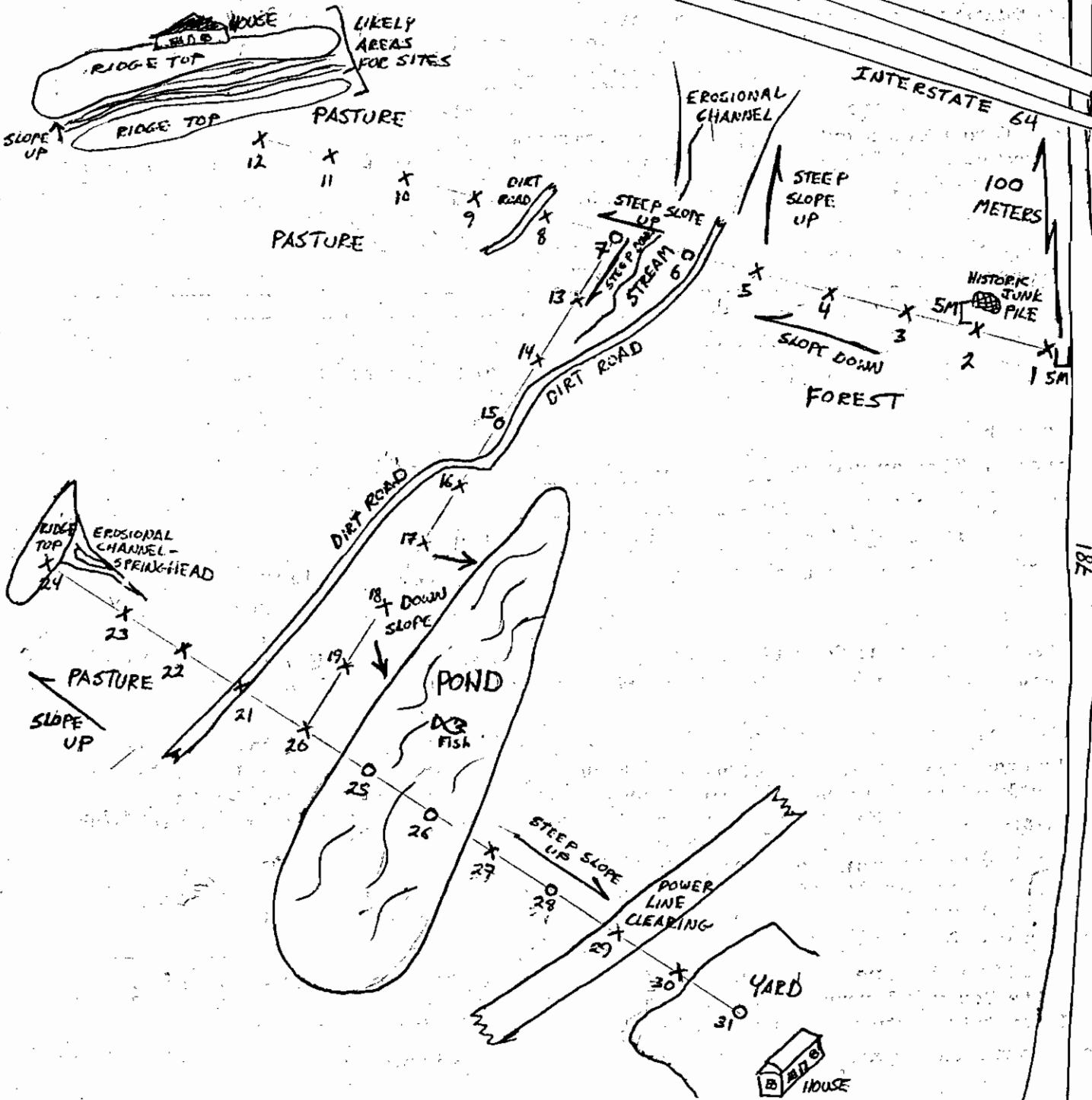
Description of present and historic transportation routes in unit:
State Route 781 runs past eastern end of transect - 5 meters east of STP #1.
Interstate route 64 runs approximately 100 meters north of northeastern corner

Description of any standing features, depressions, etc.: (STP #1) of transect.

TRANSECT 45

X - SHOVEL TEST PITS EXCAVATED

O - SHOVEL TEST PITS NOT EXCAVATED



Archaeology Laboratory: Dept. of Anthropology
Uni. of Virginia

Sampling Unit Description

Sample Unit number TR 46

UTM coordinates ~~(northwest corner)~~ ^{Shovel Test Pit 1}

meters north 4208790 meters east 719390

USGS 7.5 minute quad(s) Charlottesville West

Description of existing land use and condition:

Mature Forest. T.P. 1-12: Mostly gently sloping woodland, though pits 8, 9, and 12 were in the floodplain of small streams, and 10 and 11 were on steep slopes. 13-20:

Property owner(s):

Virginia Real Estate Investors Attention Richard Pierson
c/o Investment Service, Inc. P.O. Box 1218, Richmond, Va.

Number of shovel test pits dug 32

Bag numbers 112

Size of sampling unit 20 x 800 meters

Sites located within sampling unit (name and numbers):

Topography

Physiographic province Piedmont

Range of elevation 200 to 500 feet

Soil association Rabun-Myersville-Catoctin Association

Soil series (start with largest and list in order of decreasing area)

- 1) Hazel loam, 15-25% sl. 3) Riverview-Chawacha complex
2) Culpeper fine sandy loam, 7-15% sl. 4) Hazel loam, 7-15% sl.

Source of soils information (title, date):

Unpublished soil maps--Soil Conservation Service office, Albemarle County
Bldg., Charlottesville, Va.

Summary of soil texture and color, from shovel test pits:

2 to 4 levels. Test Pits 1-12: I-Humus and E Horizon; II-Generally Yellow Brown or Yellowish Red sandy clay or sandy loam. Only #s 4, 6, and 10 have three levels; III-Yellow-Red sandy loam, or bedrock. Many of the soils in this area were packed.

Water Sources

Type (circle as many as applicable)

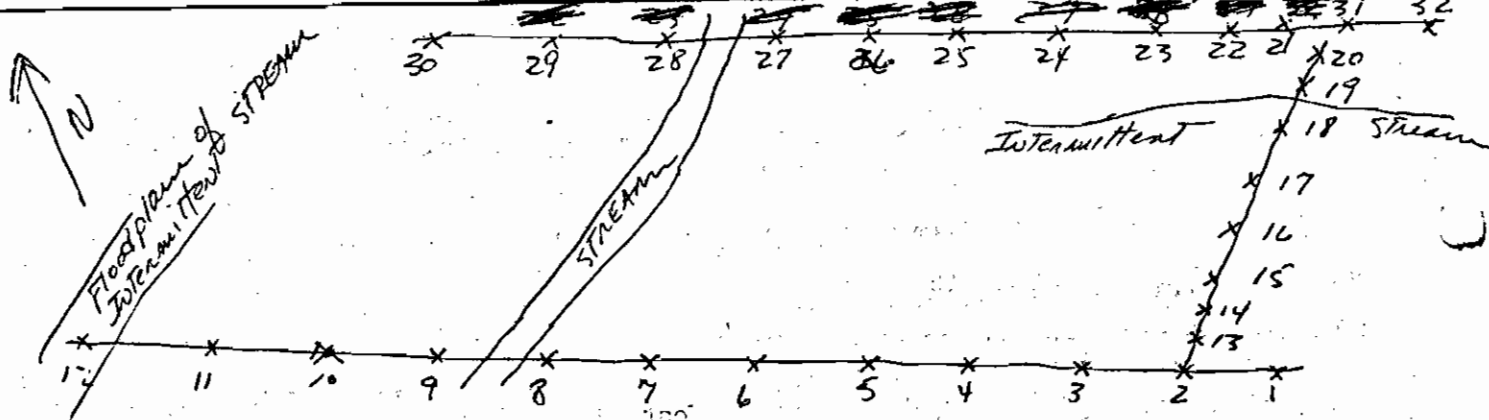
- ① flowing stream or river 4) marsh or swamp 7) spring
2) sinkhole 5) estuarine bay 8) other
3) pond or lake 6) ocean front Dry Stream

Description of present and historic transportation routes in unit:

Dirt road following telephone line is near the beginning of the transect. Route 20 is not far from this transect. No roads through the transect itself.

Description of any standing features, depressions, etc.:

None.

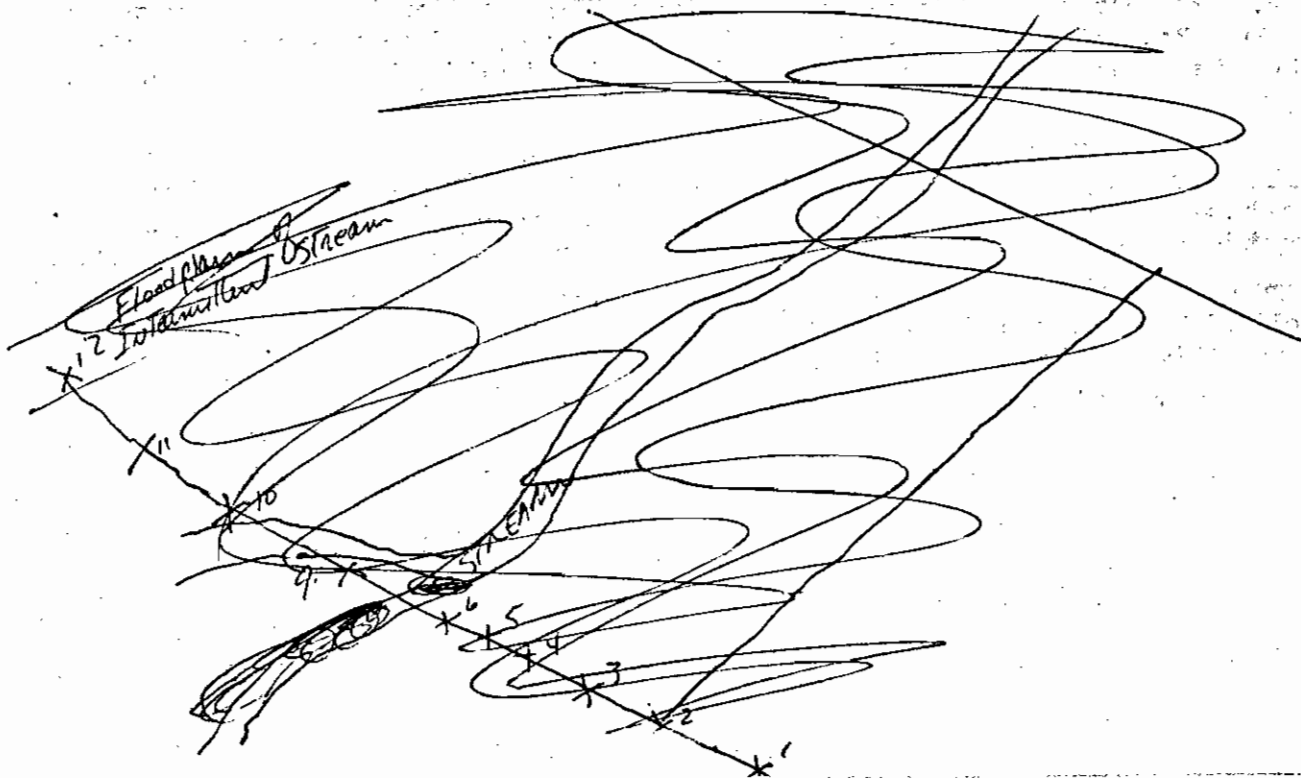


Soils(cont.)

T.P. 13-20: I-Humus; II- Mostly Yellow Brown clay loam, pit 17 is red brown clay loam and pit 18 is strong brown clay loam.; III- Red brown clay(15,16,17), strong brown clay loam(13, 14), and yellow brown clay loam (20). Only pits 18 and 19 have just 2 strata.; 21-32: I-Humus.; II-Gray brown loam (23, 27, 29, 30), Yellow brown clay loam(21) or sandy loam (24, 28), strong brown silt loam(26), and dark brown silty loam(25). ; III- Yellow brown clay loam(27,29,31) and sandy loam (24,28,30) may be the same soils described by different crews. T.P. 23 had yellowish red clay loam and pits 26 and 32 were decaying bedrock in level three.; IV-Brownish red loamy clay (27, 29) and red clay(23). Only these three test pits had four strata. #s 21, 22, and 25 had two strata. The rest had three levels.

Topography(cont.)

13-17 in level to gently sloping woods. 18, 19, 20 are on steep slope near rivine. 21-32 : 21-28, 32 are on ~~steep~~ slopes. 29, 30, and 31 are on gentle slope near the top of a hill.



Sampling Unit Description

Sample Unit number Transect 47

UTM coordinates (shovel test pit 1
northwest corner)

meters north 4209140 meters east 717540

USGS 7.5 minute quad(s) Charlottesville West

Description of existing land use and condition:

The upper end of the transect (pits 1-4) had been clear cut and is in secondary growth. Pits 5-14 follow along a deep erosional cut and are in a pine-hardwood forest (secondary growth). The rest of the pits are in open pasture or partially

Number of shovel test pits dug 28

Bag numbers Not within the transect - the following from A.S. 16 which is located just outside the unit: 114,115,116,117,

Size of sampling unit 20x800

Sites located within sampling unit (name and numbers):

None inside the unit - A.S. 16 is in dirt road about 183 meters down the road north of Rt. 631 and about 163 meters down the road north of the transect. The Topography transect crosses the road between pits 1 and 2.

Physiographic province Piedmont

Range of elevation 380 - 480 Feet

Soil association Elioak-Hazel-Glenelg Association

Soil series (start with largest and list in order of decreasing area)

- 1) Glenelg loam 2-7% slope
- 2) Glenelg loam 15-25% slope
- 3) Elioak loam 2-7% slope
- 4) Chewacla silt loam

Source of soils information (title, date):

Unpublished Albemarle County soil survey maps - Soil Conservation Service Office
Albemarle County Building,
Charlottesville, Va.

Summary of soil texture and color from shovel test pits:

Nine out of the 28 pits excavated only had 2 levels. All but one of the remaining pits had 3 levels. The one pit with 4 levels was in the middle of an old cattle pen. The third (organic) level in this pit appeared to be build

Water Sources

Type (circle as many as applicable)

- 1) flowing stream or river
- 2) sinkhole
- 3) pond or lake
- 4) marsh or swamp
- 5) estuarine bay
- 6) ocean front
- 7) spring
- 8) other

erosional channel -

Description of present and historic transportation routes in unit:

intermittent stream

None

Description of any standing features, depressions, etc.:

None

Description of existion land use and condition:

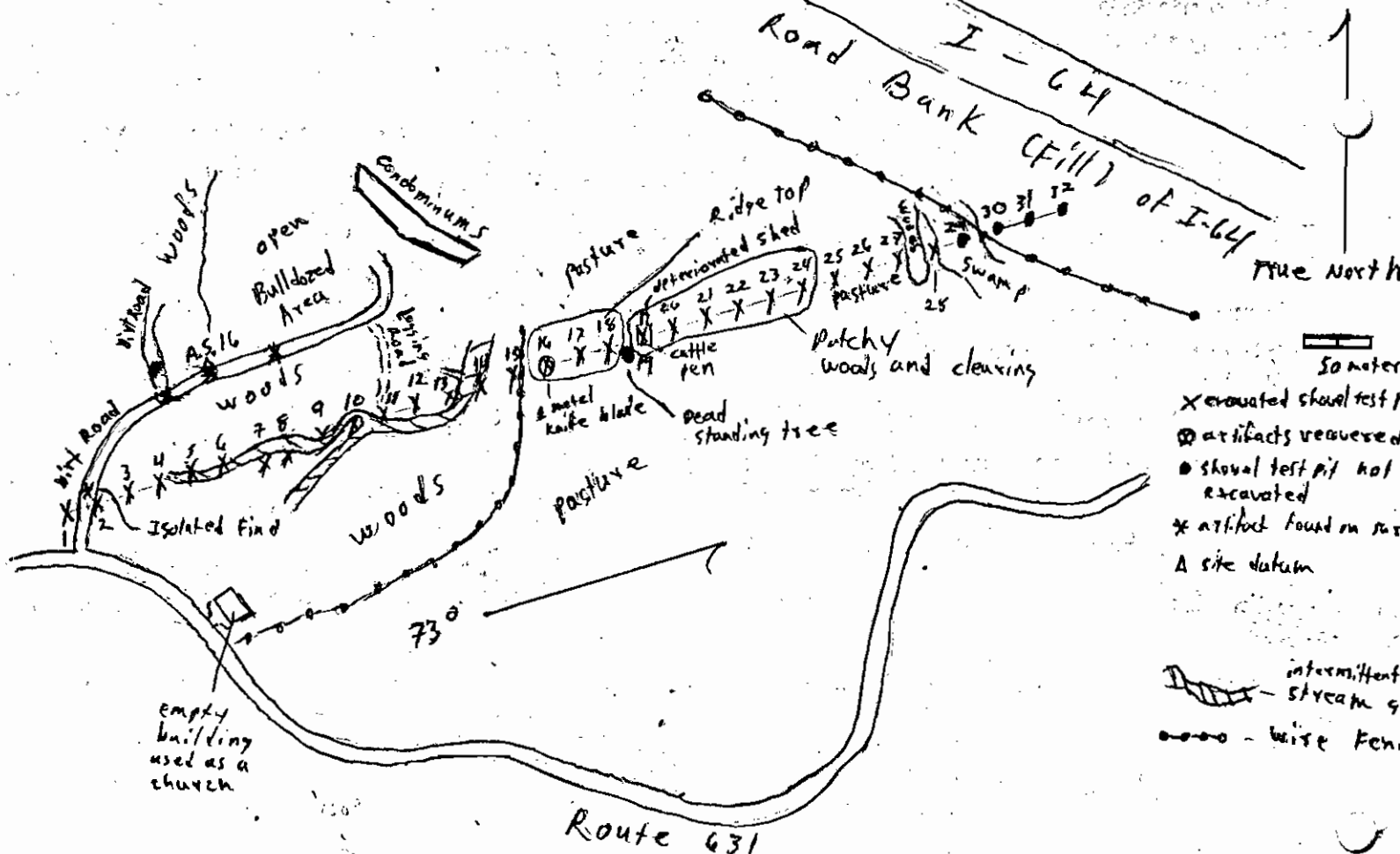
cleared wooded areas. Pit 29 was in swamp and standing water and was not dug. Pits 30-32 fell in huge fill of I-64 road bank. Area north of the transect (not in) along the segment from pits 2-15 is either developed with condomimiums or is currently being cleared for development.

Summary of soil texture and color from shovel test pits:

up from manure. Out of the nine shovel test pits with 2 levels it appears that in 5 pits subsoil was not reached. In the remaining 4 pits, the second level is subsoil indicating that the topsoil has been eroded away. All of the latter pits are in exposed or previously exposed areas with some slope.

Level I consists of either humus or sod. Level II varies in color and includes Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/8), Strong brown (7.5YR 5/6, 4/6), Red (2.5YR 4/8), Reddish yellow (2.5YR 6/6), Dark red (2.5YR 3/6), and very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2). Soil textures for this level include sandy loam, sandy clay loam, sandy clay, clay loam, loam, and silty loam.

Level III also varies in soil color and texture. Colors include Red (2.5YR 4/8-4/6), Yellowish Red (5YR 4/8, 4/6, 5/8), strong brown, and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6). Soil textures are clay loam, sandy clay, sandy loam, loam, and clay.



Archaeology Laboratory: Dept. of Anthropology
Uni. of Virginia

Sampling Unit Description

Sample Unit number Transect 48

UTM coordinates (^{shovel test pits 1} ~~northwest corner~~)

meters north 420570 meters east 705780

USGS 7.5 minute quad(s) Covesville

Description of existing land use and condition:

Most of the transect passes through open pasture land except for shovel test pits 9,10,29,30,31, and 32 which are in woods of secondary growth hardwood trees and pits 21,23,25,26,27 which are in freshly plowed fields.

Property owner(s):

Dr. James Masloff & Mary F./460 Lego Dr. Charlottesville, Va.-Portion including pits 1-10 (over)

Number of shovel test pits dug 29

Bag numbers 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52

Size of sampling unit 20x800 meters

Sites located within sampling unit (name and numbers):

Albemarle Survey (A.S.) numbers: 6,7,8,9,10

Topography

Physiographic province Piedmont

Range of elevation 680 - 760 Feet

Soil association Bardock-Thurmont-Unison Association

Soil series (start with largest and list in order of decreasing area)

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) Hayesville loam, 2-7% sl. | 3) Cullen loam, 7-15% sl. | 5) Starr silt loam, 2-7% sl. |
| 2) Chester loam, 15-25% sl. | 4) Cullen loam, 2-7% sl. | 6) Belvoir loam, 2-7% sl. |
| 7) Cullen loam, 15-25% sl. | 8) Chester loam, 25-45% sl. | |

Source of soils information (title, date):

Unpublished Albemarle County soil survey maps - Soil Conservation Service
Office in the Albemarle County
Office Building, Charlottesville, Va.

Summary of soil texture and color from shovel test pits:

All but 3 pits are on hill slopes. Except for pits 21 and 23 which are in plowed fields, the first level is sod or humus. Topsoil for pits on slopes is a dark brown loam 7.5YR 4/6, or a reddish brown (5YR4/3) silty loam; (over)

Water Sources

Type (circle as many as applicable)

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|----------|
| ① flowing stream or river | 4) marsh or swamp | ② spring |
| 2) sinkhole | 5) estuarine bay | 8) other |
| 3) pond or lake | 6) ocean front | |

Description of present and historic transportation routes in unit:

Gravel and dirt access road to farm site (A.S. 6)

Description of any standing features, depressions, etc.:

A.S. 6 - House, shed, outhouse, barn, cemetery (fence and grave stones)

A.S. 7 - rectangular stone foundation (15x25 ft.) probably for a house structure

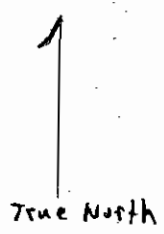
Property Owners:

Woodson Land Trust/Albemarle Bank and N. Garden Trust Co., c/o Dr. Charles Woodson-Portion including pits 11-28.

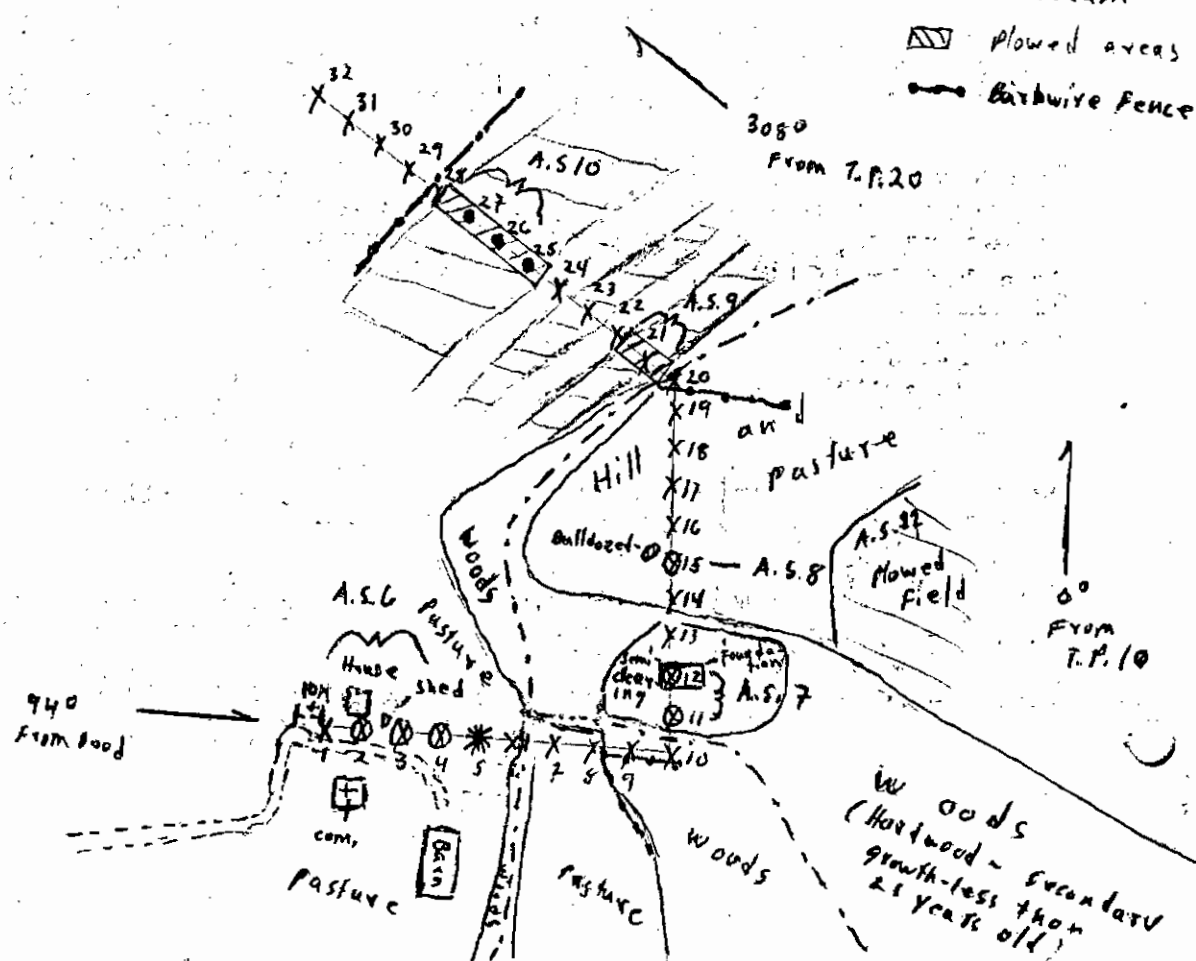
Marth Robinson and Peyton Smith/Rt. 1 Box 146, North Garden, Va.-Portion including pits 29-32.

Soil Summary:

or a yellowish red (5YR 4/6) loamy clay. In some instances, particularly on gradual slopes of pastures, subsoil was not reached. In a few other instances, on relatively steep slopes, the only level below the humus or sod is subsoil. Subsoil for pits on slopes is a strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) clay loam, or a reddish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy clay, or or a red (2.5YR 2/8) clay. The 3 pits in stream bottoms consisted of only a sod level and a topsoil level that was either reddish brown sandy clay loam, yellowish red (5YR 4/6) silty clay, or very dark gray (10YR 3/1) sand-silty loam-mottled with red clay and hematite.



- X excavated pit
- unexcavated pit
- Artifacts recovered
- * Isolated Find
- 25 meter interval between pits
- ▨ Area surface cultivated
- stream
- ▨ plowed areas
- Barbed Wire Fence



Woods
(Hardwood - secondary
growth - less than
25 years old)

Archaeology Laboratory: Dept. of Anthropology
Uni. of Virginia

Sampling Unit Description

Sample Unit number Transect 49

UTM coordinates (~~northwest corner~~)

meters north 4202850 meters east 705740

USGS 7.5 minute quad(π) Coveville

Description of existing land use and condition:

Shovel test pits 2-11, 21-25, and 28-32 in wooded areas of secondary growth or thick brambles. The rest of the pits are in close cut pasture.

Property owner(s):

Number of shovel test pits dug 30

Bag numbers 53, 54

Size of sampling unit 20x800

Sites located within sampling unit (name and numbers):

Site A.S. 12

Topography

Physiographic province Piedmont

Range of elevation 760-880ft.

Soil association Bardock-Thurmont-Unison Association

Soil series (start with largest and list in order of decreasing area)

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) Hayesville loam, 2-7% sl. | 3) Chester loam, 15-25% sl. |
| 2) Cullen loam, 7-15% sl. | 4) Hayesville loam, 7-15% sl. |

Source of soils information (title, date):

Unpublished soil maps - Soil Conservation Service Office, Albemarle County Building, Charlottesville, Va.

Summary of soil texture and color from shovel test pits:

Transect followed mostly along the top or side of a finger shaped ridge. The first level was either sod or humus, the second was a yellowish brown, dark red, strong brown, grey brown, red brown

Water Sources

Type (circle as many as applicable)

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|----------|
| ① flowing stream or river | 4) marsh or swamp | ⑦ spring |
| 2) sinkhole | 5) estuarine bay | 8) other |
| 3) pond or lake | 6) ocean front | |

Description of present and historic transportation routes in unit:

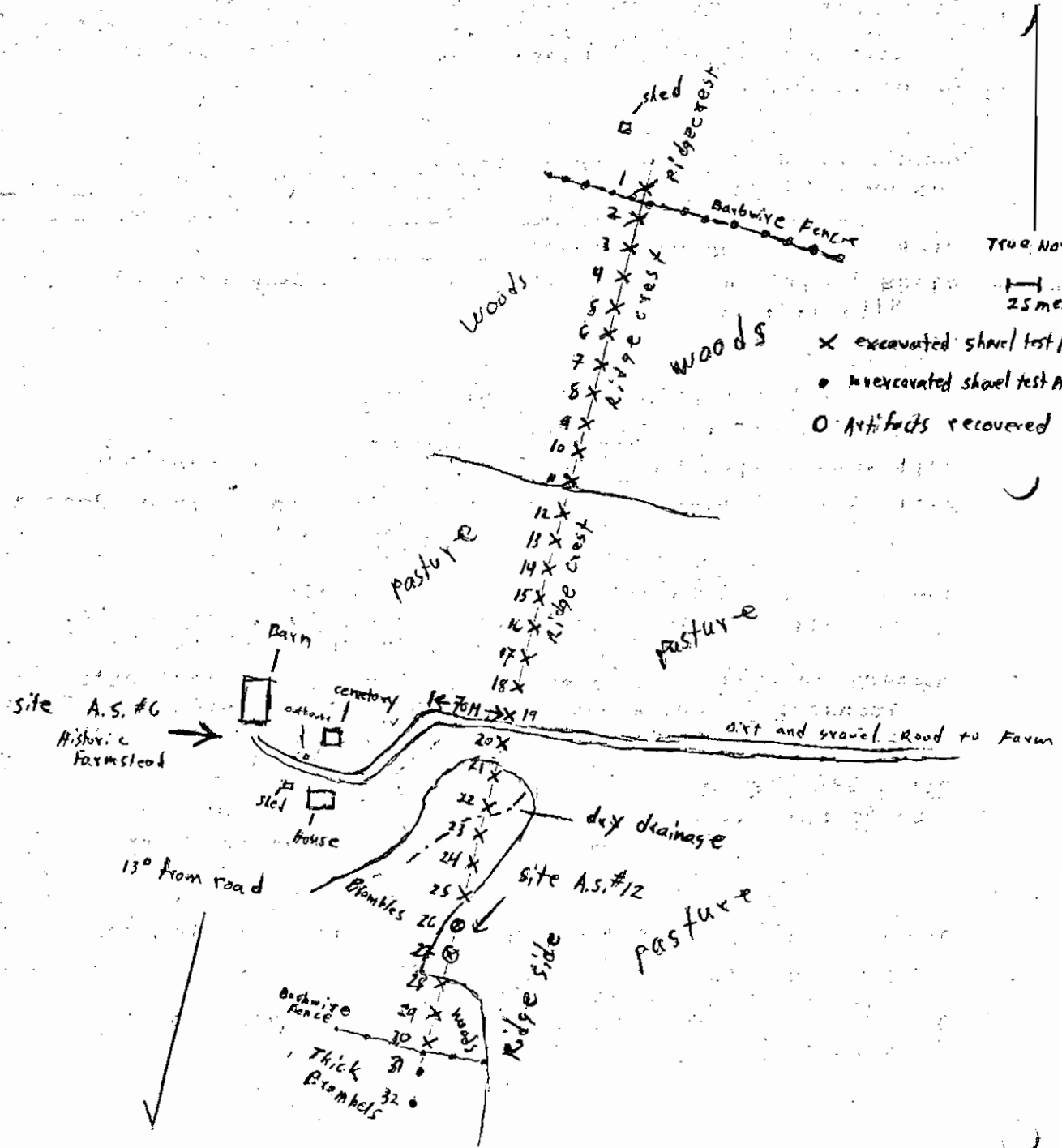
Between pits 19 and 20 passes the dirt and gravel driveway to the historic site - A.S. 6.

Description of any standing features, depressions, etc.:

None

Summary of soils:

light brown, or yellowish red clay loam. The third level was either a strong brown, red, yellowish red, or yellowish brown clay loam, or a yellow brown loam. Twelve of the 30 pits excavated had only two levels ^{which} was usually subsoil. Thus, in these localities erosion appears to have been bad.



Sampling Unit Description

Sample Unit number 59

UTM coordinates (northwest corner)
meters north 4226860 meters east 7720430

USGS 7.5 minute quad(s) Earlsville, VA Revised 1978

Description of existing land use and condition:

Primarily undisturbed, mixed deciduous-pine forest with a light understory. T.P.#1-6 were in pasture which contained disturbed areas due to tree-stump clearing and bulldozer activity. T.P.#31 was in backyard of housing development.

Property owner(s): See reverse side of form.

Number of shovel test pits dug 27

Bag numbers 193,198

Size of sampling unit 20 x 800 meters

Sites located within sampling unit (name and numbers):
A.S. # 30

Topography

Physiographic province Piedmont

Range of elevation 520-600 feet

Soil association Hayesville-Ashe-Chester Association

Soil series (start with largest and list in order of decreasing area)

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1) | 3) |
| 2) | 4) |

Source of soils information (title, date):

Unpublished soils maps-Soil Conservation Service office, Albamarle County Building, Charlottesville, VA.

Summary of soil texture and color, from shovel test pits:

Soils on sloping pastures- level one of dark brown loam and clayey loam; level two- of dark yellowish-brown (10YR-3/4 & 4/4) sandy clay; level three of red (5TY-5/4) clay.

Soils on sloping wooded areas- level one of humus; level two of sandy loam and sandy clay

Water Sources continued on reverse side of form

Type (circle as many as applicable)

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|----------|
| ① flowing stream or river | 4) marsh or swamp | ⑦ spring |
| 2) sinkhole | 5) estuarine bay | 8) other |
| 3) pond or lake | 6) ocean front | |

Description of present and historic transportation routes in unit:

None

Description of any standing features, depressions, etc.:

None

Property owners:

G. Shannon E. Shirley
3209 Clark Lane
Charlottesville, VA

Arlin D. Kyger
Star Route 1, Box 4
Earlsville, VA

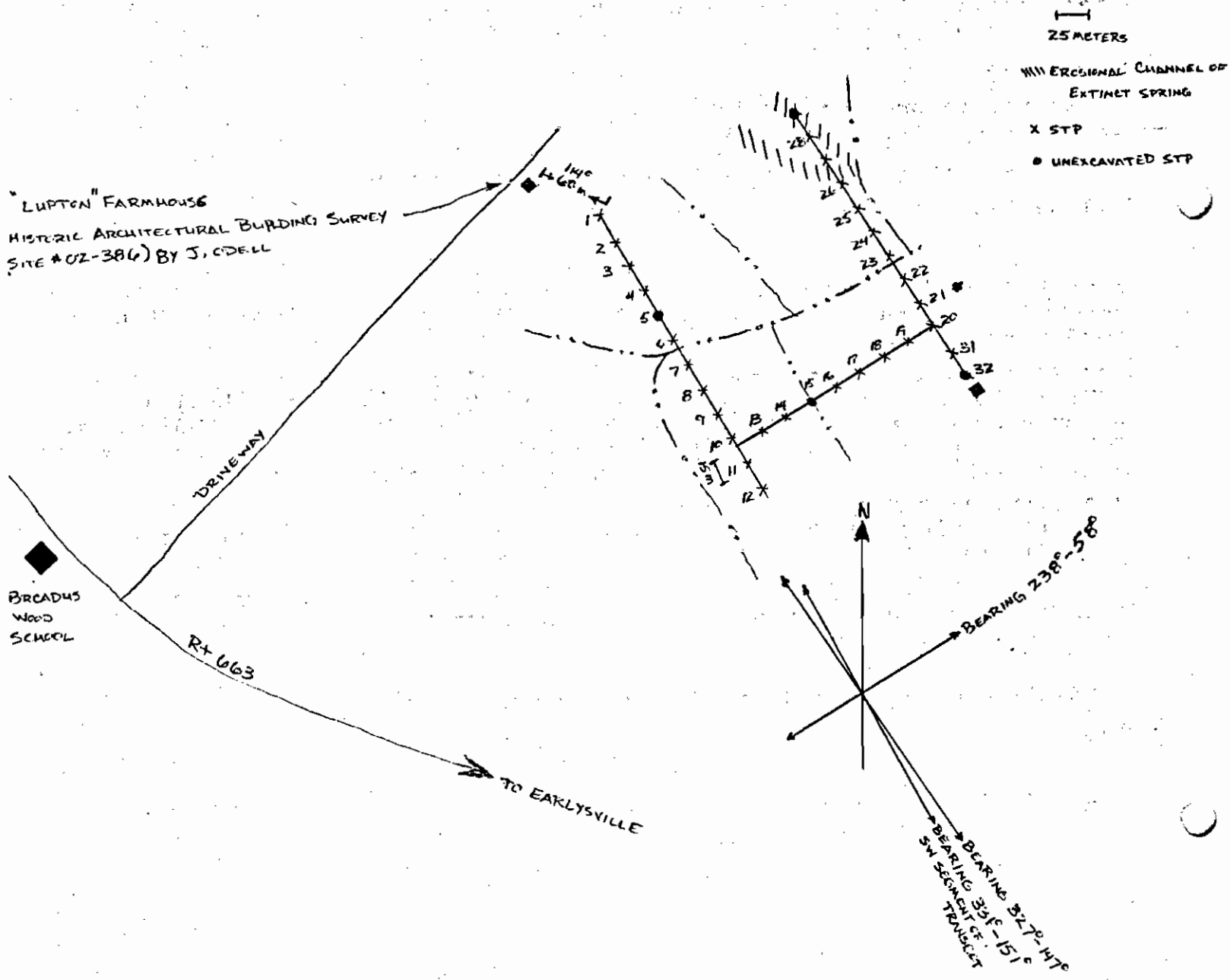
Juanita F. and W. Ray Morris
Route 8, Box 38A
Earlsville, VA

Stella Dulaney
Star Route 1, Box 2
Earlsville, VA

Alan R. and Sally R. Shook
Star Route Box 20A
Earlsville, VA

Soil summary continued :

which grades in color from dark brown and yellowish-brown (10YR-5/8) to yellowish-red (5YR-5/8); level three of strong brown (7.5YR-5/6) clay and red (2.5YR-4/8 & 5YR-5/4) clay. Soils on small benches in wooded areas characterized by level one of humus, level two of gray/dark yellowish-brown elluviated horizon; level three of yellowish-red (5YR-5/8) sandy clay; and level four of red (2.5YR-4/8) clay.



Sampling Unit Description

Sample Unit number 60
UTM coordinates (northwest corner)
meters north 4226740 meters east 719910
USGS 7.5 minute quad(s) Earlsville, VA Revised 1978

Description of existing land use and condition:
Primarily open pasture for cattle grazing; pastures interspersed with pine stands and bordered by mixed deciduous - pine forest.

Property owner(s): E. Shannon G. Shirley office:
3209 Clarke Lane 195 Riverbend Drive
Charlottesville, VA Charlottesville, VA

Number of shovel test pits dug 32
Bag numbers 163, 164, 165

Size of sampling unit 20meters x 800 meters

Sites located within sampling unit (name and numbers):

"Lupton Farm" (02-386) an historic agricultural complex.

Topography A.S. site #24- lithic scatter approx. 60 meters at 9 degrees to northwest corner of cemetery

Physiographic province Piedmont

Range of elevation 560-650 feet

Soil association Hayesville-Ashe-Chester Association

Soil series (start with largest and list in order of decreasing area)

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1) | 3) |
| 2) | 4) |

Source of soils information (title, date):

Unpublished soil maps- Soil Conservation Service office, Albamarle County Building,
Charlottesville, VA

Summary of soil texture and color from shovel test pits:

See reverse side of form.

Water Sources

Type (circle as many as applicable)

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1) flowing stream or river | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4) marsh or swamp | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7) <small>EXTINCT & EXTANT</small> Spring |
| 2) sinkhole | 5) estuarine bay | 8) other |
| 3) pond or lake | 6) ocean front | |

Description of present and historic transportation routes in unit:

Virginia State Route #663 borders the western edge of transect.

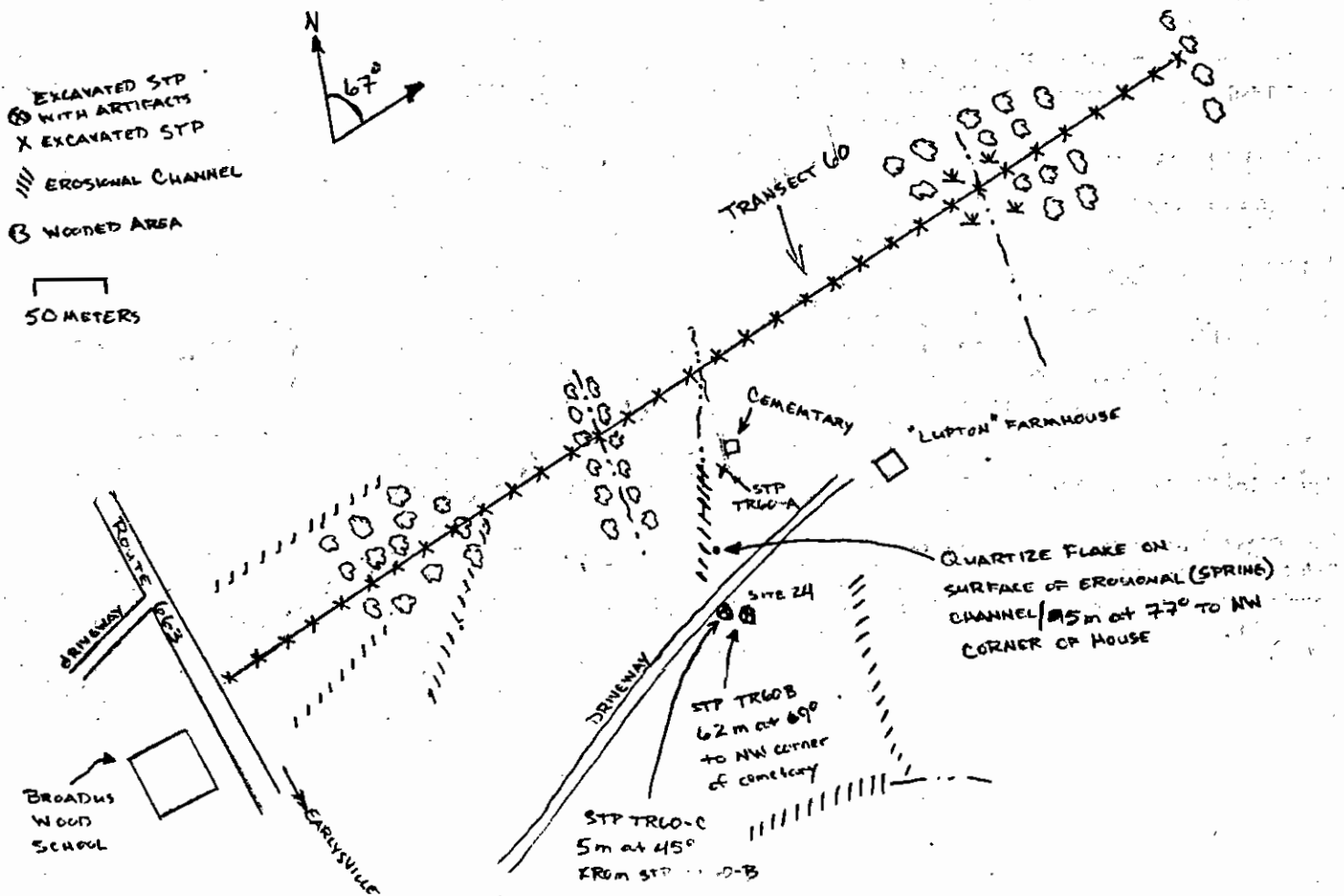
Description of any standing features, depressions, etc.:

"Lupton Farm" an historic agricultural complex is located to the southeast of transect. This site is recorded with the Virginia Landmarks Commission (site# 02-386).

Summary of soils:

Soil characteristics are highly variable throughout the transect. The following is a generalized overview of the soil characteristics.

- 1) Ridge or "finger" tops-
 - a. very thin, deflated sod/topsoil level
 - b. level 2-strong brown (7.5YR-5/8) to yellowish-brown (10YR-5/6) sandy loam and sandy clay.
 - c. level 3-strong brown (7.5YR-7/8) to yellowish-red (5YR-7/8) sandy clay
- 2) Slopes-
 - a. level 1- very thin, highly deflated sod/topsoil level; in some areas this level is completely eroded.
 - b. level 2-Dark red (2.5 YR-3/6) to yellowish-red (5YR-4/6) to dark yellowish-brown (10YR-4/6) sandy loam and sandy clay.
 - c. Red (2.5YR-4/6-4/8) to yellowish-red(5YR-5/8) clay.
- 3) Bottomlands-
 - a. level 1-Dark brown sandy loam
 - b. level 2-yellowish-brown (10YR-5/8) sandy loam
 - c. level 3-10YR-5/6) yellowish-brown sandy loam
 - d. level 4-5YR-5/6) Red sandy clay
- 4) Mixed deciduous-pine forest-
 - a. level 1-dark brown clay loam
 - b. yellowish-brown sandy loam-level 2
 - c. yellowish-brown sandy clay-level 3
 - d. Red sandy clay-level 4
- 5) Pine Stands-
 - a. level 1-dark brown sandy loam
 - b. level 2-yellowish-brown (10YR-5/8) sandy loam
 - c. level 3-yellowish-brown (10YR-5/6) sandy loam
 - d. level 4-red (2.5YR-5/6) sandy clay



Sampling Unit Description

Sample Unit number 62

UTM coordinates (northwest corner)
meters north 4225940 meters east 721860

USGS 7.5 minute quad(s) Earlsville, VA Revised 1978

Description of existing land use and condition:
T.P.#1,2- in secondary growth of previously cleared deciduous forest. T.P.#3-12- in pasture. T.P.#12-16- in pine forest with light understory. T.P.#17-32 in mixed pine-
deciduous forest with moderate to heavy understory.

Property owner(s):
See reverse side of form.

Number of shovel test pits dug 31
Bag numbers 150-156

Size of sampling unit 20 x 800 meters

Sites located within sampling unit (name and numbers):
"Wakefield" agricultural complex recorded by Historic Architectural Building Survey by J. Odell. Site#02-81 survey maps on file VA Landmarks Commission, Richmond, VA.
Topography Also A.S. # 31.

Physiographic province Piedmont

Range of elevation 540 - 600 feet

Soil association Hayesville-Ashe-Chester Association

Soil series (start with largest and list in order of decreasing area)
1) 3)
2) 4)

Source of soils information (title, date):
Unpublished soils maps- Soil Conservation Service office, Albamarle County Building, Charlottesville, VA

Summary of soil texture and color from shovel test pits:
Soils on sloping pastures characterized by level one of sod and reddish-brown clayey loam and brown clay. Soils in pine forest characterized by level one of humus and pine needle litter, level two of strong brown sandy clay and reddish-brown clayey loam.

Water Sources Continued on reverse side of form.

Type (circle as many as applicable)
1) flowing stream or river 4) marsh or swamp ⑦ EXTINCT & EXISTING Spring
2) sinkhole 5) estuarine bay 8) other
3) pond or lake 6) ocean front

Description of present and historic transportation routes in unit:

Description of any standing features, depressions, etc.:

Property owners:

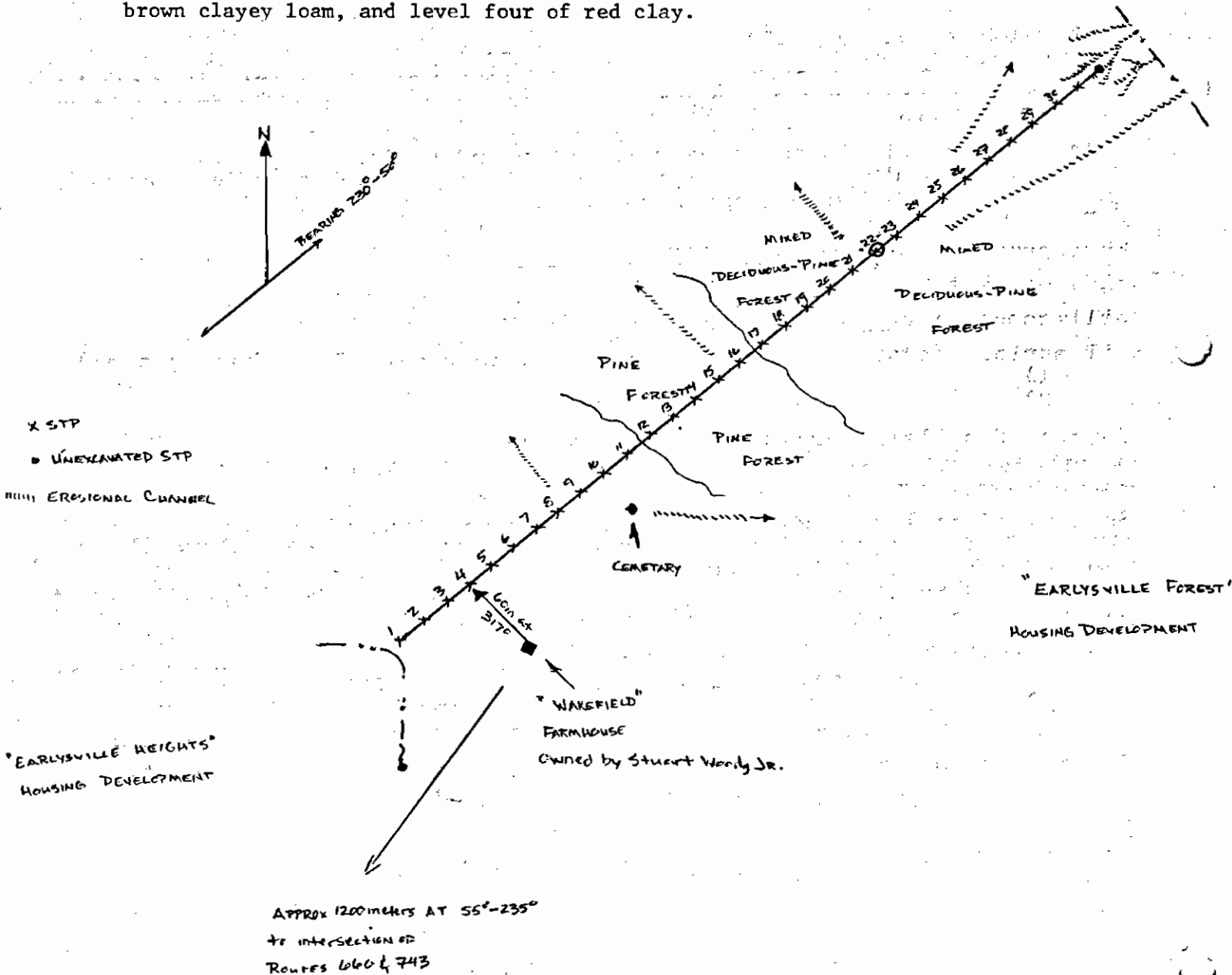
Stuart J. Wood
P.O. Box #28
Earlsville, VA

Mary H. Lupton
P.O. Box 5206
Charlottesville, VA

Lunsford and Doris Ayers
P.O. Box 99
Earlsville, VA

Soil summary continued:

and level three of red clay. Soils on sloping areas of mixed deciduous-pine forest characterized by level one of humus, level two of yellowish-brown to reddish-brown clayey loam (this level not present on steep slopes due to erosion), and level three of red clay. Soils on ridgetops of mixed deciduous-pine forest characterized by level one of humus, level two of gray/brown elluviated horizon, level three of yellowish-brown clayey loam, and level four of red clay.



Sampling Unit Description

Sample Unit number 63

UTK coordinates (northwest corner)
meters north 4224190 meters east 723760

USGS 7.5 minute quad(s) Earlsville, VA Revised 1978

Description of existing land use and condition:

T.P.#1-13 in mixed deciduous-pine forest with moderate to heavy understory. Intermittent stream between T.P.#1 and 3 has been rechannelled. T.P.#14-19 in pine forest. T.P.#27-31 in deciduous forest. T.P.#21-26 in recently developed area.

Property owner(s): See reverse side of form.

Number of shovel test pits dug 23

Bag numbers 179, 180

Size of sampling unit 20 x 800 meters

Sites located within sampling unit (name and numbers):

Topography

Physiographic province Piedmont

Range of elevation 530-590 feet

Soil association EliOak-Hazel-Glenely Association

Soil series (start with largest and list in order of decreasing area)

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1) | 3) |
| 2) | 4) |

Source of soils information (title, date):

Unpublished soils maps- Soil Conservation Service office, Albamarle County building, Charlottesville, VA

Summary of soil texture and color from shovel test pits:

See reverse side of form.

Water Sources

Type (circle as many as applicable)

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--|
| ① flowing stream or river | 4) marsh or swamp | ② ^{EXISTING & EXTINCT} spring |
| 2) sinkhole | 5) estuarine bay | 8) other |
| ③ pond or lake | 6) ocean front | |

Description of present and historic transportation routes in unit:

Possible historic road located within transect Transect lies near intersection of state routes 606 and 649.

Description of any standing features, depressions, etc.:

Linear embankment approximately seven meters wide was encountered within transect. (This may be an historic road.) The embankment makes an abrupt end at intersection with a stream which has recently been rechannelled.

Property owners:

Charlottesville-Albamarle County Airport Authority
Robert Kennedy, Manager
Airport Road
Charlottesville, VA

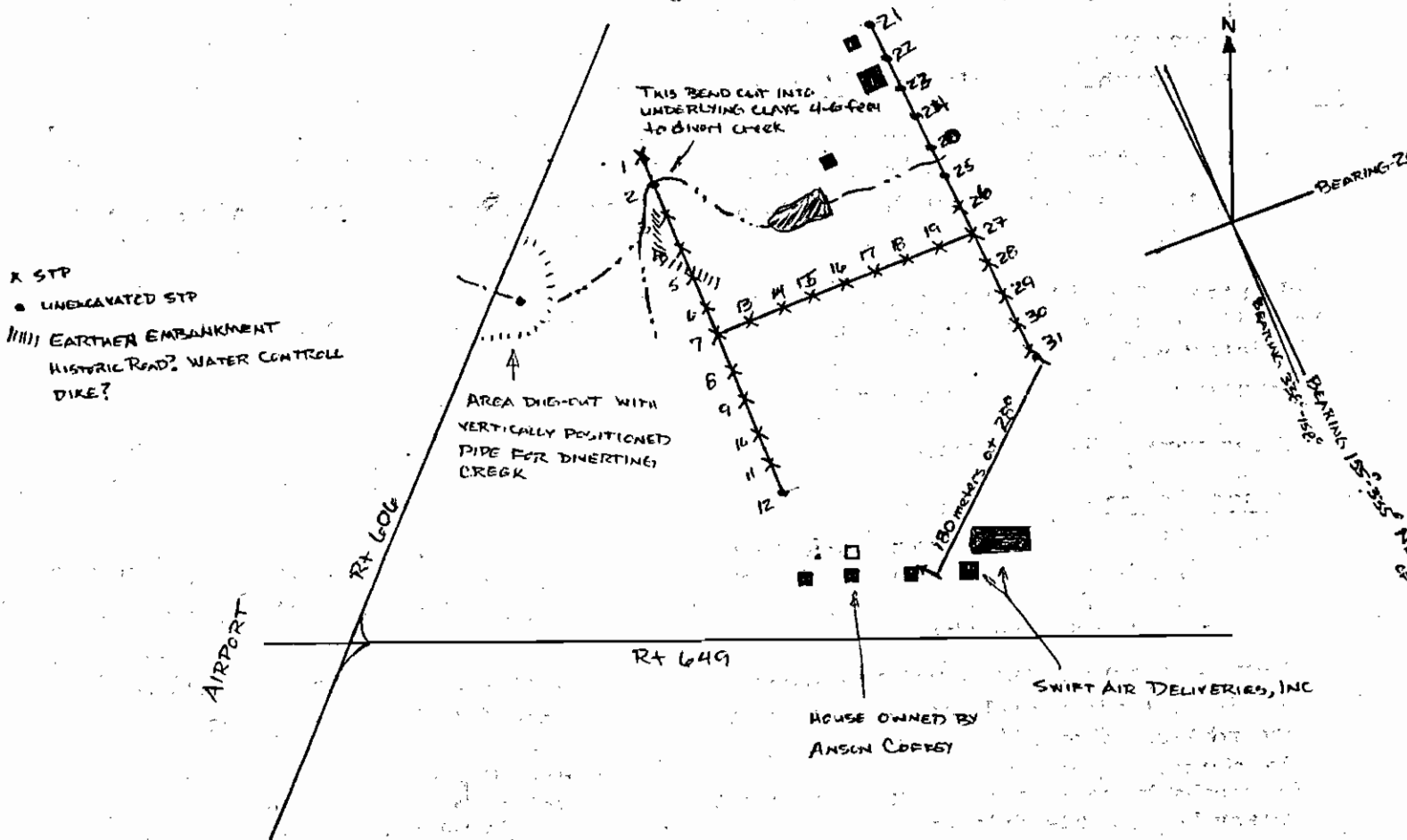
MPM Building Association
P.O. Box 7263
Charlottesville, VA

Crutchfield Corporation
Administrative Offices
Crutchfield Park
Charlottesville, VA

First Merchants National Bank
% James Loughrie
P.O. Box 27025
Richmond, VA

Summary of soil characteristics:

Sloping areas of mixed deciduous-pine forest- level one of humus; level two of gray/black elluviated horizon; level three grades from olive brown (2.5Y-4/4) to strong brown (7.5YR-4/6) to dark yellowish-brown (10YR-4/4) clayey loam; level four when present was a red clay (2.5YR-4/8). Erosional channels in this area characterized by level one of humus; level two of gray/black elluviated horizon; and level three of yellowish-brown (10YR-5/6 & 6/6) sandy clay. Soils on rise in pine forest characterized by level one of humus/pine needle litter; level two of reddish-brown (5YR-4/4) clayey loam grading to yellowish-red (5YR-5/8) sandy clay depending on degree of slope; and level three of red (2.5YR-4/8) clay. Linear embankment contained mottled characteristics of yellowish-brown and strong brown (10YR-5/4 & 5/6) sandy clays.



Archaeology Laboratory: Dept. of Anthropology
Uni. of Virginia

Sampling Unit Description

Sample Unit number 67

UTM coordinates (northwest corner)
meters north 4223960 meters east 724040

USGS 7.5 minute quad(s) Earlysville, VA Revised 1978

Description of existing land use and condition:

Test pits 1 and 2 located in secondary growth of clear-cut area with areas of disturbed subsoil. Test pits 3-32 in undisturbed, mixed deciduous-pine forest.

Property owner(s):

See reverse side of form.

Number of shovel test pits dug 32

Bag numbers 159,160,161

Size of sampling unit 20 x 800 meters

Sites located within sampling unit (name and numbers):

A.S. #23 - a small lithic scatter on slightly sloping topography located along a small, spring-fed creek.

Topography

Physiographic province Piedmont

Range of elevation 520-600 feet

Soil association Eliak - Hazel - Geneva Association

Soil series (start with largest and list in order of decreasing area)

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1) | 3) |
| 2) | 4) |

Source of soils information (title, date):

Unpublished soil maps - Soil Conservation Service office, Albamarle County Building, Charlottesville, VA.

Summary of soil texture and color from shovel test pits:

Soils characterized predominantly by three levels: humus level; Yellowish-brown (10 YR-5/4) sandy loam or sandy clay; yellow (2.5Y-7/6) sandy loam or sandy clay.

Test pit #29 contained light yellowish-brown alluvial sands & pit #10 contained reddish-orange gravelly clays.

Water Sources
Type (circle as many as applicable)

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| ① flowing stream or river | 4) marsh or swamp | ⑦ spring |
| 2) sinkhole | 5) estuarine bay | 8) other |
| 3) pond or lake | 6) ocean front | X <u>EXTINCT SPRINGS.</u> |

Description of present and historic transportation routes in unit:

None noted.

Description of any standing features, depressions, etc.:

Approximately 25 meters east of test pit #6 a historic/modern scatter of debris/trash was noted. Scatter included remains of wagon.

Property Owners:

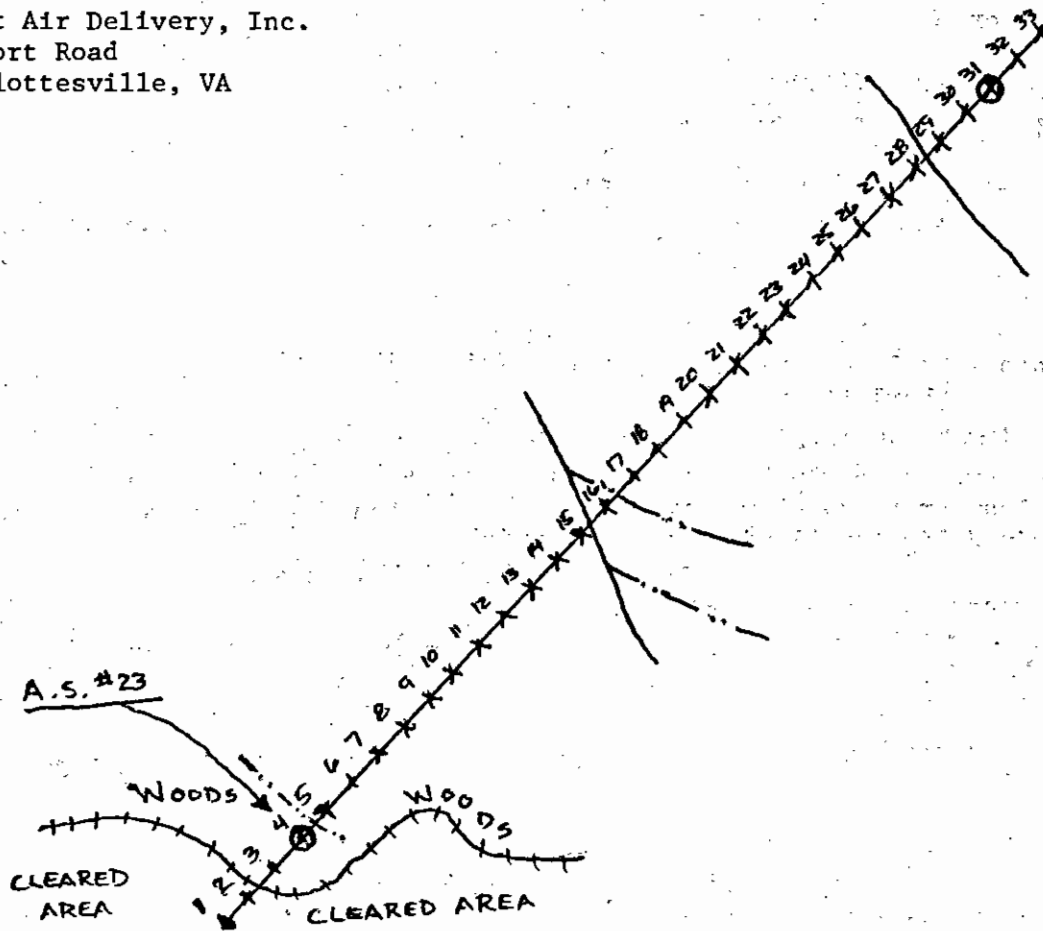
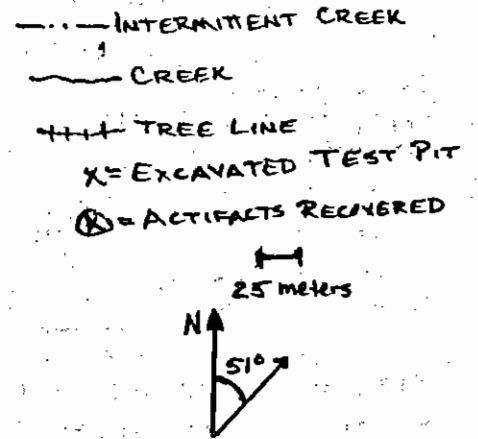
M.P.M. Building Associates
P.O. Box 7263
Charlottesville, VA

First Merchant's National Bank
% James H. Loughrie
P.O. Box 27025
Richmond, VA

Loyd E. and Wilma L. Smith
Route 4, Box 328
Charlottesville, VA

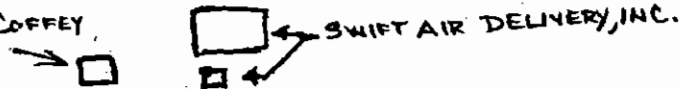
Woodbriar Association
% Wendall Wood
410 Ednam Road
Charlottesville, VA

Swift Air Delivery, Inc.
Airport Road
Charlottesville, VA



HOUSE OWNED BY:

ANSON H. COFFEY



ROUTE 649 AIRPORT ROAD

← EARLYSVILLE, VA

→ ROUTE 29 3/4 MILE

Archaeology Laboratory: Dept. of Anthropology
Uni. of Virginia

Sampling Unit Description

Sample Unit number TR-70

UTM coordinates (northwest corner)
meters north 4220920 meters east 723180

USGS 7.5 minute quad(s) Charlottesville, East, VA Revised 1978

Description of existing land use and condition:
Mixed deciduous-pine forest with light understory.

Property owner(s): Hollymead Land Trust Crockett Corporation
% Hough & Melvin
435 Park Street Charlottesville, VA

Number of shovel test pits dug 23
Bag numbers _____

Size of sampling unit 20 x 800 meters

Sites located within sampling unit (name and numbers):

Topography

Physiographic province Piedmont

Range of elevation 390-480 feet

Soil association Eliok-Hazel-Glenely Association

Soil series (start with largest and list in order of decreasing area)
1) _____ 3) _____
2) _____ 4) _____

Source of soils information (title, date):
Unpublished soil maps- Soil Conservation Service office, Albamarle County Building,
Charlottesville, VA

Summary of soil texture and color from shovel test pits:
Interfluvial ridge tops characterized by level one of humus, level two of brown/grey
elluviated horizon, level three of dark brown (7.5YR-3/2) sandy loam, and level four
of strong brown (7.5YR-5/8), grading to a yellowish brown (10YR-5/6) and yellowish-red
continued on reverse side of form

Water Sources

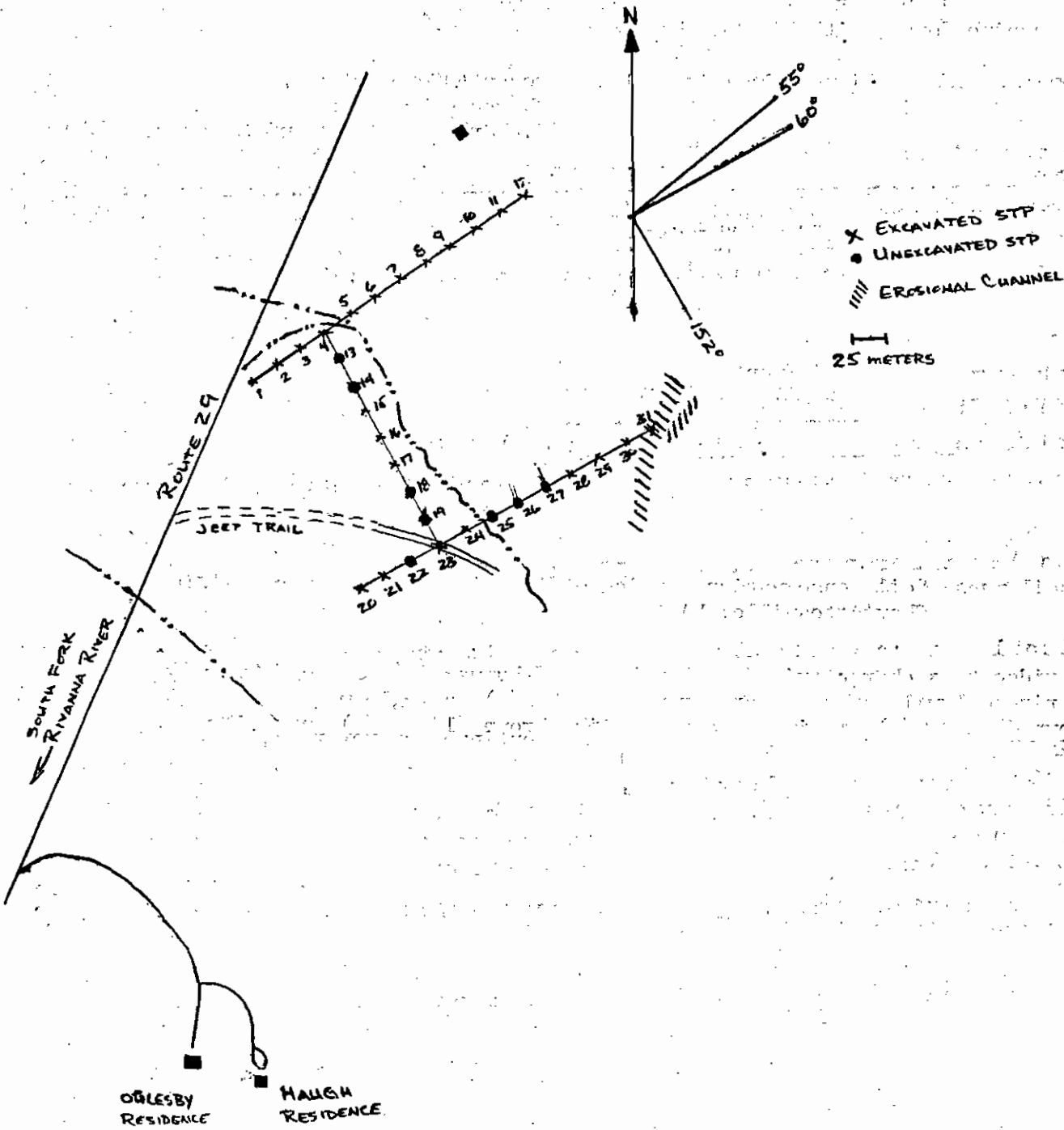
Type (circle as many as applicable)
① flowing stream or river 4) marsh or swamp ① ^{EXTINCT & EXISTING} spring
2) sinkhole 5) estuarine bay 8) other
3) pond or lake 6) ocean front

Description of present and historic transportation routes in unit:
Jeep trail intersects transect at STP #23.

Description of any standing features, depressions, etc.:

Soil Characteristics Continued-

clayey loam and clays. Soils on slopes characterized by level one of humus, level two of dark brown (10YR-3/3) sandy clay and clayey loam, level three of yellowish-brown (10YR-5/6 & 5/8) clayey loam grading to a yellowish-red (5YR-4/6) sandy clay.



Sampling Unit Description

Sample Unit number 72

UTM coordinates (northwest corner)
meters north 4220700 meters east 723560

USGS 7.5 minute quad(s) Charlottesville East, VA., Revised 1978

Description of existing land use and condition:
Primarily undisturbed, mixed deciduous-pine forest with light to heavy understory.

Property owner(s): Hollymeade Land Trust Crockett Corporation
Charlottesville, VA % Hough & Melvin
435 Park Street
Charlottesville, VA

Number of shovel test pits dug 24
Bag numbers None

Size of sampling unit 20 x 800 meters

Sites located within sampling unit (name and numbers):
None

Topography

Physiographic province Piedmont

Range of elevation 370 - 460 feet

Soil association Elk-Hazel-Glenelg Association

Soil series (start with largest and list in order of decreasing area)

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1) | 3) |
| 2) | 4) |

Source of soils information (title, date):

Unpublished soils maps- Soil Conservation Service office- Albamarle
County Building, Charlottesville, VA.

Summary of soil texture and color from shovel test pits:
Soils on interfluvial ridges and ridge "fingers" characterized by level
one of humus and level two of strong brown (7.5YR-4/6) loam and dark
yellowish-brown (10Yr-4/6 & 4/4) grading to a yellowish-brown (10YR-5/8)
Water Sources Continued on reverse side of form.

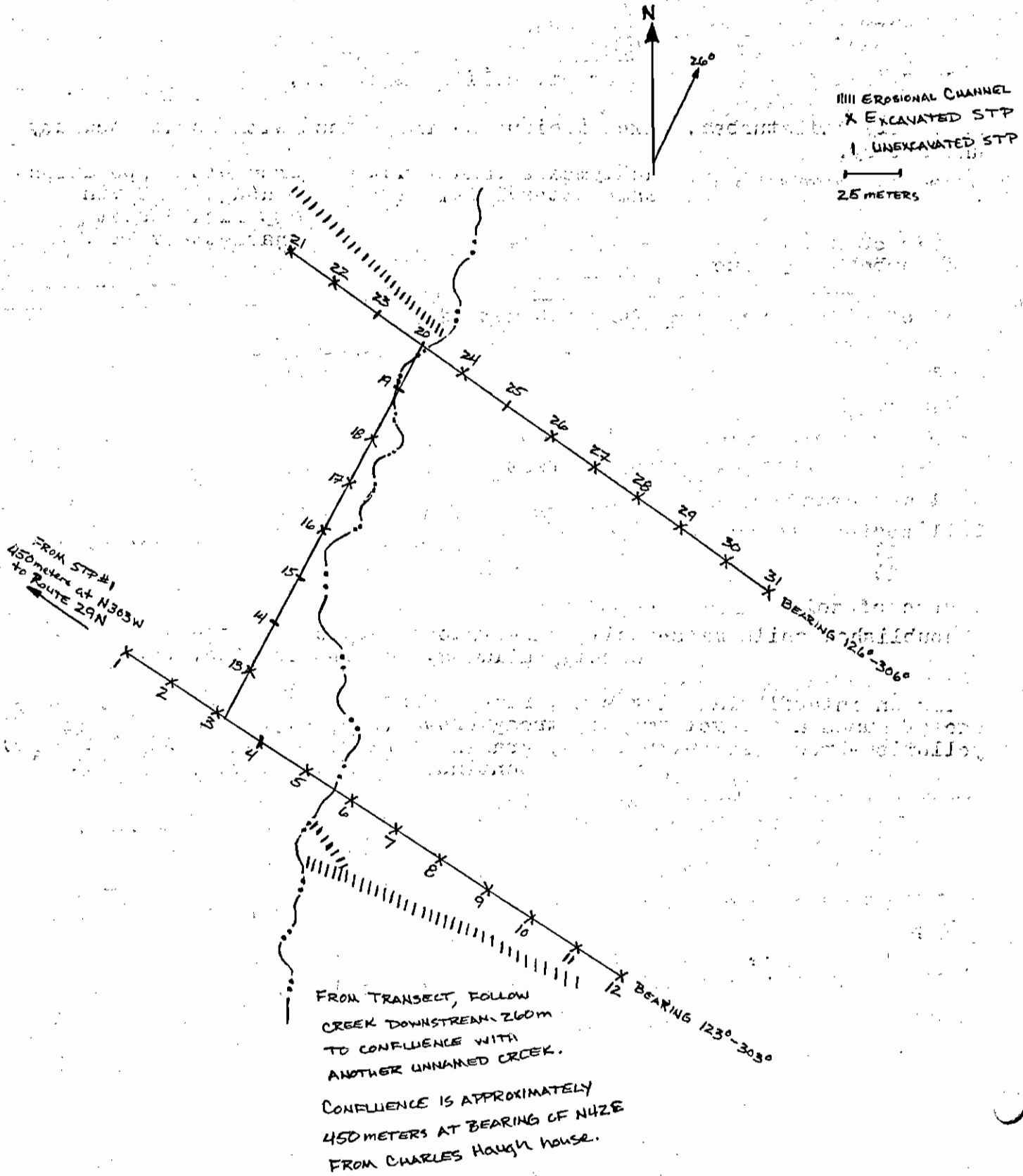
Type (circle as many as applicable)

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| ①) flowing stream or river | 4) marsh or swamp | 7) spring |
| 2) sinkhole | 5) estuarine bay | 8) other |
| 3) pond or lake | 6) ocean front | |

Description of present and historic transportation routes in unit:
None

Description of any standing features, depressions, etc.:
None

Continuation of Soil summary:
 sandy clay. Soils on sloping topography are the same, but also contain
 a level three of red clays. Soils at bases of slopes characterized by
 level one of humus, level two of dark brown (7.5YR-4/4) loam, and lev
 three of brown clayey loam.



Archaeology Laboratory: Dept. of Anthropology
Uni. of Virginia

Sampling Unit Description

Sample Unit number 73

UTM coordinates (northwest corner)
meters north 4220560 meters east 723010

USGS 7.5 minute quad(s) Charlottesville East, VA. Revised 1978

Description of existing land use and condition:

S.T.P. #1-22- in mixed deciduous-pine forest with very heavy secondary growth. This area was previously cultivated fields. S.T.P. #23-25- in yard. STP #-in young pine forest.

--- Property owner(s): See reverse side of form.

Number of shovel test pits dug 32
Bag numbers 181-187, 189, 190

Size of sampling unit 20 x 800 meters

Sites located within sampling unit (name and numbers):
Albamarle Survey site # 28

Topography

Physiographic province Piedmont

Range of elevation 400-470 feet

Soil association EliOak-Hazel-Glenela Association

Soil series (start with largest and list in order of decreasing area)

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1) | 3) |
| 2) | 4) |

Source of soils information (title, date):

Unpublished soils maps- Soil Conservation Service office, Albamarle County Building,
Charlottesville, VA

Summary of soil texture and color from shovel test pits:

Soils on ridge top characterized by level one of strong brown (7.5YR-4/6) loam and level two of red (2.5YR-4/8) clay. Plowed ridge top characterized by level one of sod and dark yellowish-brown (10YR-4/6) and dark brown (7.5YR-4/4) clayey loam. Continued on reverse

Water Sources side of form.

Type (circle as many as applicable)

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1) flowing stream or river | 4) marsh or swamp | 7) <u>spring</u> |
| 2) sinkhole | 5) estuarine bay | 8) other |
| 3) pond or lake | 6) ocean front | |

Description of present and historic transportation routes in unit:

None

Description of any standing features, depressions, etc.:

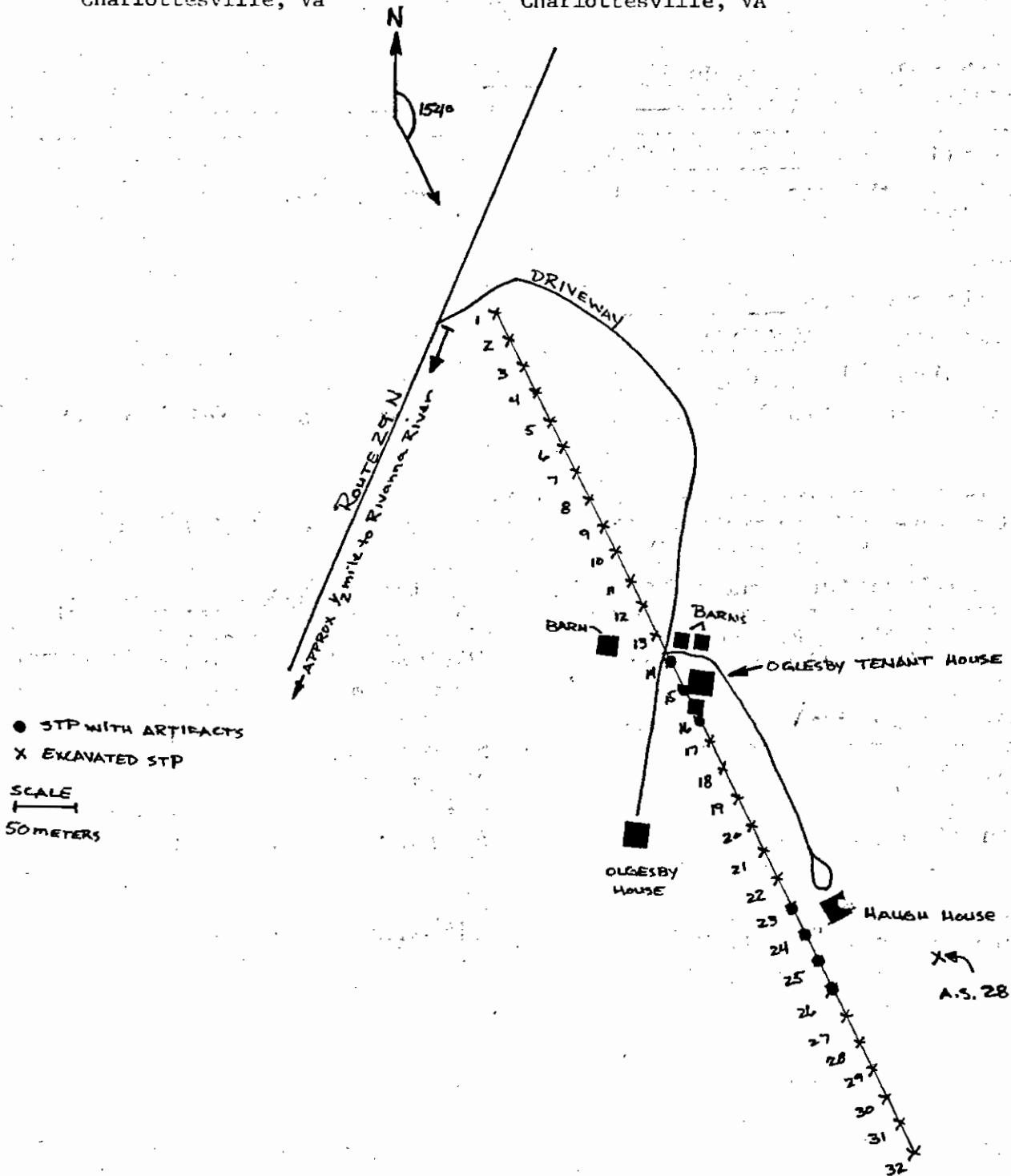
Modern tenant house and other outbuildings of oglesby agricultural complex.

Soil summary continued:

Soils on sloping topography characterized by level one of humus, level two of yellowish brown (10YR-4/4) sandy loam grading to a dark yellowish-brown (10YR-3/6) and yellowish brown (10YR-5/8) clayey loam. Level three of yellowish-brown (10YR-5/6) sandy loam grading into a strong brown (7.5YR-5/8) sandy clay. Soils on moderate to steeply sloping topography within young pine forest characterized by level one of red (2.5YR-4/6) sandy loam and level two of red clay.

Property owners:
Crockett Corporation
% Haugh & Melvin
435 Park Street
Charlottesville, Va

Charles and Elizabeth Haugh
Brookhill
2575 Seminole Trail
Charlottesville, VA



Archaeology Laboratory: Dept. of Anthropology
Uni. of Virginia

Sampling Unit Description

Sample Unit number 74

UTM coordinates (northwest corner)
meters north 4226970 meters east 725730

USGS 7.5 minute quad(s) Earlsville

Description of existing land use and condition: Most of transect on floodplain of North Fork of Rivanna River in dense forest cover and undergrowth. Northern 3/4 of transect does not appear to be used at this time - must have been agricultural fields in past. Southern end goes up steep cliffs to housing development.

Property owner(s): General Electric Co. c/o Manager, Accounting Operation; P.O. Box 8106, Charlottesville VA.

Number of shovel test pits dug 24

Bag numbers None

Size of sampling unit 20 x 800 meters

Sites located within sampling unit (name and numbers): None

Topography

Physiographic province Piedmont

Range of elevation 380 - 480 feet

Soil association Elloak-Hazel-Glenela Association

Soil series (start with largest and list in order of decreasing area)

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1) | 3) |
| 2) | 4) |

Source of soils information (title, date): Unpublished soil maps - Soil Conservation Service Office, Albemarle County Building, Charlottesville, VA.

Summary of soil texture and color from shovel test pits: In Floodplain along North Fork of Rivanna - northern 3/4 soil: one level below humus; strong brown alluvial fill or yellowish brown sandy alluvium. As move towards cliffs, third level added; reddish brown loam or clay loam. Last STP on upper terrace above floodplain about 100 meters, soil=yellowish red clay loam.

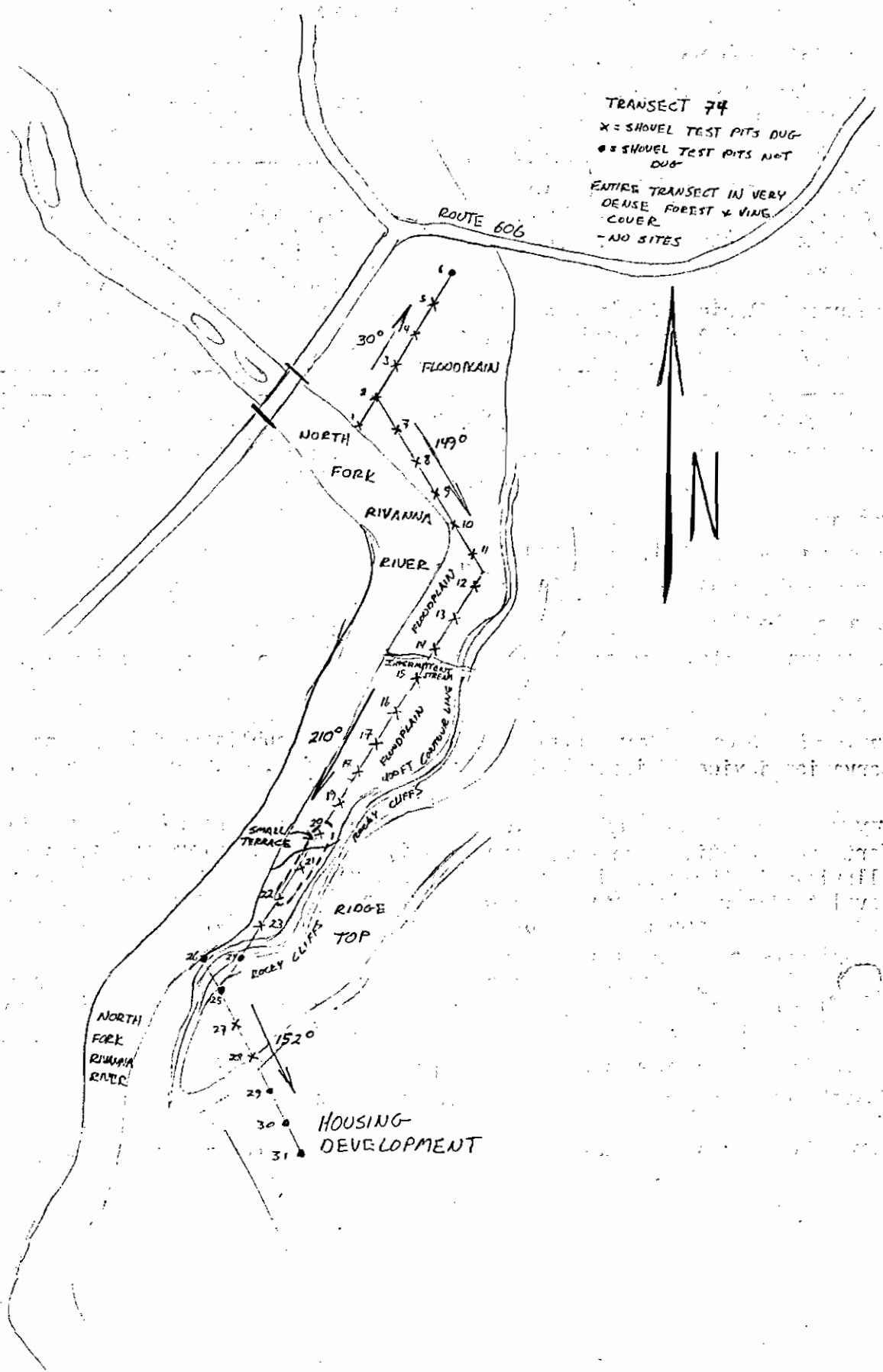
Water Sources Type (circle as many as applicable)

NORTH FORK RIVANNA R.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 1) flowing stream or river | 4) marsh or swamp | 7) spring |
| 2) sinkhole | 5) estuarine bay | 8) other |
| 3) pond or lake | 6) ocean front | |

Description of present and historic transportation routes in unit:
State Route 606 passes about 25 meters west of STP #1, where road crosses river.

Description of any standing features, depressions, etc.: None



TRANSECT 74

X = SHOVEL TEST PITS DUG
 O = SHOVEL TEST PITS NOT DUG

ENTIRE TRANSECT IN VERY
 DENSE FOREST + VINE
 COVER
 - NO SITES

ROUTE 606



30°

149°

NORTH

FORK

RIVANNA

RIVER

FLOODPLAIN

210°

FLOODPLAIN

40 FT CONCRETE LING

ROCKY CLIFFS

SMALL TERRACE

RIDGE

TOP

ROCKY CLIFFS

152°

HOUSING

DEVELOPMENT

NORTH

FORK

RIVANNA

RIVER

Sampling Unit Description

Sample Unit number 75

UTM coordinates (northwest corner)
meters north 4221240 meters east 730900

USGS 7.5 minute quad(s) Keswick, VA Revised 1978

Description of existing land use and condition:
Transect lies within an undisturbed, mixed deciduous-pine forest with light understory.

Property owner(s): See reverse side of form.

Number of shovel test pits dug 31
Bag numbers 176, 177, 178

Size of sampling unit 20 x 800 meters

Sites located within sampling unit (name and numbers):
A.S. # 27 - a lithic scatter located on a bench along an unnamed creek.

Topography

Physiographic province Piedmont

Range of elevation 460-540 feet

Soil association Elloak-Hazel-Glenelg and Rabun-Myersville-Catoctin

Soil series (start with largest and list in order of decreasing area)

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1) | 3) |
| 2) | 4) |

Source of soils information (title, date):

Unpublished soil maps- Soil Conservation Service office, Albamarle County Building, Charlottesville, VA

Summary of soil texture and color from shovel test pits:

Soils on moderate slopes characterized by humus level followed by an elluviated horizon
soils on steep slopes do not have elluviated horizons. Generalized summary of soils
on slopes: humus followed by a level two of brown sandy loam (7.5YR-5/4) to brown/

Water Sources continued on reverse side of form.

Type (circle as many as applicable)

- | | | |
|---|-------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1) flowing stream or river | 4) marsh or swamp | <input checked="" type="radio"/> 2) ^{EXTINCT} spring |
| 2) sinkhole | 5) estuarine bay | 8) other |
| 3) pond or lake | 6) ocean front | |

Description of present and historic transportation routes in unit:

State routes 20 and 600 border northern and eastern parameters of transect area.

Description of any standing features, depressions, etc.:

None

Property Owners:
 Alfred C. Shackeford
 Route 1, Box 278
 Keswick, VA

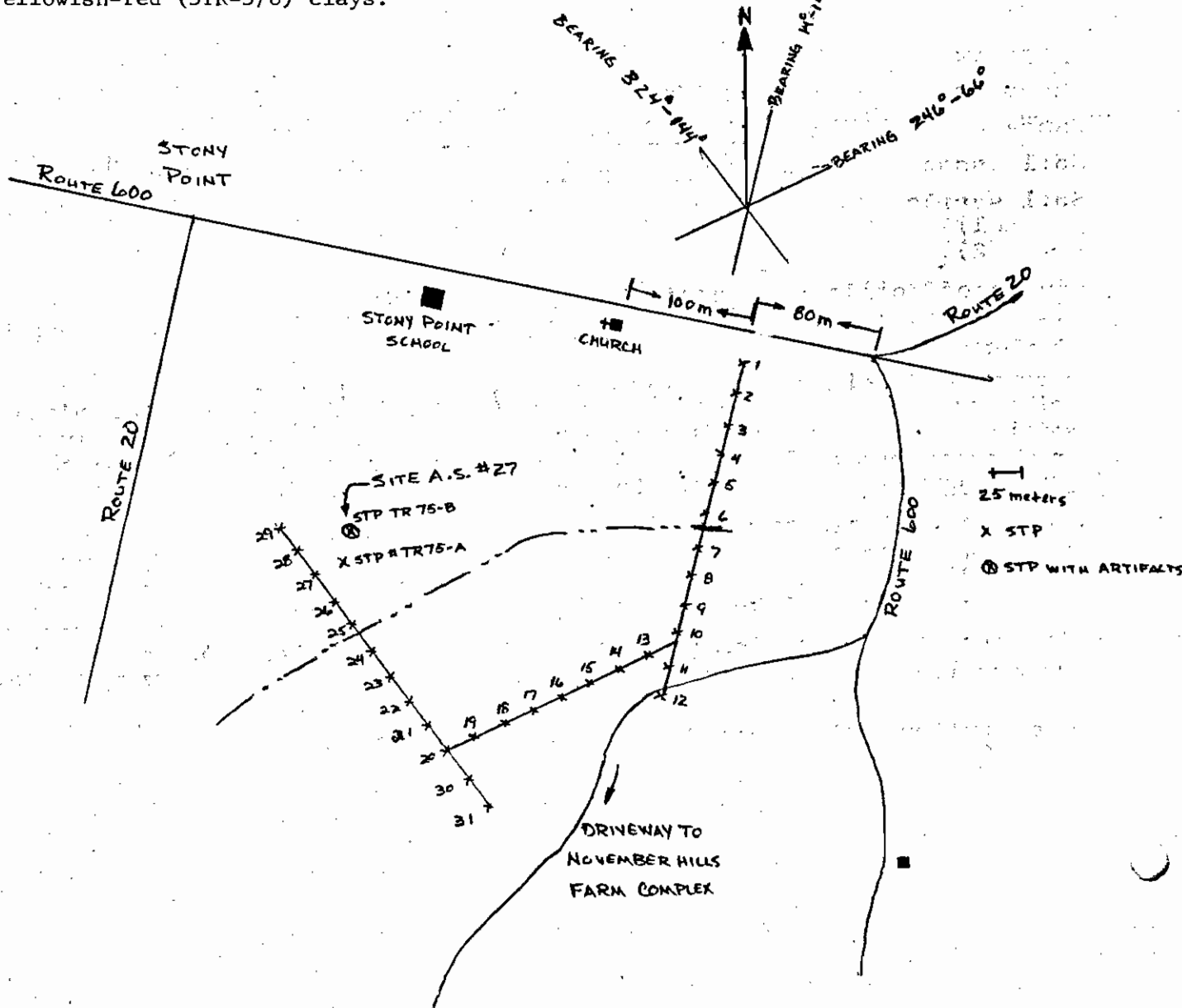
November Hills Property, Inc.
 % Bruce Hansen, Controller
 Weber Metals, Inc.
 1676 Garfield Ave.
 Paramount, CA
 % Gerd Zuther, Manager
 November Hills Farm
 Stony Point, VA

Albamarle County Schools
 % Robert H. Thraves
 Director of Transportation,
 Maintenance and Operations
 401 McIntire Road
 Charlottesville, VA

Soil Summary Continued:

dark brown (10YR-4/3) clayey loam. Level three grades from strong brown (7.5YR-5/8 & 5/6) sandy clay to a yellowish-brown (10YR-5/8) clayey loam. Level three sometimes followed by yellowish-red (5YR-5/8) clay level.

Soils on ridges and benches characterized by level one of humus. Level two of an elluviated horizon (gray-brown). Level three grades from pale brown (10YR-6/3) and yellowish-brown (10YR-5/6,5/8) and brownish-yellow (10YR-6/8) loams with varying contents of sands and clays, to reddish-yellow (5YR-5/6 & 6/6) & strong brown (7.5YR-5/8) sandy clays. Level three characterized by yellowish-brown (10YR-5/6) clayey loam and yellowish-red (5YR-5/8) clays.



Sampling Unit Description

Sample Unit number 76

UTM coordinates (northwest corner)
meters north 4221320 meters east 730510

USGS 7.5 minute quad(s) Keswick, VA Revised 1978

Description of existing land use and condition:

T.P.#1,2- in Stony Point School playground. T.P.#4-10 in yard and pasture.
T.P.#11-32 in mixed deciduous-pine forest with light to heavy understory.

Property owner(s): See reverse side of form.

Number of shovel test pits dug 27
Bag numbers 174, 175

Size of sampling unit 20 x 800 meters

Sites located within sampling unit (name and numbers):
None

Topography

Physiographic province Piedmont

Range of elevation 480-550 feet

Soil association EliOak-Hazel-Glenela and Rabun-Myersville-Catoctin

Soil series (start with largest and list in order of decreasing area)
1) 3)
2) 4)

Source of soils information (title, date):

Unpublished soils maps- Soil Conservation Service Office, Albamarle County Building, Charlottesville, VA.

Summary of soil texture and color from shovel test pits:

See reverse side of form.

Water Sources

Type (circle as many as applicable)

- 1) flowing stream or river 4) marsh or swamp 7) spring
2) sinkhole 5) estuarine bay 8) other
3) pond or lake 6) ocean front

Description of present and historic transportation routes in unit:
Dual State Routes 20 and 600 at southern section of transect.

Description of any standing features, depressions, etc.:

Near terminus of interfluvial ridge there stands a campground consisting of about five buildings which have heavily disturbed approximately two acres of land.

Property Owners:

John and Joan Ackerly
749 Creekside Drive
Mt. Pleasant, S.C.

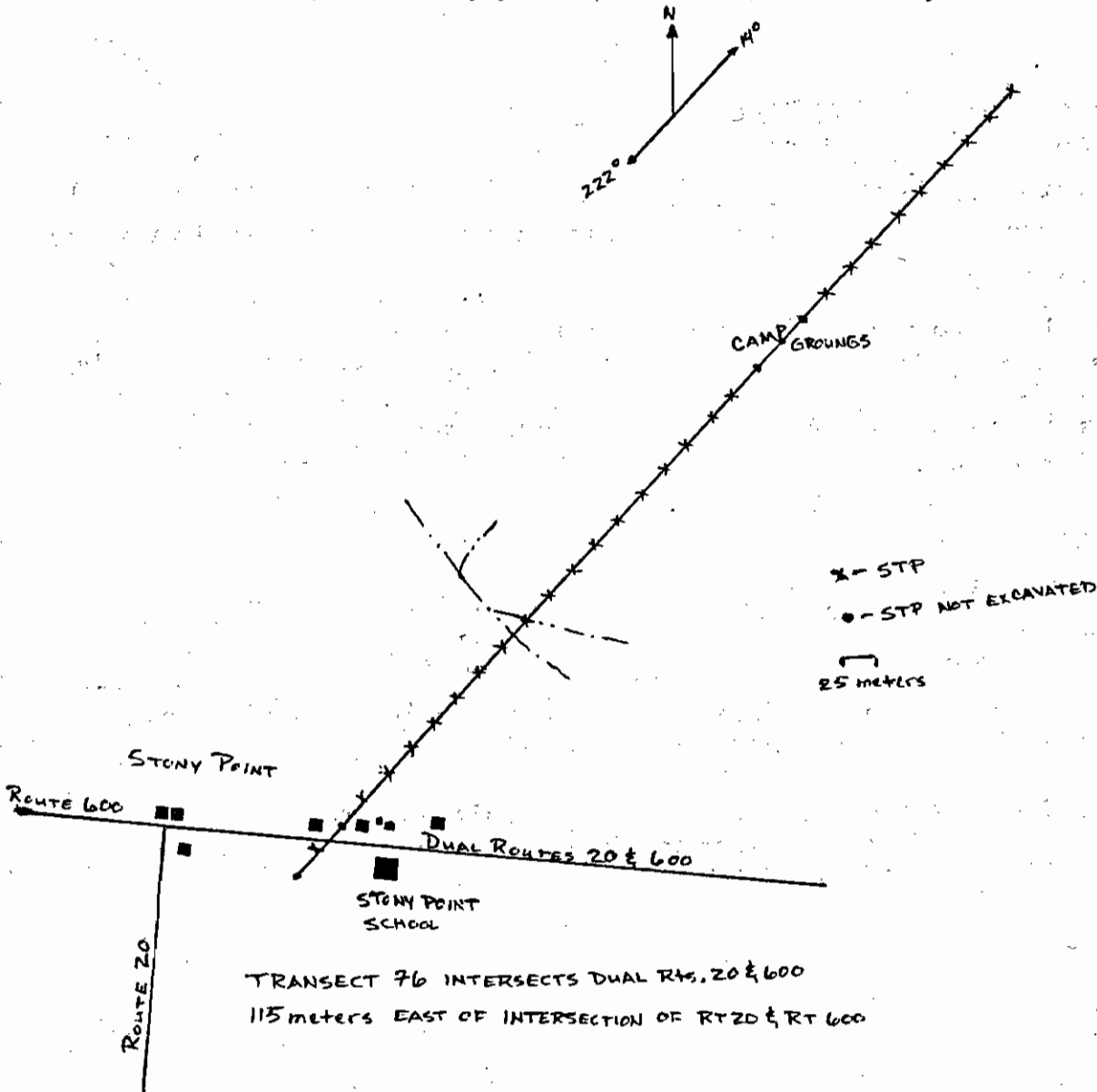
Howell J. and Phyliss S. Cotten
Route #1, Box #280
Keswick, VA

Ruby Carpenter
Route #1, Box #281
Keswick, VA

Soils Summary:

Pasture and yards characterized by level one of sod and soils slightly more organic than level two. Level two- Reddish-brown loam (5YR-4/4). Level three- yellowish-red clay (5YR-5/8) grading to red clay (2.5YR-4/8). Slopes in pastures do not contain reddish-brown loam due to erosion.

Slopes of interfluvial ridge- characterized by level one of humus, and level two of red clay (2.5YR-4/6). Level areas of interfluvial ridge- level one of humus, level two of brown clay loam (10YR-5/3), and level three of red clay (2.5YR-4/6). Bench near terminus of interfluvial ridge- level one of humus, level two of brown clayey loam (10YR-5/3), level three of dark yellowish-brown clayey loam (10YR-4/6), level four of strong brown clayey loam (7.5YR-5/8) or red clay (2.5YR-4/6).



Sampling Unit Description

Sample Unit number Transect 77

UTM coordinates (northwest corner)
meters north 4188080 meters east 721220

USGS 7.5 minute quad(s) Scottsville

Description of existing land use and condition:

Shovel test pits 1-4 next to or in marsh land below dam of man made lake. Shovel test pits 13-16 on hill slope of open pasture. The rest of the shovel test pits
Property owner(s): in heavy brush, briars, and small trees - area clear cut 2-3
Mrs. Forrest E. Paulette years ago. Badly eroded
c/o Nat. Bank & Trust Co., P.O. Box 711, Charlottesville, Va. in some localities in
Number of shovel test pits dug 29 clear cut area.
Bag numbers none from within the transect - the following from A.S. 15 which is
located just outside the unit:

Size of sampling unit 20x800 meters

Sites located within sampling unit (name and numbers):

none inside the unit - A.S. 15 342° and 47 meters from shovel test pit 1.

Topography

Physiographic province Piedmont

Range of elevation 370 - 420 feet

Soil association Manteo-Nason-Tatum Association

Soil series (start with largest and list in order of decreasing area)

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1) | 3) |
| 2) | 4) |

Source of soils information (title, date):

Unpublished Albemarle County soil survey maps - Soil Conservation Service Office
Albemarle County Building, Charlottesville, Va.

Summary of soil texture and color from shovel test pits:

Basically three levels in marsh: Level I - sod, Level II - Strong Brown (7.5YR 4/6) clay loam or Brown (10YR 4/3) clay loam, Level III - Yellowish Red (5YR 5/6) or Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay loam. On hill slopes there were three levels (over)

Water Sources

Type (circle as many as applicable)

- | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| ① flowing stream or river | ④ marsh or swamp | 7) spring |
| 2) sinkhole | 5) estuarine bay | 8) other |
| ③ pond or lake | 6) ocean front | |
- man made* - ③ *below dam of man made lake*

Description of present and historic transportation routes in unit:

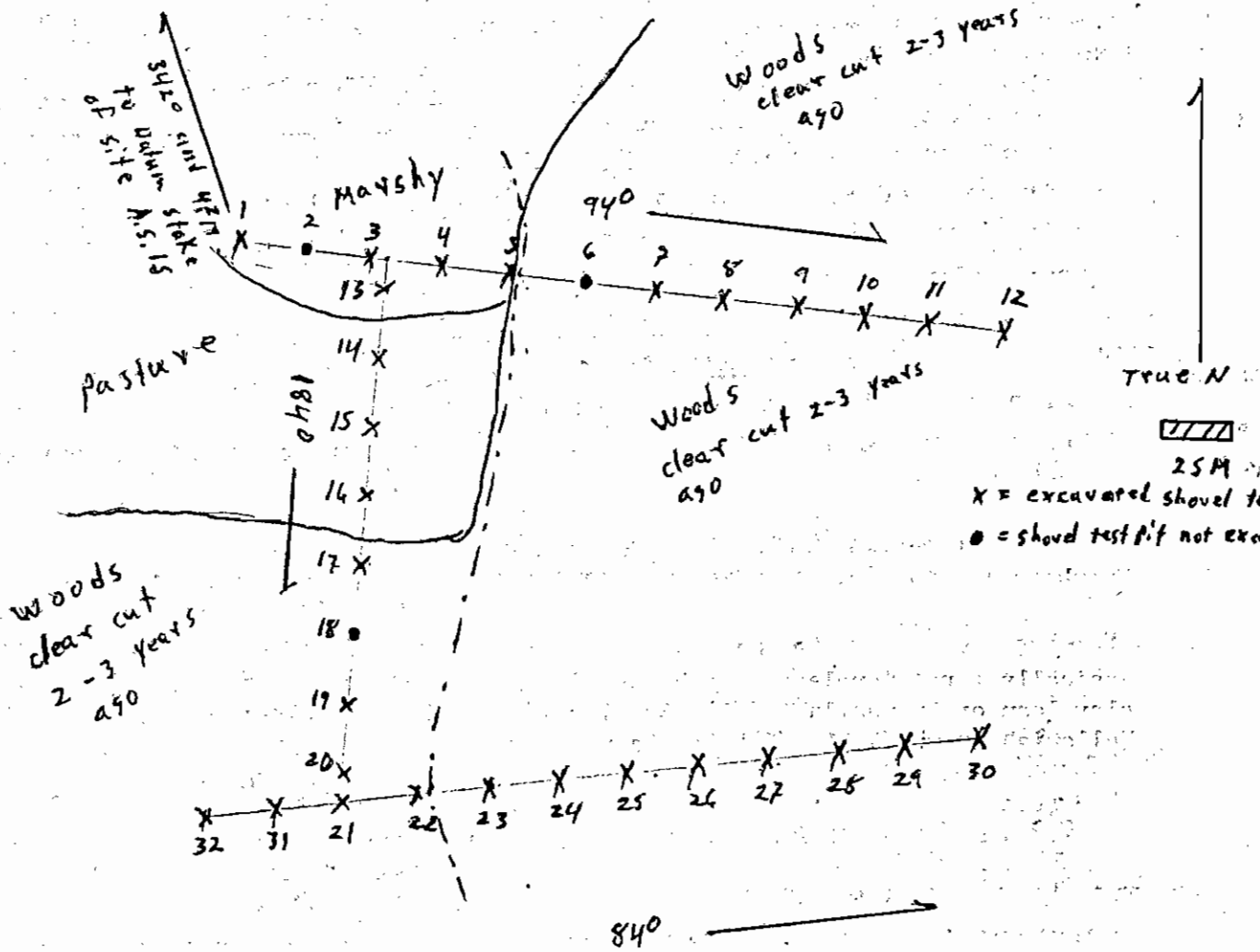
None

Description of any standing features, depressions, etc.:

None

Summary of Soil:

except when bedrock was encountered. When bedrock was hit it occurred after the second level. Level I - sod or humus, Level II - yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) loam or sandy loam or light brown sandy clay, Level III - Yellowish Red Clay (5YR 5/6) with eroding shales, orange sandy loam, Yellowish Brown clay loam, or red (2.5YR 4/8) Clay loam. In some locations, within the clear cut areas the top soil (second level) was missing. The floodplain soil in the creek bottom contained the following levels: Level I - humus, Level II - an E horizon of dark grey clay loam (10YR 4/1), Level III - an A horizon of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay loam.



Archaeology Laboratory: Dept. of Anthropology
Uni. of Virginia

Sampling Unit Description

Sample Unit number 78

UTM coordinates (^{Shovel Test Pit 1} ~~northwest corner~~)

meters north 4127640 meters east 721240

USGS 7.5 minute quad(s) Scottsville

Description of existing land use and condition: Topography: rolling hills, ridges, crosscut by small, sometimes intermittent streams. Area appears to have been clear cut recently. Vegetation is very thick, mostly young deciduous trees interspersed with dense bushes and briar patches. Land does not appear to be in use at this time.

Property owner(s): Forrest E. Paulette c/o National Bank & Trust Co.

P.O. Box 711 Charlottesville, VA

Number of shovel test pits dug 31

Bag numbers 101

Size of sampling unit 20X800 Meters

Sites located within sampling unit (name and numbers): None

Topography

Physiographic province Piedmont

Range of elevation 300 to 400 feet

Soil association Manteo-Nason-Tatum Association

Soil series (start with largest and list in order of decreasing area)

- 1) Manteo channery silt loam, 15-25% sl. 2) Nason silt loam, 2-7% sl. 3) Chewacla silt loam, 2-7% sl.
4) Fluvanna silt loam, 7-15% sl. 5) Tatum silt loam, 2-7% sl.

Source of soils information (title, date):

Unpublished soil maps - Soil Conservation Service office, Albemarle County Building, Charlottesville, VA

Summary of soil texture and color from shovel test pits: 2-3 layers throughout transect. Top layer - humus; second layer - loam or clay loam mostly, colors range from strong brown through reddish yellow to dark yellowish brown; third layer - mostly clay and clay loam, colors range from yellowish brown to red.

Water Sources

Type (circle as many as applicable)

- 1) flowing stream or river 2) sinkhole 3) pond or lake 4) marsh or swamp 5) estuarine bay 6) ocean front 7) spring 8) other

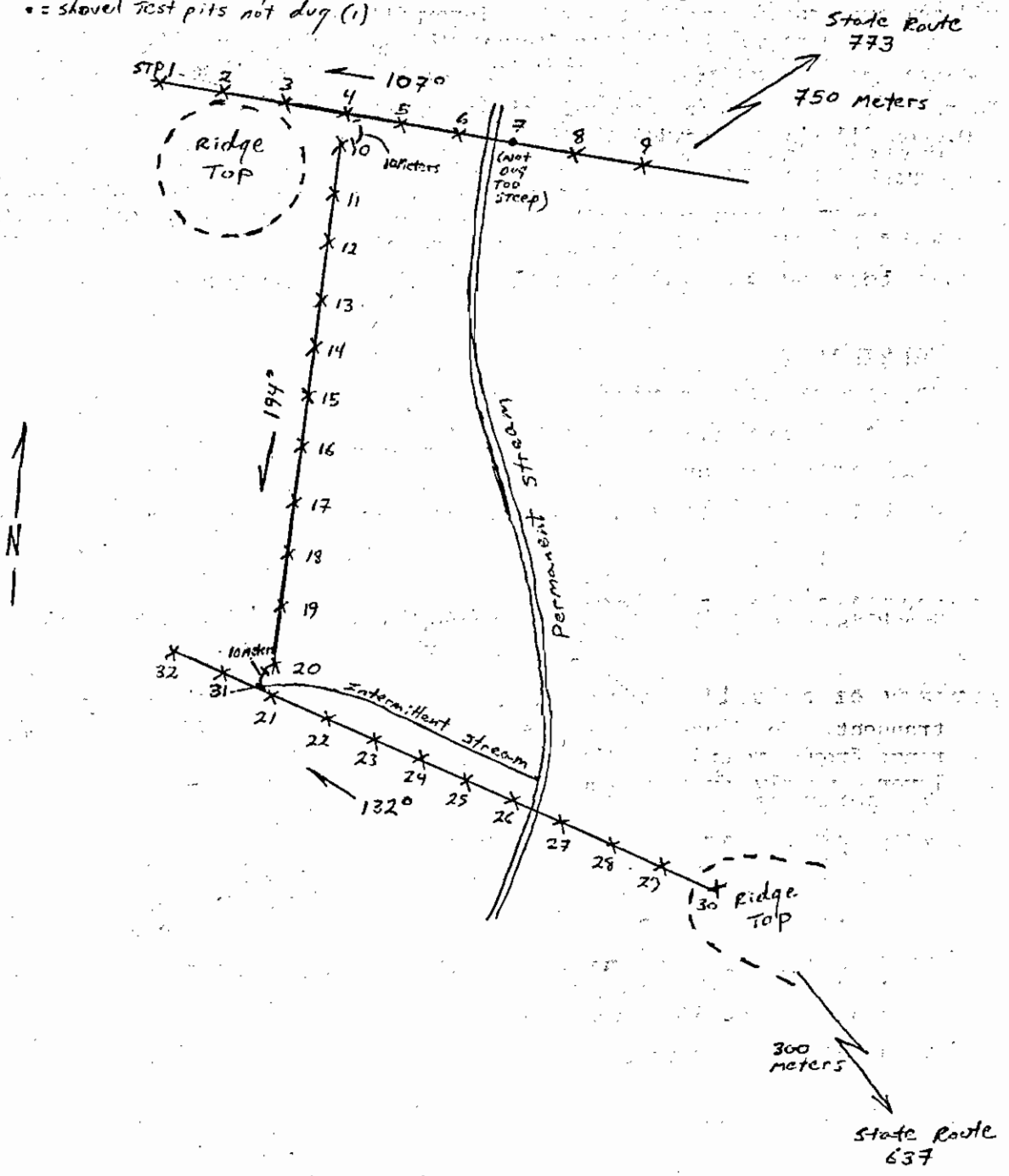
Description of present and historic transportation routes in unit:

State Route 773 is approximately 750 meters north east of STP #9 and State Route 637 is about 300 meters southeast of STP #30.

Description of any standing features, depressions, etc.:

Transect 78

X = shovel test pits dug (31) Test pit interval = 25 Meters
• = shovel test pits not dug (1)



Sampling Unit Description

Sample Unit number Transect 79

UTM coordinates (^{Shovel Test Pit 1} ~~northwest~~ corner)

meters north 4186800 meters east 721110

USGS 7.5 minute quad(s) Scottsville

Description of existing land use and condition:

Most of survey unit in a mature hardwood forest except for shovel test pits 16-19 which were in the yards or driveway of two homes. Also, shovel test pits 29 and 30 on lower end of ridge top which has been bulldozed - pit 29 in a particularly eroded locality. Shovel test pit 31 and 32 in location of The Town of Scottsville recently logged.

16-18
not on 5

Andrew Johnson/State Road 712, Scottsville, Va.

Number of shovel test pits dug 27

Bag numbers None within the transect - the following from A.S. 14 which is located just outside the unit: 91,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,100

Size of sampling unit 20x800

Sites located within sampling unit (name and numbers):

None inside the unit - A.S. 14 is 237' and 75 meters from shovel test pit 12. (datum)

Topography

Physiographic province Piedmont

Range of elevation 300 - 390 Feet

Soil association Manteo-Nason-Tatum Association

Soil series (start with largest and list in order of decreasing area)

- 1) Manteo channery silt loam, 15-25% sl.
- 2) Manteo channery silt loam, 7-15% sl.
- 3) Tatum silt loam, 2-7% sl.
- 4) Manteo channery silt loam, 2-7% sl.

Source of soils information (title, date):

Unpublished Albemarle County soil survey maps - Soil Conservation Service Office
Albemarle County Building,

Summary of soil texture and color from shovel test pits: Charlottesville, Va.

All but 8 pits consisted of 3 levels. Seven of the latter pits had two levels and 1 had 4 levels. The 7 two level pits were on steep slopes or exposed surfaces and lacked the top soil level (which had apparently eroded away). Shovel test pit (over)

Water Sources

Type (circle as many as applicable)

- | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| ① flowing stream or river | ④ marsh or swamp | 7) spring |
| 2) sinkhole | 5) estuarine bay | 8) other |
| → ③ pond or lake | 6) ocean front | |

Man Made
within last
5 years

Description of present and historic transportation routes in unit:

None

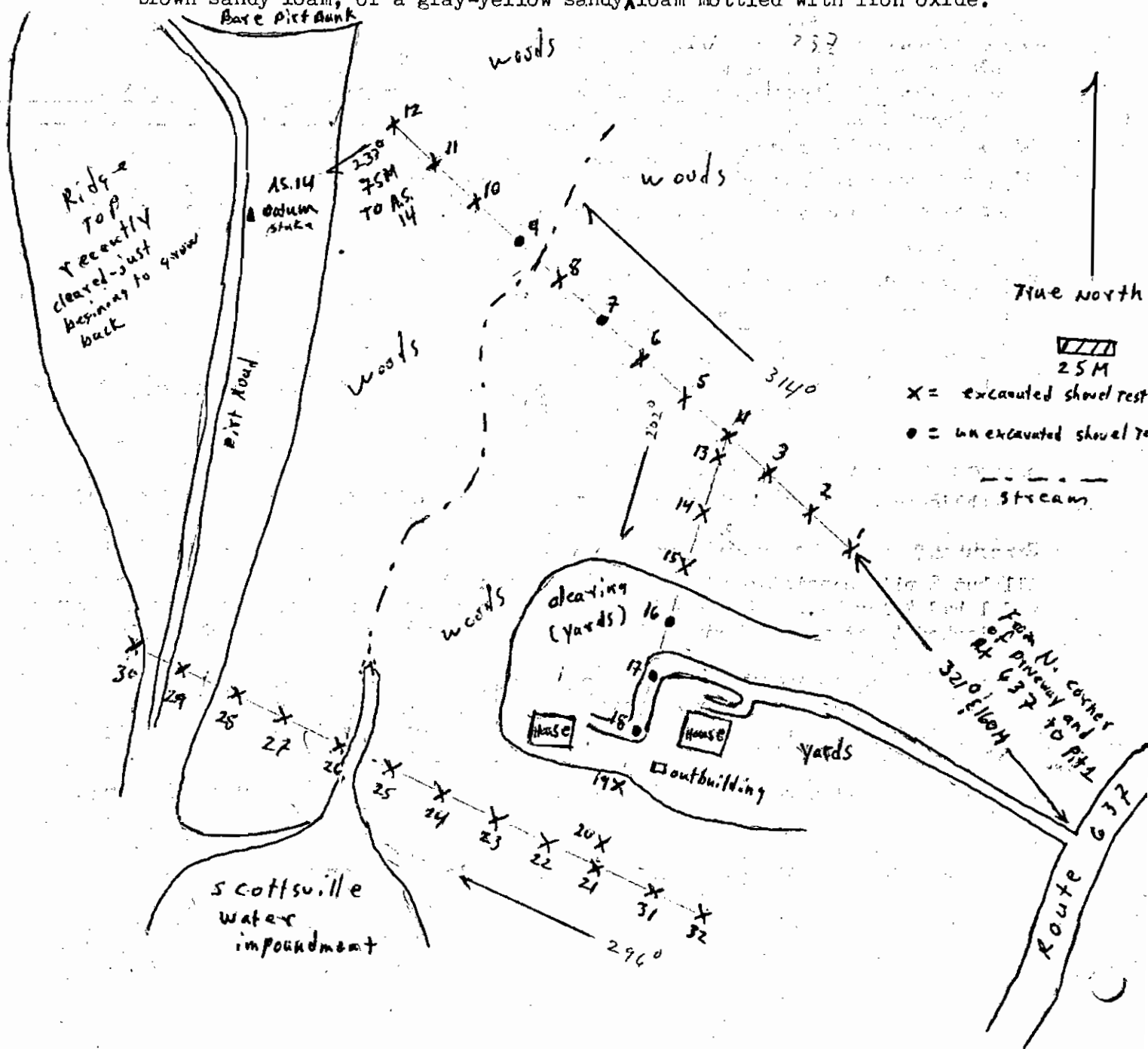
Description of any standing features, depressions, etc.:

None

Summary of soil:

20 consisted of 4 levels the second of which was probably bulldozed down from the top of the hill in the process of leveling the hilltop for the two houses that are now there. For all but one pit (where the surface was bare), the first level is humus. The second level for pits along hillsides was a yellowish brown (10YR 5/6), brownish yellow (10 yr 6/8), strong brown (7.5 YR 4/6), or dark gray brown clay loam. The third level in hillside shovel test pits was a brownish yellow (10YR 6/6), red, strong brown (7.5YR 5/8), yellowish red (5YR 5/8), or dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) clay loam.

The second level for shovel test pits located in stream bottoms was a dark brown (7.5YR 3/2), or gray brown clay loam, or a dark brown sandy loam mottled with gray brown sandy loam. The third level in stream bottom pits was a strong brown (7.5YR 3/2), or light yellow brown clay loam, or a yellow brown sandy loam, or a gray-yellow sandy loam mottled with iron oxide.



Archaeology Laboratory: Dept. of Anthropology
Uni. of Virginia

Sampling Unit Description

Sample Unit number Transect 80

UTM coordinates (^{Shovel Test Pit 1} ~~northwest corner~~)

meters north 4186060 meters east 720480

USGS 7.5 minute quad(s) Scottsville

Description of existing land use and condition:

Most of the land within the transect was disturbed either by construction within or adjacent to the unit, by extensive swamp land, or by man-made fill.

Property owner(s):

Rivanna Water and Sewer Authority/Franklin Ave., Charlottesville, Va.

Uniroyal Inc./Scottsville, Va.

Number of shovel test pits dug 17

Bag numbers None

Size of sampling unit 20x800 Meters

Sites located within sampling unit (name and numbers):

None

Topography

Physiographic province Piedmont

Range of elevation 270 - 280 feet

Soil association Manteo - Nason - Tatum Association

Soil series (start with largest and list in order of decreasing area)

- 1) Chewacla silt loam
- 2) Riverview loam
- 3) Wehadkee silt loam
- 4)

Source of soils information (title, date):

Unpublished Albemarle County soil survey maps - Soil Conservation Service Office
Albemarle County Building,
Charlottesville, Va.

Summary of soil texture and color from shovel test pits:

All shovel test pits were on level or fairly level ground of James River floodplain.

Shovel test pits 1-3 were not excavated because of disturbance caused by adjacent

Water Sources school parking lot. Pits 4-7 were basically two levels: Level I (over)

Type (circle as many as applicable)

- James R.
- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 1) flowing stream or river | 4) marsh or swamp | 7) spring |
| 2) sinkhole | 5) estuarine bay | 8) other |
| 3) pond or lake | 6) ocean front | |

Description of present and historic transportation routes in unit:

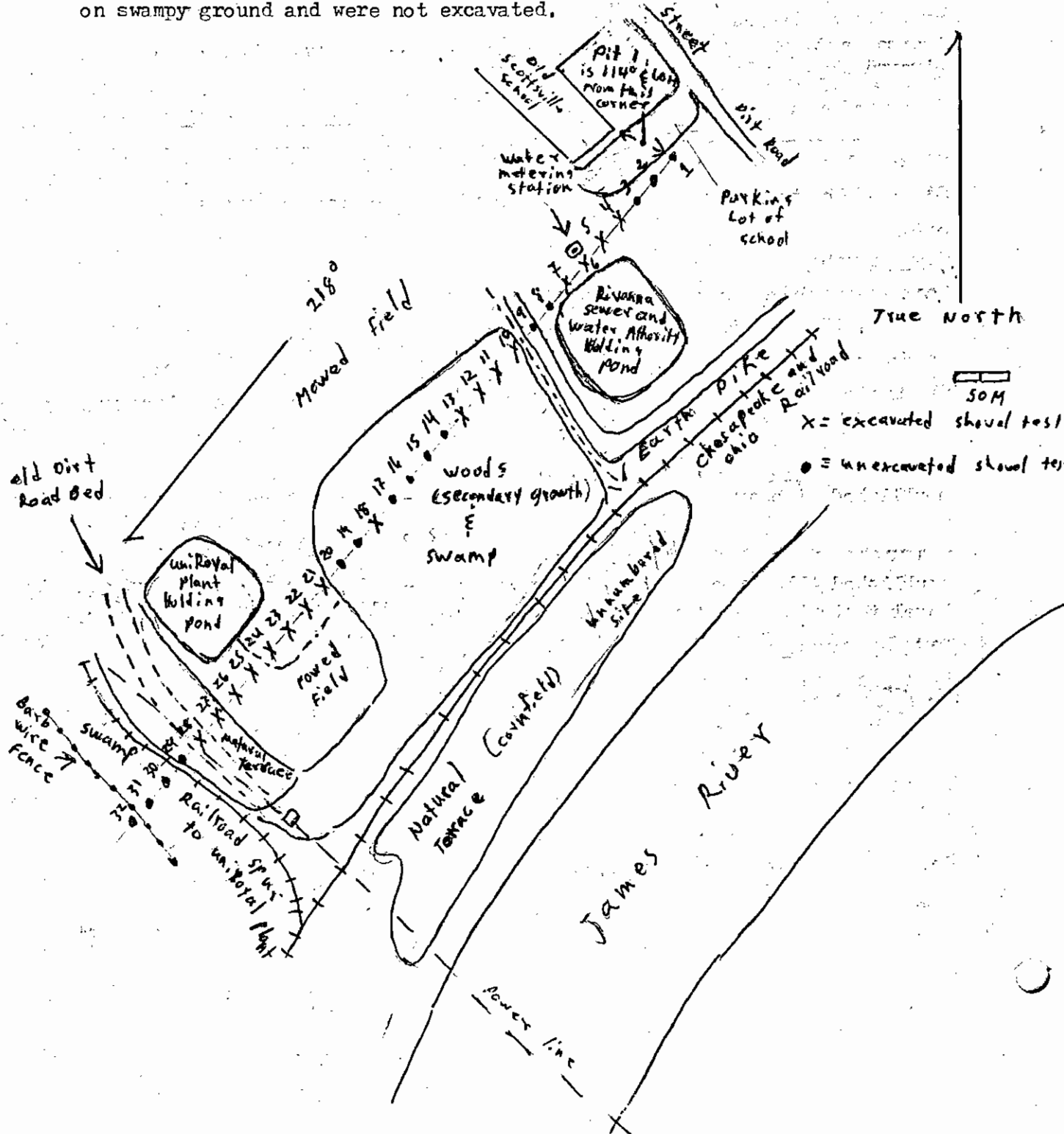
None

Description of any standing features, depressions, etc.:

None

Summary of soil:

was sod; level II was dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) clay loam. Pits 8 and 9 were not dug because they were located on a river dyke. Pits 10-13 were the only shovel test pit excavated within the wooded swampy area which the transect passed through. They had a humus level and then a level of brown muddy loam. Pits 14-16 and 17-20 were in the wooded swampy area and were not excavated because the ground was pure mud. Pits 21-26 were on open grassy field between Railroad right-of-way and uniroyal plant building. The soils in these pits were mottled suggesting soil disturbance probably from the construction of the rubber plant. Shovel test pit 27 appeared to be on the remnant of a natural terrace. The three levels were 1-sod, 2-dark brown sandy loam, 3-light brown sandy loam. Shovel test pits 28 and 29 were in man made fill. Pits 30-32 were on swampy ground and were not excavated.



Archaeology Laboratory: Dept. of Anthropology
Uni. of Virginia

Sampling Unit Description

Sample Unit number T. R. 81
UTM coordinates (northwest corner)
meters north 4218720 meters east 724110

USGS 7.5 minute quad(s) Charlottesville East

Description of existing land use and condition: Pasture--Transect
lies on the Carrsbrook floodplain.

Property owner(s): Daisy D. Wetsel
c/o Clarence Wetsel
420 1/2 Carrsbrook Dr., Charlottesville, Va.
Number of shovel test pits dug 72-32 + 40 intersite pits
Bag numbers 201-227

Size of sampling unit 20 x 800 meters

Sites located within sampling unit (name and numbers):

A. S. 32

Topography

Physiographic province Piedmont

Range of elevation Mean is 340'--minimal variation.

Soil association Eliok-Hazel-Glenela Association

Soil series (start with largest and list in order of decreasing area)

- 1) 3)
2) 4)

Source of soils information (title, date):

Unpublished Soil Maps-- Soil Conservation Service Office, Albemarle County
Bldg., Charlottesville, Va.

Summary of soil texture and color from shovel test pits: All test pits
except #s 11-3, 27 and 28 had two levels, the first being sod. T.P. 27 - 28
consisted of a single stratum of sand. Intersite 11-3 had a sod cover and reddish
brown sandy loam with a band of dark brown/black compacted loam between 13 and 16

Water Sources

Type (circle as many as applicable)

- South Fork RIVANNA
and 2 FEEDER
STREAM
- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| ① flowing stream or river | 4) marsh or swamp | 7) spring |
| 2) sinkhole | 5) estuarine bay | 8) other |
| 3) pond or lake | 6) ocean front | |

Description of present and historic transportation routes in unit:
None.

Description of any standing features, depressions, etc.:

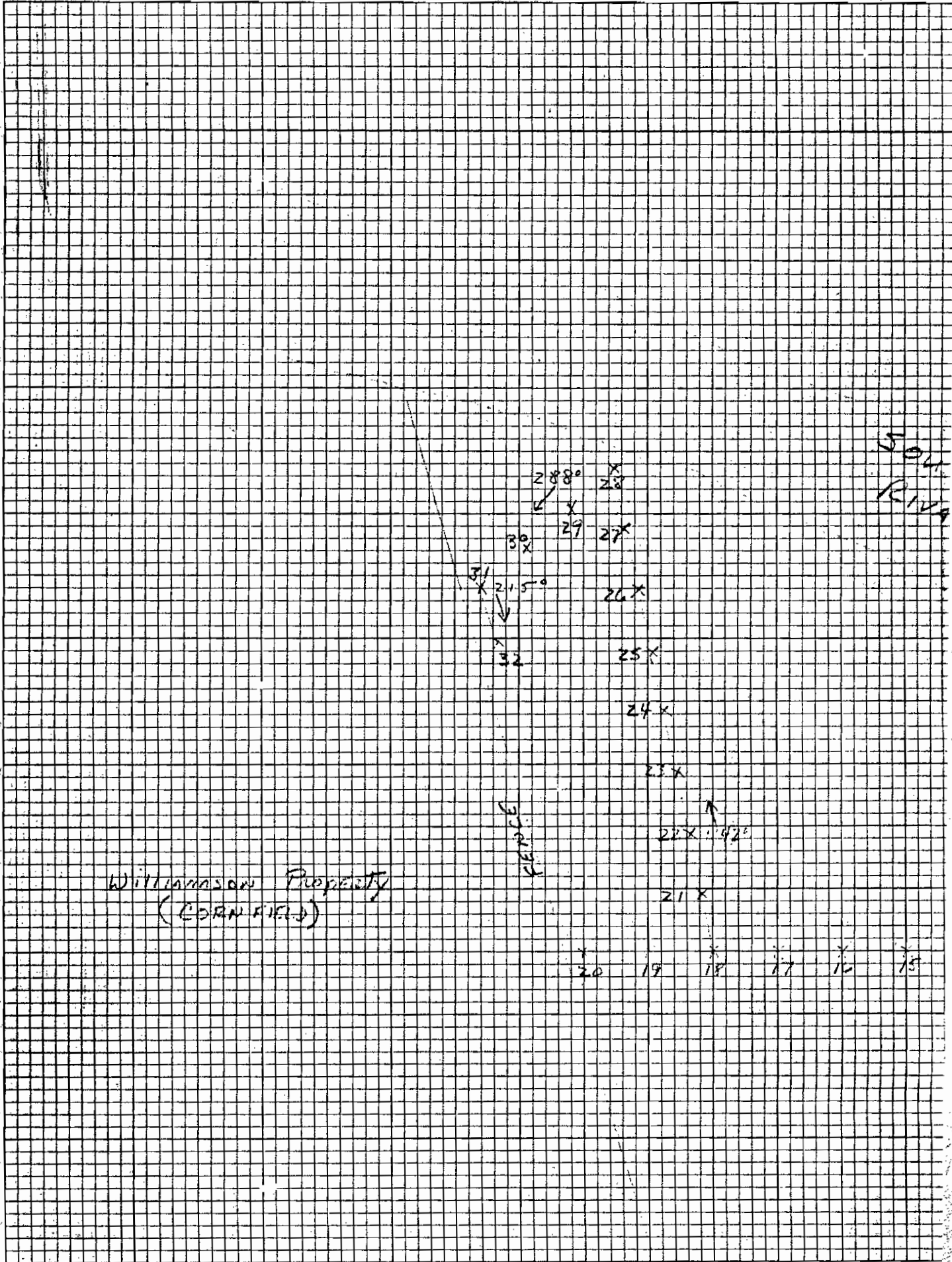
There are manhole covers scattered along the inland edge of the floodplain, and
a fence lies next to t.P. 20 (see attached map).

Soils(cont.): cm. All other pits are sandy loam of a hue varying from yellow brown through brown and dark brown to reddish brown. The density of rocks in all except test pits 31 and 32 was light. A heavy density of river cobbles was found in the latter two pits. Test pits 16 and 18 had a yellow brown sandy loam in level 2, but it was mottled with a grey sandy loam.

T.R. 81
SITE IS A.S. 32

DIETZGEN CORPORATION
MADE IN U.S.A.

NO. 3400-10 DIETZGEN GRAPH PAPER
10 X 10 PER INCH



WILLIAMSON PROPERTY
(CORN FIELD)

FENCE

SOUTH RIVER

28 80°

30

31 21.5°

32

26

25

24

23

22 52°

21

20

19

18

17

16

15

28

29

27

26

25

24

23

22

21

20

19

18

17

16

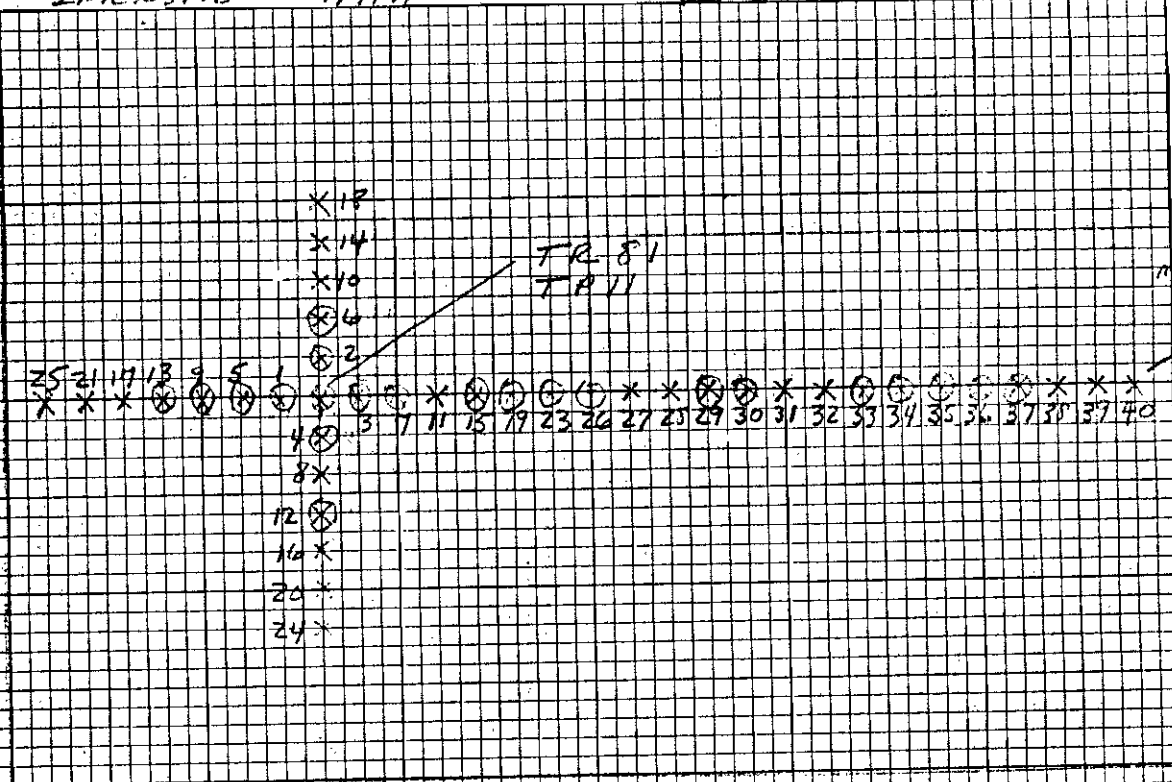
15



INTENSITE - T.P. 11 ← N

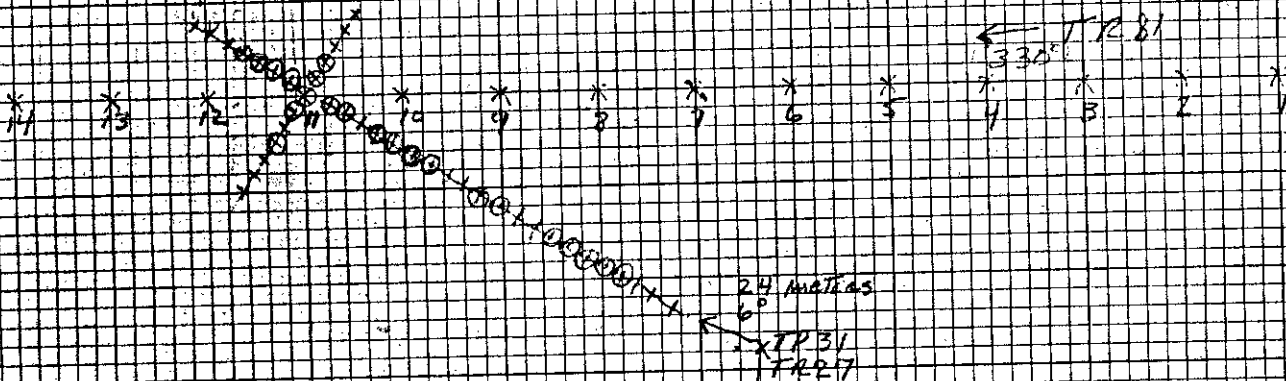
25 METERS

X = STERILE TEST PIT
⊗ = TEST PIT WITH ARTIFACTS



24
FALK
CANA RIVER

83 METERS
60° TO RIVER



25 METERS
⊗ = TEST PIT WITH ARTIFACTS
X = STERILE TEST PIT

