



CORRIDOR STUDY

CITY OF CHARLOTTESVILLE AND ALBEMARLE COUNTY

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM
FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

6029-002-122, PE 100

U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration
and
Virginia Department of Transportation

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PHASE I
ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS
OF THE U.S. ROUTE 29 CORRIDOR STUDY
CHARLOTTESVILLE AND ALBEMARLE COUNTY, VIRGINIA

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ABSTRACT

The Phase I archeological investigations of the U.S. Route 29 Corridor Study, Charlottesville and Albemarle County, Virginia, consisted of a survey of the candidate build alternatives for the proposed bypass. The purpose of the survey was to assist in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and other applicable federal and state mandates. The report includes discussions of prehistoric and historic contexts, field investigations and results, analyses and interpretations of data collected, and recommendations. For purposes of this report, the project area was defined as all corridor segments surveyed by JMA. In total, JMA surveyed 55 miles of a 250-foot-wide corridor and 185 acres of interchanges. Shovel tests were excavated at 140-foot (43-meter) intervals in two parallel rows, 72 feet (22 meters) on either side of the center line. The survey resulted in the identification and testing of 58 sites and the testing of 2 previously recorded sites. Fifteen sites identified during a previous survey within portions of the project area were included in the analyses, as were two previously recorded sites within the project area which have been destroyed. Analyses of the 49 prehistoric sites within the project area generally corroborate Hantman's 1985 data regarding site locations and environmental site predictors in Albemarle County. Twenty-eight historic sites were identified, including 6 cemeteries. Twenty-four sites within the project area (8 prehistoric, 10 historic, and 6 prehistoric/historic) are considered potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and therefore are recommended for Phase II evaluative testing. Two historic sites within the project area are recommended as potentially eligible as contributing properties of a potential historic district.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose and Goals of the Project

The project reported herein consisted of the Phase I archeological survey of the U.S. Route 29 Corridor Study, Charlottesville and Albemarle County, Virginia (Figure 1). The purpose of the survey was to assist in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1966, as amended; the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; and other applicable federal and state mandates. The Sverdrup Corporation was selected by the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) to prepare the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). John Milner Associates (JMA) was retained by Sverdrup Corporation to conduct the Phase I cultural resources survey for the Route 29 Corridor Study. The report of the historic architectural survey is presented in a separate volume (Meyer and Foster 1989).

The goals of the Phase I archeological survey were to determine the presence or absence of prehistoric and historic archeological sites within the proposed candidate build alternatives and to assess their potential eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The Phase I survey was divided into two parts, designated Phase Ia and Phase Ib. The Phase Ia study included a literature search of previously compiled information on the location of known prehistoric and historic archeological sites within the study area (defined below). The Phase Ib study consisted of an archeological survey designed to locate previously unidentified archeological resources in selected alternatives. The

evaluation of NRHP eligibility will be undertaken during the Phase II study.

For the purposes of this report, the study area is defined as the area within Albemarle County, Virginia, which is contained within the easternmost and westernmost boundaries of the June 1988 conceptual alternatives for the Route 29 Corridor Study (Figure 1). The project area is defined as all proposed 250-foot-wide conceptual and candidate build alternatives surveyed during Phase Ib archeological investigations (Figure 2). The project vicinity is bounded by the easternmost (6B) and westernmost (12) candidate build alternatives and includes all the land in between which is north of the U.S. Route 250 Bypass.

Phase Ia investigations were begun by JMA in November 1987 and completed in May 1988. Phase Ib investigations were conducted between June 1988 and February 1989. Charles D. Cheek served as Project Manager and Principal Investigator. J. Sanderson Stevens and Donna J. Seifert shared the responsibilities of supervising the field investigations and laboratory analysis and prepared the report. Field teams which participated in the Phase Ib investigations varied from 6 to 12 technicians plus supervisory staff, including Norman Little, Jr., Ellen A. Armbruster, Joseph Balicki, Troy Martin III, Kenneth Joire, and Dana Heck. Graphics were prepared by Sarah Ruch and the manuscript was typed by Ann Anajjar.

Following the description of the study area and the environmental setting, subsequent sections of the report present an archeological overview, a discussion of the survey and laboratory methods, survey results, and data

analysis. The concluding sections present the summary and recommendations and references cited. Figures, plates, tables, and an appended artifact inventory complete the report.

1.2 Description of the Study Area

The study area is located in central Virginia within the Piedmont Plateau physiographic province. The Piedmont region of Albemarle County consists of a broad upland surface dissected by numerous streams, and a few isolated hills dot the landscape (Devereux et al. 1940:2). The topography varies from 300 to 800 feet (ft) above sea level and gives the Piedmont its rolling to hilly relief. The Rivanna River forms the principal drainage in the area. Major tributary streams include the North Fork Rivanna River, South Fork Rivanna River, Moormons River, Mechums River, Ivy Creek, Powell Creek, Naked Creek, and Redbud Creek.

The study area, as illustrated in Figure 1, is bounded on the east by Conceptual Alternative 1 and on the west by Conceptual Alternative 15. The northern boundary is defined by the intersection of Conceptual Alternatives 14 and 15 with Route 29, and lies immediately north of the Albemarle-Greene county line. The southern boundary lies approximately eight miles south of Interstate 64 and contains Conceptual Alternatives 1A, 2B, 3B, 4B, and 5B.

The underlying lithology consists of various igneous and metamorphic rocks (e.g., granite, gneiss, quartz, quartzite, schist, and soapstone) of

Precambrian age. Local lithic materials consist of the ubiquitous Piedmont quartz and occasional stream cobbles of quartzite and chert.

Two soil types, Cecil soils (77%) and Davidson soils (12%), constitute 89% of the soils within the study area (Devereux et al. 1940: soil map). These soils are generally a yellow-brown loam in the surface horizon and range from a strong brown loamy clay to red clay in the subsoil. The Davidson and Cecil soils are fertile and moderately well to well drained and occur on gently sloping to sloping surfaces (Devereux et al. 1940:12-13). A variety of less significant soil types comprises the remainder of the study area.

Native vegetation once consisted of a mixed upland hardwood forest including oak, chestnut, and hickory (Braun 1967). However, because of the chestnut blight, present-day forests consist of oak, hickory, and pine. A majority of the study area lies in secondary-growth pine forests with an understory of scrub vegetation, greenbrier, and poison ivy. The remainder of the study area contains pastures, cultivated fields, residential areas, and commercial developments.

Albemarle County experiences a humid, temperate, semi-continental climate with cool, mild winters and warm, moist summers. The average annual precipitation of 45 inches is evenly distributed throughout the year, and the average number of frost-free days is 210.

1.3 Project Description

The definition of the project area began with more than 400 possible alternatives. The initial screening process in February 1988 reduced the number to 29 conceptual alternatives, which were formed by various combinations of segments (discrete portions of an alternative). The 29 conceptual alternatives included a base case in which relatively minor modifications would be made to U.S. Route 29. More detailed analysis reduced the conceptual alternatives to six candidate build alternatives: 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, and 12. The base case, Alternative 9 (a ten-lane expressway following the existing U.S. Route 29), and the southern portion of Alternative 7 (previously surveyed for the McIntire Road/Meadow Creek Parkway), were excluded from the scope of work for the cultural resources investigations. When Alternative 8, an eight-lane expressway, was later added to the candidate build alternatives, it too was excluded from the scope of work. The six original candidate build alternatives were presented by Sverdrup to the Route 29 Corridor Study Joint Task Force at a public information meeting in June 1988. The project area for the cultural resources investigations, however, included five alternatives: 6, 7, 10, 11, and 12.

Further analysis of the proposed candidate build alternatives resulted in various changes. Some candidate build alternatives were modified, while others were dropped from further consideration. Additionally, two options, Alternatives 6B and 7A, were developed, as were four connectors between Alternatives 11 and 12. Thus, in July 1988, some segments of the original candidate build alternatives were downgraded to conceptual alternative segments. Some of these downgraded segments had already been

surveyed by JMA. These segments are hereafter identified in the text and tables and on maps as the June 1988 segments. (Those segments which were no longer proposed as part of a candidate build alternative and which had not yet been surveyed are not considered further.)

Refinement and modification of the segment locations for the proposed candidate build alternatives continued throughout the summer and fall of 1988. Most changes were completed by September 1988. Thus, all segments which are part of a proposed candidate build alternative at the writing of this report (June 1989) are referred to hereafter as the September 1988 segments; these September 1988 segments comprise the September 1988 candidate build alternatives. Segments which were under consideration as part of a candidate build alternative as of December 1988 are also referred to as September 1988 candidate build alternatives, regardless of when the segment was formalized. Hence, the September 1988 candidate build alternatives identified in Figure 2 include segments of the original proposed candidate build alternatives, defined in June 1988, as well as modified segments, new segments, options, and connectors defined during August and September 1988. In addition, minor modifications were added in November and December 1988. Each alternative to be surveyed, i.e., the project area, was defined by Sverdrup on 1:600-scale United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps and 1:600-scale aerial photographs.

The aforementioned modifications to the original proposed candidate build alternatives affected the schedule of the archeological field survey.

Three field sessions, June/July, August, and November/December 1988, were required in response to the changing definitions of the project area. The project area of the proposed candidate build alternatives, including the options and connectors, is described below.

The project area (Figure 2) includes five candidate build alternatives (6, 7, 10, 11, and 12), options for two alternatives (6B and 7A), and connectors (the segments which link Alternatives 11 and 12). The segments which comprise candidate build alternatives, options, and connectors were assigned letter designations in November 1988. Segment designations a through w were assigned by Sverdrup to all September 1988 candidate build alternatives, and segment designations aa through mm were assigned by JMA to all June 1988 conceptual alternatives. Figure 2 illustrates all the proposed June 1988 and September 1988 alternatives and their composite segments, and Table 1 identifies the combination of segments which comprise the September 1988 candidate build alternatives.

Descriptions of the five candidate build alternatives (6, 7, 10, 11, and 12), the two options (6B and 7A), and the four connectors between Alternatives 11 and 12 are presented below and illustrated in Figure 2. The alternative descriptions, provided by Sverdrup, begin at the southern end of the project area and proceed to the north.

Alternative 6, which has an overall length of 8.35 miles, begins on U.S. Route 250 E with an interchange 1,400 ft west of State Farm Boulevard. This alternative crosses Route 20, 1,350 ft south of Franklin Drive; passes through Rivanna Park, crosses the Rivanna River, and passes through

Pen Park and the proposed Dunlora subdivision; parallels the Southern Railway track, crosses Free State Road and the South Fork Rivanna River; heads north, crosses the Southern Railway track and Route 643; passes between Powell Creek and the Southern Railway track; heads north through the proposed Forest Lakes subdivision; crosses Route 649, 1,400 ft east of U.S. Route 29, and continues northeast to its end with an interchange at U.S. Route 29, one mile south of the North Fork Rivanna River.

Alternative 6B has an overall length of 8.09 miles and begins at the same location on U.S. Route 250 E as Alternative 6. This alternative heads north, generally paralleling the west side of the telephone transmission line; passes through the eastern portion of the Franklin subdivision; crosses Route 769, 3,850 ft east of Route 20, and curves to the northeast where it intersects Route 20, 2,100 ft south of Route 621; continues north and crosses Redbud Creek, the North Fork Rivanna River, and Route 643 before connecting with Alternative 6, 4,900 ft north of the Southern Railway track. Alternative 6B terminates at the U.S. Route 29 Interchange at the same location as Alternative 6.

Alternative 7, which has an overall length of 8.01 miles, begins on McIntire Road at the Nelson Drive intersection; heads north to a point east of the tennis courts; crosses over U.S. Route 250 E, 700 ft west of Park Street, and skirts the eastern boundary of McIntire Municipal Park; heads north and crosses Melbourne Road, 300 ft west of Park Street; continues north and crosses Rio Road, 2,200 ft east of the intersection of the railroad track and Rio Road, connects with Alternative 6, south of

Free State Road, and follows that previously described alternative to its northern terminus at U.S. Route 29.

Alternative 7A has an overall length of 7.67 miles and begins at the intersection of U.S. Route 250 E with McIntire Road. It heads north through the eastern portion of McIntire Municipal Park, paralleling Schenks Branch Creek, and connects to Alternative 7, 800 ft north of Melbourne Road; it then follows that previously described alternative to its northern terminus at U.S. Route 29.

Alternative 10 has an overall length of 4.96 miles and begins at the existing U.S. Route 250 W/U.S. Route 29 Bypass interchange. It heads north and crosses Barracks Road, 900 ft west of Montvue Drive, where it curves to the east-northeast and crosses Route 657, 2,100 ft northwest of Albemarle High School; continues east through Rosslyn Ridge subdivision; intersects Route 743, 700 ft north of Hydraulic Road; continues east through the southern end of Squirrel Ridge subdivision, crosses Route 659, 1,600 ft north of Rio Road, and terminates with an interchange at U.S. Route 29, 900 ft north of Woodbrook Drive.

Alternative 11 has an overall length of 8.68 miles and is the same as Alternative 10 from the U.S. Route 250 W/U.S. Route 29 Bypass to 2,500 ft north of Barracks Road. The alternative then heads northwest between Stillhouse Road and Barracks Hill, crosses Ivy Farm Drive, 500 ft west of Wingfield Road, crosses Route 676 between Lawrence Road and Wyngate Road; heads north and crosses South Fork Rivanna River and Route 844 between Naked Creek and the subdivisions of Clover Hill and Ridgefield; heads

northeast and intersects Route 743, 1,050 ft south of Route 606; and turns east and continues to its end with an interchange on U.S. Route 29 opposite Hollymead Memorial Gardens.

Alternative 12, which has an overall length of 11.58 miles, is the same as Alternatives 10 and 11 to a point 2,500 ft north of Barracks Road. This alternative then heads northwest, parallels Ivy Creek to the north, and crosses Route 658, west of Pheasant Lane; heads northeast, west of Jumping Branch Creek, and crosses Route 676, between Clearview Knolls and Logan Village subdivisions; crosses South Fork Rivanna River and then Route 844, west of Naked Creek; continues northeast, intersecting Route 743, 2,700 ft west of the Charlottesville-Albemarle Airport; parallels the airport boundary before turning to the northeast, crosses Route 850 just south of Chris Greene Lake Park through Lake Acres subdivision; and turns east to its end at an interchange with U.S. Route 29, 1,000 ft south of the North Fork Rivanna River.

The connectors, segments which link Alternatives 11 and 12, also have been assigned segment identifications. Connector *h* (12 to 11) begins at Alternative 12, north of Route 658, and heads northeast along the northern side of Jumping Branch Creek to its end at Alternative 11, south of Route 676. Connector *i* (11 to 12) begins at Alternative 11, south of Route 676; heads north and crosses Route 676 between Lawrence Road and Wyngate Road; continues north and crosses the South Fork Rivanna River; and terminates at Alternative 12, south of Route 844. Connector *k* (12 to 11) begins at Alternative 12, south of Naked Creek, and heads northeast and terminates

at Alternative 11 west of Route 743. Connector *n* (11 to 12) begins at Alternative 11 at Route 844, heads north and terminates at Alternative 12, west of Bridlepath Drive. Various combinations of connectors and segments comprise five possible alignments for Alternatives 11 and 12 (see Table 1).

The June 1988 conceptual alternative segments were assigned letter designations by JMA and are illustrated in Figure 2. Although a Phase Ib survey was conducted along these corridors, Sverdrup and VDOT dropped these from further consideration. Consequently, detailed descriptions of the June conceptual alternatives have not been provided.

2.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

2.1 Prehistoric Background

The prehistoric sequence for Piedmont Virginia parallels that identified for other areas of Virginia and the Middle Atlantic region. This sequence is divided into seven periods: Paleo-Indian (11,000 to 8000 B.C.), Early Archaic (8000 to 6500 B.C.), Middle Archaic (6500 to 3000 B.C.), Late Archaic (3000 to 1000 B.C.), Early Woodland (1000 to 500 B.C.), Middle Woodland (500 B.C. to A.D. 900), and Late Woodland (A.D. 900 to 1600). The discussion that follows is based primarily on Carbone (1976), Gardner (1987), Holland (1979), and Hantman (1985).

The Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic periods (ca. 11,000 to 6500 B.C.) correspond approximately to the Late Glacial, Pre-Boreal, and Boreal climatic episodes (Bryson et al. 1970). These episodes were characterized by cold winters and cool, moist summers. Seasonal climatic patterns were less pronounced than at present. Pollen cores from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia indicate that spruce, fir, and northern pine forests with extensive open areas dominated the landscape during the early stages, with northern hardwoods and reduced open areas typifying the later stages (Carbone 1976:41-50). During the Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic periods, the adaptive pattern concentrated on large game animals, and the relatively small human populations lived in bands that exploited extensive territories. Vegetable foods were not ignored and probably contributed a considerable percentage of caloric intake. It is probable, however, that game movements were more important in determining scheduling of group

behavior than was the seasonal availability of plants. The seasonal round was partially determined by a decision to reside near deposits of particular types of fine-grained stone which were favored for the manufacture of tools and weapons (Johnson 1981:8). Diagnostic artifacts for the Paleo-Indian period are Clovis and Dalton/Hardaway projectile points. Kirk and Palmer points are common during the Early Archaic period.

The Middle Archaic period (ca. 6500 to 3000 B.C.) corresponds to the Atlantic climatic episode, a period marked by increasing temperatures, decreasing precipitation, and the establishment of seasonal climatic patterns. The spread of open oak/hickory forests and oak/pine forests in the higher elevations dominated the landscape, and deer became the dominant fauna in the region. The increasing number of sites, coupled with the increase in site size and functional diversity, indicate a population increase as well as a shift in subsistence/settlement patterns. The appearance of new tool types specifically designed for plant processing, such as axes, mauls, and grinding slabs, and the occurrence of sites in new environmental settings has led Rappleye and Gardner (1979:27-32) to hypothesize that Middle Archaic populations began exploiting new resources (primarily floral) in new environments on a seasonal basis. Gardner (1987:57) speculates that Middle Archaic groups had two principal site types: large seasonal base camps on floodplains and Pleistocene terraces and smaller, transient camps adjacent to floodplain swamps and low-order streams. Seasonal base camps were situated in areas which afforded the greatest environmental diversity. Common Middle Archaic

projectile point styles in the Piedmont include Le Croy, Stanley, Guilford, and Morrow Mountain.

The Late Archaic period (3000 to 1000 B.C.) coincides with the Sub-Boreal climatic episode. The early Sub-Boreal episode (the xerothermic interval), characterized by maximum warmth and dryness, was followed by a brief period of increasing moisture and decreasing temperatures. By the onset of the Sub-Boreal episode, the deciduous eastern woodland environment and seasonal climatic patterns were fully established. Carbone (1976:77-78) and Catlin et al. (1982:124) argue that changes in climate, vegetation, and hydrology during this period resulted in increasing resource density and diversity in riverine environments. As a result, Late Archaic populations began to exploit riverine and/or estuarine resources with increased regularity throughout the Middle Atlantic region (Catlin et al. 1982:132). Late Archaic sites in the Piedmont have been identified from floodplain, Pleistocene terrace, and bluff-top locations. In addition, some Late Archaic sites have been identified near springs and lithic quarries in the nearby foothills and mountain uplands. Common Late Archaic diagnostic artifacts in the area include Savannah River, Orient Fishtail, Halifax, and Claggett projectile points, as well as steatite vessels.

The Woodland period, which is subdivided into Early, Middle, and Late divisions, approximately corresponds to the Sub-Atlantic climatic episode (800 B.C. to A.D. 1000). This climatic episode is characterized by a return to more mesic (wetter) conditions and a slight cooling trend.

These events resulted in the establishment and distribution of plant communities which approximate modern conditions (Custer 1984:91).

The Early Woodland period (1000 to 500 B.C.) and the Middle Woodland period (500 B.C. to A.D. 900) represent similar stages of cultural development and adaptation. Early Woodland ceramics in the area include Marcey Creek and Stony Creek wares, while Middle Woodland ceramics include Stony Creek and Albemarle wares. The Early Woodland period in the Virginia Piedmont is typified by small, semi-sedentary base camps along high-order streams supported by a series of smaller exploitive camps. The most notable shift in Early Woodland settlement systems, compared to the preceding Late Archaic period, is the more intense focus on riverine resources and the reduction in the number of seasonal shifts in base camp locations (Gardner 1982:62-65).

The Middle Woodland period (500 B.C. to A.D. 900) in Albemarle County is characterized by the decreasing use of the sand- and grit-tempered Stony Creek ware and the increasing use of the crushed-quartz-tempered Albemarle ware. Increases in site size, density of artifacts, storage pits, and the total number of sites suggest an increase in population and sedentism at this time. Holland (1979) notes that Middle Woodland villages began to appear along the floodplains of the North and South forks of the Rivanna River at the end of the period. However, exploitive foray camps occurred in the same or similar settings as the Early Woodland exploitive foray camps, suggesting relative stability in subsistence/settlement systems between the Early and Middle Woodland periods.

The Late Woodland period (A.D. 900 to 1600) corresponds to the Scandic and Recent climatic episodes. Custer (1983:82) suggests that until better data are available regarding late Holocene climatic changes, it is best to view the environments of these episodes as similar to conditions encountered by the first Europeans in the area. A common ceramic type in the Virginia Piedmont during this period is Albemarle Fabric-impressed. Albemarle wares dominate the ceramic sequence as they gradually replace Stony Creek wares through time. The diffusion of the bow and arrow and its associated small triangular projectile points occurs at this time. The contemporaneous and ubiquitous distribution of triangular points in the Middle Atlantic region demonstrates the widespread acceptance of the bow and arrow.

The Late Woodland period was also characterized by a fundamental change in the subsistence/settlement system. Populations began to practice a sedentary life-style based on cultivated crops and supplemented their diet with a variety of wild plants, nuts, animals, birds, and fish. As noted by Gardner (1982:7-8; 1987:66-73) and Holland (1979:34-36), the inevitable demand for broad expanses of arable land resulted in changes in the settlement system. Holland's (1979:29-36) work in Albemarle County suggests Late Woodland settlement systems paralleled those of the Coastal Plain. That is, villages were located on the broad floodplains of major rivers, e.g., the Rivanna or its two principal tributaries, the North and South forks. Contact between the local Indians and Europeans occurred in the early 1600s. In 1608, the Siouan-speaking Indians of Albemarle County belonged to the "Monacan super group" (Bushnell 1930:17-18). Bushnell

(1930:17-18) argued that the Siouan village of Monasukapanough, reported by Captain John Smith in 1608 (Smith 1910), occupied the north bank of the South Fork Rivanna River, near its confluence with the North Fork. More recently, Hantman (1988) has suggested that Monacan groups occupied central and northern Virginia between the Fall Line and the Blue Ridge Mountains, with their principal villages located along the James, Rivanna, and Rappahannock drainages. In addition, he argues that although the Monacans were bitter enemies of the Powhatans, their ability to control the copper mines of the Blue Ridge Mountains elevated them to a position of favored trading partners with the Powhatans until the arrival of the British in Jamestown in 1607, at which time Chief Powhatan turned his attention to the more easily accessible copper sources of the British. Contact between local Indian groups and Europeans accelerated during the second quarter of the century. However, contact with Europeans led to the introduction of smallpox and other epidemic diseases, cross-tribal warfare, and population disruption. By the end of the seventeenth century, disease, warfare, and emigration had nearly depleted the native population. Those remaining lived in small, dispersed groups on reservations or in small, isolated communities.

2.2 Previous Research and Expected Sites in the Area

Albemarle County has received the attention of professional archeologists for over 50 years. David Bushnell of the Smithsonian Institution (Bushnell 1930, 1933, 1935), C. G. Holland (Holland 1953, 1979), and Jeffrey Hantman of the University of Virginia (Hantman 1985, 1988) have conducted the most notable research in the county. The efforts of these and other scholars resulted in documenting over 150 prehistoric

archeological sites which range in age from the Middle Archaic period to the Protohistoric period.

The archeology of Albemarle County was first investigated by Thomas Jefferson in 1780 when he excavated an Indian burial mound on the floodplain of the South Fork Rivanna River. He reported that an Indian village which lay opposite the burial mound was the same village, Monasukapanough, reported by Captain John Smith in 1608 (Jefferson 1964). Smith (1910) attributed the village to the Monacans, a confederation of five tribal groups which inhabited the Piedmont portion of the James River drainage. David Bushnell, a research archeologist for the Smithsonian Institution, attempted to prove that the Indian village described by Jefferson was the same village reported by Captain John Smith in 1608. However, Mouer (1983: 21-26) rejects this conclusion and suggests that there is no conclusive evidence to suggest that the Indian village or burial mound should be ascribed to the Monacans.

C. G. Holland is primarily responsible for the current knowledge of Albemarle prehistory. Evans and Holland (1955) provided data on the range and type of sites within Albemarle County, presented information on artifact typologies, and established relative chronologies. Holland (1979) inventoried Albemarle County sites and presented preliminary data on local settlement patterns. Holland analyzed site location and other physical characteristics of ceramic and non-ceramic sites in Albemarle County and concluded that Woodland sites were located on alluvial soils

near permanent streams, whereas Archaic sites were located on non-alluvial soils away from streams.

Hantman (1985) conducted a systematic survey within portions of Albemarle County. The goal of Hantman's survey was to inventory archeological sites in the county and to develop a county-level comprehensive preservation plan. The preservation plan, based on data collected from the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks (VDHL) site inventory forms and a systematic survey, analyzed the relationship between site location and a number of environmental variables. Hantman (1985:178-184) concluded that soil data (as presented by Devereux et al. 1940) provide the strongest correlation between sites and environmental variables, as three soil types (Congaree loam, Cecil loam, and Davidson loam) account for all the prehistoric sites recorded within the county north of Scottsville. His study, which corroborated Holland's work in part (see Holland 1979), indicated that 86% of the Woodland sites occur on alluvial soils of the Congaree series (Hantman 1985:181). Other critical variables analyzed by Hantman included distance to nearest blue-line drainage (i.e., intermittent or permanent stream) on USGS maps and the elevation above that drainage. Based on the VDHL site file data, Hantman (1985:179) concluded that 80% of all sites lie within 918 ft of a drainage and are situated 80 ft or less above that drainage. The existing VDHL site file data indicate that 50% of all sites in Albemarle County are prehistoric. Forty-six percent of the prehistoric sites are attributable to the Archaic period, 21% to the Woodland period, 19% are multicomponent, and 14% are undated (Hantman 1985:177). However, Hantman's survey data produced the following results: 72% of dated sites are prehistoric, with 62% of the

prehistoric sites attributable to the Archaic period, 15% to the Woodland period, and 15% multicomponent. Hantman (1985:177, 178) discovered slightly conflicting data regarding site size. According to the VDHL site files, 80% of all sites are 5,000 square meters (sq m) or less, but Hantman's survey data (1985:82) suggest that over 80% of all sites are 9,000 sq m or less. Hantman (1985:183) also classified sites into three groups according to size. These groups include (1) sites less than 1,000 sq m, (2) sites between 1,800 and 4,800 sq m, and (3) sites greater than 13,000 sq m. Surprisingly, Hantman's survey failed to record any sites between 4,800 and 13,000 sq m (Hantman 1985:183). And finally, in comparing the VDHL site file data to the data from the systematic survey, Hantman noted several biases, which include the absence of Paleo-Indian sites in the county, the overemphasis of areas along or near major drainages, and the underrepresentation of Woodland sites and quarry sites in the sample.

The general conclusion from Hantman's survey and Holland's work is that Archaic sites are located on the uplands and Woodland sites are located on the floodplains of major streams. However, Hantman correctly assumed that not all non-ceramic sites represent Archaic or earlier occupations. This interpretation has been demonstrated through settlement studies by Gardner (1982, 1987) and R. Michael Stewart (personal communication 1988), who indicate that non-ceramic sites from upland locations may frequently date to the Woodland period.

Albemarle County has been the focus of several archeological investigations in addition to those previously mentioned. Surveys have been conducted by both the professional and avocational communities, and, more recently, cultural resource studies have been conducted in the region, including the McIntire Road survey (Engineering-Science 1985). Table 2 presents a list of archeological sites within one-quarter mile of the September 1988 segments but outside the project area, and the locations of these sites are illustrated in Figure 3a-e. These sites represent a variety of site types ranging from the Middle Archaic to the Late Woodland periods of occupation. However, VDHL site inventory forms indicate that a majority of these sites occur in the uplands, where they have been subjected to plowing and erosion in the past, and therefore such sites may lack integrity.

Portions of the McIntire Road survey, conducted by Engineering-Science in 1985, duplicate segments *u* and *w* from the Route 29 Corridor Study. Sites identified during the McIntire Road survey which lie within one-quarter mile of a September 1988 segment, but not within the project area, are listed in Table 2 and illustrated in Figure 4. Table 3 identifies the sites recorded during the McIntire Road Survey which lie within the September 1988 segments, and the locations of these sites are also illustrated in Figure 4. Most prehistoric sites recorded during the McIntire Road survey are small lithic scatters represented by very few artifacts and no temporally diagnostic artifacts. In addition, these sites are located in upland areas that appear to lack integrity. Pertinent archeological data and environmental information for all the

sites listed in Tables 2 and 3 will be discussed, incorporated, and interpreted in Section 4.0 with the data collected from the present study.

2.3 Historic Background

The following historical narrative reviews the major developments in the political, social, and economic history of Albemarle County. The historic sites of the region document the development of agrarian society in Piedmont Virginia, reflecting the influence of local developments in commerce, industry, and transportation as well as regional and national economic and political forces.

The European settlement of Albemarle County began in the 1720s. Although the majority of early settlers were English tobacco planters from Tidewater Virginia, an important minority were Scotch-Irish and German farmers from the Valley of Virginia (Shenandoah Valley) to the west (Lay 1988:30). The farmers from the valley were prepared to establish permanent settlements and relied on family members for labor to raise wheat and cattle. The majority of those who first patented land in the county, however, came from the Tidewater to plant tobacco and expected high yields and quick returns. By the first quarter of the eighteenth century, soils in the Tidewater had been seriously depleted by tobacco, and planters were looking for new lands. The large tracts patented in Albemarle County in the 1720s and 1730s were acquired by Tidewater townspeople who expected to bring tobacco plantations and slave labor to the Piedmont (Moore 1976:17-18).

The first patents, issued between 1722 and 1726, were never developed. Between 1727 and 1729, three large tracts were patented and improved. During the next fifteen years, several other large tracts were patented, along with some smaller parcels. By 1744, when the population of western Goochland County (present-day Albemarle) had reached 4,000-5,000, the county was divided, and a county seat was established on the Scott property on the James River (Moore 1976:21-22).

Although the James and Rivanna rivers, as well as smaller tributaries, were important routes for transporting crops to market (Richmond is about 80 miles down the James from Scott's Landing), three major land routes were established by mid-century (Moore 1976:28; see also Pawlett 1981). The River Road (running parallel to the north shore of the James) and Three Notched Road (Three Chopt Road) connected Albemarle County with the gaps to the west and the Valley of Virginia; the Barboursville Road, running northeast along the base of Southwest Mountain, continued through Orange and Louisa counties. These three roads were the core of the overland routes in the county.

In 1762, the county seat was moved to a site west of the Rivanna River, along Three Notched Road. Because the new town, Charlottesville, was not on a navigable waterway, it remained small until the middle of the next century, when the railroad developed (Moore 1976:30).

Throughout the eighteenth century, tobacco planting continued to be the major occupation in the county, but with population growth and soil

depletion, production of wheat, fruits, and vegetables increased. Hemp and ginseng were also produced for export, and there were attempts to establish vineyards (Moore 1976:35-36). The farmers in the western part of the county produced grains and raised livestock. The slave-holding tobacco planters who owned large tracts in the southern and eastern parts of the county, however, directed the political affairs of the county.

The overwhelming majority of the county's residents were involved in agriculture. Most farms and plantations were relatively self-sufficient, although there were a few artisans and craftspeople. In 1770, there was an attempt to establish an iron furnace, and plantation gristmills served both their owners and neighboring farmers (Moore 1976:38;40-41).

In 1777, residents of the southeast portion of Albemarle County petitioned for a new courthouse. Fluvanna County was formed from southeastern Albemarle, and Albemarle County assumed its present boundaries.

The county itself had only a minor involvement in the Revolutionary War, although some of its residents played important roles in the political developments. There was one minor skirmish in 1781 and a brief occupation by the British (who attempted, but failed, to capture Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry). The major direct impact of the war on the county was the arrival in 1779 of about 4,000 British and German prisoners of war. The British soldiers and German mercenaries were captured at the Battle of Saratoga, New York, in 1777. After one winter in Massachusetts, they were moved to Virginia for the next winter. Colonel John Harvie offered Congress his land on Ivy Creek for the establishment of a camp, which

historically has been named the Barracks. Historical accounts report that the prisoners did much of the work of building and improving the barracks. Jefferson reported to Governor Henry that the prisoners built homes, planted gardens, and raised poultry and enjoyed good health (Chase 1983:20; Moore 1976:58). By the spring of 1779, the compound represented a major population concentration in Virginia (Moore 1976:60). By 1780, when the prisoners were moved, only 2,000 were left. Apparently, many prisoners had escaped: the British probably rejoined Lieutenant General Charles Cornwallis, but most of the Germans followed the gaps through the Blue Ridge and settled among their compatriots in the Valley of Virginia (Moore 1976:60-61). There is little evidence that any substantial number of Germans stayed in Albemarle County.

The first federal census in 1790 listed Albemarle County's population as 12,585, 6,835 white and 5,750 black, 171 of them free (Moore 1976:83). Charlottesville had grown to a small town with a courthouse, tavern, and houses. The late eighteenth century is generally portrayed as an era of well being (for whites). By the end of the century, soil depletion, constricted markets, and increased demand for food resulted in wheat replacing tobacco as the major product of the county. Increasing wheat production, in turn, created greater demand for flour mills, road improvements, and wagon manufacturing (Moore 1976:89). Planters, well aware of the deleterious effects of tobacco cultivation (Jefferson, among them), encouraged a program of soil improvement practices, including crop rotation and application of animal and vegetable manures--practices long followed by the farmers in the western part of the county (Moore

1976:17;89). Farmers and planters alike were becoming increasingly aware of the competition presented by farmers in the fertile valleys to the west which enjoyed access to river transportation.

Although farmers continued to leave the county and move west, agriculture remained the main occupation of Albemarle County residents. Agricultural support and processing industries also developed, however, and by 1820 the county had 10 tanneries, 7 tobacco factories, 17 saw mills, 12 flour mills, 4 carding machines, and 2 distilleries, as well as a printing office, hatter's shop, and carriage shop (Moore 1976:95). During the 1820s, artisans and craftspeople, including tailors, milliners, and cabinetmakers, were in business in Charlottesville (Moore 1976:99).

In 1819, Charlottesville's Central College was selected as the site for Virginia's new university (Moore 1976:129). By mid-century, the University of Virginia was well established, enrollment climbed steadily, and Charlottesville enjoyed considerable economic benefit from the university. In 1856, the university was the third largest in the country and established an impressive record for training political and professional leaders, particularly for the South (Moore 1976:144-145).

Improvements in transportation were important to Albemarle County residents in facilitating access to markets but also provided routes through the county to the west. While commerce and industry increased, the population of the county showed a slow increase from 1820-1860, a reflection of continued migration of both blacks and whites to the west (Moore 1976:115). Although Virginia officially encouraged manumission,

slave holdings increased even with the decline in tobacco production and the development of diversified agriculture (Moore 1976:124). The 3% of the county's black residents who were free lived mostly in small enclaves in the countryside. An 1806 law required a freed slave to leave the state within 12 months of being freed or risk re-enslavement (Moore 1976:113), hardly an environment which encouraged the development of black communities. Nevertheless, by 1850 there were 104 free black households; some of the county's free blacks owned real estate (Moore 1976:119).

By mid-century, Charlottesville had grown to a town of 1,890, 922 whites and 968 blacks (128 free) (Moore 1976:159). The principle crops grown in the county continued to be tobacco and cereal grains, but beef production increased. There was little change in manufacturing since 1820; however, improvements in transportation facilitated communication and commerce, both with resources and markets. Waterborne travel continued to be the most reliable and popular means of transportation: roads were impassible in inclement weather. Charlottesville continued to try to be a port city on the Rivanna, but never succeeded. Because of its location on the James, Scottsville continued to prosper, while Charlottesville remained relatively small--until the development of the railroad.

The first rail line in the county was the Louisa Rail Company (later the Virginia Central and ultimately the Chesapeake and Ohio [C&O]), connecting Charlottesville to Gordonsville in 1850. In 1858, track was completed through four tunnels to the Valley of Virginia (Moore 1976:188).

Because railroads were not well developed by the 1860s, Albemarle County experienced only minor encounters with federal troops during the Civil War. In 1864, Brigadier General George Armstrong Custer and his troops destroyed a railroad bridge over the Rivanna River and damaged an encampment after Major General J. E. B. Stuart's troops had left. In 1865, after Sheridan's victory in Waynesboro, Custer returned to Charlottesville, where the mayor handed over keys to the city's major public buildings. The occupation of Charlottesville lasted only 48 hours (Moore 1976:206-208).

Charlottesville suffered some of the post-war depression experienced throughout the South, but economic recovery was relatively rapid. The greater impacts were social: the majority of the county and city populations were freed blacks. Initially, most remained in the county and continued in agriculture as wage laborers or sharecroppers (Moore 1976:221). Separate rural black communities developed, such as Proffit. This village, first known as Egypt, then Bethel, was exclusively black after the Civil War. After the railroad was built, whites began to move into the area, at which time the name was changed to Proffit (Moore 1976:425). By the 1880s, the white population of the county was larger than the black, as blacks moved to northern industrial cities. Minority status lessened the possibility that blacks in the county would achieve social or political equity (Moore 1976:237-238).

With the change in the composition of the county's population in the last decades of the nineteenth century came greater diversification in agriculture and an increased reliance on commerce and industry: the

county's agricultural products could not effectively compete for market share with the crops produced in the Mississippi Valley. After an initial post-war decline in the number of farms in the county, the number doubled, but farms were smaller. The large antebellum plantations producing tobacco and wheat with slave labor were replaced by orchards, vineyards (Hase and Hubbard 1988), and smaller farms raising beef and dairy cattle and sheep (Moore 1976:249).

Competition and the need for access to markets did stimulate improvements in transportation systems. By the 1870s, Charlottesville had become an important rail center with repair shops. By 1881, Charlottesville was joined by the Orange and Alexandria line (later, the Southern Railway) through Orange to the port of Alexandria, bypassing Gordonsville (and the C&O line) (Moore 1976:243). The 1870s and 1880s also saw road improvements and new public services in Charlottesville, including a gasworks, waterworks, fire company, and the first telephone service (Moore 1976:245-249).

Charlottesville's growth during the 1880s was largely due to the economic stimulus of the railroads. In February of 1888, Charlottesville incorporated (Schulman and Frierson 1988). Both the jurisdictional change and the increase in services available to city residents reflect the increasing disparity between urban and rural life. From the 1880s, the political history of Albemarle County is largely the record of events in Charlottesville. Most of the small towns and villages in the county declined in population and importance. Better county roads facilitated

transport of farm products to market but also contributed to the demise of country stores. By the turn of the century, the city population increased while the county population decreased. The historic plantations, however, attracted outside money; as a result, many of Albemarle County's historic landmarks were preserved as summer homes and country estates (Moore 1976:272). Despite continued efforts to attract large industry to Charlottesville, the economy remained largely based on agriculture, small industry, and the university; real estate sales and tourism became economically important around the turn of the century (Moore 1976:272).

Rail lines connecting Charlottesville with ports and major urban centers continued to develop. By 1920, Southern Railway had 16 passenger trains stopping in Charlottesville daily; at least two stopped daily in Proffit (Moore 1976:286). There was little improvement, however, in roads; county roads were still often impassible in the winter. With increasing dependence on the gasoline engine for agriculture, commerce, and tourism, all-weather roads were needed. In 1922, two state-maintained highways were established: Route 250 (old Three Notched Road), connecting Richmond and the Valley of Virginia at Staunton, and Route 29, connecting Charlottesville to Lynchburg (Moore 1976:288).

Although major industries did not locate in Charlottesville, the city continued to grow and farms and estates were divided into house lots, first along the east and south (in the 1880s) and, after 1900, to the north and west (Moore 1976:302-304). By the 1920 census, the rural-to-urban shift apparent throughout the nation was also evident in Albemarle County (Moore 1976:356). Along with smaller businesses (a woolen mill and

two lumber-processing firms), education became a major source of employment. Tourism increased significantly in the 1920s when Monticello was acquired by the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation in 1923 and opened to the public the following year (Moore 1976:367).

The depression was relatively easy on Albemarle County. Although business did fail and farms declined in value, the county's diversified economy weathered the crisis without the major dislocations of many industrial cities. University enrollment remained steady and construction of new university buildings provided many jobs, as did highway projects, including Route 29 North (Moore 1976:366). The county's economy recovered with the advent of World War II.

2.4 Previous Research on Historic Sites

Much of the previous research on archeological sites in Albemarle County has focused on prehistoric sites and settlement patterns. The early surveys, discussed in Section 2.2, were designed to locate prehistoric sites; however, work in the 1970s and 1980s has included documentation of historic sites. Hantman's survey of Albemarle County (Hantman 1985), which focused on the prehistory of the county, also identified some historic sites. Although site location models were developed for prehistoric sites, historic sites located within the random transect sample were recorded. Because transects were not near major rivers or main roads, small farmsteads, mills, and tenant houses were found (Hantman 1985:196).

Historical archeological investigations in Albemarle County have focused on colonial and federal period sites. The best-known historic site research in Albemarle County is William Kelso's investigations at Thomas Jefferson's Monticello, where gardens (Kelso 1982), slave quarters (Kelso 1986), and a carriage turn-around have been excavated (Kelso 1988). Excavations have also been conducted at James Monroe's Highland, Ash Lawn (Sanford and Barka 1979). Several graves were excavated at the site of the Barracks cemetery (44AB7) (Catlin and Plog 1984), and there are indications that related domestic sites also exist (Huntington 1983:5).

While other historic sites in the county are recorded in the VDHL site files, most have been surveyed only. Historic sites located during the McIntire Road study (Engineering-Science 1985) were tested. These include both historic artifact scatters and sites associated with the late eighteenth-century Rock Hill Estate (Engineering Science 1985:3-66).

2.5 Expected Settlement Patterns and Site Types

Albemarle County's agrarian history is documented not only by the written record, but also by material evidence of settlement. The documentary history suggests that the early historic settlement of the land, during the eighteenth century, is characterized by farms and plantations. During the colonial period, the eastern and southern parts of the county were occupied by tobacco plantations worked by slaves. A plantation complex usually included a manor house and dependencies, barns and outbuildings, mills, slave quarters, and a family cemetery. Most of the early tobacco planters came from the Tidewater, bringing with them Tidewater English

architectural styles and household goods. The western portion of the county, near the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, was initially occupied by Scotch-Irish and German farmers from the Valley of Virginia who established diversified family farms. Although some of these farms also produced tobacco, they were less likely to be worked by slaves. These smaller farms usually included a dwelling, outbuildings, barn, and a family cemetery. During the early eighteenth century, agriculture diversified (and tobacco production decreased), but slave populations (and presumably the number of slave quarters) increased. The few free blacks in the county lived in small, isolated settlements, rather than communities.

There was only one minor skirmish in the county during the Revolutionary War, but for about a year 4,000 British and German prisoners occupied the compound which came to be known as the Barracks. Several site types may be represented in the Barracks area. In addition to dwellings and gardens built by the prisoners, there may be graves. Such a group of related sites may represent an archeological district. During the Civil War, there was only one encounter with Federal troops in Albemarle County, so there no large battlefields, as in some nearby counties.

The plantation/farm settlement pattern established in the colonial period continued up to the Civil War, but changed dramatically after the war. Many freed blacks continued in agriculture as tenants and sharecroppers; however, some blacks owned property, and some black communities developed, like Bethel (Proffit). The number of farms decreased immediately after the war, then increased, but farms were smaller. Although some of the

large estates remained intact, the late nineteenth century was characterized by smaller, diversified farms producing crops and livestock. With the development of the railroad during the late nineteenth century, small towns along the lines, like Proffit, grew; small settlements with country stores developed at crossroads. Charlottesville incorporated in 1888 and increased the services available to town residents. The attractions of town life as well as improvements in county roads precipitated the demise of many country stores and crossroads towns. By the early twentieth century, county settlement was characterized by the remaining large estates and smaller farms occupied by owners or tenants.

3.0 FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

3.1 Research Design

The Phase I archeological survey was divided into two parts, designated Phase Ia and Phase Ib. Phase Ia investigations included a literature search of sources documenting the location of previously known cultural resources within the study area and the generation of maps illustrating the locations of these resources. Sources reviewed during the literature search included the NRHP, state archeological site files maintained by VDHL, sources on Albemarle County at the state library in Richmond, and local historical society files and records of Albemarle County and the City of Charlottesville. In addition, historic maps and atlases of the area were consulted at the archives of VDHL to identify historic resources which may exist only as archeological sites, and secondary historical accounts of the area were consulted. Published and unpublished archeological reports were also examined.

The goals of the Phase Ia investigations were (1) to identify known NRHP or NRHP-eligible sites and (2) to identify areas that are likely to contain potentially eligible archeological sites. VDOT provided maps of the study area which illustrated all the known cultural resources. These data were presented in map and table format to Sverdrup prior to the selection of the preliminary candidate build alternatives and are discussed in Section 3.3. Ultimately, this information contributed to the selection of the June 1988 conceptual alternatives and the September 1988 candidate build alternatives.

3.2 Survey Methods

The Phase Ia site location data, together with information collected from the background research, the review of historic maps, and Hantman's (1985) prehistoric site prediction model resulted in the identification and delineation of high-probability areas for archeological resources. According to Hantman's 1985 model, three variables (soil type, distance to water, and elevation above water) were considered important predictors of prehistoric site locations in Albemarle County. Prehistoric high-probability areas were defined as areas which were within 918 ft of water, less than 80 ft above water, and contained Cecil, Davidson, or Congaree soils. The primary predictor of historic site locations was proximity to a historic road. High-probability areas for historic sites were defined as areas within 500 ft of the intersection of a historic road and any alternative. Sverdrup provided JMA with maps of the alignments for the alternatives, on which JMA archeologists plotted the high-probability areas.

The original survey strategy called for a 20%, disproportionate stratified sample composed of linear quadrants 250 by 1,600 ft (or approximately 75 by 500 meters). The 20% sample size was chosen by estimating the number of sites expected in the project area, then calculating the sample size necessary to more accurately predict the number of sites in the project area at the 95% confidence level.

The length of the archeological survey proposed in the original scope of work was 35 miles of 250-foot-wide corridor of the candidate build

alternatives. However, the alternatives chosen on May 17, presented to the Joint Task Force on June 8, and presented at the public meeting on June 14 and 15 totaled only 27.9 miles. Although the original survey strategy was based on the Hantman model, it became clear during the Phase Ia investigations that the model was too generalized to provide an effective sample stratification method for the selected alternatives. More specifically, all three soil types identified by Hantman as being good site predictors constitute over 91% of the soils in the project area, with one soil type, Cecil soils, accounting for over 77%. Because the three soil types are ubiquitous, the Hantman model is less effective for predicting site locations. Based on this information, J. Cooper Wamsley, VDOT senior archeologist, directed JMA to proceed with a 100% survey.

The shovel-test interval within the segments was established at 140 ft (43 m). This interval was determined to be the ideal increment given the width of the corridor and the projected site sizes based on Hantman's data (see Krakker et al. 1983:474-475). Previous experience suggested that parallel rows of staggered shovel tests 72 ft (22 m) on either side of the center line would result in the discovery of all sites 2,300 sq m or larger. No testing was undertaken in areas too steep (i.e., 13% slope or more) or too disturbed to contain intact sites or too swampy to contain evidence of previous occupation. In areas where the alignment followed a steep slope, some shovel tests were placed above or below the center line, in areas which would be affected by cutting or filling.

The shovel tests were excavated to sterile subsoil, generally 25 to 35 cm below surface or to the limit of practical excavation (ca. 50 cm). Soil was passed through 1/4-inch-mesh hardware cloth to ensure uniform recovery of cultural remains. Artifacts were retained in bags and marked with provenience designations established for the study. Information from each shovel test, recorded on standardized forms, included the geomorphic location, environmental setting, and unit designation of the shovel test; the number and types of artifacts; Munsell soil color designations; and soil texture according to standard scientific nomenclature.

When a shovel test produced prehistoric or historic artifacts, shovel tests radiating out from the positive units were excavated. Radial shovel tests were initially excavated at 22-m intervals. However, once sterile radial shovel tests were encountered, a series of shovel tests was excavated at 11-m intervals. Positive radial shovel tests were excavated up to a maximum distance of 44 m beyond the alternative boundary, consistent with Wamsley's request. The excavation of radials determined not only whether the artifact locations represented isolated artifact finds or archeological sites, but also defined approximate site boundaries. Shovel tests were also excavated around historic sites with structural remains in or adjacent to an alternative. When a site was identified, a site inventory form was completed and submitted to VDHL for the assignment of permanent site numbers.

Provenience designations included the alternative number (provided by VDOT and Sverdrup) and the shovel test number. Shovel tests within an

alternative were numbered consecutively. When two alternatives converged, the numbers of the converging alternatives were used (e.g., Alternative 11, 12), and the shovel test numbers began again with the number one. Radial shovel tests were designated by the alternative number, the original positive shovel test number, and the distance and cardinal direction from the original shovel test. The system of designating segments by letters was not implemented until late November, after the majority of field work had been completed.

During the Phase Ib survey, the location of the center line, which Sverdrup plotted on 1:600-scale topographic maps and aerial photographs, remained flexible within a one-half-mile-wide corridor. This flexibility allowed Sverdrup to move the center line in order to avoid modern and historic houses, other buildings, and cultural resources. Consequently, some portions of alternatives had to be resurveyed when the center line was replotted and the new segment traversed different landforms. In order to avoid confusing shovel tests from different segments of the same alternative (i.e., surveyed portions of the June 1988 segments which were subsequently dropped as opposed to unsurveyed portions of the September 1988 segments which were added), shovel tests in some September 1988 segments were numbered beginning with the number 1000 or 2000, depending on how many times the alignment had been changed and resurveyed.

No deep testing in floodplains was proposed in the original scope of work because it was expected that the project area would not traverse archeologically sensitive areas in the floodplains of the Rivanna River or its principal tributaries, the North and South forks. Because of the

addition of Alternative 6b and the realignment of Alternative 6, floodplains requiring deep testing were added to the project area. At a September 21, 1988, meeting between Sverdrup, VDOT, and JMA, Wamsley determined that deep testing was required at selected alternative river crossings. Areas delineated for deep testing were those areas which topographic and soil maps indicated were undisturbed by modern development and which had a high potential for containing deeply buried sites.

Two locations were selected, and these areas are illustrated in Figure 2. Two additional locations (44AB33 and 339) along the South Fork Rivanna River were targeted for deep testing. However, the owner of the property denied access. Following conversations between Wamsley and the Federal Highway Administration (FHA), VDOT decided that no further action would be taken to acquire access for purposes of deep testing the two sites until a final alternative has been selected. If the selected alternative traverses the aforementioned property, measures will be taken by VDOT to secure rights-of-entry. The results of the deep testing program will be discussed in the following section of the report.

3.3 Survey Results

The Phase Ib archeological investigations resulted in the survey of approximately 55 miles of alternatives. This total includes approximately 40 miles of the September 1988 candidate build alternatives and 15 miles of June 1988 conceptual alternatives. In addition, 185 acres of interchanges (the equivalent of 6 miles) were also examined for archeological resources. As noted, the goal of the Phase Ib archeological

survey was to determine the presence or absence of prehistoric and historic archeological sites within the proposed alternatives and to assess each site's potential eligibility for the NRHP. The archeological testing was limited to shovel testing, primarily within the 250-ft-wide alternatives; therefore, the findings represent preliminary information regarding site size, integrity, and cultural affiliation.

Archeological sites were defined on the basis of two or more positive, contiguous shovel tests, and site boundaries were defined by the extent of surface scatter or on the basis of adjacent positive shovel tests surrounded by one or more sterile shovel tests (except for those sites which extended more than 44 m beyond the project area). Isolated artifact locations are defined as single positive shovel tests surrounded by sterile shovel tests.

Information on the archeological sites is presented in three groups: the September 1988 segments, the June 1988 segments, and those sites recorded during field work which are outside of the September 1988 or June 1988 segments but within the one-half-mile-wide corridor. Only those sites located within the September 1988 segments will be potentially affected by the current project.

A total of 77 sites were recorded in these three groups. JMA identified 58 of the 77 sites, and an additional 19 sites were previously recorded. All those identified by JMA were shovel tested to determine site boundaries. Fifteen of the 19 previously recorded sites were surveyed during the McIntire Road study and are located along Segments u and w

(Engineering-Science 1985). In accordance with VDOT and Sverdrup instructions, Segments *u* and *w* were not resurveyed during the current study. Two of the previously recorded sites within the project area, 44AB26 and 56, have apparently been destroyed by golf course landscaping and therefore were not tested. The remaining two previously recorded sites, 44AB33 and 294, were tested.

Of the 58 sites recorded by JMA, 38 were within the September 1988 segments, 13 were within the June 1988 segments, and 7 were outside the segments, but inside the one-half-mile-wide corridor. Of the 19 previously recorded sites, 18 were within the September 1988 segments and 1 within the June 1988 segments.

The September 1988 segments contained a total of 56 recorded sites (Table 4) which were combined by segment and assigned to the candidate build alternatives (Table 5). The June 1988 segments contained 14 sites (Table 6). Tables 4 and 6 also total the isolated artifact locations for the September 1988 and June 1988 segments.

A total of 51 isolated artifact locations were recorded during the Phase Ib field investigations, including 42 isolated prehistoric artifact locations, 7 historic isolated artifact locations, and 2 isolated prehistoric and historic artifact locations. Each of the 51 isolated artifact locations is interpreted as representing a singular event of the past and, therefore, not likely to yield significant information. Tables 7a and 7b and Appendix I present locational information on the isolated

artifact locations and indicate the number and types of artifacts. Because these artifact locations represented a disturbed context, lacked diagnostic material, and/or produced negative radial shovel tests, no Phase II testing has been recommended at these locations. VDHL site forms were filled out for all new sites and state site numbers were assigned by VDHL.

In the following sections, the main focus of description and analysis is on the sites in the September 1988 segments. Sites in the June 1988 segments are included in the analysis of the settlement system and predictive model. The 7 sites outside the project area, which are adjacent to the June or September 1988 segments, are only discussed for their potential significance. These 7 sites, like the sites in the June 1988 segments, are evaluated for potential significance in order to provide additional information if the June 1988 segments are reactivated as candidate build alternatives or if one of the 7 sites becomes incorporated in a segment through a shift in alignment at some future time. Thus, the 70 sites recorded for the September 1988 and June 1988 segments are the primary focus of the analysis and description. These 70 sites included 39 prehistoric sites, 21 historic sites (including 3 cemeteries), and 10 sites with both prehistoric and historic components. Of the 70 sites within the September 1988 and June 1988 segments, only 60 sites were tested by radials. Five sites recorded by Engineering Science, 3 cemeteries, and the 2 sites destroyed by the golf course were not tested. In the sections below, the description of the results will focus on those sites tested by JMA during the Phase Ib investigations. Those

recorded during the McIntire Road survey are discussed in the results of that study (Engineering-Science 1985).

3.3.1 Prehistoric Resources

Table 8 summarizes the artifacts recovered from each of the 60 sites tested during the Phase Ib survey. Forty-one of the tested sites (68.3%) contain a prehistoric component. However, as indicated in Table 8, only 9 sites contained diagnostic artifacts. Three sites (44AB327, 339, and 360) contained Late Archaic projectile points, 3 sites (44AB335, 343, and 358) contained ceramics and/or projectile points of the Middle/Late Woodland period, and 3 sites (44AB33, 338, and 340) contained diagnostic artifacts of the Late Archaic and the Middle/Late Woodland periods. Assignment of sites to a more precise cultural period than the Middle/Late Woodland period is not warranted at this time because both the ceramic sequence and triangular point tradition in the central Piedmont of Virginia are poorly defined (Jeffrey Hantman, personal communication 1989). However, as indicated in Appendix I, all ceramics recovered from the Phase Ib survey have been identified as Albemarle wares. Following Holland's study (Holland 1979:31-32), the presence of Albemarle wares at these sites suggests a Middle to Late Woodland occupation.

Archeological site locations can be divided into uplands and lowlands. Upland settings include bluff tops, ridgetops, interior uplands, and interfluvial ridge slopes. Lowland settings include terraces, floodplains, and benches. Most upland sites lack integrity as a result of mixing of artifacts by plowing and construction. In addition, upland soils have severely eroded as a result of agricultural activities: in

many locations, little or no original topsoil remains. Plates 1 and 2 illustrate typical upland settings for campsites in the eastern and western portions of the project area, respectively. No prehistoric subsurface features were identified in the uplands. Conversely, lowland settings frequently contain evidence of sediment accumulation from colluvial wash or alluvial deposition (no evidence of Holocene aeolian activity was identified during the survey). Consequently, several archeological sites in lowland settings were found to contain cultural material below the plow zone, and a majority of these sites appear in colluvial deposits of varying depths. However, a few sites which produced artifacts beneath the plow zone occur on alluvial terraces and/or floodplains. Plates 3 and 4 illustrate typical campsite locations from lowland environments in the eastern and western portions of the project area, respectively.

Deep testing was conducted at two locations (see Figure 2) along alignment 6B: Location 1, near the confluence of a stream and the North Fork Rivanna River (Plate 5); and Location 2, along the floodplain of Redbud Creek. Four backhoe trenches were placed in the hayfield at Location 1 (Site 44AB372), two at the eastern side of the field and two at the western side of the field (Figure 5). Backhoe trenches were excavated in an L-shaped trench with the long trench excavated south to north, i.e., perpendicular to the underlying deposits, and the shorter trench excavated east to west, i.e., parallel to the deposits. The trenches were situated on the floodplain so as to bisect the floodplain and levee.

Trenches 1 and 2 were excavated at the eastern side of the field, near the confluence of an unnamed stream and the North Fork Rivanna River (Figure 5). Trench 1, which measures 17 m in length, was excavated to a depth of approximately 2 m. Attempts were made to excavate the trench more than 2 m below surface, but the trench side walls collapsed. Consequently, the remainder of Trench 1 and all subsequent trenches were excavated to a maximum depth of 2 m below surface. The Trench 1 profile revealed a charcoal and organically enriched paleosol (buried A₂ soil horizon) between 1.2 m and 1.5 m below surface and varying from 18 cm to 30 cm in thickness (Figure 6). The buried A₂ horizon is more deeply buried in the northern end of the trench because the trench intersects the natural levee at this point. The buried A₂ horizon at the southern end of the trench contains mottled soil suggesting less surface stability and/or soil development on this portion of the floodplain. Soil descriptions for the Trench 1 profile accompany Figure 6.

Trench 2, approximately 13 m in length and excavated perpendicular to Trench 1, was located in the middle of the natural levee (Figure 5). The Trench 2 profile (see Figure 7) revealed a pit feature within the buried A₂ horizon (see Plate 6). The feature measures approximately 70 to 75 cm in diameter and is 22 to 25 cm in depth. The feature fill consists of charcoal and charcoal-enriched soil. The feature and its relationship to the underlying stratigraphic unit (buried B horizon) are illustrated in Figure 7. Although no diagnostic artifacts were observed in the trench walls, a charcoal sample from the feature produced a date of 760 ± 140 BP (A.D. 1190 ± 140). As evidenced in Figure 7, the buried A₂ horizon thins

and becomes less discernible to the west. In addition, it appears to be closer to the surface at the west end of the trench.

A possible grinding stone (nutting stone) was found 12 to 14 cm above the top of the feature (see Plate 6). The grinding stone was oriented at an acute angle to the stratigraphic units, suggesting that the stone has moved upward and vertically through the profile as a result of freeze-thaw cycles following the abandonment of the site.

The profiles illustrated and described in Figures 6 and 7 represent a series of depositional events during the relatively recent past. Except for the paleosol and the feature, the only soil anomaly appears to be a thin lens of uncompacted, fine-grained silty sand. The nature and context of this unit suggest that this stratigraphic unit may represent the accumulation of alluvial materials on the levee as a result of flooding. The absence of this unit in the southern portion of the trench, in the floodplain, may have been the result of subsequent erosion. An alternative scenario suggests that the fine-grained sand lens represents aeolian deposits on the levee. In this scenario, the absence of the sand lens on the floodplain surface suggests that the floodplain surface was not exposed at the time of deposition. This scenario presupposes that the stream channel occupied the extant floodplain surface, and, after the period of aeolian deposition, the stream channel migrated south to its present location. However, the absence of channel-fill deposits in Trench 1 argues against this scenario. Rather, the absence of channel-fill deposits indicates that the stream channel has not meandered north of its present location during the recent past in this portion of the valley.

This interpretation is indirectly supported by the deeply entrenched stream channel which is structurally confined in this portion of the valley. That is, the narrow valley walls of highly resistant Precambrian rock prohibit the stream energy from cutting laterally in this section of the river. Consequently, the stream energy cuts vertically into the alluvial soils of the floodplain. Thus, the sand lens most probably indicates a period of severe flooding during the historic past.

Trenches 3 and 4 were excavated at the west end of the pasture (Figure 5). The water table was considerably higher in this portion of the field, resulting in water seepage and collapsed trench walls. Consequently, Trenches 3 and 4 were not excavated to the same depth as Trenches 1 and 2. Examination of Trenches 3 and 4 revealed a similar, though less complex, stratigraphic sequence to those illustrated in Figures 6 and 7. The major difference in Trenches 3 and 4 is the absence of the buried A₂ horizon and the overlying sand lens. No artifacts or other evidence of prehistoric occupation were identified in Trenches 3 and 4.

Location 2, along the floodplain of Redbud Creek (see Figure 2), proved impossible to test with a backhoe. The proposed trench location in this area was the north side of Redbud Creek. However, there was no access to this area from the north, and the stream crossings from the south side of the creek were too steep for a backhoe to negotiate. As a result, deep testing at Location 2 was limited to a series of hand-held soil-auger and soil-probe holes. Seven areas were tested across the floodplain, and the stratigraphy proved to be fairly uniform. The general soil sequence

consisted of an Ap horizon (0 to 15 cm), a B horizon (15 to 55 cm), and a mottled, poorly drained B_t horizon (55 to 80+ cm). The lowest soil units consistently appeared highly mottled with gley soils and contained a moderate amount of manganese and iron oxide staining. These soil characteristics indicate a perched water table and poorly drained soils. The fact that the percentage of iron-oxide staining increases with soil depth indicates a fluctuating water table as a result of seasonal flooding. The increase in the percentage of gley soils also indicates increasingly poorer soil drainage closer to the water table. Thus, the soils along Redbud Creek in Location 2 do not appear to be conducive to prehistoric occupation. The absence of any cultural materials in the auger holes or the shovel tests in this portion of the Redbud Creek floodplain supports these conclusions.

In summary, only Trenches 1 and 2 at Location 1, North Fork Rivanna River, appear to contain evidence of prehistoric occupation. The buried A₂ horizon, the pit feature, and the grinding stone identified in Trenches 1 and 2 indicate prehistoric occupation at this location, which has been designated Site 44AB372, and dates to A.D. 1190 \pm 140. The other areas of deep testing, i.e., the west end of Location 1 and Location 2 on Redbud Creek, did not produce any evidence or indication of previous activity or habitation.

3.3.2 Historic Resources

Of the 70 sites recorded within the September 1988 and June 1988 segments, 21 are historic sites and 10 are sites with both prehistoric and historic

components. In addition, 7 historic sites were recorded during the field work which are outside of September 1988 or June 1988 segments, but within the one-half-mile-wide corridor. Of these 38 sites, 9 which were previously recorded (Engineering-Science 1985) were not tested. Five of the historic sites are cemeteries (44AB367, 368, 369, 370 [Plate 7], and 371), and 9 sites are field scatters or secondary deposits, such as trash dumps (44AB294, 319, 338, 340, 346, 352, 355, 358, and 374). Artifacts from the scatters and dumps date primarily to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries; only 44AB319 includes artifacts which date to the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Fifteen historic sites include standing structures or structural remains and associated artifacts. The standing structures, which date to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, include two I-houses (44AB318 [JMA #2072] and 344); a two-story, one-room frame house with a two-story shed addition (44AB337; Plate 8); and a 1928 colonial revival house (44AB364 [JMA #3106]). Sites with structural remains also date primarily from the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. Single-pen plans were identified from stone foundation remains at two sites (44AB322 [Plate 9], which may date to the early nineteenth century, and 44AB332). One site appears to be the foundation for the single-room structure with a front porch (44AB342). Hall-and-parlor plans are suggested by foundations (44AB334 and 335) and/or central chimneys with flue openings on both sides (44AB321, 333 [Plate 10], and 373). One twentieth-century foundation indicated a four- or five-room plan (44AB317). The plan of two structures could not be determined (44AB323 and 336).

Most of the artifacts associated with structures or structural remains date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. However, two sites also include artifacts from the mid-nineteenth century (44AB333) and early nineteenth century (44AB322).

4.0 ANALYSES AND INTERPRETATIONS

4.1 Laboratory Methods

Recovered artifacts were returned to the laboratory for cleaning and cataloging. Lithic, ceramic, glass, bone, and shell artifacts which had stable surfaces were washed in warm water to remove the dirt. Metal objects and any other artifacts with unstable surfaces were brush cleaned. Artifacts were classified by relative time period, material, and function. All artifacts from a collection unit were assigned a lot number. Appendix 1 includes artifact inventories of the positive shovel tests and radials. Following identification and analysis, artifacts were prepared for permanent curation with the VDHL according to VDHL standards.

Historic artifacts, including ceramics, glass, and metal, were identified and analyzed following categories in general professional use (Noel Hume 1969; South 1977). The analysis of prehistoric artifacts focused on chipped-stone tools, debitage, and ceramics. The analysis of chipped-stone tools and debitage included the identification of all tools and tool fragments; debitage analysis followed the methods outlined by Sullivan and Rosen (1985); and projectile point analysis involved the identification of point types by cultural affiliation for comparative studies. Prehistoric ceramics were analyzed and classified according to standard typologies identified by Evans and Holland (1955), Holland (1953, 1979), and Egloff and Potter (1982). These typologies allow for relative dating and comparative analysis.

4.2 Analysis of Prehistoric Sites and Artifacts

Prehistoric archeological site data were analyzed (1) to determine the validity of the prehistoric site predictors outlined in Chapters 2 and 3 and the applicability of these variables to the survey area; (2) to refine the site predictors identified by Hantman; and (3) to evaluate Holland's (1979) generalized model of Archaic and Woodland use of the landscape in the Virginia Piedmont. The data from the Route 29 Corridor Study were used to analyze site locational information according to soil type, geomorphic position, and distance to and elevation above water. In addition, sites were analyzed by site type, site size, and cultural affiliation, and statistical analysis was applied when appropriate.

The discussion which follows is based on four sets of data. The first data set includes all 49 prehistoric sites located within the project area. This data set includes 41 sites recorded during the Phase Ib survey, 6 sites recorded during the McIntire Road survey (Engineering-Science 1985), and 2 previously recorded sites (44AB26 and 56) which were destroyed by landscaping a golf course. Table 9a summarizes the environmental site predictors for these 49 sites. The second data set includes 18 previously recorded sites identified during Phase Ia which lie within one-quarter mile of the September 1988 segments. Table 9b presents environmental data for the 18 previously recorded sites. Statistics generated from the Route 29 Corridor Study include all sites within the project area unless otherwise stated. The final data sets were generated by Hantman and include VDHL site file data for Albemarle County and his systematic survey data (Hantman 1985). Tables 10 and 11, based on

calculations derived from the above data sets, compare prehistoric site characteristics and Archaic and Woodland mean site characteristics, respectively.

The primary purpose of Hantman's systematic survey was to "inventory archeological sites in Albemarle County and to develop reliable projections concerning site location patterns and densities" (Hantman 1985:2). Ultimately, the results of the Hantman survey were to be used to facilitate preservation planning and avoid unnecessary conflicts with developers. It is hoped that the environmental site predictors and site density projections identified by Hantman may be refined as a result of this study.

The data generated by the Route 29 Corridor Study will also provide a large data base (derived from the northeastern quarter of the county) with which to examine Holland's (1979) conclusions regarding Archaic and Woodland settlement systems in the Virginia Piedmont. Holland (1979:34) and Hantman (1985:181) argue that 77% and 86%, respectively, of the Woodland sites in the county occur on Congaree (alluvial) soils. Holland also maintains that 83% of the non-ceramic sites, which he interprets to be Archaic, occur on upland soils which support forested environments (Holland 1979:40). Holland concludes that Woodland settlement systems were characterized by large villages supported by smaller hamlets, both of which were located on alluvial soils to take advantage of the riverine resources and land suitable for horticulture. Conversely, the Archaic settlement system consisted of a series of base camps and exploitive camps located in the uplands in order to take advantage of the forest

resources, e.g., deer, bear, nuts, sugar maple, and berries. Analysis of the Phase Ib survey data will provide comparative data from which to elucidate Archaic/Woodland settlement systems and thereby evaluate Holland's model.

Before comparing Hantman's (1985) results to the data presented in Table 9a, certain assumptions need to be stated. These assumptions are as follows:

1. Sites identified during the Route 29 Corridor Study were classified into two categories or site types: campsites and limited activity sites. Campsites are defined on the basis of three or more artifact categories (as listed in Table 8), the presence of ceramics, or the presence of subsurface features. Limited activity sites are defined on the basis of two or fewer artifact categories.
2. Campsites, by virtue of the presence of three or more artifact categories, are presumed to be the focus of multiple activities. Artifacts recovered from limited activity sites generally reflect site-specific activities, such as lithic reduction or hunting.
3. Site size was determined by the extent of positive radial shovel tests or the extent of the surface scatter. However, only minimum site boundaries were delineated when artifacts were discovered more than 44 m beyond the surveyed 250-foot-wide corridor because radial shovel testing terminated at that point, in accordance with the

instructions of VDOT archeologist Wamsley. Sites were divided into three categories according to size: (a) sites smaller than 1,100 sq m; (b) sites between 1,100 and 5,000 sq m; and (c) sites of 10,000 sq m or more. The Route 29 Corridor Study, like Hantman's survey results (see Section 2.2 of this report), did not record any sites between 5,000 and 10,000 sq m. These categories are similar to, yet slightly different from, those discussed by Hantman (1985:182-183) (see Section 2.2 of this report).

4. Cultural period was determined by the identification of diagnostic artifacts recovered during the Phase Ib survey.
5. Landforms were divided into two categories: uplands and lowlands. Upland landforms include bluff tops, ridgetops, interior uplands, and interfluvial ridge slopes. Lowland landforms include terraces, floodplains, and benches.
6. Soil type was determined by plotting the site location on the 1935 Albemarle County Soil Map (Devereux et al. 1940).
7. Distance to water and elevation above water were based on straight-line measurements from the center of the site area to the nearest blue-line drainage (regardless of stream rank order) on USGS topographic maps.

Table 9b presents data derived from VDHL site forms for 18 previously recorded sites, identified during Phase Ia, which lie within one quarter mile of September 1988 segments. In order to present the data recorded by other archeologists in a format similar to that used for this survey, certain assumptions were made. These assumptions are as follows:

1. Site type was determined by applying the same criteria outlined in Table 9a rather than the site type inferred by the recorder. That is, those sites which produced three or more artifact types, or sites which produced ceramics were considered camps, and those sites which produced one or two artifact types were considered limited activity sites.
2. Following Hantman's (1985:182-183) discussion of site size, sites recorded during the Phase Ib survey were separated into three categories as discussed previously. The same size categories were applied to these sites as those listed in Table 9a whenever precise size determinations could be established. If the site size could not be determined, but an approximate site size could be estimated within one of the three defined size categories, then the site was assigned to the appropriate size category. No determination of site size was made for those sites which lacked pertinent information.
3. Cultural periods were assigned to sites if the site recorder or informant had observed and identified diagnostic artifacts, e.g., projectile points and ceramics. Sites which lacked diagnostic

projectile points and ceramics were not considered "Archaic," but rather were listed as being of unknown cultural period.

4. Landform, soil type, distance to water, and elevation above water were determined in the same manner as outlined in Table 9a.

The results of these analyses generally produced corroborative results for the environmental predictors outlined by Hantman (1985). They also were somewhat predictable given the current data base of Archaic and Woodland settlement patterns in the Virginia Piedmont. As predicted, Archaic sites are generally confined to the uplands. Consequently, they are located at a greater distance from and elevation above water. Woodland sites, on the other hand, are primarily confined to the lowlands, which is reflected in the reduced distance from and elevation above water compared to Archaic sites.

4.2.1 Sites by Soil Type and Age

Hantman (1985:184) states that 100% of the known sites in the Charlottesville area occur on three soil types (Congaree loam, Cecil loam, or Davidson loam) and that 86% of the Woodland sites occur on Congaree soils. The results of the Route 29 Corridor Study, listed in Table 9a, indicate that 47 of 49 sites (96%) occur on soils of the Cecil, Congaree, or Davidson series. It should be noted that the Phase Ib survey identified numerous sites on soils of the Cecil Hilly phase and Davidson Hilly phase. Thus, the terms Cecil soils and Davidson soils will hereafter refer to Cecil loam and Cecil Hilly loam soils and Davidson loam

and Davidson Hilly loam soils, respectively. In addition, two sites, 44AB327 (a late Archaic upland camp) and 44AB356 (a limited activity site of unknown age), occur on Appling soils. Analysis of the project data indicate that the percentage of sites per soil type closely approximates the representation of soil types within the project area, as illustrated below.

Cecil	39 of 49 sites (79.6%) and 77% of soil by area
Davidson	4 of 49 sites (8.2%) and 12% of soil by area
Congaree	4 of 49 sites (8.2%) and 2% of soil by area
Appling	2 of 49 sites (4%) and 7% of soil by area
Other	0% of sites and 2% of soil by area

This analysis suggests that the soil types identified by Hantman on the Devereux et al. (1940) soil map, i.e., Cecil, Davidson, and Congaree, may not be as strong a site predictor as originally thought, since they comprise 91% of the soils in the project area.

Only 11 of the 49 prehistoric sites (22.4%) produced diagnostic materials. Of these, five sites (45.5%) are Archaic, three sites (27.3%) contain both an Archaic and a Woodland component, and three sites (27.3%) contain a Woodland component. By comparison, the VDHL site file data indicate that Archaic sites constitute 46% of the datable sites, Archaic/Woodland sites represent 19% of the sites, and Woodland sites represent 21% of the sites (Hantman 1985:177). The project area data are very similar to the VDHL site file data. Of sites within the one-half-mile-wide corridor, 12 of 18 (66%) produced diagnostic materials. Eight (66.7%) were Archaic, 2 sites (14%) were Archaic and Woodland, and 2 sites (14%) were Woodland. These

figures are very similar to those from Hantman's systematic survey. Hantman's systematic survey data indicate that Archaic sites represent 62% of the datable sites, 15% represent Archaic and Woodland sites, and 15% represent Woodland sites. A rockshelter of unknown occupation date constitutes the remaining 8% of the sites recorded during his systematic survey.

Analyzing the sites and soil types by their Archaic and Woodland components produces the following results: 4 of 8 Archaic sites (50%) occur on Cecil soils, and 5 of 6 Woodland sites (83%) also occur on Cecil soils. The remaining 17% of the Woodland sites are located on Congaree soils. Of the four previously known Woodland sites in the half-mile-wide corridor, 50% were on Cecil soils and 50% were on Congaree soils.

The information presented above suggests that Archaic populations exploited a more diverse resource base than Woodland populations as evidenced by the greater number of soil types and range of resource zones which contain evidence of Archaic occupations. On the other hand, the Route 29 Corridor Study data suggest that Woodland site locations vary markedly from traditional subsistence/settlement models, which indicate Woodland populations exploited riverine resources and practiced horticulture along major floodplains. For example, Hantman (1985:181) reports that 86% of all known Woodland sites occur on Congaree soils, i.e., alluvial soils. The data from the Route 29 Corridor Study do not support these interpretations. Rather, an extremely high percentage (83%) of Middle/Late Woodland sites occur in the uplands and along small

tributary streams, away from the floodplains of the principal rivers. Although the observed differences in settlement patterns may suggest a sample bias in the VDHL site file data in favor of the larger, more accessible floodplain sites, the presence of small dispersed Woodland camps in secondary stream settings or upland environments suggests Late Woodland populations relied on either a more generalized subsistence base and, concomitantly, had a more dispersed, less sedentary settlement pattern, or they supplemented their agricultural lifeways with intensive hunting and gathering of specific resources. Thus, these data suggest that Late Woodland community patterning in the Virginia Piedmont not only included agricultural villages on the larger floodplains, but also incorporated temporary and semipermanent sites in the uplands and along low-order streams. Mouer (1983:27) speculates that these smaller semipermanent sites far from the major floodplains represented seasonal hunting camps and/or the movement of Late Woodland populations into more marginal agricultural lands.

4.2.2 Sites by Type and Location

Using the data listed in Table 9a, the sites were classified by site type and geomorphic positions. Site types consisted of campsites (20 of 49, or 40.8%) and limited activity sites (29 of 49, or 59.2%). Sites arranged by geomorphic position were divided into upland (34 of 49, or 69.4%) and lowland (15 of 49, or 30.6%) sites. Campsites are more or less evenly distributed between upland (11 sites) and lowland (9 sites) settings. However, 24 of 29 limited activity sites (83%) are situated in upland settings. The chi-square statistic was applied to test the null hypothesis that campsites and limited activity sites are equally

distributed across the landscape. The resulting chi-square value of 4.5 is significant at the .05 level with one degree of freedom. This indicates a significant relationship between site type and geomorphic position. More specifically, a significant number of limited activity sites are located in the uplands, as opposed to campsites, which are evenly distributed between upland and lowland settings.

Analyzing the sites by cultural period and geomorphic position produced similar results. Four of 6 Woodland sites and 4 of 8 Archaic sites occur in lowland areas. However, 3 of 4 Woodland sites (75%) in lowland areas occur on a soil type other than Congaree. Of the 11 datable sites, only 1, an Archaic site, was not classified as a camp.

4.2.3 Site Size

Data regarding site size produced results very similar to those generated by Hantman (1985:148,184). Categories of site size developed for this survey are similar to those used by Hantman, with the principal differences being that (a) no sites were identified during the current survey that were between 5,000 and 10,000 sq m, and (b) the size range for large sites was changed from 13,000 sq m and above to 10,000 sq m and above. Tables 9a and 9b indicate that no site size information was available for four sites, all previously recorded camps. Of the 48 sites in Table 9a for which size information is available, 29 sites (60.4%) are classified as small sites (i.e., less than 1,100 sq m), 13 sites (27.1%) are classified as medium sites (i.e., between 1,100 and 5,000 sq m), and 6 sites (12.5%) are classified as large sites (i.e., 10,000 sq m or more).

Based on his survey data, Hantman (1985:182-83) reported that 80% of all sites recorded were 9,000 sq m or less. Data from the present survey suggest that 87.5% of the sites in the Charlottesville area are less than 10,000 sq m, and 80% are less than 4,300 sq m. The latter figure is similar to the site file data, which indicate that over 80% of the sites are 5,000 sq m or less.

Examining sites by type and size produced weak results. Camps are relatively evenly distributed by size with 8 small, 6 medium, and 5 large sites. (There is no size estimate for one campsite.) However, 21 of 29 (72.4%) limited activity sites belong to the small site size classification. In order to conduct a valid chi-square test, cells from the medium and large site size category were combined. The chi-square statistic tested the null hypothesis that camps and limited activity sites were evenly distributed between small sites versus medium and large sites. The chi-square value of 3.4 is significant at the .10 level with one degree of freedom, but not at the .05 level. Thus, there is no significant relationship between site size and site type. However, 57.9% of the campsites are over 1,100 sq m in size, whereas only 27.6% of the limited activity sites are over 1,100 sq m. Conversely, only 42.1% of the campsites are under 1,100 sq m in size compared to 72.4% of the limited activity sites.

Examining site size by geomorphic position produced the following results. Thirty-one percent (15) of 48 sites are considered lowland sites; 60% (9) of the sites are 1,100 sq m or less in size; and only 7% (1) are larger than 10,000 sq m. Sixty-nine percent (33) of 48 sites are considered

upland sites, of which 60.6% (20) are classified as small sites, and 15% (5) are 10,000 sq m or larger. Again, cells were combined for the medium and large sites in order to perform a statistically viable chi-square test. The results indicate that there is no significant difference at the .05 level ($\chi^2 = 0.002$ with one degree of freedom) in the distribution of sites by size categories between upland and lowland settings.

The present data vary significantly from Hantman's data in the area of site size by cultural affiliation. As listed in Table 10, the VDHL site files indicate 80% of the Archaic sites in Albemarle County are 10,000 sq m or more in size and Woodland sites are only 2,750 sq m in size. On the other hand, as Table 11 indicates, Hantman's systematic survey data suggest a mean size for Archaic sites of 9,260 sq m and a mean size for Woodland sites of 14,783 sq m. Data from the Charlottesville Route 29 Corridor Study (see Table 11) suggest Archaic and Woodland sites are nearly the same size (Archaic sites average 5,445 sq m and Woodland sites average 6,581 sq m). However, the precise site boundaries were not determined during the Phase Ib survey for sites which extended more than 44 m beyond the 250-foot corridor. If site size for previously recorded sites (see Table 9b) is incorporated with the Phase Ib survey data, the difference in mean site size between Archaic and Woodland sites is more pronounced. These data suggest a mean size of 3,937 sq m for Archaic sites and a mean size of 6,592 sq m for Woodland sites.

The significance and interpretation of site size by cultural affiliation may be summarized briefly as follows. One line of reasoning argues that

Woodland sites should be larger than Archaic sites because Woodland populations practiced a more sedentary lifestyle and their reliance on horticulture and riverine resources enabled them to support greater concentrations of people. Conversely, Archaic sites should be smaller because these populations lived in small, nomadic bands with dispersed settlement patterns. The alternative line of reasoning contends that Archaic sites should be larger because these sites represent repeated occupations within the same general location by many groups of people over an extended period of time; hence, the assemblages represent the accumulation of material over many generations. The variability in the data presented above fails to resolve the debate. Moreover, it indicates that more research is needed in order to quantify and understand the relationship between site size and cultural affiliation. Other variables, such as site type, should be incorporated into a reexamination of this issue to resolve the dilemma.

4.2.4 Environmental Predictors: Distance to and Elevation above Water

Predictive site-location models for the Virginia and Maryland Piedmont have focused on environmental variables. Models developed by Hantman (1985) and Kavanagh (1983) discuss proximity to water and elevation above water as important site determinants. Data derived from the VDHL survey files for Albemarle County suggest that 80% of all sites are within 918 ft of water and 80 ft or less above water (Hantman 1985:179). However, data derived from Hantman's systematic survey suggest that 80% of all sites are within 700 ft of water and 100 ft or less above water, i.e., 20% of the sites are beyond these figures (see Table 10).

Sites located within the project area and within the one-half-mile-wide corridor were plotted on topographic maps in order to quantify the variables discussed above. Data derived from this analysis produced results different from Hantman's. Specifically, they indicate that only 68% of all sites (Tables 9a and 9b) are within 1,000 ft of water. Within the project area, 76% are within 1,000 ft of water (see Table 10 for comparison). The Route 29 Corridor Study also indicates that 81% of all sites (Tables 9a and 9b) are 80 ft or less above water, and, within the project area, 82% of all sites are 80 ft or less above water (see Table 10 for comparison). As Table 10 indicates, the data from the Route 29 Corridor Study more closely approximate the data derived from the VDHL site files in terms of distance to and elevation above water.

Site type and distance to water were also analyzed through the application of chi-square tests. The implicit assumption is that campsites and limited activity sites are evenly distributed across the landscape. The distance to water from campsites and limited activity sites was examined at 700 and 300 ft. The 700-foot figure was chosen to test Hantman's model, and the 300-foot figure was arbitrarily selected because Table 9a indicated few sites between 400 and 600 ft from water. The results of these studies and the chi-square test reveal that 15 of 20 campsites (75%) are within 700 ft of water, whereas only 5 of 20 campsites (25%) are more than 700 ft from water. Eighteen of 29 limited activity sites (62.1%) are within 700 ft of water, and 11 of 29 limited activity sites (37.9%) are more than 700 ft from water. The chi-square value ($\chi^2 = 0.9$) is not significant at the .05 level with one degree of freedom. Thus, the

observed distribution of campsites and limited activity sites within 700 ft occurs within an expected range.

Twelve of 20 campsites (60%) are within 300 ft of water, and 8 of 20 campsites (40%) are more than 300 ft from water. However, 11 of 29 limited activity sites (37.9%) are within 300 ft of water, and 18 of 29 limited activity sites (62.1%) are more than 300 feet from water. The chi-square value ($\chi^2 = 3.91$) is significant at the .05 level with one degree of freedom. Thus, the observed distribution of campsites and limited activity sites within 300 ft of water is not within an expected range. Specifically, a disproportionate number of limited activity sites are more than 300 ft from water, and a disproportionate number of campsites are within 300 ft or less of water.

Using data derived from the Route 29 Corridor Study, campsites and limited activity sites were also examined in terms of their elevation above water. Chi-square tests were conducted in order to determine if campsites and limited activity sites are disproportionately distributed across the landscape. The tests were performed with the elevation above water varying between 20 and 60 ft. The 20- and 60-foot figures were arbitrarily selected. Ten of 20 campsites (50%) were less than 60 ft above water, whereas only 12 of 29 limited activity sites (41.3%) were less than 60 ft above water. The chi-square value ($\chi^2 = 0.36$) is not significant at the .05 level with one degree of freedom. When the elevation above water is reduced to 20 ft, 9 of 20 campsites (45%) are 20 ft or less above water, and only 4 of 29 limited activity sites (14%) are

20 ft or less above water. The chi-square value ($\chi^2 = 5.9$) is significant at the .05 level with one degree of freedom, thus indicating that a disproportionate number of limited activity sites are more than 20 ft above water.

The results of the site-type/relationship-to-water analysis indicate a significant difference regarding the relationship between site type and geomorphic position. Specifically, a significant number of limited activity sites are located more than 300 ft from water and more than 20 ft above water. Conversely, nearly half of all campsites occur within 300 ft of water and less than 20 ft above water. These results plus the artifact data presented in Table 8 suggest that limited activity sites served site-specific functions. However, the limited number of artifacts on limited activity sites precludes further elucidation of tasks that were performed at these sites.

Sites were also analyzed by time period and distance to water and then compared to Hantman's data. Based on existing VDHL site file data, Hantman (1985:179) predicted that 80% of Archaic sites were 918 ft from water, and 80% of the Woodland sites were within 410 ft of water. However, the data obtained from Hantman's systematic survey (1985:185) suggest that both Archaic and Woodland sites are within 656 ft of water. Data from the Route 29 Corridor Study produced the following results. The average distance to water for Archaic sites in Table 9a ($n = 8$) is 473 ft, which is less than Hantman's survey figure of 656 ft, and the average distance to water for Woodland sites ($n = 6$) is 333 ft, which is also less than either the VDHL or the Hantman figure (see Tables 10 and 11).

Furthermore, 25% of the Archaic sites are 1,000 ft or more from water and range from 30 ft to 1,500 ft from water. However, only 17% of the Woodland sites are 1,000 ft or more from water.

Analysis of sites by time period and elevation above water produced results similar to those presented by Hantman (1985:179), and they coincide with the distribution of Archaic sites at a greater distance from water and in more varied localities. Hantman's survey data suggest that 80% of Archaic sites are 80 ft or less above water, and 80% of Woodland sites are 20 ft or less above water (Table 10). Results of the Route 29 Corridor Study corroborate these findings. For example, based on data derived from the project area (Table 9a), 75% of the Archaic sites are 70 ft or less above water (Table 10), and the mean elevation above water for Archaic sites is 43 ft (see Table 11). Also, Archaic sites range from 5 ft to 110 ft above water. These data suggest that Archaic sites are more dispersed across the landscape. Woodland sites, on the other hand, tend to be closer to water. For example, 83% of the Woodland sites are 40 ft or less above water, and 66% of the sites are 20 ft or less above water. The mean elevation above water for Woodland sites is 33 ft. However, if one site, which is 110 ft above water, is excluded from the sample, the mean elevation above water for Woodland sites is reduced to 17 ft, approximately the same figure noted by Hantman in his analysis of the VDHL site file data. Although the data sets generated from the Route 29 Corridor Study compare favorably to Hantman's survey data, they are even closer to the VDHL site file records.

The results derived from the Route 29 Corridor Study regarding distance to and elevation above water for Archaic and Woodland sites are predictable and explicable in terms of known prehistoric subsistence/settlement models for the Virginia Piedmont region. That is, the Woodland period is typified by intensive gathering of riverine resources, with the addition of floodplain horticulture during the Late Woodland period. Thus, it is not surprising that the mean distance to water for Woodland sites is 333 ft with more than 80% of the sites occurring within 400 ft of water and within 40 ft or less above water. Conversely, the Archaic period is characterized by more generalized hunting-gathering strategies, which are reflected in the greater average distance to water (473 ft) and elevation above water (43 ft). In addition, 75% of the Archaic sites occur within 500 ft of water and 70 ft or less above water. Archaic sites also demonstrate a tremendous range in the distance and elevation to water. These data indicate Archaic populations exploited the resources of the upland forest environment, e.g., deer, nuts, and berries, more intensively and practiced a more generalized hunting and gathering strategy.

However, the data from the Route 29 Corridor Study also clearly indicate that Archaic sites are located in lowland environments and, more importantly, these data indicate that a large number of Woodland sites are also located in upland settings and along small tributary streams. Further refinement of regional subsistence/settlement systems, along the lines suggested by Mouer (1983), and of the regional chronology will help to differentiate Middle Woodland from Late Woodland occupations and ultimately delineate changing subsistence and settlement patterns in the area.

4.3 Analysis of Historic Sites and Artifacts

The majority of the historic sites identified during the survey date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The most common artifacts recovered from the isolated artifact locations, field scatters, and trash dumps are whitewares and stonewares; container, table, and window glass; and cut and wire nails (see Tables 7a, 7b, and 8). While these artifacts can be dated to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, few can be dated more precisely. In the context of scatters and dumps, most of which lack integrity, the artifact collections could not be associated with discrete archeological occupations; they do, however, reflect the historic use of the project area through which the alternatives pass. Only one field scatter included artifacts which may date as early as the late eighteenth century (44AB319); this site, which contained one sherd of tin-glazed earthenware and one wrought nail, is the only evidence from a scatter identified during the survey suggesting eighteenth-century occupation. While no structure or feature associated with this scatter was identified during the survey, the site is within a mile of the Barracks Cemetery (Figure 3a, 44AB7; see Catlin and Plog 1983; Huntington 1983:5).

The late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century occupation of the project vicinity is also reflected in the archeological sites which include structures or structural remains of domestic, mining, and commercial sites. Most of these sites represent rural dwellings, probably tenant farms or small, owner-occupied farmsteads. The structure types identified

at these sites represent the common house plans of the period in the Virginia Piedmont (see Glassie 1975; Meyer and Foster 1989): the I-house (44AB318 and 344), single-pen structure (44AB322), two-room house with a gable-end chimney (44AB334 and 335), and the hall-and-parlor plan with a central chimney (44AB321, 333, and 373; see Tables 12a and 12b). Two of the houses had cellars with an exterior entrance (44AB322 and 334). While some of the house remains were identified by fieldstone or brick and fieldstone foundations, some were supported by fieldstone piers (44AB333 and 373).

One foundation, constructed of cobble and cement, represented a twentieth-century house (44AB317). The structure probably had four or five rooms arranged in an asymmetrical plan and a bay window and porch at the front. A local informant reported that the house had burned; much of the glass associated with the structure showed evidence of burning.

The artifact assemblages associated with the houses were similar in content and date (late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries) to the scatters: ceramics, particularly stoneware, whiteware, and porcelain; container, table, and window glass; cut and wire nails. Flat glass and nails were particularly common. The assemblage from one site (44AB322) also included earlier artifacts, such as creamware, pearlware, and wrought nails.

Although most of the structures identified were dwellings, other types of structures are represented. An incomplete stone, brick, and cement

foundation (44AB336) was identified adjacent to a complex of features recorded as the Proffit Pyrite Prospect (44AB275; see also Nelson 1962:71-72). Neither plan nor function of this structure was determined. No domestic artifacts were recovered at this site; only nails, a railroad spike, and wire were found. According to the VDHL site form, the site was mapped in 1959, but the map does not show the structure identified as 44AB336.

One other site with structural remains which may be associated with the Pyrite Prospect was identified during the survey. To the south, along the east side of Powell Creek, there is a stone foundation and cellar hole (44AB332). Except for one container glass fragment, the artifacts found at the site are metal (nails, wire, and a hoe blade). The cellar is dug into the slope and local slate was used in the foundation. There is no evidence of brick or of a chimney, although the stone inside the cellar hole could represent a chimney fall. The site is on the same graphite slate formation on which the Proffit Pyrite Prospect is located and is situated along a road trace (or abandoned railroad bed), which may connect the pyrite mine with the Southern Railway track at Proffit.

One foundation (44AB342) which appears to have been a non-domestic structure may have been a late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century store or school (a "colored school" is shown in the vicinity of the site on the 1907 Massie map of Albemarle County). The structure was built into a slope, with both front and back entrances at or near ground level, but the back considerably lower. The foundation was constructed of cement, several kinds of brick, and cobbles. There is evidence of numerous

modifications, including sealing ground-level side window openings and reducing the size of the back door. The structure appears to have been one room with a porch along the front (supported by a brick foundation) and a basement with a ground-level entrance at the back. There is no evidence of a chimney. The collapsed floor remains inside the foundation. Window and container glass and nails were the most common artifacts recovered.

Five cemeteries were located during the survey (44AB367, 368, 369, 370, and 371). They all appear to be relatively small family cemeteries, including from 12 (44AB370) to 30 (44AB371) graves. Marked graves date primarily from the mid-twentieth century; however, some of the graves are marked only with fieldstone at the head and foot, and several are unmarked. An early nineteenth-century slave cemetery on the Red Hills property (near Alternate 6b, south of Route 643) has been reported by Proffit-area resident C. Jared Lowenstein (1989), but the location of the cemetery as shown on Lowenstein's map could not be confirmed by the JMA field team.

Most of the previously reported historic sites located within one-quarter-mile of a June 1988 or September 1988 segment are represented by field scatters or trash dumps which date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (see Table 12b). Previously reported sites with structures or features include the Proffit Pyrite Prospect (44AB275), the Barracks Cemetery (44AB7), a lock on the South Fork of the Rivanna River (44AB139), and six sites associated with Rock Hill Estate (44AB215, 216,

217, 218, and 221). Rock Hill Estate, located east of Shenks Branch, included a mansion built in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century, terraced gardens, and a pond. The mansion burned in the 1950s, but other structures on the property continue to be occupied (Engineering-Science 1985:3-35). Artifacts from these sites are from the nineteenth century, although Site 44AB218 includes types that may date to the eighteenth-century (Engineering-Science 1985:3-58).

Efforts to correlate the archeological sites identified during the JMA survey with structures appearing on historic maps proved difficult. The earliest maps of Albemarle County which show roads and structures date from the middle of the nineteenth century. The Gilmer map of 1864 (Figure 8) and the Hotchkiss map of 1866 (Figure 9) show topographic features, major roads, rail lines, towns, and dwellings on large estates. While many of these features could be correlated with modern (1978) topographic maps, they are not as accurate as the modern maps. Several of the historic estates could be correlated with surviving historic structures, but the historic maps show only the main houses of large landowners; smaller holdings or locations of tenant or slave dwellings are not indicated on these maps. The Peyton map of 1875 (Figure 10) appears to be more accurate than the other two maps; however, like the earlier maps, it shows the large estates. The Massie map of 1907 includes many of the same estates shown on the Peyton map, but the accuracy of this map is questionable. All of these maps have inconsistencies in scale: when a point is located relative to one topographic or historic feature, it may not be in the correct position relative to another feature. A USGS topographic map from 1892 is drawn true to scale, but it does not show

structures (USGS 1892). A later topographic map (1935, published in Devereux et al. 1940; Figure 11) shows structures and was helpful in locating relatively recent structures and roads.

The archeological sites identified in this survey are primarily the remains of rural, vernacular structures, small houses occupied by tenants or farmers of small holdings. All of the sites are within 1/4 mile of a historic road. There is no useful correlation between location of domestic structures and either soil type or landform (Table 12a and 12b). While several of the dwellings are located on high ground, three (44AB333, 334, and 345) are located close to drainages or within the floodplain. If these are primarily tenant houses, the deciding factor in their locations may be proximity to fields and access to roads. These modest dwellings do not seem to be shown on the maps from the 1860s, 1875, or 1907. Not until the maps of the 1930s are all structures shown; by this time several of the sites identified in the survey may have been abandoned. Further historical research in documentary sources will be necessary to identify land owners and occupants of these dwellings of the common folk.

The sample identified in the survey, which included only small sites and vernacular structures, is largely an artifact of the process of selecting the conceptual and candidate build alternatives: the alternatives were expressly chosen to avoid both modern development and historic standing structures which are or may be eligible for nomination to the NRHP. The historic plantation houses which still stand in the county, therefore, have been carefully avoided and do not appear in the archeological survey

sample. Since efforts have also been made to avoid modern structures, the alignments have sought out marginal areas of Albemarle County. There is little archeological evidence that these areas were occupied during the eighteenth century and limited evidence of occupation in the early and middle nineteenth century. The archeological evidence does, however, reveal occupation during the second half of the nineteenth century and the first quarter of the twentieth century: these sites were occupied after the Civil War, some of them, perhaps, by freed blacks who remained in agriculture as tenants, sharecroppers, or farmers of their own small holdings.

By the end of the century, however, the composition of the rural populace was changing. By the 1880s, whites outnumbered blacks in the county for the first time since the 1790 census (Moore 1976:237), as blacks left the agrarian South for the industrial North. Furthermore, in the 1880s, Charlottesville incorporated and offered better services to its residents. During the last decades of the century, the rural population declined and the urban population grew, not only in Charlottesville, but across the country. People left the farm for the convenience and employment opportunities of town. Country stores closed and crossroads towns declined, particularly with the development of all-weather roads and automobile travel. Except for the large family estates which generally remained intact, life in the country at the turn of the century was economically and socially marginal.

The structures still standing (44AB318, 337, and 344) may have been built in the late nineteenth century and two of them appear to have had a kitchen wing added in the first quarter of the twentieth century (44AB318 and 344). These were probably abandoned during the first half of the twentieth century. The sites represented by structural remains, however, were probably simpler, smaller, and, possibly, earlier structures. They are one- and two-room plans with gable-end chimneys or central chimneys. These simple plans were common among slave dwellings (Upton 1982:13; Ridout 1982:143) and postbellum tenant houses (Orser 1988:205, 219). The archeology of these impermanent, vernacular, modest structures from the postbellum period and their resident households are not well documented in Albemarle County.

4.3.1 Developing the Historic Contexts

The significance of historic sites is assessed in terms of the potential to contribute important information to understanding Virginia's past. The contribution of a given site or group of sites is established with reference to a historic context, which groups sites related in time, space, and theme (Federal Register 1983:44718). By combining information drawn from the historical narrative (Section 2.3) with data from sites identified by the Route 29 Corridor Study and previously reported sites in the one-half-mile-wide corridor, four historical contexts were identified which are represented by archeological sites within the project area. The geographical area is limited to the project vicinity, northern Albemarle County. Themes represented include agriculture (plantations and farmsteads); military encampment; and mining. (One of two themes,

commerce or education, may be represented by a single site; however, there is neither sufficient archeological evidence nor potential to develop a historic context including either theme.) The historic contexts discussed below were defined because there are archeological sites with the potential to contribute information important to understanding the archeology and history of Albemarle County; however, not all sites listed below have that potential. Recommendations concerning eligibility are discussed in Section 5.0.

4.3.2 Historic Contexts in Albemarle County

The slave-labor antebellum tobacco plantation and later diversified plantation of antebellum Albemarle County (1740-1863) is documented by historical records and standing structures. Because the alternatives were designed to avoid historic structures, the surviving main houses and support structures of these estates were avoided. However, the remains of the original Rock Hill Estate mansion and grounds are represented by Sites 44AB215, 216, and 217, and artifacts from the eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century occupation of the estate were recovered at Sites 44AB218 and 221. Alternatives also cross plantation lands and may include structures occupied by slaves or tenants, such as 44AB322.

Colonel Harvie's lands between Jumping Branch and Ivy Creek were the site of the prisoner-of-war camp, known as the Barracks, established in the winter of 1779 and occupied into 1780. There is little archeological evidence from this survey of that occupation (although 44AB319 may represent that time period and 44AB7 has been identified as the Barracks Cemetery); however, three sites are adjacent to the Barracks area, and may

be related to continued use of the area developed by the prisoners (44AB321, 322, and 323).

The postbellum tenant farm/small farmstead (1863-1920) is a common site type in Albemarle County. After manumission, many freed blacks remained in agriculture, working as tenants and sharecroppers. Some became landowners and established small farmsteads. Whites were also tenants and sharecroppers in the county. Many blacks left farming and the South by the end of the century, and rural populations declined in general as subsistence farming people moved to wage-labor positions in town. Sites from the survey sample which represent this context include 44AB318, 321, 322, 333, 335, 337, and 344.

The Proffit Pyrite Prospect (1917-1918) is located within the one-half-mile-wide corridor. According to the VDHL site form, the Ohio Sulfur Mining Company leased several tracts of land near Proffit in a graphite slate formation to mine pyrite in 1917. A mine shaft and some processing and support structures were built; a railroad spur or road connected the complex to Proffit. Operations were halted in 1918. Site 44AB336 was part of the complex; Site 44AB332 may also have been related to the mining operation.

5.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Project Summary

This report documents the results of the Phase Ib archeological survey of the Route 29 Corridor Study, Charlottesville and Albemarle County, Virginia. The survey, conducted for the Sverdrup Corporation and VDOT, was intended to assist in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1966, as amended; the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969; and other applicable federal and state mandates. The goals of the survey were to determine the presence or absence of archeological sites within the candidate build alternatives and to make recommendations concerning each site's potential eligibility for the NRHP.

Field investigations were conducted between June 1988 and February 1989. The segments of five candidate build alternatives, Alternatives 6, 7, 10, 11, and 12, were surveyed. During the summer and fall of 1988, some segments designated as candidate build alternatives in June of 1988 were dropped from consideration and new segments were defined and surveyed. The new segments which are of candidate build status at the writing of this report (April 1989) are identified as September 1988 segments; those previously surveyed but which have been downgraded to conceptual alternative status are identified as June 1988 segments.

5.2 Recommendations

The archeological sites recommended for Phase II investigations are those sites considered to have the potential to yield information important in local or regional history or prehistory (36 CFR 60.4: criterion d). A total of 77 sites were considered in the report. The Phase Ib investigations resulted in the evaluation of 56 archeological sites within the September 1988 segments. The 56 sites located in the project area include 38 sites identified and recorded by JMA, one previously recorded site (44AB33) which was located and tested by JMA, two previously recorded sites (44AB26 and 56) which had been destroyed by landscaping, and 15 sites previously identified by Engineering-Science during the McIntire Road survey (Engineering-Science 1985). Fourteen archeological sites were evaluated within the June 1988 segments. These included 13 sites identified and recorded by JMA, and one previously recorded site (44AB294) which was located and tested by JMA. In addition, 7 historic sites were identified, tested, and evaluated which lie within one-quarter mile of a segment center line but are outside the project area. Six of the 7 sites (44AB321, 323, 334, 336, 368, and 369) are near June 1988 segments, and one site (44AB344) is near a September 1988 segment. Because these 7 sites may be impacted by a shift in the alignment of a center line and/or the upgrading of the segment to a candidate build status, site recommendations have been included for these sites as well as the sites within the September and June segments.

Seventy-five of the 77 sites discussed in this report have been evaluated for potential eligibility to the NRHP by critically applying the same evaluation criteria to each site. Two sites, 44AB26 and 56, were not

evaluated because they have been destroyed by landscaping a golf course. The 75 sites include all 58 sites identified and tested by JMA, two previously recorded sites (44AB33 and 294) which were located and tested by JMA during the present survey, and the 15 sites identified by Engineering-Science. The evaluation criteria included site integrity, site size and depth, nature and extent of cultural materials, site type and function, and potential to yield significant information. Because Engineering-Science did not apply the same evaluation criteria as JMA, J. Cooper Wamsley, VDOT archeologist, requested that JMA reevaluate the site recommendations for the 15 sites identified by Engineering-Science which lie within Segments *u* and *w*. Tables 13, 14a, 14b, and 14c summarize JMA's site recommendations. Comparison of Tables 13 and 14a with Table 3 indicates that four sites recommended for Phase II testing by Engineering-Science (44AB210, 212, 219, and 222) are not recommended by JMA for Phase II investigations. Tables 13 and 14a summarize site recommendations for the 56 sites identified within the project area, i.e., September 1988 segments.

JMA has also provided site recommendations for the 14 sites located within the June 1988 segments. Although these segments are no longer in candidate build alternatives, VDOT and Sverdrup agreed that site recommendations for these sites may prove useful in the future if the status of a segment is reconsidered and changed to candidate build status. Site recommendations for sites located within the June 1988 segments are presented in Tables 13 and 14b. In addition, Table 14c presents the site

recommendations for the 7 sites located within one-quarter mile of a segment center line but outside the project area.

Site recommendations for previously recorded sites which lie within one-quarter mile of a September 1988 segment center line are listed in Table 2, and the site recommendations presented in Table 2 reflect those recorded on the VDHL archeological site inventory form by the individual who reported the site. JMA did not reevaluate the site recommendations for those sites listed in Table 2. However, if the alignments of segments in the September 1988 candidate build alternatives shift enough to go through any of the previously recorded archeological sites when the alignments are plotted on the 1:200-scale maps compared to the same alignments on the 1:600-scale maps, then some of the sites identified in Table 2 may be impacted and would require reevaluation.

The following discussion will separate site recommendations for the September 1988 candidate build alternatives (Tables 13 and 14a) from the site recommendations for the June 1988 conceptual alternatives (Tables 13 and 14b) and the sites identified by JMA outside the project area (Table 14c). Tables 14a, 14b, and 14c also list the justification for each site recommendation, and Table 15 totals and identifies the sites recommended for Phase II investigations in the September 1988 candidate build alternatives.

5.2.1 September 1988 Segments

Tables 13 and 14a indicate that 17 of the 56 sites located within the September 1988 segments have been recommended for Phase II. These sites

include 10 prehistoric components and 7 historic components. Three of the sites which contain prehistoric components recommended for Phase II also contain a historic component, but the historic components are not recommended for Phase II investigations.

Five of the 10 prehistoric sites recommended for Phase II produced diagnostic artifacts. These artifacts indicate the region was occupied from at least the Late Archaic through the Late Woodland periods. Two sites (44AB339 and 360) contain Late Archaic components, 2 sites (44AB343 and 358) contain Middle/Late Woodland components, and 1 site (44AB33) contains Late Archaic and Middle/Late Woodland components. The 5 remaining sites (44AB331, 342, 346, 348, and 372) possess partial integrity, and Sites 44AB348 and 372 appear to contain undisturbed features. Prehistoric sites not recommended for Phase II lack diagnostic artifacts and do not retain contextual integrity. Three of the 10 sites are located in upland settings, and the remaining 7 are situated in lowlands. Phase II testing will permit examination of different site types in various geomorphic locations and also permit an examination of Late Archaic and Woodland campsites. Ultimately, the results of the Phase II testing will permit a more detailed understanding of Piedmont subsistence/settlement systems.

Seven of the 23 historic sites in September 1988 segments are recommended for Phase II evaluation (see Table 14a). Three of the components include a standing structure or structural remains and associated artifacts. These sites, which date to the second half of the nineteenth century and

early twentieth century, include rural dwellings and associated artifacts. These sites were probably dwellings on tenant farms or small farmsteads. None could be positively identified on nineteenth-century historic maps; however, two structures (44AB337 and 373) may be structures which appear on a 1935 map (Devereux et al. 1940). Some of the sites yielded few diagnostic artifacts and had low artifact densities; however, a paucity of artifacts around a structure may be characteristic of tenant dwellings where yard areas were routinely swept (see Orser 1988:135).

The sites identified above have the potential to contribute important information about the past within the historic contexts defined in Section 4.3.2. These sites warrant further testing and archival research to establish their potential. The tenant farm/small farmstead deserves particular attention here. Documentary history will certainly offer much toward understanding rural life of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Further documentation of surviving standing structures may have more to tell about structure types and plans. The material culture, however, of the economically, politically, and socially marginal households of Albemarle County during this period is best revealed by the combined study of historical and archeological data. These sites should be tested for the presence of datable, closed contexts (in addition to the sheet middens that may surround them) and mapped to identify outbuildings, fence lines, and structure plans.

5.2.2 June 1988 Segments

Fourteen archeological sites were identified within the surveyed June 1988 segments, of which 8 have been recommended for Phase II (Table 14b). Two

sites (44AB327 and 366) contain only a prehistoric component, and 3 sites (44AB318, 322, and 332) contain only a historic component. One prehistoric site (44AB338) recommended for Phase II contains a historic component which has not been recommended for Phase II, and one historic site (44AB319) recommended for Phase II contains a prehistoric component which has not been recommended for Phase II. In addition, one site (44AB335) contains both a prehistoric and historic component which have been recommended for Phase II.

Two of the 4 prehistoric sites (44AB327 and 338) recommended for Phase II date to the Late Archaic period. Sites 44AB335 and 338 contain Middle/Late Woodland artifacts. The fourth site, 44AB366, is an extensive lithic scatter. All four sites retain partial integrity.

Five sites are recommended for Phase II investigations. Four sites include structures or structural remains (44AB318, 322, 332, and 335). Site 44AB319, the only site recommended for Phase II which lacks structural remains, is recommended because of the age of the artifacts: this is the only site yielding artifacts which date to the eighteenth century. These are, in fact, the earliest historic artifacts recovered during the survey. One site (44AB332) may be associated with the Proffit Pyrite Prospect (44AB275). Two sites warrant consideration as contributing sites in a potential historic district: Sites 44AB322 and 319 are adjacent to the area identified as the Barracks (Huntington 1983) and may be associated with the Barracks occupation, although the component identified at Site 44AB322 in this survey dates from the early nineteenth century to the

early twentieth century. Two other sites identified during the survey and recommended as potentially eligible to the NRHP (44AB321 and 323) are adjacent to the Barracks area; these sites are outside the segment but within the one-half-mile-wide corridor. Because Sites 44AB319 and 322 could be part of a related group of sites (including Sites 44AB321 and 323) which together comprise the archeological remains of the Barracks and subsequent plantation occupation, their potential for eligibility to the NRHP as a historic district should be addressed. It is recommended that these sites represent a potential historic district and that the significance of the sites individually and as contributing properties in a potential district be evaluated in Phase II investigations.

5.2.3 Sites within One-quarter Mile of June 1988 and September 1988 Segments

JMA identified seven historic sites during the Phase Ib survey which are located outside the project area, but within one-quarter mile of a June 1988 or September 1988 segment (Table 14c). Five of the seven sites have been recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP. Site 44AB344, a late-nineteenth-century I-house located on Segment f, represents a tenant or small farmstead occupation. Sites 44AB321 and 323, near Segment ee, are adjacent to the Barracks area and are recommended potentially eligible as contributing properties of the potential historic district associated with the Barracks. Site 44AB336 is adjacent to Site 44AB275, the Proffit Pyrite Prospect, and is recommended eligible because of its relationship to that complex. Site 44AB334 is a small farmstead or tenant farm, which may be associated with the adjacent cemetery, Site 44AB369.

5.3 Summary of Recommendations

Sites recommended in both September 1988 and June 1988 segments have the potential to yield information important to the prehistory and history of Albemarle County and Virginia (36 CFR 60.4: criterion d). Seventeen sites within September 1988 segments have been recommended for Phase II investigations, including 10 prehistoric sites and 7 historic sites. Prehistoric components range in date from the Late Archaic through the Late Woodland periods. Historic components date from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. All historic sites recommended for Phase II investigations include structures or structural remains and associated artifacts.

Eight archeological sites within June 1988 segments have been recommended for Phase II investigations, including 3 prehistoric sites, 4 historic sites, and 1 site with both prehistoric and historic components. Prehistoric sites date from the Late Archaic and Middle/Late Woodland and retain partial integrity. Historic sites date to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Two of the historic sites (44AB319 and 322) recommended for Phase II are adjacent to and possibly associated with the Barracks. Only Site 44AB322 contains structural remains; Site 44AB319 contains artifacts of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and these artifacts represent the earliest historic artifacts recovered from the survey. One site (44AB332) may be associated with the Proffit Pyrite Prospect (44AB275). Five historic sites (44AB321, 323, 334, 336, and 344) outside the project area are recommended as potentially eligible for the NRHP. All are nineteenth- and twentieth-century sites.

5.4 Conclusions

Examination of Table 15 indicates that Alternatives 6 (6 sites), 7 (10 sites), and 7A (6 sites) will have the most impact on potentially eligible sites. All these alternatives are located on the east side of the existing Route 29 corridor. Alternative 6B, also located on the east side of Route 29, will only impact 2 potentially eligible sites.

On the west side of Route 29, Alternatives 10 and 12 (and 12-1, 12-2, 12-3, and 12-4) will have the least impact on potentially eligible sites, as each alternative will only impact 1 site. Alternatives 11 and 11-1 through 11-4 will impact between 2 and 4 potentially eligible sites, depending on the alternative (see Table 15). Thus, as Table 15 indicates, Alternatives 10, 12, 12-1, 12-2, 12-3, and 12-4 will have the least impact on potentially eligible sites. Alternatives 6B and 11, 11-1, 11-2, 11-3, and 11-4 will have a moderate impact on potentially eligible sites, and Alternatives 6, 7, and 7A will have the greatest impact on potentially eligible sites.

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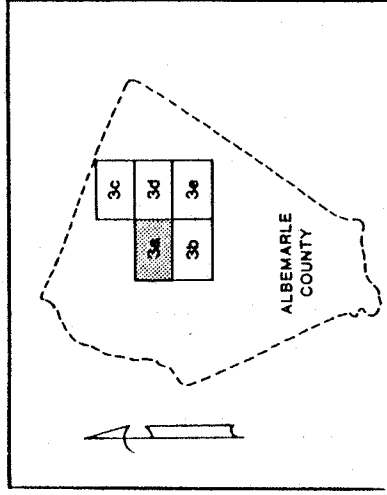
FIGURES



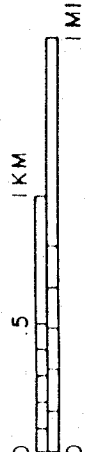
- | | | | |
|-------|--|-------|--|
| ⑦ | Candidate Build Alternatives | aa | Surveyed Segments of Conceptual Alternatives |
| ----- | September 1988 Candidate Build Alternatives | ----- | Previously Surveyed Segments |
| Ⓐ | Surveyed Segments and Connectors of Candidate Build Alternatives | ● | Proposed Interchange Locations |
| | June 1988 Conceptual Alternatives | ▨ | Area of Deep Testing |

Project Area of the Proposed Alternatives,
Segments, and Connectors

Figure 2

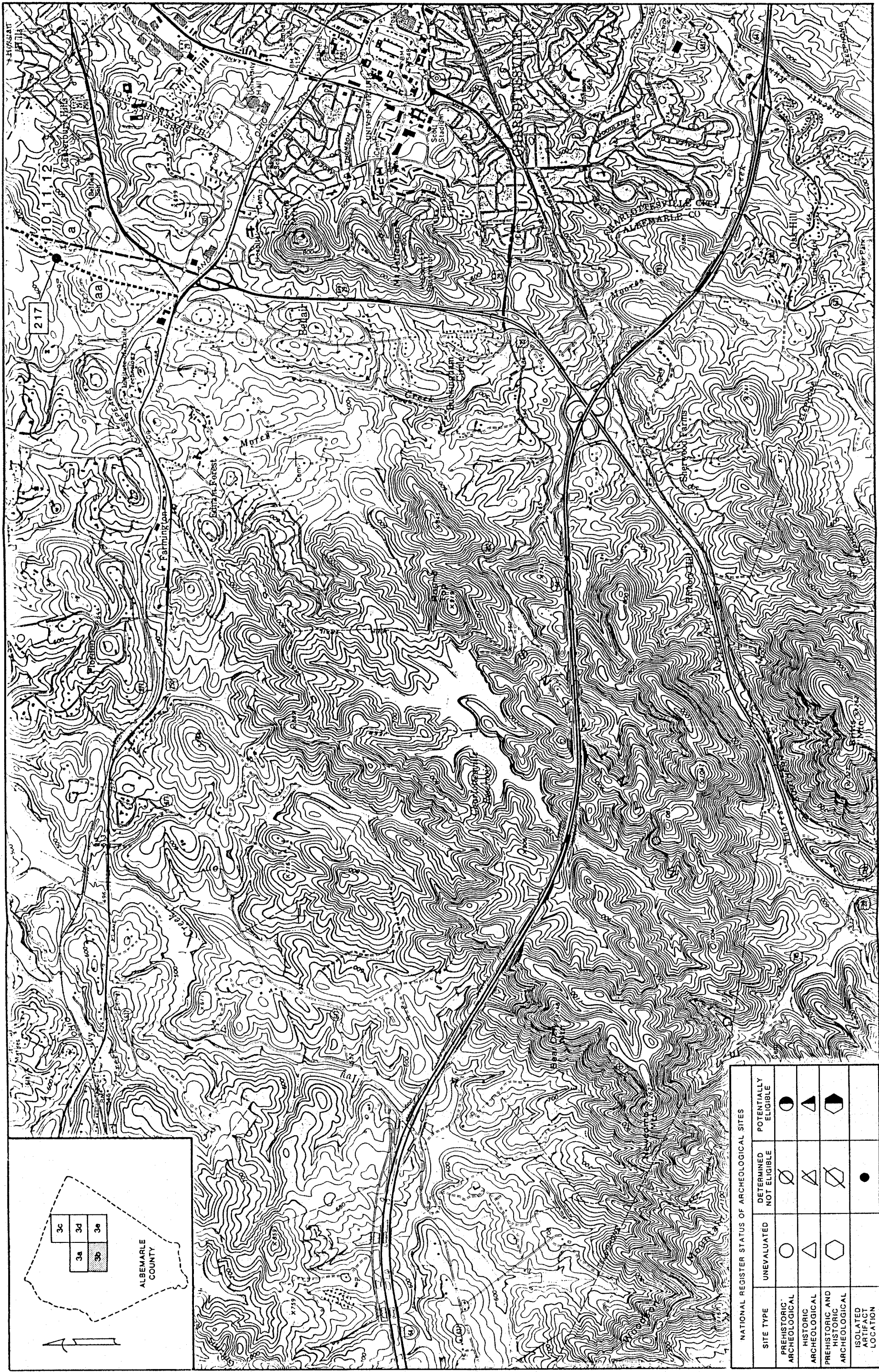


NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES			
SITE TYPE	UNEVALUATED	DETERMINED NOT ELIGIBLE	POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE
PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGICAL	○	⊘	●
HISTORIC ARCHEOLOGICAL	△	⊠	▲
PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC ARCHEOLOGICAL	⬡	⬢	⬤
ISOLATED ARTIFACT LOCATION		●	



September 1988 Candidate Build Alternatives
June 1988 Conceptual Alternatives
Previously Surveyed Segments

Identification of Archeological Sites and Isolated
Artifact Locations within the Project Area and within
One-quarter Mile of June 1988 and September 1988 Segments,
Charlottesville West, Va. Quadrangle, North Half
Figure 3a





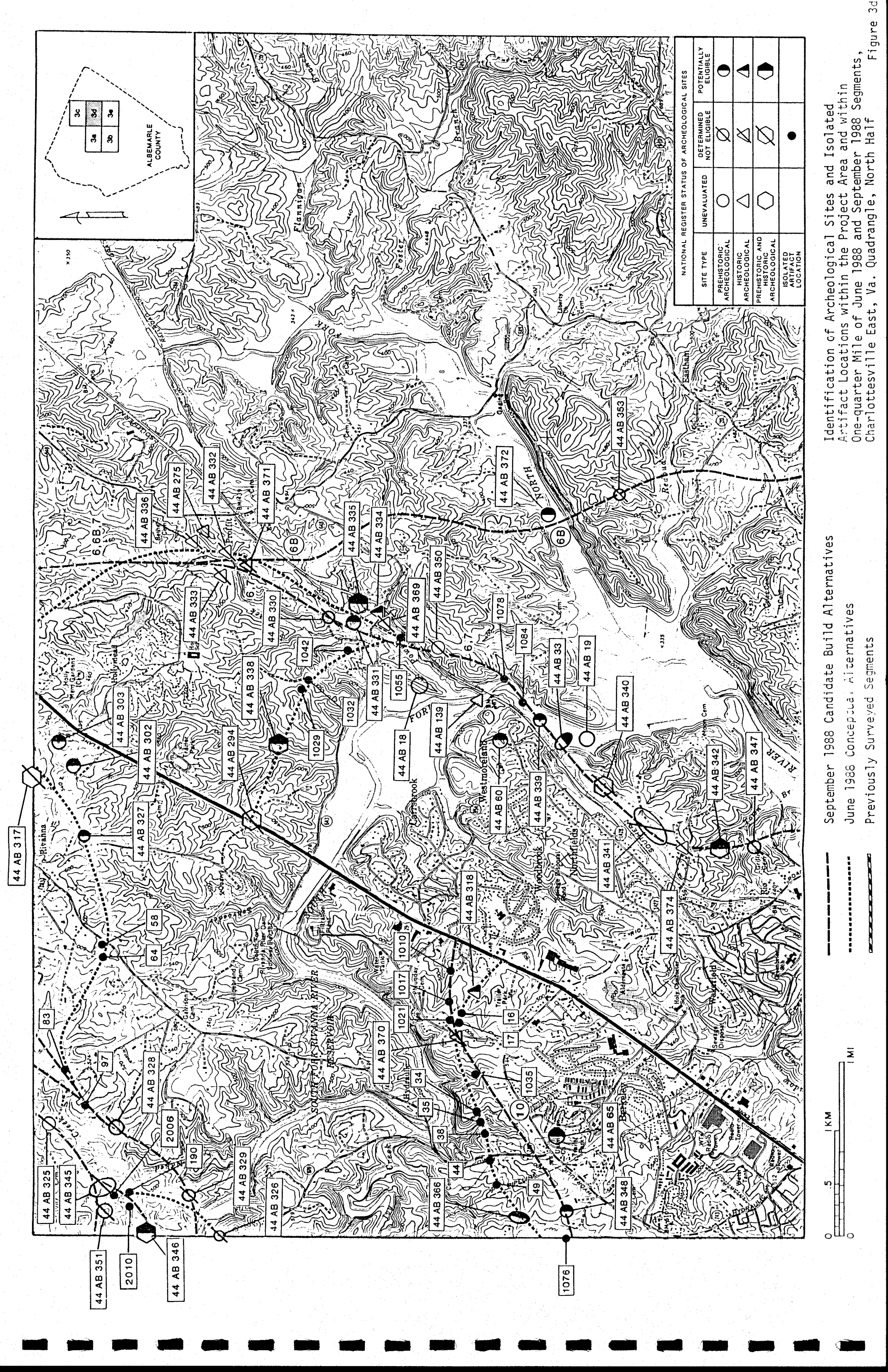
NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES				
SITE TYPE	UNEVALUATED	DETERMINED NOT ELIGIBLE	POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE	
PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGICAL	○	∅	○	
HISTORIC ARCHEOLOGICAL	△	∇	△	
PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC ARCHEOLOGICAL	⬡	⬢	⬢	
ISOLATED ARTIFACT LOCATION		●		

0 0.5 1 KM
0 0.5 1 MI

September 1988 Candidate Build Alternatives
June 1988 Conceptual Alternatives
Previously Surveyed Segments

Identification of Archeological Sites and Isolated Artifact Locations within the Project Area and within One-quarter Mile of June 1988 and September 1988 Segments, Earlysville, Va. Quadrangle, South Half

Figure 3c



3c
3a 3b 3d

ALBEMARLE
COUNTY

September 1988 Candidate Build Alternatives
June 1988 Conceptual Alternatives
Previously Surveyed Segments

0 5 1 KM
0 1 MI

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS OF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES			
SITE TYPE	UNEVALUATED	DETERMINED NOT ELIGIBLE	POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE
PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGICAL	○	⊘	◐
HISTORIC ARCHEOLOGICAL	△	⊘	◐
PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC ARCHEOLOGICAL	⬡	⊘	◐
ISOLATED ARTIFACT LOCATION		●	

Identification of Archeological Sites and Isolated Artifact Locations within the Project Area and within One-quarter Mile of June 1988 and September 1988 Segments, Charlottesville East, Va. Quadrangle, North Half Figure 3d

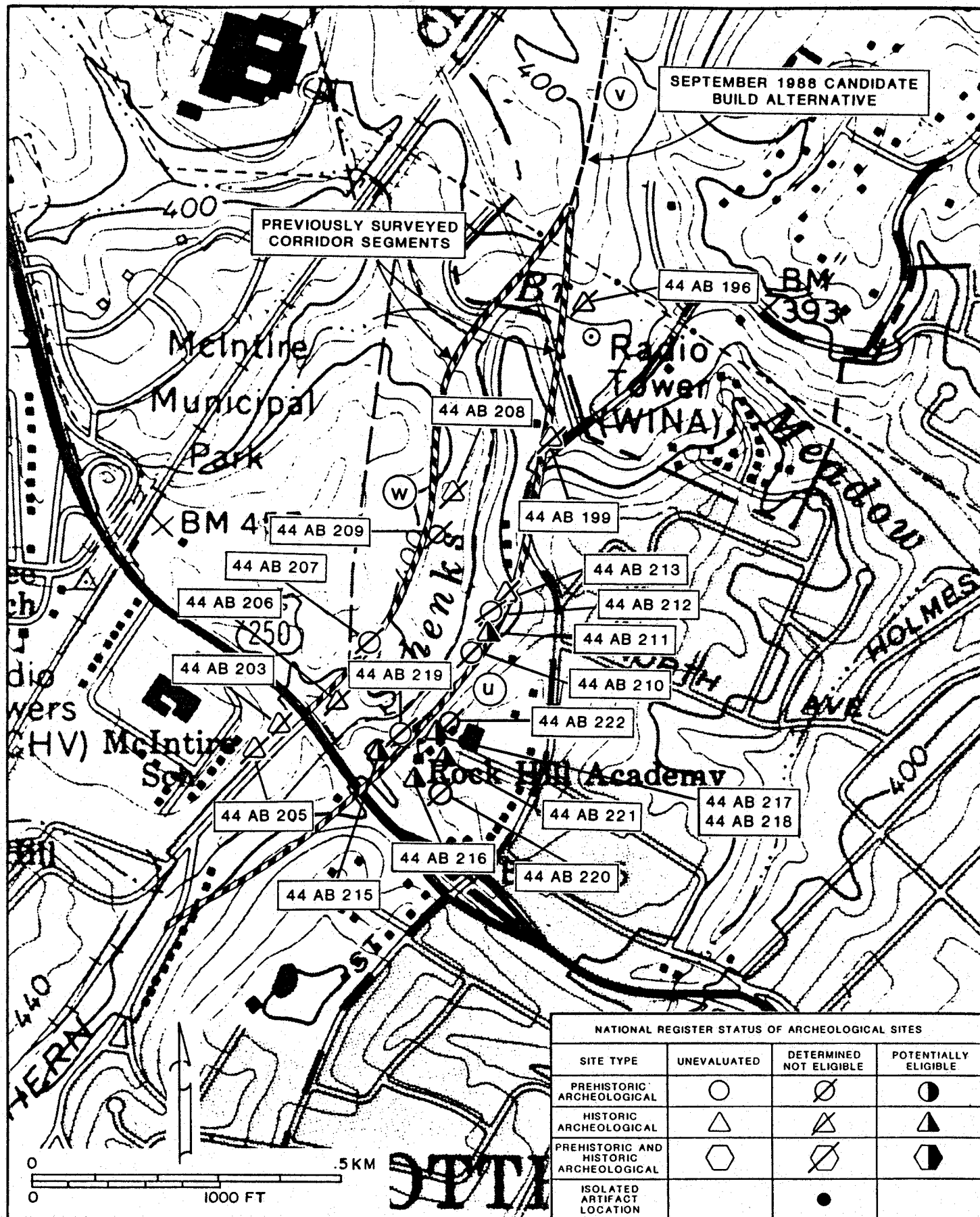


September 1988 Candidate Build Alternatives

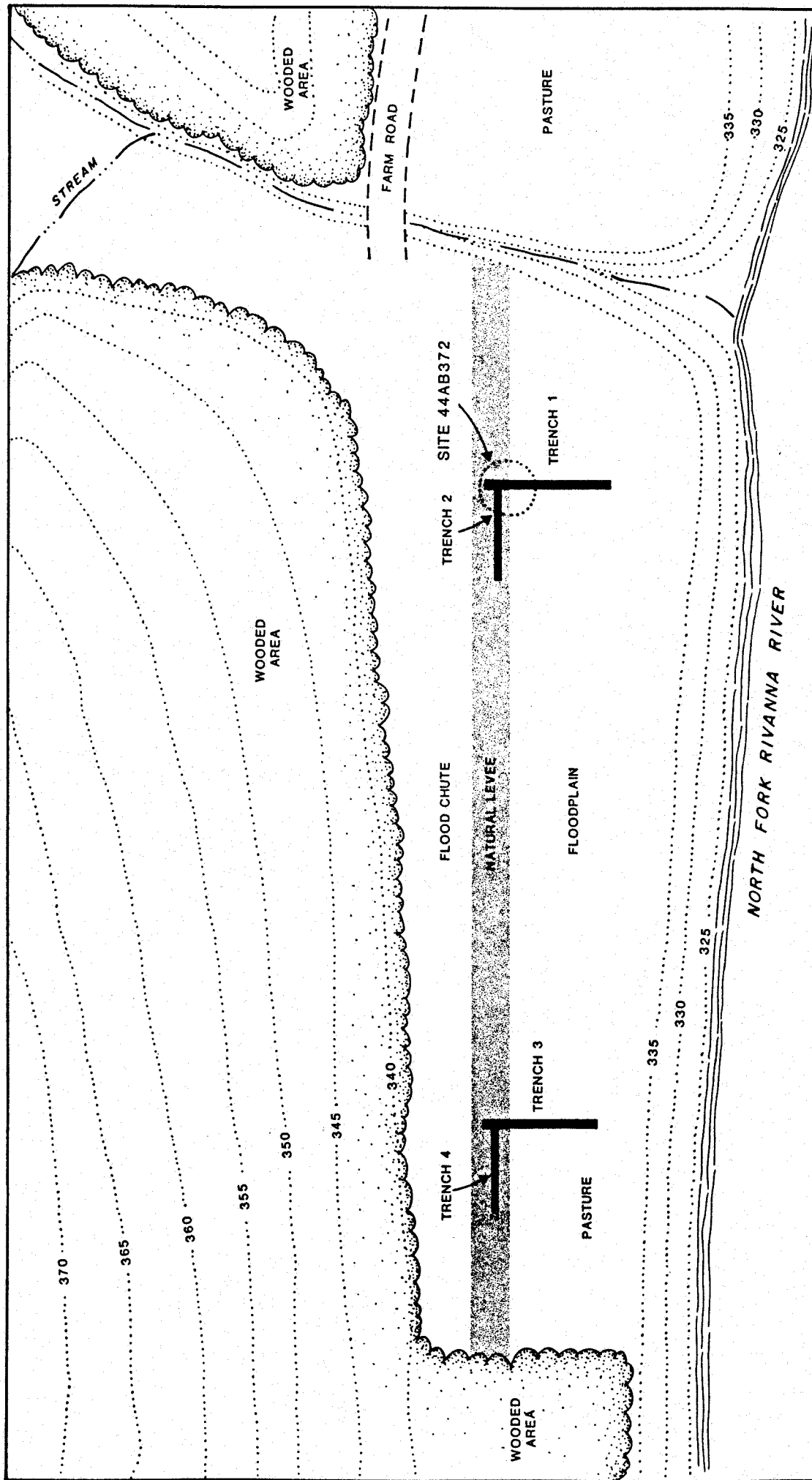
June 1988 Conceptual Alternatives

Previously Surveyed Segments

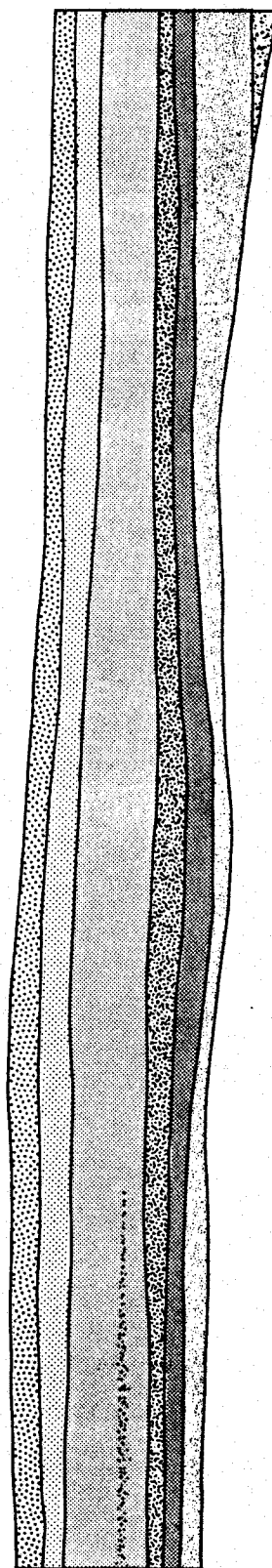
Identification of Archeological Sites and Isolated
Artifact Locations within the Project Area and within
One-quarter Mile of June 1988 and September 1988 Segments,
Charlottesville East, Va. Quadrangle, South Half



Location of Previously Recorded Archeological Sites within Segments u and w Identified by Engineering-Science during the McIntire Road Survey
(National Register Status as Noted in Tables 14a and 15)



SITE 44AB372 : PLAN OF LOCATION 1 (DEEP TESTING SITE),
EXCAVATED BACKHOE TRENCHES AND SITE AREA



7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown sandy loam, loose granular structure, gradual boundary (Ap Horizon)

7.5 YR 4/4 brown silt loam, weak platy structure, gradual boundary (Be Horizon)

7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown sandy clay loam, weak subangular blocky structure, abrupt boundary (Bt Horizon)

10 YR 5/8 yellowish brown fine grain silty sand, loose and friable, uncompacted structure, wavy irregular boundary (Alluvial Sands)

10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silt loam with charcoal flecks, weak subangular blocky structure, abrupt boundary (Buried A2 Horizon)

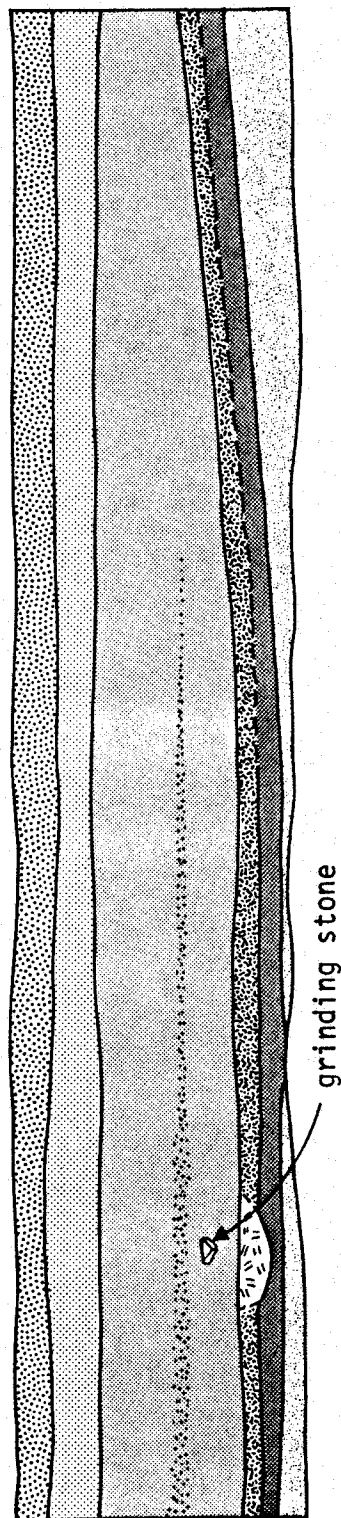
7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay loam, weak subangular blocky structure, gradual boundary (Buried B Horizon)

10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty sand, no structure, loose and friable (C1 Horizon)

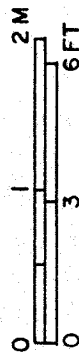
7.5 YR 4/4 dark brown silty sand, loose granular structure (C2 Horizon)



SITE 44AB372: PROFILE OF EAST WALL,
TRENCH 1, LOCATION 1



- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| | 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown sandy loam, loose granular structure, gradual boundary (Ap Horizon) | | 10 YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silt loam with charcoal flecks, weak subangular blocky structure, abrupt boundary (Buried A2 Horizon) |
| | 7.5 YR 4/4 brown silt loam, weak platy structure, gradual boundary (Be Horizon) | | 10 YR 3/3 dark yellowish brown mottled with 10 YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay loam, weak subangular blocky structure, abrupt boundary (Pit Feature Fill) |
| | 7.5 YR 5/6 strong brown sandy clay loam, weak subangular blocky structure, abrupt boundary (Bt Horizon) | | 7.5 YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay loam, weak subangular blocky structure, gradual boundary (Buried B Horizon) |
| | 10 YR 5/8 yellowish brown fine grain silty sand, loose, friable, uncompacted structure, wavy irregular boundary (Alluvial Sands) | | 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty sand, no structure, loose and friable (C ₁ Horizon) |
- less discernible soil boundary



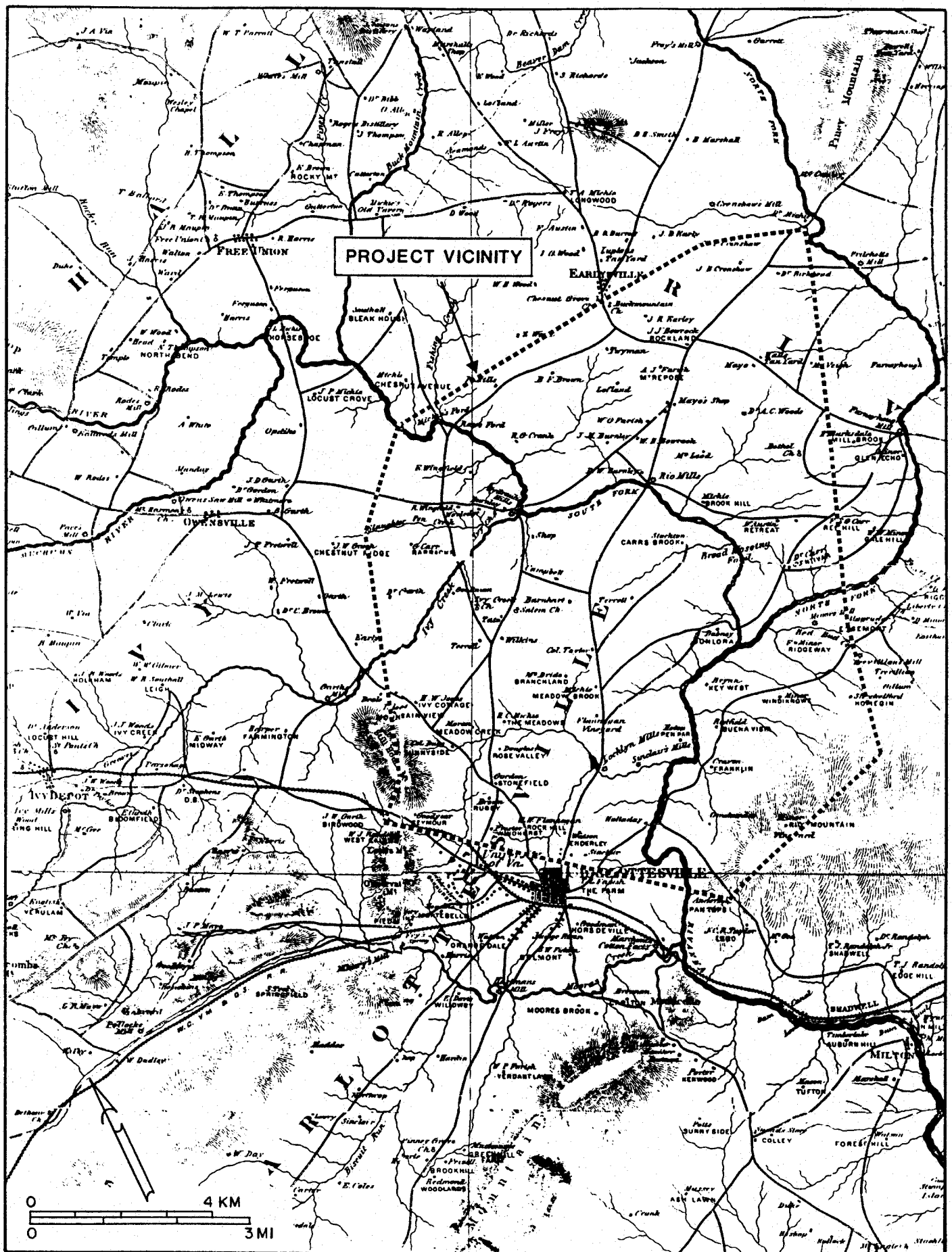
SITE 44AB372: PROFILE OF SOUTH WALL,
TRENCH 2, LOCATION 1



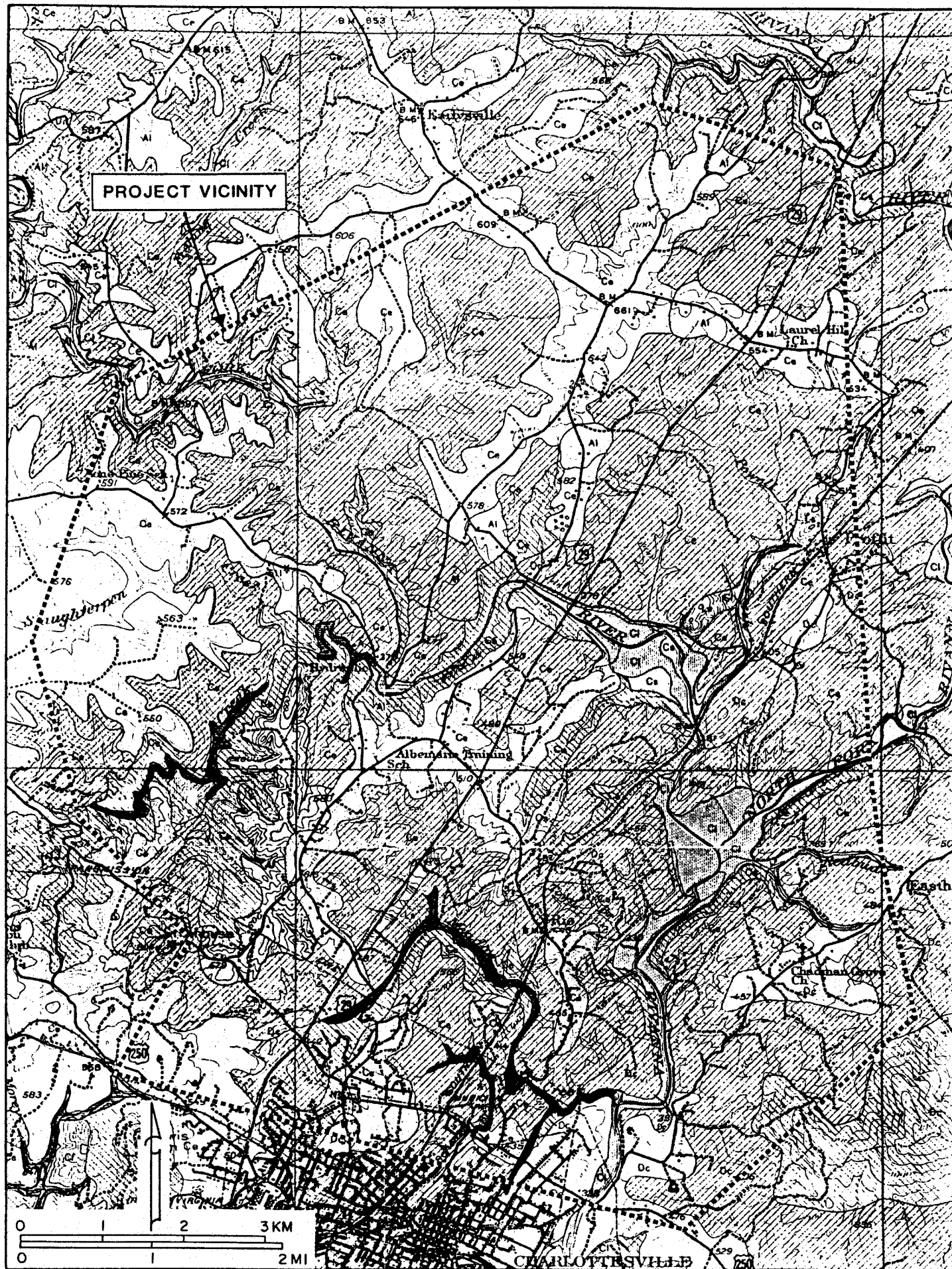
Detail of Map of Albemarle County (Gilmer 1864)
Showing Project Vicinity



Detail of Map of Albemarle County, Virginia
(Hotchkiss 1866) Showing Project Vicinity



Detail of A Map of Albemarle County, Virginia
(Peyton 1875) Showing Project Vicinity



Detail of Soil Map, Albemarle County, Virginia
(Devereux et al. 1940) Showing Project Vicinity

PLATES



Plate 1. Site 44AB342: Upland Campsite above Town Branch Creek, Facing South, Segment *t*.



Plate 2. Site 44AB346: Upland Campsite above South Fork Rivanna River, Facing Southwest, Segment *i*.



Plate 3. Site 44AB331: Lowland Site above Powell Creek, Facing South, Segment *t*.



Plate 4. Site 44AB358: Lowland Campsite above Unnamed Drainage, Facing South, Segment *m*.

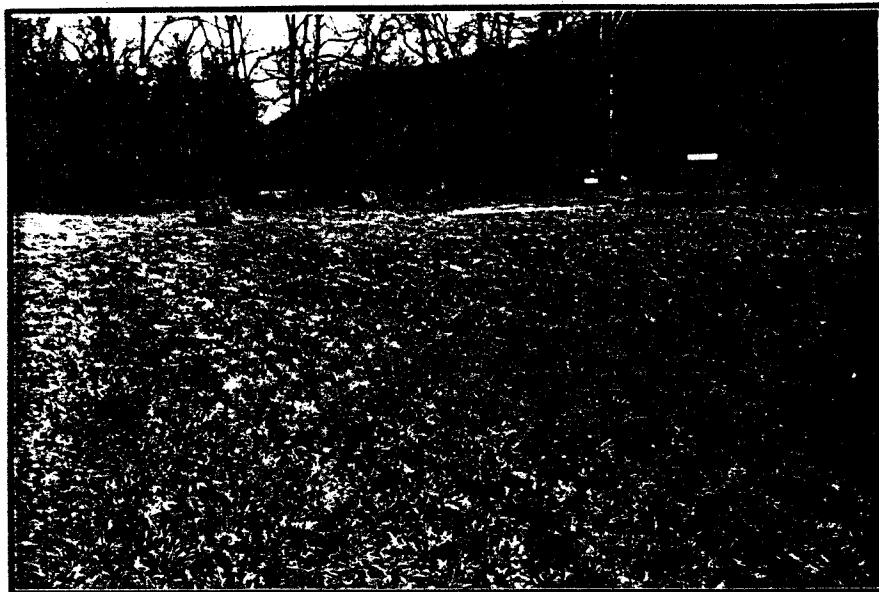


Plate 5. Site 44AB372: Overview of Buried Site on Terrace above the North Fork Rivanna River, Facing East, Segment q.



Plate 6. Site 44AB372: Pit Feature and Grinding Stone in Trench 2 Profile, Facing West, Segment q.



Plate 7. Site 44AB370: Tyler Family Cemetery on Route 659, Facing North, Segment *b*.



Plate 8. Site 44AB337: Standing Frame Dwelling, Facing North, Segment *f*.



Plate 9. Site 44AB322: Fieldstone Foundation of Structure near Barracks Area, Facing North-east, Segment ee.



Plate 10. Site 44AB333: Fieldstone Chimney of
Structure near Profitt Pyrite Prospect,
Facing Northwest, Segment r.

TABLES

Table 1. September 1988 Candidate Build Alternatives

<u>Alternative</u>	<u>Segments</u>
6	p,s,t,r
6B	p,q,r
7	u,v,t,r
7A	w,v,t,r
10	a,b
11	a,c,d,e,f
11-1	a,c,i,j,k,f
11-2	a,g,h,d,e,f
11-3	a,g,h,i,j,k,f
11-4	a,g,m,j,k,f
12	a,g,m,j,l,o
12-1	a,g,h,i,j,l,o
12-2	a,c,i,j,l,o
12-3	a,c,d,n,o
12-4	a,g,h,d,n,o

Table 2. Archeological Sites within One-quarter Mile of
September 1988 Segments¹

Site	Segment	Component ²	Cultural Period	Recommendations ³
44AB7	c	H	Late 18th-century cemetery	No recommendations given (A)
44AB18	t	P	Late Woodland	No recommendations given (B)
44AB19	t	P	Unspecified Archaic and Woodland	No recommendations given (B)
44AB27	s	P	Middle Archaic	No recommendations given (B)
44AB60	t	P	Unspecified Archaic and Woodland	Might be worth plotting and excavating (C)
44AB65	b	P	Unspecified Archaic	Should be tested to determine depth (D)
44AB90	s	P	Unknown aboriginal	Additional surface collection (E)
44AB100	h	P	Unknown aboriginal	Should be field checked (F)
44AB102	o	P	Unspecified Woodland	Should be field checked (F)
44AB118	f	P	Middle to Late Archaic	Should be field checked (F)
44AB129	f	P	Late Archaic/ Transitional	Should be field checked (F)
44AB130	f	P	Late Archaic/ Transitional	Should be field checked (F)
44AB131	f	P	Middle Archaic	Should be field checked (F)

Table 2. Continued

Site	Segment	Component ²	Cultural Period	Recommendations ³
44AB139	t	H	19th century (Broad Mossing Lock)	Field check (location approximate) (G)
44AB195	v	H	Unspecified historic structures and junkyard	No further testing (H)
44AB200	t	P	Late Archaic	Further testing (H)
44AB201	t	P	Unknown aboriginal	Further testing (H)
44AB202	v	P	Unknown aboriginal	No further testing (H)
44AB203	w	H	19th century	No further testing (H)
44AB205	w	H	20th century	No further testing (H)
44AB216	u	H	19th-20th century	Further testing (H)
44AB220	u	P	Unknown aboriginal	Further testing (H)
44AB221	u	H	19th-20th century	Further testing (H)
44AB344	f	H	19th-20th century	Further testing (K)

Key

¹This table lists sites outside the project area. Site 44AB195 is immediately outside of the project area.

²P=prehistoric; H=historic.

³Recommendations are those given on VDHL site forms. Letter indicates recorder:

A David Hallard 1979.

B Keith Egloff 1978 (From C. G. Holland's notebooks).

C C. G. Holland 1975.

D Luckenbach 1973.

E James R. Wood 1973.

Table 2. Continued

- F J. Mark Wittkofski 1984 (From C. G. Holland's notebooks).
- G Rutherford 1984.
- H Dennis J. Hartzell 1985.
- I J. Mark Wittkofski 1986.
- J Thomas Klatka 1985.
- K Ellen Armbruster 1988.

Table 3. Archeological Sites Recorded during the McIntire Road Survey within September 1988 Segments

Site	Segment	Component ¹	Cultural Period	Previous Recommendations ²
44AB196	u	H	19th-20th century	No further testing
44AB199	u	H	20th century	No further testing
44AB206	w	H	19th-20th century	No further testing
44AB207	w	P	Unknown aboriginal	No further testing
44AB208	w	H	19th century	No further testing
44AB209	w	P	Unknown aboriginal	No further testing
44AB210	u	P	Unknown aboriginal	Further testing
44AB211	u	H	19th-20th century	Further testing
44AB212	u	P	Unknown aboriginal	Further testing
44AB213	u	H	19th-20th century	No further testing
44AB215	u	H	19th-20th century	Further testing
44AB217	u	H	19th-20th century	Further testing
44AB218	u	H	19th-20th century	Further testing
44AB219	u	P	Unknown aboriginal	Further testing
44AB222	u	P	Unknown aboriginal	Further testing

¹P=prehistoric; H-historic.

²Recommendations as given on VDHL site forms prepared by Engineering-Science (1985).

Table 4. Archeological Sites and Isolated Artifact Locations
within September 1988 Segments¹

Segment	Isolated Artifact Locations	Number of Sites	Site Type ²		
			P	H	P/H
a					
b	5	2	1	1	
c		1			1
d	5	2	2		
e	2	2	2		
f		4	1	3	
g					
h	1	2	2		
i	5	2	1		1
j		1	1		
k					
l					
m	2	4	3		1
n	2	2	2		
o	3				
p		1		1	
q		4	2	2	
r	2	1		1	
s		2	2		
t	2	11	8	1	2
u		11	4	7	

Table 4. Continued

Segment	Isolated Artifact Locations	Number of Sites	Site Type ²		
			P	H	P/H
v					
w		4	2	2	
Total	29	56	33	18	5

¹Segments *u* and *w* previously surveyed by Engineering-Science.

²P=prehistoric; H=historic; P/H=prehistoric and historic.

Table 5. Archeological Sites and Isolated Artifact Locations within September 1988 Candidate Build Alternatives¹

Alternative	Segments	Isolated Artifact Locations	No. of Sites	Site Type ²		
				P	H	P/H
6	p,s,t,r	4	15	10	3	2
6B	p,q,r	2	6	2	4	
7	u,v,t,r	4	23	12	9	2
7A	w,v,t,r	4	16	10	4	2
10	a,b	5	2	1	1	
11	a,c,d,e,f	7	9	5	3	1
11-1	a,c,i,j,k,f	5	8	3	3	2
11-2	a,g,h,d,e,f	8	10	7	3	
11-3	a,g,h,i,j,k,f	6	9	5	3	1
11-4	a,g,m,j,k,f	2	9	5	3	1
12	a,g,m,j,l,o	5	5	4		1
12-1	a,g,h,i,j,l,o	9	5	4		1
12-2	a,c,i,j,l,o	8	4	2		2
12-3	a,c,d,n,o	9	5	4		1
12-4	a,g,h,d,n,o	11	6	6		

¹This table includes sites identified within the project area by the JMA and Engineering-Science surveys, as well as three previously recorded sites (44AB26, 33, and 56).

²P=prehistoric; H=historic; P/H=prehistoric and historic.

Table 6. Archeological Sites and Isolated Artifact Locations
within June 1988 Segments

Segment	Isolated Artifact Locations	No. of Sites	Site Type ¹		
			P	H	P/H
aa	1				
bb	1				
cc	5	2	2		
dd	2	1		1	
ee	4	5	3	1	1
ff	1				
gg	3	2	1		1
hh					
ii	1				
jj					
kk		1		1	
ll	1	1			1
mm	3	2			2
Total	22	14	6	3	5

¹P=prehistoric; H=historic; P/H=prehistoric and historic.

Table 7a. Isolated Artifact Locations within
September 1988 Segments

Segment	STP	Prehistoric Artifacts	Historic Artifacts
b	1010	1 scraper	1 cut nail
	1017	1 broken flake	
	1021	1 complete flake	
		1 broken flake	
	1035 1076	1 complete flake	
d	97	1 flake fragment	
	1006	1 complete flake	
		1 broken flake	
	1015	1 complete flake	
	1017 1020	1 complete flake 1 complete flake	
e	3	1 flake fragment	
		1 debris	
	9	1 broken flake	
		1 flake fragment	
		2 debris	
h	25	1 flake fragment	1 dark green wine bottle glass fragment
i	2SW	1 broken flake	
	2006	1 broken flake	
	2010	1 complete flake	
		1 flake fragment	
	2021	1 complete flake	
	2029	1 broken flake	1 cut nail
m	37	2 complete flakes	
		5 flake fragments	
	40	1 flake fragment	
n	13	1 debris	
	14	1 broken flake	
o	108	1 complete flake	
	1019	2 broken flakes	
		1 flake fragment	
	1060	1 broken flake	

Table 7a. Continued

Segment	STP	Prehistoric Artifacts	Historic Artifacts
r	33	1 broken flake	
	2SE	1 broken flake	
t	1078	1 flake fragment	
		1 biface fragment	
	1084	1 complete flake	

Table 7b. Isolated Artifact Locations within
June 1988 Segments

Segment	STP	Prehistoric Artifacts	Historic Artifacts
aa	217	1 scraper	
bb	101	2 complete flakes	
cc	34 35	1 complete flake	2 bottle glass fragments 1 pressed glass fragment
	38 44 49	1 complete flake 1 flake fragment	1 window glass fragment 13 bottle glass fragments
dd	16 17		1 stoneware sherd 1 dark green bottle sherd
ee	28 51 173 177	1 debris 1 scraper 1 complete flake 2 flake fragments 1 biface fragment	2 wire fragments
ff	190	1 complete flake	
gg	58 64 83	1 broken flake 2 flake fragments 1 flake fragment 1 debris 1 core	
ii	96		1 stoneware sherd
ll	1055	1 broken flake	
mm	1029 1032 1042	1 broken flake 2 broken fragments 2 broken flakes 2 complete flakes	

Table 8. Artifact Data from Archeological Sites Tested during the Route 29 Corridor Study¹

Site	Component	Time Period	Prehistoric Artifacts						Historic Artifacts						Artifact Summary		
			Flakes	Projectile Points	Bi-faces	Scrapers	Ceramics	Cores	Ceramics	Glass	Structural	Samples	Misc.	Floral/Faunal	Prehistoric	Historic	Total
44AB33	P	Late Archaic to Late Woodland		6	1	1									8		8
294	P/H	Unknown/19th-20th century	6		1	1			1				1		8	2	10
317	P/H	Unknown/20th century	3							10	102	2	1		3	115	118
318	H	19th-20th century							10	212	31	3	24	9		289	289
319	P/H	Unknown/18th-19th century	11		1				1		1				12	2	14
320	P	Unknown	9												9		9
321*	H	19th-20th century							16	29	23	5	4			77	77
322	H	19th-20th century							12	10	21	8	3	1		55	55

Table 8. Continued

Site	Component ²	Time Period	Prehistoric Artifacts						Historic Artifacts						Artifact Summary		
			Flakes	Projectile Points	Bi-faces	Scrapers	Ceramics	Cores	Ceramics	Glass	Structural	Samples	Misc.	Floral/Faunal	Prehistoric	Historic	Total
323*	H	19th century									2					2	2
324	P	Unknown	4												4		4
325	P	Unknown	4		1										5		5
326	P	Unknown	3		2										5		5
327	P	Late Archaic	41	1	3										45		45
328	P	Unknown	8		1	2									11		11
329	P	Unknown	12		4										16		16
330	P	Unknown	2		1										3		3
331	P	Unknown	10												10		10
332	H	19th-20th century								1	2		2			5	5
333	H	19th-20th century							9	1						10	10

Table 8. Continued

[illegible]

Table 8. Continued

Site	Comp- nent ²	Time Period	Prehistoric Artifacts							Historic Artifacts						Artifact Summary		
			Flakes	Projec- tile Points	Bi- faces	Scra- pers	Cer- amics	Cores	Cer- amics	Glass	Struc- tural	Sam- ples	Misc.	Floral/ Faunal	Prehis- toric	His- toric	Total	
342	P/H	Unknown/19th- 20th century	78		3	1			1	21	12	1	5	5	82	45	127	
343	P	Middle/Late Woodland	24	2	4	1	2								33		33	
344*	H	19th-20th century							15	6	2					23	23	
345	P	Unknown	44												44		44	
346	P/H	Unknown/ 19th century	34		2			1			2				37	2	39	
347	P	Unknown	3		1										4		4	
348	P	Unknown	8		1	1									10		10	
349	P	Unknown	4		1	2									7		7	
350	P	Unknown	2		1										3		3	
351	P	Unknown	29					1							30		30	
352	H	20th century							5	14	2		2			23	23	

Table 8. Continued

[illegible]

Table 8. Continued

Site	Component	Time Period	Prehistoric Artifacts						Historic Artifacts						Artifact Summary		
			Flakes	Projectile Points	Bi-faces	Scrapers	Ceramics	Cores	Ceramics	Glass	Structural	Samples	Misc.	Floral/Faunal	Prehistoric	Historic	Total
364	H	20th century							14	8	164		2			188	188
365	P	Unknown	7												7		7
366	P	Unknown	8		1	1									10		10
367 ³	H	1940s-1969															
368	H	1940s															
369	H	1958-1964															
370	H	1882-1943															
371	H	1950s-1983															
372 ⁴	P	Unknown															
373	H	19th-20th century							2	10	3		10	1		26	26
374	H	19th-20th century							3	3						6	6

Table 8. Continued

¹This table lists artifact data for all sites tested by JMA, including six sites (*) immediately outside the project area, but within 1/4 mile of September 1988 segments and June 1988 segments.

²P=prehistoric; H=historic; P/H=prehistoric and historic.

³Historic cemetery. No collections, no subsurface testing. Some graves are unmarked; dates are from gravestones.

⁴Deeply buried site. No artifacts collected.

Table 9a. Prehistoric Sites within June 1988 and September 1988 Segments by
Environmental Site Predictors

Site	Site Type	Site Size (Approx.) (sq m) ¹	Cultural Period	Landform	Soil Type	Distance to Water (feet)	Elevation Above Water (feet)
44AB26	Camp	?	Middle Archaic	Bluff above unnamed stream	Davidson Hilly	500/Unnamed stream	70
33	Camp	5,000	Late Archaic to Late Woodland	Terrace above South Fork Rivanna	Congaree loam	50/Unnamed tributary stream of South Fork Rivanna	10
56	Limited activity	>1,100	Middle Archaic	Ridgetop above stream	Cecil Hilly	300/Unnamed stream	40
207	Limited activity	>1,100	Unknown	Ridgetop above Schenks Branch	Cecil Hilly	150/Schenks Branch	40
209	Limited activity	>1,100	Unknown	Ridge slope above Schenks Branch	Cecil Hilly	200/Schenks Branch	30
210	Limited activity	>1,100	Unknown	Bluff top above Schenks Branch	Cecil Hilly	300/Schenks Branch	60
212	Camp	>5,000	Unknown	Ridge slope above Schenks Branch	Cecil Hilly	300/Schenks Branch	60
219	Limited activity	>1,100	Unknown	Ridgetop above Schenks Branch	Cecil Hilly	350/Schenks Branch	50

Table 9a. Prehistoric Sites within June 1988 and September 1988 Segments by Environmental Site Predictors

Site	Site Type	Site Size (Approx.) (sq m) ¹	Cultural Period	Landform	Soil Type	Distance to Water (feet)	Elevation Above Water (feet)
44AB26	Camp	?	Middle Archaic	Bluff above unnamed stream	Davidson Hilly	500/Unnamed stream	70
33	Camp	5,000	Late Archaic to Late Woodland	Terrace above South Fork Rivanna	Congaree loam	50/Unnamed tributary stream of South Fork Rivanna	10
56	Limited activity	>1,100	Middle Archaic	Ridgetop above stream	Cecil Hilly	300/Unnamed stream	40
207	Limited activity	>1,100	Unknown	Ridgetop above Schenks Branch	Cecil Hilly	150/Schenks Branch	40
209	Limited activity	>1,100	Unknown	Ridge slope above Schenks Branch	Cecil Hilly	200/Schenks Branch	30
210	Limited activity	>1,100	Unknown	Bluff top above Schenks Branch	Cecil Hilly	300/Schenks Branch	60
212	Camp	>5,000	Unknown	Ridge slope above Schenks Branch	Cecil Hilly	300/Schenks Branch	60
219	Limited activity	>1,100	Unknown	Ridgetop above Schenks Branch	Cecil Hilly	350/Schenks Branch	50

Table 9a. Continued

Site	Site Type	Site Size (Approx.) (sq m) ¹	Cultural Period	Landform	Soil Type	Distance to Water (feet)	Elevation Above Water (feet)
222	Limited activity	>1,100	Unknown	Bluff top above Schenks Branch	Cecil Hilly	200/Schenks Branch	50
294	Camp	1,089	Unknown	Interior uplands above unnamed drainage	Cecil Hilly	500/Unnamed drainage	70
317	Limited activity	484	Unknown	Ridgetop above Powell Creek	Cecil Hilly	600/Powell Creek	60
319	Limited activity	4,950	Unknown	Ridgetop above Ivy Creek	Cecil loam/Cecil Hilly	1,000/Ivy Creek	90
320	Limited activity	484	Unknown	Interior uplands above Ivy Creek	Cecil loam/Cecil Hilly	1,500/Ivy Creek	120
324	Limited activity	484	Unknown	Ridgetop above Jumping Branch	Cecil loam	1,000/Jumping Branch	100
325	Limited activity	1,089	Unknown	Ridgetop above Naked Creek	Cecil Hilly	600/Naked Creek	60
326	Limited activity	900 (surface)	Unknown	Bluff top above South Fork Rivanna	Cecil Hilly	600/South Fork Rivanna	100
327	Camp	1,089	Late Archaic	Interior uplands	Appling loam	1,500/Unnamed drainage	80

Table 9a. Continued

Site	Site Type	Site Size (Approx.) (sq m) ¹	Cultural Period	Landform	Soil Type	Distance to Water (feet)	Elevation Above Water (feet)
328	Camp	1,089	Unknown	Interfluvial ridgetop	Cecil Hilly	300/Unnamed drainage	60
329	Limited activity	3,300	Unknown	Bluff top above South Fork Rivanna	Cecil Hilly	600/South Fork Rivanna	100
330	Limited activity	1,089	Unknown	Terrace above unnamed tributary of Powell Creek	Cecil Hilly	50/Unnamed trib- utary of Powell Creek	10
331	Limited activity	4,300	Unknown	Terrace above Powell Creek	Congaree loam	200/Powell Creek	10
335	Camp	4,300	Middle Woodland	Bench above Powell Creek	Cecil Hilly	300/Powell Creek	20
338	Camp	10,000	Late Archaic and Middle to Late Woodland	Terrace above unnamed drainage	Cecil Hilly	100/Confluence of 3 unnamed streams	10
339	Camp	2,700	Late Archaic	Terrace above South Fork Rivanna	Congaree loam	100/South Fork Rivanna	20
340	Camp	17,500 (surface)	Late Archaic and Late Woodland	Bluff top above South Fork Rivanna	Cecil Hilly	1,200/South Fork Rivanna	110
341	Camp	17,500 (surface)	Unknown	Interior uplands above unnamed drainages	Davidson Hilly	1,500/Town Branch	120

Table 9a. Continued

Site	Site Type	Site Size (Approx.) (sq m) ¹	Cultural Period	Landform	Soil Type	Distance to Water (feet)	Elevation Above Water (feet)
342	Camp	17,028	Unknown	Interfluvial ridgetop above Town Branch	Cecil Hilly	500/Town Branch	60
343	Camp	2,200	Middle/Late Woodland	Interfluvial ridge above unnamed drainage	Cecil Hilly	300/Unnamed drainage	40
345	Limited activity	11,000	Unknown	Interior uplands above Naked Creek	Cecil Hilly	700/Naked Creek	80
346	Camp	10,800	Unknown	Bluff top above South Fork Rivanna	Cecil Hilly	700/South Fork Rivanna	60
347	Limited activity	2,800	Unknown	Terrace above Town Branch	Cecil Hilly	30/Town Branch	10
348	Camp	484	Unknown	Bench above unnamed tributary of Ivy Creek	Cecil Hilly	50/Unnamed tributary of Ivy Creek	20
349	Camp	484	Unknown	Interior uplands above Powell Creek and unnamed tributary	Cecil Hilly	1,200/Powell Creek	70
350	Limited activity	400 (surface)	Unknown	Ridge slope above Powell Creek	Davidson Hilly	600/Powell Creek	100
351	Limited activity	1,540	Unknown	Interior uplands	Cecil Hilly	1,200/South Fork Rivanna	120

Table 9a. Continued

Site	Site Type	Site Size (Approx.) (sq m) ¹	Cultural Period	Landform	Soil Type	Distance to Water (feet)	Elevation Above Water (feet)
353	Limited activity	660	Unknown	Ridgetop above unnamed tributary of Redbud Creek	Davidson Hilly	300/Unnamed tributary	60
354	Limited activity	1,936	Unknown	Ridgetop above unnamed tributary of South Fork Rivanna	Cecil Hilly	300/Unnamed tributary of South Fork Rivanna	30
355	Limited activity	484 (surface)	Unknown	Ridgetop above unnamed tributary of Ivy Creek	Cecil Hilly	700/Unnamed tributary of Ivy Creek	60
356	Limited activity	>2,000 (approx)	Unknown	Interior uplands above unnamed tributary of Ivy Creek	Appling Hilly	1,000/Unnamed tributary of Ivy Creek	80
357	Limited activity	726	Unknown	Ridgetop above Jumping Branch	Cecil loam	1,000/Jumping Branch	60
358	Camp	484	Middle/Late Woodland	Floodplain above unnamed tributary stream	Cecil Hilly	50/Unnamed tributary of South Fork Rivanna	5
359	Limited activity	726	Unknown	Ridge slope above Jumping Branch and unnamed tributary	Cecil loam	500/Jumping Branch & unnamed tributary	30
360	Camp	726	Late Archaic	Floodplain above Naked Creek	Cecil Hilly	30/Naked Creek	5

Table 9a. Continued

Site	Site Type	Site Size (Approx.) ¹ (sq m)	Cultural Period	Landform	Soil Type	Distance to Water (feet)	Elevation Above Water (feet)
361	Limited activity	946	Unknown	Terrace above Naked Creek	Cecil Hilly	100/Naked Creek	10
362	Limited activity	375	Unknown	Ridgetop above unnamed tributary of Naked Creek	Cecil Hilly	1,000/Unnamed tributary of Naked Creek	80
363	Limited activity	484	Unknown	Drainage bottom near confluence of intermittent unnamed drainages	Cecil Hilly	700/Unnamed tributary of Naked Creek	30
365	Limited activity	484	Unknown	Interior uplands above tributary of Ivy Creek	Cecil loam	1,200/Ivy Creek	80
366	Camp	3,700	Unknown	Low bench above unnamed tributary of Ivy Creek	Cecil Hilly	100/Unnamed tributary of Ivy Creek	10
372	Camp	>260	Late Woodland	Terrace above North Fork Rivanna River	Congaree loam	50/North Fork Rivanna River	15

¹Site size based on extent of positive shovel tests or observed surface scatter.

Table 9b. Prehistoric Sites within One-quarter Mile of
June 1988 and September 1988 Segments by
Environmental Site Predictors

Site	Site Type	Site Size (Approx.) (sq m) ¹	Cultural Period	Landform	Soil Type	Distance to Water (feet)	Elevation Above Water (feet)
44AB18	Camp	<10,000	Late Woodland	Terrace above South Fork Rivanna	Congaree loam	300/Rivanna	20
19	Camp	<10,000	Archaic & Woodland	Terrace above South Fork Rivanna	Congaree loam	200/Rivanna	20
27	Camp	?	Middle Archaic	Bluff above confluence of stream with Rivanna	Davidson Hilly	800/Unnamed stream	80
60	Camp	>5,000	Archaic & Woodland	Swale above floodplain of Rivanna	Cecil loam	1,000/Rivanna	40
65	Limited activity	>1,100	Unknown Archaic	Ridge slope above unnamed stream	Cecil loam	1,000/Unnamed stream	60
90	Limited activity	<10,000	Unknown	Ridgetop above unnamed streams	Cecil Hilly	400/Unnamed stream	40
100	Limited activity	?	Unknown	Ridgetop above Jumping Branch	Cecil Hilly	1,200/Jumping Branch	100
102	Camp	?	Woodland	Ridgetop above unnamed stream	Cecil loam	400/Unnamed stream	40

Table 9b. Continued

Site	Site Type	Site Size (Approx.) (sq m) ¹	Cultural Period	Landform	Soil Type	Distance to Water (feet)	Elevation Above Water (feet)
118	Limited activity	>1,100	Unknown	Ridgetop above unnamed stream	Cecil loam	>1,000/Unnamed stream	>60
129	Limited activity	>1,100	Late Archaic	Ridgetop above unnamed stream	Cecil loam	>1,000/Unnamed stream	>60
130	Limited activity	>1,100	Late Archaic	Ridgetop above unnamed stream	Cecil loam	>1,000/Unnamed stream	>60
131	Limited activity	>1,100	Middle Archaic	Ridgetop above unnamed stream	Cecil loam	>1,000/Unnamed stream	>60
200	Limited activity	>5,000	Late Archaic	Ridgetop above unnamed stream of Rivanna	Cecil loam	1,000/Unnamed stream of Rivanna	100
201	Limited activity	>1,100	Unknown	Ridgetop above Schenks Branch	Cecil loam	500/Schenks Branch	100
202	Limited activity	>1,100	Unknown	Ridgetop above Meadow Creek	Cecil loam	1,200/Meadow Creek	100
220	Camp	>5,000	Unknown	Ridgetop above Schenks Branch	Cecil Hilly	300/Schenks Branch	50
302	Limited activity	>1,100	Middle Archaic	Ridgetop above unnamed stream	Cecil loam	450/Powell Creek	60

Table 9b. Continued

Site	Site Type	Site Size (Approx.) (sq m) ¹	Cultural Period	Landform	Soil Type	Distance to Water (feet)	Elevation Above Water (feet)
303	Camp	>5,000	Late & Middle Archaic	Ridgetop above unnamed stream	Cecil loam	500/Powell Creek	60

¹Site size estimates based on available information provided on VDHL site forms.

Table 10. Prehistoric Site Characteristics in Albemarle County¹

Variable/Time Period	VDHL Site File ²	Hantman Survey ³	Route 29 Survey ⁴
Site Size			
All sites	>5,000 sq m	9,000 sq m	>4,300 sq m
Archaic	10,000 sq m	--	>5,000 sq m
Woodland	2,750 sq m	--	>5,000 sq m
Distance to Nearest Drainage			
All sites	918 ft	700 ft	1,000 ft
Archaic	918 ft	656 ft	500 ft
Woodland	410 ft	656 ft	300 ft
Elevation above Nearest Drainage			
All sites	80 ft	100 ft	80 ft
Archaic	65 ft	80 ft	70 ft
Woodland	20 ft	20 ft	20 ft

¹Blank space indicates information not available.

²Derived from VDHL site file data and includes 80% of sites recorded for Albemarle County (after Hantman 1985:177, 179).

³Derived from Hantman's systematic survey and includes 80% of sites recorded during his survey (Hantman 1985:185).

⁴Derived from JMA's Phase Ib survey, McIntire Road Survey (Engineering-Science 1985) and includes 80% of the prehistoric sites within the Route 29 Corridor Study project area.

Table 11. Archaic and Woodland Mean Site Characteristics in Albemarle County¹

Variable/Time Period	VDHL Site File ²	Hantman Survey ³	Route 29 Survey ⁴
Site Size			
Site Size	<u>Mean (N =)</u>	<u>Mean (N =)</u>	<u>Mean (N =)</u>
Archaic	--	9,260 sq m (10)	5,445 sq m (7)
Woodland	--	14,783 sq m (4)	6,581 sq m (6)
Distance to Nearest Drainage			
Archaic	173 ft (45)	--	473 ft (8)
Woodland	99 ft (23)	--	333 ft (6)
Elevation above Nearest Drainage			
Archaic	45 ft (45)	--	43 ft (8)
Woodland	18 ft (23)	--	33 ft (6)

¹Blank spaces indicate information not available.

²Derived from VDHL site file data and includes sites recorded for Albemarle County (after Hantman 1985:180).

³Derived from Hantman's systematic survey of Albemarle County (after Hantman 1985:183).

⁴Derived from JMA's Phase Ib survey, McIntire Road Survey (Engineering-Science 1985).

Table 12a. Historic Sites within June 1988 and September 1988 Segments by Site Type and Location

Site	Site Type	Site Size (sq m) ¹	Structure Size (m) and Type ²	Occupation Dates	Landform	Soil Type	Distance to Historic Road ³
44AB196	Trash dump	Not given	NA	19th-20th century	Bottom of Meadow Creek drainage	Cecil Hilly loam	Less than 1/4 mile from Rt. 631
199	Trash dump	400	NA	20th century	Side slope along road cut	Cecil Hilly loam	Less than 1/4 mile from Rt. 631
206	Trash dump	375	NA	19th-20th century	Side slope	Cecil Hilly loam	Less than 1/4 mile from Rt. 631
208	Secondary deposit	Not given	NA	19th-20th century	Side slope	Cecil Hilly loam	Less than 1/4 mile from Rt. 631
211	Trash dump	652	NA	19th-20th century	Steep side slope	Cecil Hilly loam	Less than 1/4 mile from Rt. 631
213	Trash dump	652	NA	19th-20th century	Side slope of Shenk's Creek		
215	Garden features; trash dump	5,625	NA	19th-20th century	Side slope	Cecil Hilly loam	Less than 1/4 mile from Rt. 631
217	Structural remains and associated artifacts	225	Size not given; brick and stone fireplace/hearth of outbuilding or kitchen, Rock Hill Estate	Late 19th-20th century	Hilltop	Cecil Hilly loam	Less than 1/4 mile from Rt. 631
218	Trash dump	400	NA	Late 19th-20th century	Hilltop	Cecil Hilly loam	Less than 1/4 mile from Rt. 631

Table 12a. Continued

Site	Site Type	Site Size (sq m) ¹	Structure Size (m) Distance to and Type ²	Occupation Dates	Landform	Soil Type	Historic Road ³
294	Field scatter	1,089	NA	19th-20th century	Interior uplands above unnamed drainage	Cecil Hilly loam	Near dirt road on 1935 map
317	Structural remains and associated artifacts	484	8.7 x 15.9 Concrete and stone house foundation; asymmetrical plan	20th century	Ridgetop above Powell Creek	Cecil Hilly loam	On dirt road on 1935 map; ca. 1/4 mile from Rt. 743
318	Standing structure and associated artifacts	484	9.45 x 4.5 Frame I-house with shed additions	Late 19th-early 20th century	Side slope	Cecil loam	On dirt road on 1935 map; 1/8 mile from Rt. 659
319	Field scatter	4,950	NA	18th-19th century	Ridgetop above Ivy Creek	Cecil loam/ Cecil Hilly loam	On historic road shown on 1866 and 1907 maps
322	Structural remains and associated artifacts	484	5 x 8 Fieldstone foundation, cellar hole and chimney fall; single-pen plan	Early 19th to 20th century (c. 1930)	Ridgetop	Cecil Hilly loam	On dirt road on 1935 map; less than 1/4 mile from Rt. 676
332	Structural remains and associated artifacts	484	4.5 x 4 Fieldstone foundation and cellar hole; single-pen plan	Late 19th-20th century	Slope above Powell Creek drainage	Cecil Hilly loam	Ca. 1/4 mile from Rte. 649

Table 12a. Continued

Site	Site Type	Site Size (sq m) ¹	Structure Size (m) Distance to and Type ²	Occupation Dates	Landform	Soil Type	Historic Road ³
333	Structural remains and associated artifacts	484	Fieldstone chimney, partial cellar hole and fieldstone foundation and piers; hall-and-parlor plan	Mid-19th-20th century	Floodplain of Powell Creek	Cecil Hilly loam	Ca. 1/4 mile from Rt. 649
335	Structural remains and associated artifacts	1,089	4.5 x 4.5; 3.5 x 4 Brick and fieldstone foundation, gable-end chimney fall	19th-20th century	Ridgetop and bench above Powell Creek	Cecil Hilly loam	Almost on Rt. 643
337	Standing structure and associated artifacts	484	8.8 x 5 Two-story, 1-room frame house with 2-story shed addition, fieldstone and brick chimney, brick flue	Late 19th-20th century	Upland terrace	Cecil Hilly loam	Off dirt road on 1935 map; ca. 3/8 mile from Rt. 743
338	Trash dump (brick fragments)	c. 10,000	NA	Undated	Small floodplain	Cecil Hilly loam	Ca. 1/2 mile from Rt. 643
340	Trash dump	12,500	NA	20th century	Bluff top above South Fork of Rivanna River	Cecil Hilly loam	On dirt road on 1935 map; off Rt. 651, Free State Road
342	Structural remains and associated artifacts	45,000	8.8 x 7.5; 7.8 x 2.3	Late 19th-20th century	Interfluvial ridgetop above Town Branch Creek	Cecil Hilly loam	On dirt road on 1935 map, off Rt. 651, Free State Road

Table 12a. Continued

Site	Site Type	Site Size (sq m) ¹	Structure Size (m) Distance to and Type ²	Occupation Dates	Landform	Soil Type	Historic Road ³
346	Field scatter	10,800	NA	19th century	Bluff top above South Fork of Rivanna River	Cecil Hilly loam	Off dirt road on 1935 map
352	Trash dump	3,268	NA	20th century	Side slope	Davidson clay loam--hilly	On dirt road on 1935 map
355	Trash dump	c. 1,000	NA	20th century	Ridgetop and side slope above unnamed tributary of Ivy Creek	Cecil Hilly loam	Near road on 1907 map
358	Trash dump/field scatter	484	NA	19th-20th century	Floodplain above unnamed tributary stream	Cecil Hilly loam	Less than 1/4 mile from Rt. 676
364	Standing structure and associated artifacts	6,400	12.8 x 13.1	20th century (1928)	Side slope	Davidson clay loam	On Rt. 250 Bypass
367	Cemetery	90	NA	20th century	Upland flat	Cecil Hilly loam	On dirt road on 1935 map; less than 1/4 mile from Rt. 743
370	Cemetery	70	NA	19th-20th century	Upland flat	Cecil loam	On Rt. 659
371	Cemetery	1,090	NA	19th-20th century	Side slope	Cecil Hilly loam	On dirt road on 1935 map; less than 1/4 mile from Rt. 643

Table 12a. Continued

Site	Site Type	Site Size (sq m) ¹	Structure Size (m) Distance to and Type ²	Occupation Dates	Landform	Soil Type	Historic Road ³
373	Structural remains and associated artifacts	500	Brick and fieldstone chimney, fieldstone piers; hall-and-parlor plan	Late 19th-20th century	Upland terrace	Cecil Hilly loam	On dirt road on 1935 map; less than 1/4 mile from Rt. 743
374	Trash dump	400	NA	Late 19th-20th century	Side slope	Davidson clay loam--hilly	On dirt road on 1935 map; off Rt. 651, Free State Road

¹Site size based on extent of positive shovel tests, observed surface scatter, or, in the case of cemeteries, observed grave sites.

²NA = not applicable; no structural remains.

³Route numbers are modern designations for historic roads. Routes 631, 649, 658, 659, 676, 743, and the 250 Bypass are all routes which first appear on the 1864 Gilmer map; except for 649, all also appear on the 1866 Hotchkiss map; Route 643 first appears on the 1875 Peyton map; all routes listed appear on the 1935 map, the soil map published in Devereux et al. (1940).

Table 12b. Historic Sites within One-quarter Mile of June 1988 and September 1988 Segments by Site Type and Location

Site	Site Type	Site Size (sq m)	Structure Size (m) and Type	Occupation Dates	Landform	Soil Type	Distance to Historic Road ¹
44AB7	Cemetery	Not given	NA	Not given		Cecil loam	On Rt. 658
139	Lock	Not given	NA	19th century	On east side of the South Fork Rivanna River	Congaree loam	Within 1/4 mile of road that no longer exists
195	Auto graveyard	60,000	3 structures listed, but size and type not given	Late 19th-20th century		Cecil Hilly loam	Less than 1/4 mile from Rt. 631
198	Trash dump	5,000	NA	19th-20th century	Next to Southern Railway berm	Cecil Hilly loam	Less than 1/4 mile from Rt. 631
203	Field scatter	Not given	NA	19th century	Side slope near drainage	Cecil Hilly loam	Less than 1/4 mile from Rt. 631
205	Trash dump	Not given	NA	Late 19th-20th century	Side slope near Shenk's Creek	Cecil Hilly loam	Less than 1/4 mile from Rt. 631
216	Structural remains and associated artifacts	10,000	Size not given; foundation of Rock Hill Mansion	19th-early 20th century (1839-1956)	Hilltop	Cecil Hilly loam	Less than 1/4 mile from Rt. 631
221	Trash dump	Not given	NA	19th-20th century	Small hills and side slopes	Cecil Hilly loam	Less than 1/4 mile from Rt. 631

Table 12b. Continued

Site	Site Type	Site Size (sq m)	Structure Size (m) and Type	Occupation Dates	Landform	Soil Type	Distance to Historic Road ¹
223	Trash dump	Not given	NA	20th century	Original landform altered by grading and filling	Cecil Hilly loam	Less than 1/4 mile from Rt. 631
224	Trash dump	Not given	NA	20th century	Original landform altered by grading and filling	Cecil Hilly loam	Less than 1/4 mile from Rt. 631
275	Mine shaft and associated structures and artifacts	8 acres	Size not given; mine shaft and mill struc- ture of the Proffit Pyrite Prospect	20th century (1917-1918)	Side slope	Leigh silt loam	Less than 1/4 mile from Rt. 649
321	Structural remains and associated artifacts	484	5.6 x 8.9 Fieldstone central chimney and house foundation; hall-and- parlor plan	Mid-19th- 20th century	Bottom of drainage	Cecil Hilly loam	Less than 1/4 mile from Rt. 676
323	Structural remains and associated artifacts	198	22 x 9 Fieldstone wall or foundation; unidenti- fied structure type	19th century	Bottom of Jumping Branch drainage	Cecil Hilly loam	Less than 1/4 mile from Rt. 676
334	Structural remains and associated artifacts	484	6 x 5; 5 x 5 Mortared brick and fieldstone foundation, cellar hole and gable- end chimney fall; 2- room plan, cellar under larger room	19th-20th century	In drainage of Powell Creek	Cecil Hilly loam	Almost on Rt. 643

Table 12b. Continued

Site	Site Type	Site Size (sq m)	Structure Size (m) and Type	Occupation Dates	Landform	Soil Type	Distance to Historic Road ¹
336	Structural remains and associated artifacts	484	4.6 x c. 4 Incomplete cement, fieldstone, and brick foundation; plan undetermined	20th century (1917-1918)	Side slope	Cecil Hilly loam	Off dirt road ca. 1/4 mile from Rt. 649
344	Standing structure and associated artifacts	242	9.7 x 8 Frame I-house with gable addition and outbuildings	Late 19th-20th century	Top of knoll above unnamed tributary of Powell Creek	Cecil Hilly loam	Off dirt road on 1935 map; ca. 1 mile from Rt. 743
368	Cemetery	530	NA	20th century	Upland flat	Cecil loam	On dirt road on 1935 map; off Rt. 606
369	Cemetery	130	NA	19th-20th century	Side slope	Cecil Hilly loam	On Rt. 643

¹Route numbers are modern designations for historic roads. Route 631 first appears on the 1864 Gilmer map and 1866 Hotchkiss map. Route 649 appears on the 1864 Gilmer map and 1875 Peyton map, but not on the 1866 Hotchkiss map.

Table 12b. Continued

Site	Site Type	Site Size (sq m)	Structure Size (m) and Type	Occupation Dates	Landform	Soil Type	Distance to Historic Road ¹
336	Structural remains and associated artifacts	484	4.6 x c. 4 Incomplete cement, fieldstone, and brick foundation; plan undetermined	20th century (1917-1918)	Side slope	Cecil Hilly loam	Off dirt road ca. 1/4 mile from Rt. 649
344	Standing structure and associated artifacts	242	9.7 x 8 Frame I-house with gable addition and outbuildings	Late 19th-20th century	Top of knoll above unnamed tributary of Powell Creek	Cecil Hilly loam	Off dirt road on 1935 map; ca. 1 mile from Rt. 743
368	Cemetery	530	NA	20th century	Upland flat	Cecil loam	On dirt road on 1935 map; off Rt. 606
369	Cemetery	130	NA	19th-20th century	Side slope	Cecil Hilly loam	On Rt. 643

¹Route numbers are modern designations for historic roads. Route 631 first appears on the 1864 Gilmer map and 1866 Hotchkiss map. Route 649 appears on the 1864 Gilmer map and 1875 Peyton map, but not on the 1866 Hotchkiss map.

Table 13. Archeological Sites within June 1988 and
September 1988 Segments

<u>September 1988 Segments</u>		<u>June 1988 Segments</u>	
Segment	Sites	Segment	Sites
a	No sites	aa	No sites
b	44AB348*, 370	bb	No sites
c	44AB355	cc	44AB356, 366*
d	44AB328, 329	dd	44AB318*
e	44AB362, 363	ee	44AB319*, 320, 322*, 324, 326
f	44AB337*, 349, 367, 373*	ff	No sites
g	No sites	gg	44AB327*, 317
h	44AB357, 359	hh	No sites
i	44AB345, 346*	ii	No sites
j	44AB325	jj	No sites
k	No sites	kk	44AB332*
l	No sites	ll	44AB335*
m	44AB351, 354, 358*, 365	mm	44AB294, 338*
n	44AB360*, 361		
o	No sites		
p	44AB364		
q	44AB352, 353, 371, 372*		
r	44AB333*		
s	44AB26, 56		

Table 13. Continued

<u>September 1988 Segments</u>		<u>June 1988 Segments</u>	
Segment	Sites	Segment	Sites
t	44AB33*, 330, 331*, 339*, 340, 341, 342*, 343*, 347, 350, 374		
u	44AB196, 199, 210, 211*, 212, 213, 215*, 217*, 218*, 219, 222		
v	No sites		
w	44AB206, 207, 208, 209		

*Sites recommended for Phase II. See Tables 14a and 14b for more details.

Table 14a. Recommendations for Archeological Sites within September 1988 Segments

Site	Segment	Component ¹	Approx. Size (sq m) ²	Integrity	Artifacts		Recommendations for Phase II and Comments ³
					Diagnostic (Period)	Other	
44AB26	t	P	Undetermined	No integrity. Site has been destroyed by modern landscaping.	Guilford (Middle Archaic)		No. ⁴
33	t	P	5,000	Site occupies cultivated field. Depth of deposits below plow zone unknown. Undisturbed context below plow zone.	Morrow Mountain (Middle Archaic); Savannah River (Late Archaic); Orient Fish-tail (Terminal Late Archaic); Madison (Late Woodland)	Quartz & quartzite biface fragments; quartz, quartzite & chert flakes; quartz scraper; quartz utilized flakes; 1 quartz core	Yes. Site with numerous diagnostics & tools located on terrace of Rivanna River with integrity below plow zone. ⁴
56	t	P	Undetermined	No integrity. Site has been destroyed by modern landscaping.	Guilford (Middle Archaic)	Quartz flakes	No. ⁴
196	u	H	Undetermined	No integrity. Mixed and secondary deposits. Susceptible to erosion.	Molded porcelaineous ceramic (late 19th-early 20th centuries)	Undecorated whiteware	No. ⁴
199	u	H	400	No integrity. Secondary deposits.	Screw-top bottle, machine-made bottle glass (early-mid-20th century).	Amber bottle glass	No. ⁴
206	w	H	375	No integrity. Secondary deposits; modified by modern landscaping for present use as golf course.	Out nail, pharmaceutical bottle glass (late 19th-early 20th centuries)	Brick, coal, clinkers, bottle glass, metal container fragments	No. ⁴

Table 14a. Continued

Site	Segment	Component ¹	Approx. Size (sq m) ²	Integrity	Artifacts		Recommendations for Phase II and Comments ³
					Diagnostic (Period)	Other	
207	w	P	>1,100	No integrity. Disturbed and eroded.	None	Quartz flake, quartzite flake	No. ⁴
208	w	H	Undetermined	No integrity. Secondary deposit; water-worn artifacts	Ironstone (late 19th century)	None	No. ⁴
209	w	P	>1,100	No integrity. Disturbed and eroded.	None	Quartz flakes	No. ⁴
210	u	P	>1,100	No integrity. Disturbed and eroded.	None	Quartz core, quartz flakes	No. ⁴
211	u	H	652	Partial integrity. Undisturbed, but on slope; some erosion.	Albany-slipped stoneware, transfer-printed refined earthenware, ruby & amethyst tumblers, stencil- or sponge-decorated refined earthenware (19th-early 20th centuries)	Bottle glass	Yes. ⁴ Dense concentration. Many artifacts are whole.
212	u	P	1,100 to 5,000	No integrity. Eroded slope wash.	None	Quartz core, quartz flakes	No. ⁴
213	u	H	625	Partial integrity. Undisturbed, but on slope; some erosion.	Blue, amber glass (late 19th-early 20th centuries)	Bottle glass Undecorated whiteware	No. ⁴ Low artifact density.

Table 14a. Continued

Site	Segment	Component ¹	Approx. Size (sq m) ²	Integrity	Artifacts		Recommendations for Phase II and Comments ³
					Diagnostic (Period)	Other	
215	u	H	5,625	Good integrity. Appears undisturbed.	Sponged whiteware, cut nails, gilded handle finial from whiteware pitcher (late 19th century)	Bottle glass, tumbler fragment, window glass, brick, metal, coal	Yes. ⁴ Site is a trash midden within formal garden of Rock Hill Estate, a late 18th- or early 19th-century estate later used as a school.
217	u	H	225	Appears to have integrity and to be undisturbed	Pharmaceutical bottle glass, cut nail, opaque white glass (late 19th century)	Window glass	Yes. ⁴ Site is a trash midden associated with structural remains of outbuilding or kitchen of Rock Hill Estate, a late 18th- or early 19th-century estate later used as a school.
218	u	H	400	Appears undisturbed.	Green overglaze European porcelain, Chinese porcelain, transfer-printed whiteware, undecorated ironstone, Albany-slipped stoneware, late 18th-century bottle bases, pharmaceutical bottle glass, pressed glass, ink bottle (late 18th-late 19th centuries)	Undecorated whiteware, window glass, lighting glass, metal, bottle glass	Yes. ⁴ Site is associated with Rock Hill Estate, a late 18th- or early 19th-century estate, later used as a school.
219	u	P	>1,100	No integrity. Disturbed and eroded.	None	Quartz flakes	No. ⁴

Table 14a. Continued

Site	Segment	Component ¹	Approx. Size (sq m) ²	Integrity	Artifacts		Recommendations for Phase II and Comments ³
					Diagnostic (Period)	Other	
222	u	P	>1,100	No integrity. Eroded slope wash.	None	Quartz flakes	No. ⁴
325	j	P	1,089	No integrity. Artifacts recovered from plow zone.	None	Quartz biface fragment, quartz flakes	No.
328	d	P	1,089	No integrity. Artifacts recovered from plow zone.	None	Quartz biface fragment, quartz scraper, quartz flakes.	No.
329	d	P	3,300	No integrity. Artifacts recovered from plow zone.	None	Quartz biface fragment, quartz flakes	No.
330	t	P	1,089	No integrity. Secondary deposits on eroded side slope, no depth.	None	Quartz biface fragment, quartz flakes	No.
331	t	P	4,300	Good integrity. Artifacts recovered from below the plow zone in undisturbed context.	None	Quartz & chalcedony flakes	Yes. Relatively dense and extensive scatter with exotic raw materials recovered from below plow zone. Site may be related to Site 44AB335. See Table 14b for Site 44AB335.

Table 14a. Continued

Site	Segment	Component ¹	Approx. Size (sq m) ²	Integrity	Artifacts		Recommendations for Phase II and Comments ³
					Diagnostic (Period)	Other	
333	r	H	484	Appears to have integrity.	Stoneware with cobalt decoration, pressed table glass (mid-19th-20th centuries)	Undecorated whiteware, bottle glass,	Yes. Fieldstone chimney and cellar hole; tenant dwelling or small farmstead; structure not identified on historic maps.
337	f	H	484	Appears to have integrity.	Hand-painted whiteware, porcelain with decal decoration, cut nail, wire nail, aqua, amber, and milk glass, pharmaceutical bottle glass (late 19th-20th centuries)	Undecorated whiteware, undecorated stoneware, window glass, metal, brick, rubber, shell, leather	Yes. Late 19th-century frame structure; example of tenant dwelling or small farmstead structure; appears on 1978 USGS map and 1935 soil map.
339	t	P	2,700	Good integrity. High potential for buried deposits below relic plow zone.	Savannah River (Late Archaic)	Quartz scraper, quartz flakes	Yes. Site with diagnostic artifacts and tools, located on terrace above Rivanna River with high potential for buried deposits.
340	t	P,H	17,500 (surface)	P-No integrity. Disturbed and eroded, lacks depth. H-No integrity. Eroded.	P-Untyped Late Archaic stemmed projectile point; Madison (Late Woodland) H-blue stoneware (20th century)	P-Quartz core; quartz, quartzite, & chert flakes H-Undecorated whiteware	P-No. Area has been bladed and severely eroded. H-No. Paucity of artifacts over 50 years old.
341	t	P	17,500 (surface)	No integrity. Severely disturbed and eroded. flakes	None	Quartz biface fragment, quartz cobble tool, quartz	No. Area has been bladed and severely eroded.

Table 14a. Continued

Site	Segment	Component ¹	Approx. Size (sq m) ²	Integrity	Artifacts		Recommendations for Phase II and Comments ³
					Diagnostic (Period)	Other	
342	t	P,H	45,000	P-Retains partial integrity; area has been logged but not plowed. H-Appears disturbed.	P-None H-Blue-glazed stoneware, cut nails, olive, amber, & amethyst bottle glass (late 19th-mid-20th centuries)	P-Quartz biface, quartz scraper, quartz flakes H-window glass, bottle glass, metal, vinyl, coal	P-Yes. Relatively dense and extensive upland scatter with several tools from unplowed context. H-No. Concrete and cobble foundation, no chimney; may be school which appears on 1907 Massie map.
343	t	P	2,200	Retains integrity; single component Woodland site, not subject to plowing.	Albemarle plain potsherds (Woodland ceramics)	Non-diagnostic quartz projectile point fragments, quartz biface fragments, quartz, quartzite, & chert flakes	Yes. Rare upland site with ceramics, several tools, and exotic raw materials. Site has been cleared but not plowed.
345	i	P	1,100	No integrity. Artifacts recovered from plow zone.	None	Quartz flakes	No.
346	i	P,H	10,800	P-Integrity retained on low-lying terrace; no integrity on eroded ridgetop. H-No integrity. Eroded plow zone on ridgetop.	P-None H-cut nails (19th century)	P-Quartz biface fragments, quartz core, quartz flakes H-None	P-Yes: Artifacts and tools on low-lying terrace recovered below plow zone. No: Artifacts from ridgetop in eroded plow-zone context. H-No. Field scatter.

Table 14a. Continued

Site	Segment	Component ¹	Approx. Size (sq m) ²	Integrity	Artifacts		Recommendations for Phase II and Comments ³
					Diagnostic (Period)	Other	
347	t	P	2,800	No integrity. Eroded slope wash.	None	Quartz biface fragment, quartz flake	No.
348	b	P	484	Good integrity beneath colluvial deposits	None	Quartz biface fragment, chalcedony scraper, quartz flakes	Yes. Small site with tools; preserved from plowing by colluvial deposition.
349	f	P	484	No integrity. Artifacts recovered from plow zone in slope wash deposits.	None	Quartz biface, quartz flakes	No.
350	t	P	484 (surface)	No integrity. Surface scatter; lacks depth.	None	Quartz biface fragment, quartz flakes	No.
351	m	P	1,540	No integrity. Artifacts recovered from plow zone.	None	Quartz core, quartz flakes	No.
352	q	H	3,268	Disturbed; pasture, previously plowed	Undecorated ironstone, wire nail, dark green bottle glass, pharmaceutical bottle, pressed glass (late 19th-early 20th centuries)	Undecorated whiteware, undecorated porcelain, metal, window glass, bottle glass	No. Field scatter in disturbed context.
353	q	P	660	No integrity. Artifacts recovered from plow zone.	None	Quartz flakes	No.

Table 14a. Continued

Site	Segment	Component ¹	Approx. Size (sq m) ²	Integrity	Artifacts		Recommendations for Phase II and Comments ³
					Diagnostic (Period)	Other	
354	m	P	1,936	No integrity. Artifacts recovered from plow zone	None	Quartz biface, quartz flakes	No.
355	c	P,H	484 (surface)	P-No integrity. Disturbed and eroded. Subsoil present on surface. Secondary deposit. H-No integrity. Eroded, plowed secondary deposit.	P-None H-Sponge-decorated whiteware, ceramic tile (mid-19th-20th centuries)	P-Quartz flakes H-Undecorated porcelain, bottle glass, metal, bone	P-No. H-No. Secondary deposit.
357	h	P	726	No integrity. Artifacts recovered from plow zone.	None	Quartz flakes	No.
358	m	P,H	484	P-Good integrity. Artifacts recovered from below plow zone H-No integrity. Secondary deposit	P-Albemarle fabric-impressed and plain grit-tempered body sherds (Middle Woodland) H-None	P-Quartz flakes H-Bottle glass (represents single vessel)	P-Yes. Ceramics sites away from main streams are very rare. Artifacts found below plow zone. H-No. Redeposited from slope wash which covers site area.
359	h	P	726	No integrity. Artifacts recovered from plow zone.	None	Quartz flakes	No.

Table 14a. Continued

Site	Segment	Component ¹	Approx. Size (sq m) ²	Integrity	Artifacts		Recommendations for Phase II and Comments ³
					Diagnostic (Period)	Other	
360	n	P	726	Good integrity. Charcoal and possible feature below plow zone.	Brewerton (Late Archaic)	Quartz biface, quartz flakes	Yes. Diagnostic artifact and possible feature indicated by dark soil and charcoal.
361	n	P	946	No integrity. Artifacts recovered from plow zone.	None	Quartz flake, quartzite flake	No.
362	e	P	375	No integrity. Artifacts recovered from plow zone.	None	Quartz flakes	No.
363	e	P	484	No integrity. Severely eroded and artifacts recovered from plow zone.	None	Quartz flakes	No.
364	p	H	6,400	Partial integrity. Land-scaping disturbance.	Undecorated ironstone, yellowware, blue underglaze-decorated porcelain, cut nails, wire nails, amber bottle glass (early 20th century)	Undecorated porcelain, window glass, metal, bottle glass, drainage tile.	No. Dwelling built in 1928 (Upper Pantops); appears on 1987 USGS map and 1935 soil map.
365	m	P	484	No integrity. Artifacts recovered from plow zone.	None	Quartz flakes	No. Much of the site has been destroyed by construction of Rt. 676.

Table 14a. Continued

Site	Segment	Component ¹	Approx. Size (sq m) ²	Integrity	Artifacts		Recommendations for Phase II and Comments ³
					Diagnostic (Period)	Other	
367	f	H	78	Appears undisturbed.	Not tested.	Not tested.	No. 20th-century family cemetery, approx. 15 graves, Carr family 1940s-1960s, funeral placards and cut stones. Not identified on historic or modern maps.
370	b	H	60	Appears undisturbed.	Not tested.	Not tested.	No. 19th-20th-century family cemetery, approx. 12 graves, Tyler family 1882-1943, dressed stone markers, not identified on historic or modern maps.
371	q	H	1,089	Appears undisturbed.	Not tested.	Not tested.	No. 19th-20th-century family cemetery, approx. 30 graves, Brown family, uncut stone markers and dressed stones, no dates. Not identified on historic or modern maps.
372	q	P	260+ (approx.)	Good integrity. Deeply stratified site along floodplain of North Fork Rivanna River.	None	None	Yes. Buried paleosol and feature. No artifacts recovered, pit feature with charcoal, C-14 date is A.D. 1190±140 (760 B.P.)

Table 14a. Continued

Site	Segment	Component ¹	Approx. Size (sq m) ²	Integrity	Artifacts		Recommendations for Phase II and Comments ³
					Diagnostic (Period)	Other	
373	f	H	500	Appears undisturbed.	Rockingham, wire nails, tin can fragments (late 19th-early 20th centuries)	Porcelain, window glass, glass	Yes. Stone and brick chimney; example of tenant dwelling or small farmstead; may appear on 1935 soil map.
374	t	H	Undetermined	Poor integrity. Severe disturbance and erosion.	Glazed redware (19th-early 20th centuries)	Undecorated whiteware, bottle glass	No. Severely disturbed by landscaping and construction.

Key¹P=prehistoric; H=historic.²Site size for previously recorded sites is estimated from information on VDHL site forms. For sites recorded by JMA, approximate extent determined by positive shovel tests and radials which produced cultural material. Phase I objectives did not include precise determination of site boundaries.³No=no testing recommended; Yes=Phase II evaluative testing recommended.⁴Sites 44AB26, 33, and 56 were reported by C. G. Holland and surveyed by JMA. Sites numbered between 44AB196 and 222 were reported by Engineering-Science (1985). These sites were not surveyed by JMA; JMA's recommendations are based on the information in the Engineering-Science report, in accordance with JMA's application of the significance criteria applied to sites reported by JMA. Therefore, some of JMA's recommendations differ from recommendations in the Engineering-Science report.

Table 14b. Recommendations for Archeological Sites within June 1988 Segments

Site	Segment	Component ¹	Approx. Size (sq m) ²	Integrity	Artifacts		Recommendations for Phase II and Comments ³
					Diagnostic (Period)	Other	
44AB294	mm	P,H	1,089	P-No integrity. All artifacts recovered from plow zone. H-No integrity. Plow zone.	P-None H-None	P-Quartz biface, quartz scraper, quartz flakes H-undecorated whiteware, metal	P-No. ⁴ H-No.
317	gg	P,H	484	P-No integrity. All artifacts recovered from plow zone. H-Good integrity around structure.	P-None H-Cut nails, wire nails (20th century)	P-Quartz flakes H-Window glass, lighting glass, mortar, brick, metal bedspring	P-No. H-No. 20th-century house, concrete foundation; may appear on 1935 soil map.
318	dd	H	484	Good integrity around structure.	Transfer-printed whiteware, cut nails, wire nails, wrought nails, shell, glass, plastic buttons (late 19th-20th centuries)	Undecorated porcelain, undecorated whiteware, bottle glass, lighting glass, metal, plastic	Yes. Late 19th-20th-century I-house; tenant dwelling or farmstead; appears on 1987 USGS map and 1935 soil map.
319	ee	P,H	4,950	P-No integrity. Artifacts recovered from plow zone. H-Pasture, previously plowed	P-None H-Tin-glazed earthenware, wrought nails (18th-19th centuries)	P-Quartz biface fragment, quartz flakes H-None	P-No. Sparse scatter. H-Yes. Field scatter, earliest historic artifacts found in project area; may be associated with Barracks.

Table 14b. Continued

Site	Segment	Component ¹	Approx. Size (sq m) ²	Integrity	Artifacts		Recommendations for Phase II and Comments ³
					Diagnostic (Period)	Other	
320	ee	P	484	No integrity. Artifacts recovered from plow zone.	None	Quartz flakes, chalcedony flake	No.
322	ee	H	726	Good integrity. Some impact from logging.	Undecorated creamware, undecorated pearlware, transfer-printed whiteware, undecorated ironstone, gilded porcelain, wrought nails, cut nails, wire nails (late 18th-20th centuries)	Stoneware, undecorated whiteware, undecorated porcelain, window glass, bottle glass, metal, plastic, mortar, plaster, brick	Yes. Foundation, cellar hole, and chimney fall of tenant dwelling or small farmstead. Adjacent to Barracks area; may appear on 1935 soil map.
324	ee	P	484	No integrity. Artifacts recovered from plow zone.	None	Quartz flakes	No.
326	ee	P	900 (surface)	No integrity. Artifacts found on surface as a result of severe slope wash.	None	Quartz biface fragments, quartz flakes	No.
327	gg	P	1,089	Good integrity. Artifacts recovered from below plow zone.	Rossville (Early Woodland)	Quartz and chalcedony biface fragments, quartz blank, quartz and chalcedony flakes	Yes. Diagnostic artifact, large number of tools and exotic raw materials in site located away from principal streams in uplands. Artifacts below plow zone.

Table 14b. Continued

Site	Segment	Component ¹	Approx. Size (sq m) ²	Integrity	Artifacts		Recommendations for Phase II and Comments ³
					Diagnostic (Period)	Other	
332	kk	H	484	Good integrity.	Out nail, wire nail, hoe blade (late 19th-early 20th centuries)	Bottle glass, wire	Yes. Fieldstone foundation and cellar hole; possibly associated with Proffit Pyrite Prospect (44AB275); not identified on historic maps.
335	ll	P,H	1,089	P-Good integrity. Topographic setting offers potential for buried deposits. H-Good integrity.	P-Albemarle cord-marked potsherd (Middle Woodland) H-Wire nails (late 19th-early 20th centuries)	P-Non-diagnostic quartz projectile point tip fragment, quartz, quartzite, and chalcedony flakes H-Window glass, bottle glass	P-Yes. Ceramic site away from principal streams is rare in the Piedmont. Several tools and exotic raw materials with good potential for buried deposits. H-Yes. Brick and fieldstone foundation and chimney fall; tenant dwelling or small farmstead; not found on historic map.
338	mm	P,H	10,000	P-Good integrity with deeply buried components. H-Good integrity.	P-Albemarle cord-marked (Middle Woodland), Savannah River-like projectile point H-None	P-Quartz flake, quartzite flake, quartz biface fragment H-Brick rubble	P-Yes. Large, dense scatter with tools and deeply buried components. H-No. No diagnostic artifacts.

Table 14b. Continued

Site	Segment	Component ¹	Approx. Size (sq m) ²	Integrity	Artifacts		Recommendations for Phase II and Comments ³
					Diagnostic (Period)	Other	
356	cc	P	2,000+ (approx.)	No integrity. Artifacts recovered from plow zone.	None	Non-diagnostic projectile point fragment, quartz flakes	No.
366	cc	P	3,700	Good integrity. Artifacts recovered from below plow zone.	None	Quartz biface fragment, quartz scraper, quartz flakes	Yes. Several tools and artifacts recovered from below the plow zone.

Key¹P=prehistoric; H=historic.²Approximate extent determined by positive shovel tests and radials which produced cultural material. Phase I objectives did not include precise determination of site boundaries.³No=no testing recommended; Yes=Phase II evaluative testing recommended.⁴Site originally recorded by J. Cooper Wamsley and surveyed by JMA.

Table 14c. Recommendations for Archeological Sites Identified by JMA within One-quarter Mile of June 1988 and September 1988 Segments

Site	Segment	Component ¹	Approx. Size (sq m) ²	Integrity	Artifacts		Recommendations for Phase II and Comments ³
					Diagnostic (Period)	Other	
44AB321	ee	H	484	Good integrity.	Hand-painted whiteware, cut nails, wire nails (mid-19th-20th centuries)	Undecorated porcelain, undecorated whiteware, bottle glass, window glass, lighting glass, metal, brick	Yes. Fieldstone foundation and brick chimney; tenant dwelling or small farmstead adjacent to Barracks area; not found on historic map.
323	ee	H	726	Good integrity.	Cut nails (late 19th-20th century)	None	Yes. Fieldstone foundation; tenant dwelling or small farmstead adjacent to Barracks area; not found on historic map.
334	ll	H	484	Good integrity.	Cut nails, wire nails (mid-19th-20th centuries)	Window glass, bottle glass, brick, metal	Yes. Foundation and cellar hole; tenant dwelling or small farmstead; may be associated with cemetery 44AB369; not found on historic map.
336	kk	H	484	Good integrity.	Wire nails (20th century)	Metal	Yes. Cement, brick, and stone foundation; associated with Proffit Pyrite Prospect (44AB275); may appear on 1935 soil map.

Table 14c. Continued

Site	Segment	Component ¹	Approx. Size (sq m) ²	Integrity	Artifacts		Recommendations for Phase II and Comments ³
					Diagnostic (Period)	Other	
344	f	H	242	Good integrity.	Sponge-decorated ironstone, Molded-rim porcelain, milk glass, aqua glass, wire nails (mid- to late 19th century)	Stoneware, window glass, bottle glass	Yes. Abandoned I-house; tenant dwelling or small farmstead; may appear on 1935 soil map; appears on 1978 USGS map.
368	ii	H	530	Appears undisturbed.	Not tested.	Not tested.	No. 20th-century family cemetery; approx. 25 graves, funeral placards and small stone markers, no names; placards date to 1940s. Not identified on historic or modern maps.
369	11	H	130	Appears undisturbed.	Not tested.	Not tested.	No. 19th-20th-century family cemetery; approx. 12 graves, funeral placards and small stone markers, no names; placards date to 1950s and 1960s. Not identified on historic or modern maps.

Table 14c. Continued

Key

¹P=prehistoric; H=historic.

²Approximate extent determined by positive shovel tests and radials which produced cultural material. Phase I objectives did not include precise determination of site boundaries.

³No=no testing recommended; Yes=Phase II evaluative testing recommended.

Table 15. Phase II Recommendations for Archeological Sites
in September 1988 Candidate Build Alternatives

Alt.	Segments	Recommended for Phase II		Phase II Site Numbers
		Yes	No	
6	p,s,t,r	6	9	44AB33, 331, 333, 339, 342, 343
6B	p,q,r	2	4	44AB333, 372
7	u, v, t, r	10	13	44AB33, 211, 215, 217, 218, 331, 333, 339, 342, 343
7A	w,v,t,r	6	10	44AB33, 331, 333, 339, 342, 343
10	a,b	1	1	44AB348
11	a,c,d,e,f	2	7	44AB337, 373
11-1	a,c,i,j,k,f	3	5	44AB337, 346, 373
11-2	a,g,h,d,e,f	2	8	44AB337, 373
11-3	a,g,h,i,j,k,f	3	6	44AB337, 346, 373
11-4	a,g,m,j,k,f	3	6	44AB337, 358, 373
12	a,g,m,j,l,o	1	4	44AB358
12-1	a,g,h,i,j,l,o	1	4	44AB346
12-2	a,c,i,j,l,o	1	3	44AB346
12-3	a,c,d,n,o	1	4	44AB360
12-4	a,g,h,d,n,o	1	5	44AB360

APPENDIX I. ARTIFACT INVENTORIES FOR ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): x Prehistoric Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB33 Site Name Cultural Periods Mid/Late Archaic & Untyped Woodland
 Lot # 189
 Provenience Alt. 7; Seg. t STP 1097& Surf.
 Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type									
		Qz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
	Complete flake										
	Broken flake										
	Flake fragment										
	Debris										
Chipped Stone Tools											
	Projectile point										
<u>2</u>	Complete	<u>1</u>		<u>1</u>							
<u>1</u>	Base		<u>1</u>								
<u>2</u>	Midsection	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>								
<u>1</u>	Tip	<u>1</u>									
	Biface										
	Complete										
<u>1</u>	Fragment	<u>1</u>									
	Blank										
	Early										
	Middle										
	Late										
	Drill										
	Complete										
	Fragment										
<u>1</u>	Scraper	<u>1</u>									
	Flaked Cobble Tool										
	Ground Stone & Miscellaneous										
	Axe										
	Celt										
	Mano										
	Milling stone										
	Hammerstone										
	Core										

CERAMICS

Total	Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
						E. Woodland		
						Marcey Creek Plain		
						Accokeek Cord-Marked		
						Popes Crk Net-Impr		
						Stony Creek		
						Cord-Marked		
						Net-Impressed		
						Other:		
						M. Woodland		
						Mockley		
						Plain		
						Cord-Marked		
						Net-Impressed		
						Albermarle		
						Cord-Marked		
						Net-Impressed		
						Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		
						L. Woodland		
						Potomac Creek		
						Plain		
						Cord-Impressed		
						Moyaone		
						Plain		
						Cord-Impressed		
						Townsend		
						Rappahannock		
						Fabric-Impr		
						Town. Cord-Marked		
						Albermarle Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)
<u>1</u> Madison	<u>Ch</u>
<u>(Concave Bs. Triangle)</u>	
<u>1</u> Orient Fishtail	<u>Qz</u>
<u>1</u> Large Contracting Stemmed Spear	
<u>Base & Midsection 5.5cm Wide</u>	<u>Qtz</u>
<u>Savannah River Variation</u>	

Bone
 L. mammal
 Tool
 Other
 S. mammal
 Bird
 Fish
 Reptile
 Amphibian

Shell
 Oyster
 Clams
 Mussel
 Modified
 (Explain):

Seeds

Nuts

 Other

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): x Prehistoric x Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB294 Site Name _____ Cultural _____Lot # 164 - 168 Periods UnknownProvenience Alt. 7, Seg. mm STP 10036 Radial bRecorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

Flake Category

Material Type

Qtz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other
								1 2

2 Complete flake
1 Broken flake
Flake fragment
3 Debris

2								
1		1						
3								

Chipped Stone Tools

Projectile point

Complete
Base
Midsection
Tip

Biface

Complete
Fragment

Blank

Early
1 Middle
Late

		1						

Drill

Complete
Fragment

1 Scraper
Flaked Cobble Tool

		1						

Ground Stone & Miscellaneous

Axe
Celt
Mano
Milling stone
Hammerstone
Core

CERAMICS

Total Total

Ware Type Rim Body Ware/Type

Comments

Floral & Faunal

E. Woodland
Marcey Creek Plain
Accokeek Cord-Marked
Popes Crk Net-Impr
Stony Creek
Cord-Marked
Net-Impressed
Other:

M. Woodland

Mockley
Plain
Cord-Marked
Net-Impressed
Albermarle
Cord-Marked
Net-Impressed
Stony Creek Fabric-Impr
Other:

L. Woodland

Potomac Creek
Plain
Cord-Impressed
Moyaone
Plain
Cord-Impressed
Townsend
Rappahannock
Fabric-Impr
Town. Cord-Marked
Albermarle Fabric-Impr
Other:

Bone
L. mammal
Tool
Other
S. mammal
Bird
Fish
Reptile
Amphibian

Shell
Oyster
Clams
Mussel
Modified
(Explain):

Seeds

Nuts

Other

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type Material
(abbr)

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): ☒ Prehistoric ☒ Historic

HISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB294 Site Name _____Lot # 164 - 168Provenience Alt. 7; Seq. mm STP 10036 RadialaRecorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

CERAMICS

#	Ware	Type	Description
	Tin-glazed		
	White salt-glazed sw		
		HP TP SE AN PL	
	Creamware		
	Pearlware		
1	Whiteware		1
	Ironstone		
	Ref. earthenware		
	Stoneware		
	Ungl. earthenware		
	Gl. earthenware		
	Yellowware		
	Rockingham		
	Hard-paste porcelain		
	Bone china		

STRUCTURAL

☐ Window glass
☐ Wrought nails
☐ Cut nails
☐ Wire nails
☐ Unid. nails
☐ Other _____

SAMPLES

☐ Mortar
☐ Plaster
☐ Brick
☐ Slate
☐ Terra cotta

☐ Coal
☐ Clinker
☐ Slag
☐ Soil

FLORAL & FAUNAL

☐ Bone
☐ L. mammal
☐ S. mammal
☐ Bird
☐ Fish

☐ Seeds
☐ Nuts
☐ Other _____

☐ Shell
☐ Oyster
☐ Clam
☐ Mussels
☐ Modified
 (Explain): _____

GLASS

#	Type	Description
	Container	
	DKGBW	
	MT	BG HT CS CC FA
	Pat. med.	
	Liquor	
	Soda	
	Other	
	Table glass	MG
	Plain	
	Pressed	
	Cut	
	Other	
	Lighting	

MISCELLANEOUS

#	Material	Description
	Organic	
	Leather	
	Cloth	
	Wood	
1	Metal	
1	Iron	Unidentified
	Copper alloy	
	Tin	
	Pewter	
	Silver	
	Lead	
	Other	
	kaolin pipes	
	Buttons	
	Marbles	

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): x Prehistoric x Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB317 Site Name _____ Cultural _____Lot # 62 - 64Provenience Alt11;Seq.gqStructure 1Recorder (print last name) D. HeckSupervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type									
		Qz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
										1	2
<u>1</u>	Complete flake		1								
	Broken flake										
<u>2</u>	Flake fragment	1	1								
	Debris										
Chipped Stone Tools											
Projectile point											
	Complete										
	Base										
	Midsection										
	Tip										
Biface											
	Complete										
	Fragment										
Blank											
	Early										
	Middle										
	Late										
Drill											
	Complete										
	Fragment										
Scraper											
	Flaked Cobble Tool										
Ground Stone & Miscellaneous											
	Axe										
	Celt										
	Mano										
	Milling stone										
	Hammerstone										
	Core										

CERAMICS

Total	Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
						E. Woodland		
						Marcey Creek Plain		___ Bone
						Accokeek Cord-Marked		___ L. mammal
						Popes Crk Net-Impr		___ Tool
						Stony Creek		___ Other
						Cord-Marked		___ S. mammal
						Net-Impressed		___ Bird
						Other:		___ Fish
								___ Reptile
								___ Amphibian
						M. Woodland		___ Shell
						Mockley		___ Oyster
						Plain		___ Clams
						Cord-Marked		___ Mussel
						Net-Impressed		___ Modified
						Albermarle		(Explain):
						Cord-Marked		
						Net-Impressed		
						Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		___ Seeds

						L. Woodland		___ Nuts
						Potomac Creek		___
						Plain		___
						Cord-Impressed		___
						Moyaone		___ Other
						Plain		___
						Cord-Impressed		___
						Townsend		___
						Rappahannock		
						Fabric-Impr		
						Town. Cord-Marked		
						Albermarle Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): ☒ Prehistoric ☒ Historic

HISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB317 Site Name _____Lot # 62 - 64Provenience Alt 11: Seg. gg Structure 1Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

CERAMICS

#	Ware	Type	Description
_____	Tin-glazed		
_____	White salt-glazed sw		
_____	Creamware	HP TP SE AN PL	
_____	Pearlware		
_____	Whiteware		
_____	Ironstone		
_____	Ref. earthenware		
_____	Stoneware		
_____	Ungl. earthenware		
_____	Gl. earthenware		
_____	Yellowware		
_____	Rockingham		
_____	Hard-paste porcelain		
_____	Bone china		

STRUCTURAL

87	Window glass
_____	Wrought nails
2	Cut nails
13	Wire nails
_____	Unid. nails
_____	Other _____

SAMPLES

1	Mortar	_____	Coal
_____	Plaster	_____	Clinker
1	Brick	_____	Slag
_____	Slate	_____	Soil
_____	Terra cotta		

FLORAL & FAUNAL

_____	Bone	_____	Seeds
_____	L. mammal	_____	
_____	S. mammal	_____	
_____	Bird	_____	
_____	Fish	_____	Nuts
_____		_____	
_____	Shell	_____	Other
_____	Oyster	_____	
_____	Clam	_____	
_____	Mussels	_____	
_____	Modified	_____	
_____	(Explain):	_____	

GLASS

#	Type	Description
_____	Container	
_____	DKGBW	
_____	Pat. med.	MT BG HT CS CC FA
_____	Liquor	
_____	Soda	
_____	Other	
_____	Table glass	MG
_____	Plain	
_____	Pressed	
_____	Cut	
_____	Other	

10 Lighting

10 Burned, Unidentifiable

MISCELLANEOUS

#	Material	Description
_____	Organic	
_____	Leather	
_____	Cloth	
_____	Wood	
1	Metal	
1	Iron	Bed Spring
_____	Copper alloy	
_____	Tin	
_____	Pewter	
_____	Silver	
_____	Lead	
_____	Other	
_____	Kaolin pipes	
_____	Buttons	
_____	Marbles	

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1999Component(s): Prehistoric X Historic

HISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB318 Site Name _____Lot # 71, 85 - 93Provenience Alt. 10; seq dd Structure 1Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

CERAMICS

Total _____ Date range _____ TPQ _____

#	Ware	Type	Description
_____	Tin-glazed		
_____	White salt-glazed sw		
_____	Creamware	HP TP SE AN PL	
_____	Pearlware		
8	Whiteware	1	7
_____	Ironstone		
_____	Ref. earthenware		
_____	Stoneware		
_____	Ungl. earthenware		
_____	Gl. earthenware		
_____	Yellowware		
_____	Rockingham		
2	Hard-paste porcelain		Plain
_____	Bone china		

STRUCTURAL

7	Window glass
4	Wrought nails
8	Cut nails
3	Wire nails
7	Unid. nails
_____	Other _____

SAMPLES

_____	Mortar	1	Coal
_____	Plaster	_____	Clinker
_____	Brick	_____	Slag
1	Slate	_____	Soil
_____	Terra cotta		

FLORAL & FAUNAL

9	Bone	Seeds
7	L. mammal	
_____	S. mammal	
_____	Bird	
_____	Fish	Nuts
2	1 Tooth, 1 Unid.	
_____	Shell	
_____	Oyster	Other
_____	Clam	
_____	Mussels	
_____	Modified	
_____	(Explain):	

GLASS

#	Type	Description
135	Container	
_____	DKGWB	
_____	Pat. med.	
_____	Liquor	
1	Soda	1
133	Other	
1		
43	Table glass	MG
41	Plain	
_____	Pressed	
_____	Cut	
2	Other	

Finish Sherd
Unidentifiable Sherds
Mason Jar Lid Liner

Plate
Unidentifiable

31 Lighting

29	Light Bulb
2	Burned, Unidentifiable

MISCELLANEOUS

#	Material	Description
_____	Organic	
_____	Leather	
_____	Cloth	
_____	Wood	
12	Metal	
12	Iron	3 Bottle Caps, 1 Washer, 5 Can Rims
_____	Copper alloy	
_____	Tin	
_____	Pewter	
_____	Silver	
_____	Lead	
12	Other	
_____	kaolin pipes	
6	Plastic	1 Comb Tooth, 5 Unidentifiable
4	Buttons	1 Shell, 1 Glass, 2 Plastic
_____	Marbles	
1	Bullet	
1	Cartridge Case	

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date December 20, 1988

Component(s): ☒ Prehistoric ☒ Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB319 Site Name _____ Cultural Periods _____
 Lot # 14 - 18
 Provenience Alt. 11&12; Seq. ee STP 122&Radials
 Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type										
		Qz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other		
										1	2	
4	Complete flake	4										
	Broken flake											
7	Flake fragment	7										
	Debris											
Chipped Stone Tools												
Projectile point												
	Complete											
	Base											
	Midsection											
	Tip											
Biface												
	Complete											
1	Fragment	1										
Blank												
	Early											
	Middle											
	Late											
Drill												
	Complete											
	Fragment											
Scraper												
	Flaked Cobble Tool											
Ground Stone & Miscellaneous												
	Axe											
	Celt											
	Mano											
	Milling stone											
	Hammerstone											
	Core											

CERAMICS

Total Ware	Total Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
				E. Woodland		
				Marcey Creek Plain		___ Bone
				Accokeek Cord-Marked		___ L. mammal
				Popes Crk Net-Impr		___ Tool
				Stony Creek		___ Other
				Cord-Marked		___ S. mammal
				Net-Impressed		___ Bird
				Other:		___ Fish
						___ Reptile
						___ Amphibian
				M. Woodland		___ Shell
				Mockley		___ Oyster
				Plain		___ Clams
				Cord-Marked		___ Mussel
				Net-Impressed		___ Modified
				Albermarle		(Explain):
				Cord-Marked		
				Net-Impressed		
				Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		
				Other:		___ Seeds
				L. Woodland		___ Nuts
				Potomac Creek		
				Plain		
				Cord-Impressed		
				Moyaone		___ Other
				Plain		
				Cord-Impressed		
				Townsend		
				Rappahannock		
				Fabric-Impr		
				Town. Cord-Marked		
				Albermarle Fabric-impr		
				Other:		

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)

Date January 6, 1989

HISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB319 Site Name _____
 Lot # 14 & 15
 Provenience Alt 11s12:Seq. ee STP 122sRadials
 Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

CERAMICS Total _____ Date range _____ TPQ _____

#	Ware	Type	Description
1	Tin-glazed		Plain
	White salt-glazed sw		
	Creamware		
	Pearlware		
	Whiteware		
	Ironstone		
	Ref. earthenware		
	Stoneware		
	Ungl. earthenware		
	Gl. earthenware		
	Yellowware		
	Rockingham		
	Hard-paste porcelain		
	Bone china		

STRUCTURAL

_____ Window glass
1 _____ Wrought nails
 _____ Cut nails
 _____ Wire nails
 _____ Unid. nails
 _____ Other _____

SAMPLES

— Mortar	— Coal
— Plaster	— Clinker
— Brick	— Slag
— Slate	— Soil
— Terra cotta	

FLORAL & FAUNAL

_____ Bone	_____ Seeds
_____ L. mammal	_____
_____ S. mammal	_____
_____ Bird	
_____ Fish	_____ Nuts
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____ Shell	
_____ Oyster	_____ Other
_____ Clam	_____
_____ Mussels	_____

_____ Modified	
_____ (Explain):	

#	Type	Description
Container		
DKGWB		
Pat. med.	MT	BG HT CS CC FA
Liquor		
Soda		
Other		
Table glass	MG	
Plain		
Pressed		
Cut		
Other		
Lighting		

MISCELLANEOUS

#	Material	Description
	Organic	
	Leather	
	Cloth	
	Wood	
	Metal	
	Iron	
	Copper alloy	
	Tin	
	Pewter	
	Silver	
	Lead	
	Other	
	Kaolin pipes	
	Buttons	
	Marbles	

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): X Prehistoric Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB320 Site Name Cultural Periods Unknown
 Lot # 11 - 13
 Provenience Alt. 11&12; Seg. ee STP 68 & Radials
 Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type												
		Dz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other				
1	Complete flake					1								
7	Broken flake													
7	Flake fragment													
1	Debris													
Chipped Stone Tools														
Projectile point														
	Complete													
	Base													
	Midsection													
	Tip													
Biface														
	Complete													
	Fragment													
Blank														
	Early													
	Middle													
	Late													
Drill														
	Complete													
	Fragment													
Scraper														
	Flaked Cobble Tool													
Ground Stone & Miscellaneous														
	Axe													
	Celt													
	Mano													
	Milling stone													
	Hammerstone													
	Core													

CERAMICS

Total	Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
						E. Woodland		
						Marcey Creek Plain		Bone
						Accokeek Cord-Marked		L. mammal
						Popes Crk Net-Impr		Tool
						Stony Creek		Other
						Cord-Marked		S. mammal
						Net-Impressed		Bird
						Other:		Fish
								Reptile
								Amphibian
						M. Woodland		Shell
						Mockley		Oyster
						Plain		Clams
						Cord-Marked		Mussel
						Net-Impressed		Modified
						Albermarle		(Explain):
						Cord-Marked		
						Net-Impressed		
						Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		
								Seeds
						L. Woodland		Nuts
						Potomac Creek		
						Plain		
						Cord-Impressed		
						Moyaone		Other
						Plain		
						Cord-Impressed		
						Townsend		
						Rappahannock		
						Fabric-Impr		
						Town. Cord-Marked		
						Albermarle Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)

Date January 6, 1989

HISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Lot # 27 - 31

Provenience Alt. 11&12; Seq. ee

Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

Total _____ Date range _____ TPQ _____

#	Ware	Type	Description
	Tin-glazed		
	White salt-glazed sw		
	Creamware		
	Pearlware		
9	Whiteware	2	7
	Ironstone		
	Ref. earthenware		
	Stoneware		
	Ungl. earthenware		
	Gl. earthenware		
	Yellowware		
	Rockingham		
2	Hard-paste porcelain		Plain
	Bone china		

FLORAL & FAUNAL

<u>8</u>	Window glass
<u> </u>	Wrought nails
<u>4</u>	Cut nails
<u>7</u>	Wire nails
<u>4</u>	Und. nails
<u> </u>	Other _____

_____ Bone	_____ Seeds
_____ L. mammal	_____
_____ S. mammal	_____
_____ Bird	
_____ Fish	_____ Nuts
_____	_____

_____ Shell	
_____ Oyster	_____ Other
_____ Clam	_____
_____ Mussels	_____

_____ Modified	
_____ (Explain):	

_____ Mortar	_____ Coal
_____ Plaster	_____ Clinker
<u> 5 </u> Brick	_____ Slag
_____ Slate	_____ Soil
_____ Terra cotta	

[illegible]

1 Lighting
1 Fragment

MISCELLANEOUS

#	Material	Description
	Organic	
	Leather	
	Cloth	
	Wood	
4	Metal	
3	Iron	Unidentifiable
1	Copper alloy	Rivet
	Tin	
	Pewter	
	Silver	
	Lead	
	Other	
	Kaolin pipes	
	Buttons	
	Marbles	

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): Prehistoric x Historic

HISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB322 Site Name _____Lot # 32 - 35Provenience Alt. 11612; Seg. ee Structure 2Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

CERAMICS

Total _____ Date range _____ TPO _____

#	Ware	Type	Description
	Tin-glazed		
	White salt-glazed sw		
		HP TP SE AN PL	
1	Creamware		1
2	Pearlware		2
18	Whiteware	2	15
1	Ironstone		1
	Ref. earthenware		
5	Stoneware		
	Ungl. earthenware		
	Gl. earthenware		
	Yellowware		
	Rockingham		
8	Hard-paste porcelain	2 Gilding Overglaze;	2 Rims, 4 Plain
	Bone china		

STRUCTURAL

20	Window glass
3	Wrought nails
60	Cut nails
19	Wire nails
25	Unid. nails
	Other _____

SAMPLES

5	Mortar	Coal
2	Plaster	1 Clinker
5	Brick	Slag
	Slate	Soil
	Terra cotta	

FLORAL & FAUNAL

1	Bone	Seeds
	L. mammal	
	S. mammal	
	Bird	
	Fish	Nuts
1	Unidentifiable	
	Shell	
	Oyster	Other
	Clam	
	Mussels	
	Modified	
	(Explain):	

GLASS

#	Type	Description
142	Container	
	DKGWB	
	Pat. med.	
	Liquor	
	Soda	
141	Other	Unidentifiable
1		Base
16	Table glass	
	Plain	
12	Pressed	
	Cut	
3	Other	Fragments
1		Jar lid

Lighting

MISCELLANEOUS

#	Material	Description
1	Organic	
1	Leather	Washer
	Cloth	
	Wood	
9	Metal	
5	Iron	Unidentifiable
4	Copper alloy	Unidentifiable
	Tin	
	Pewter	
	Silver	
	Lead	
2	Other	
	Kaolin pipes	
1	Buttons	Metal
	Marbles	
1	Plastic	Phonograph Record Fragment

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989

Component(s): ☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic

HISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB321 Site Name _____ TPQ _____

Lot # 36

Provenience Ald1612; Seg. ee Structure 3

Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

CERAMICS

Total _____ Date range _____ TPQ _____

#	Ware	Type	Description
_____	Tin-glazed		
_____	White salt-glazed sw		
_____		HP TP SE AN PL	
_____	Creamware		
_____	Pearlware		
_____	Whiteware		
_____	Ironstone		
_____	Ref. earthenware		
_____	Stoneware		
_____	Ungl. earthenware		
_____	Gl. earthenware		
_____	Yellowware		
_____	Rockingham		
_____	Hard-paste porcelain		
_____	Bone china		

STRUCTURAL

_____ Window glass
_____ Wrought nails
_____ 2 Cut nails
_____ Wire nails
_____ Unid. nails
_____ Other _____

SAMPLES

_____ Mortar _____ Coal
_____ Plaster _____ Clinker
_____ Brick _____ Slag
_____ Slate _____ Soil
_____ Terra cotta

FLORAL & FAUNAL

_____ Bone _____ Seeds
_____ L. mammal _____
_____ S. mammal _____
_____ Bird _____
_____ Fish _____
_____ Nuts _____
_____ Shell _____
_____ Oyster _____
_____ Clam _____
_____ Mussels _____
_____ Modified _____
_____ (Explain): _____

GLASS

#	Type	Description
_____	Container	
_____	DKGWB	
_____	Pat. med.	MT BG HT CS CC FA
_____	Liquor	
_____	Soda	
_____	Other	
_____	Table glass	MG
_____	Plain	
_____	Pressed	
_____	Cut	
_____	Other	

Lighting

MISCELLANEOUS

#	Material	Description
_____	Organic	
_____	Leather	
_____	Cloth	
_____	Wood	
_____	Metal	
_____	Iron	
_____	Copper alloy	
_____	Tin	
_____	Pewter	
_____	Silver	
_____	Lead	
_____	Other	
_____	Kaolin pipes	
_____	Buttons	
_____	Marbles	

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB324

Site Name _____

Cultural

Periods UnknownLot # 1 & 2Provenience Alt. 11612; Seg. ee STP 22 & RadialRecorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

Flake Category

Material Type

Dz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
								1	2

Complete flakeBroken flakeFlake fragmentDebris

Chipped Stone Tools

Projectile point

CompleteBaseMidsectionTip

Biface

CompleteFragment

Blank

EarlyMiddleLate

Drill

CompleteFragment

Scraper

Flaked Cobble Tool

Ground Stone & Miscellaneous

AxeCeltManoMilling stoneHammerstoneCore

CERAMICS

Total Total

Ware Type

Rim Body

Ware/Type

Comments

Floral & Faunal

E. Woodland

Marcey Creek Plain

Accokeek Cord-Marked

Popes Crk Net-Impr

Stony Creek

Cord-Marked

Net-Impressed

Other:

M. Woodland

Mockley

Plain

Cord-Marked

Net-Impressed

Albermarle

Cord-Marked

Net-Impressed

Stony Creek Fabric-Impr

Other:

L. Woodland

Potomac Creek

Plain

Cord-Impressed

Moyaone

Plain

Cord-Impressed

Townsend

Rappahannock

Fabric-Impr

Town. Cord-Marked

Albermarle Fabric-Impr

Other:

Bone

L. mammalToolOtherS. mammalBirdFishReptileAmphibian

Shell

OysterClamsMusselModified(Explain):

Seeds

Nuts

Other

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type

Material
(abbr)

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB326 Site Name _____ Cultural Periods UnknownLot # 25Provenience Alt. 11&12; Seg. ee Judge's HouseRecorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type									
		Dz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
1	Complete flake	1									
	Broken flake										
2	Flake fragment	2									
	Debris										
Chipped Stone Tools											
	Projectile point										
	Complete										
	Base										
	Midsection										
	Tip										
	Biface										
	Complete										
2	Fragment	2									
	Blank										
	Early										
	Middle										
	Late										
	Drill										
	Complete										
	Fragment										
	Scraper										
	Flaked Cobble Tool										
	Ground Stone & Miscellaneous										
	Axe										
	Celt										
	Mano										
	Milling stone										
	Hammerstone										
	Core										
1	Fragment										

CERAMICS

Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
					E. Woodland		
					Marcey Creek Plain		___ Bone
					Accokeek Cord-Marked		___ L. mammal
					Popes Crk Net-Impr		___ Tool
					Stony Creek		___ Other
					Cord-Marked		___ S. mammal
					Net-Impressed		___ Bird
					Other:		___ Fish
							___ Reptile
							___ Amphibian
					M. Woodland		___ Shell
					Mockley		___ Oyster
					Plain		___ Clams
					Cord-Marked		___ Mussel
					Net-Impressed		___ Modified
					Albemarle		(Explain):
					Cord-Marked		
					Net-Impressed		
					Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		
					Other:		___ Seeds

					L. Woodland		___ Nuts
					Potomac Creek		___
					Plain		___
					Cord-Impressed		___
					Moyaone		___ Other
					Plain		___
					Cord-Impressed		___
					Townsend		___
					Rappahannock		
					Fabric-Impr		
					Town. Cord-Marked		
					Albemarle Fabric-Impr		
					Other:		

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date December 20, 1968

Component(s): ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB327 Site Name _____ Cultural
 Lot # 39 - 43 Periods Late Archaic
 Provenience Alt. 11; Seg gg STP 346 Radials
 Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

Flake Category

Material Type

Qtz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other
								1 2

17 Complete flake
 8 Broken flake
 12 Flake fragment
 4 Debris

13		4						
5		3						
12								
4								

Chipped Stone Tools

Projectile point

1 Complete
 Base
 Midsection
 Tip

1								

Biface

Complete
 2 Fragment

1		1						

Blank

1 Early
 Middle
 Late

		1						

Drill

Complete
 Fragment

Scraper

Flaked Cobble Tool

Ground Stone & Miscellaneous

Axe
 Celt
 Mano
 Milling stone
 Hammerstone
 Core

CERAMICS

Total Total

Ware Type Rim Body Ware/Type

Comments

Floral & Faunal

E. Woodland
 Marcey Creek Plain
 Accokeek Cord-Marked
 Popes Crk Net-Impr
 Stony Creek
 Cord-Marked
 Net-Impressed
 Other:

M. Woodland

Mockley
 Plain
 Cord-Marked
 Net-Impressed
 Albermarle
 Cord-Marked
 Net-Impressed
 Stony Creek Fabric-Impr
 Other:

L. Woodland

Potomac Creek
 Plain
 Cord-Impressed
 Moyaone
 Plain
 Cord-Impressed
 Townsend
 Rappahannock
 Fabric-Impr
 Town. Cord-Marked
 Albemarle Fabric-Impr
 Other:

____ Bone
 ____ L. mammal
 ____ Tool
 ____ Other
 ____ S. mammal
 ____ Bird
 ____ Fish
 ____ Reptile
 ____ Amphibian

____ Shell
 ____ Oyster
 ____ Clams
 ____ Mussel
 ____ Modified
 (Explain):

____ Seeds

____ Nuts

____ Other

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)
Rossville	Qtz
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Date January 6, 1959

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB328 Site Name _____ Cultural
Lot # 50 - 53 Periods Unknown
Provenience Alt. 11; Seq. d STP 102&104-
Recorder (print last name) D. Heck +Radials Supervisor J. S. Stevens

#	Flake Category
1	Flake 1
2	Flake 2
3	Flake 3
4	Flake 4
5	Flake 5
6	Flake 6
7	Flake 7
8	Flake 8
9	Flake 9
10	Flake 10
11	Flake 11
12	Flake 12
13	Flake 13
14	Flake 14
15	Flake 15
16	Flake 16
17	Flake 17
18	Flake 18
19	Flake 19
20	Flake 20
21	Flake 21
22	Flake 22
23	Flake 23
24	Flake 24
25	Flake 25
26	Flake 26
27	Flake 27
28	Flake 28
29	Flake 29
30	Flake 30
31	Flake 31
32	Flake 32
33	Flake 33
34	Flake 34
35	Flake 35
36	Flake 36
37	Flake 37
38	Flake 38
39	Flake 39
40	Flake 40
41	Flake 41
42	Flake 42
43	Flake 43
44	Flake 44
45	Flake 45
46	Flake 46
47	Flake 47
48	Flake 48
49	Flake 49
50	Flake 50
51	Flake 51
52	Flake 52
53	Flake 53
54	Flake 54
55	Flake 55
56	Flake 56
57	Flake 57
58	Flake 58
59	Flake 59
60	Flake 60
61	Flake 61
62	Flake 62
63	Flake 63
64	Flake 64
65	Flake 65
66	Flake 66
67	Flake 67
68	Flake 68
69	Flake 69
70	Flake 70
71	Flake 71
72	Flake 72
73	Flake 73
74	Flake 74
75	Flake 75
76	Flake 76
77	Flake 77
78	Flake 78
79	Flake 79
80	Flake 80
81	Flake 81
82	Flake 82
83	Flake 83
84	Flake 84
85	Flake 85
86	Flake 86
87	Flake 87
88	Flake 88
89	Flake 89
90	Flake 90
91	Flake 91
92	Flake 92
93	Flake 93
94	Flake 94
95	Flake 95
96	Flake 96
97	Flake 97
98	Flake 98
99	Flake 99
100	Flake 100

[illegible][illegible]

Projectile point

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Total Total

Total Ware	Total Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
------------	------------	-----	------	-----------	----------	-----------------

				E. Woodland	
_____	_____	_____	_____	Marcey Creek Plain	_____ Bone
_____	_____	_____	_____	Accokeek Cord-Marked	_____ L. mammal
_____	_____	_____	_____	Popes Crk Net-Impr	_____ Tool
_____	_____	_____	_____	Stony Creek	_____ Other
				Cord-Marked	_____ S. mammal
				Net-Impressed	_____ Bird
				Other:	_____ Fish
_____	_____	_____	_____		_____ Reptile
_____	_____	_____	_____		_____ Amphibian

_____	_____	_____	_____	M. Woodland	_____	Shell
_____	_____	_____	_____	Mockley	_____	Oyster
_____	_____	_____	_____	Plain	_____	Clams
_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked	_____	Mussel
_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Imprinted	_____	
_____	_____	_____	_____	Albermarle	_____	Modified
_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked	_____	(Explain):
_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Imprinted		
_____	_____	_____	_____	Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		
_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Seeds
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

			L. Woodland		Nuts
_____	_____	_____	Potomac Creek	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	Plain	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	Cord-Imprinted	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	Moyaone	_____	Other
_____	_____	_____	Plain	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	Cord-Imprinted	_____	_____

Point Type	Material (abbr)
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Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB329 Site Name _____ Cultural Periods UnknownLot # 54 - 61Provenience Alt. 11; Seg. d STP 124&RadialsRecorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type									
		Qz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
3	Complete flake										
2	Broken flake										
3	Flake fragment										
4	Debris										
Chipped Stone Tools											
Projectile point											
	Complete										
	Base										
	Midsection										
	Tip										
Biface											
	Complete										
3	Fragment										
Blank											
	Early										
	Middle										
	Late										
Drill											
	Complete										
1	Fragment										
Scraper											
Flaked Cobble Tool											
Ground Stone & Miscellaneous											
	Axe										
	Celt										
	Mano										
	Milling stone										
	Hammerstone										
	Core										

CERAMICS

Total	Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
						E. Woodland		
						Marcey Creek Plain		___ Bone
						Accokeek Cord-Marked		___ L. mammal
						Popes Crk Net-Impr		___ Tool
						Stony Creek		___ Other
						Cord-Marked		___ S. mammal
						Net-Impressed		___ Bird
						Other:		___ Fish
								___ Reptile
								___ Amphibian
						M. Woodland		___ Shell
						Mockley		___ Oyster
						Plain		___ Clams
						Cord-Marked		___ Mussel
						Net-Impressed		___ Modified
						Albermarle		(Explain):
						Cord-Marked		
						Net-Impressed		
						Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		___ Seeds

						L. Woodland		___ Nuts
						Potomac Creek		___
						Plain		___
						Cord-Impressed		___
						Moyaone		___ Other
						Plain		___
						Cord-Impressed		___
						Townsend		___
						Rappahannock		
						Fabric-Impr		
						Town. Cord-Marked		
						Albermarle Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)

Date January 6, 1989

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB330 Site Name _____ Cultural Periods Unknown
 Lot # 94 - 96
 Provenience Alt. 6s7; Seg. r STP 79s Radials
 Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

#	Flake Category
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
10	10
11	11
12	12
13	13
14	14
15	15
16	16
17	17
18	18
19	19
20	20
21	21
22	22
23	23
24	24
25	25
26	26
27	27
28	28
29	29
30	30
31	31
32	32
33	33
34	34
35	35
36	36
37	37
38	38
39	39
40	40
41	41
42	42
43	43
44	44
45	45
46	46
47	47
48	48
49	49
50	50
51	51
52	52
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90	90
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92	92
93	93
94	94
95	95
96	96
97	97
98	98
99	99
100	100

[illegible]

Projectile point

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Total Ware	Total Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
------------	------------	-----	------	-----------	----------	-----------------

_____	_____	_____	_____	E. Woodland	_____	Bone
_____	_____	_____	_____	Marcey Creek Plain	_____	L. mammal
_____	_____	_____	_____	Accokeek Cord-Marked	_____	Tool
_____	_____	_____	_____	Popes Crk Net-Impr	_____	Other
_____	_____	_____	_____	Stony Creek	_____	S. mammal
_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked	_____	Bird
_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed	_____	Fish
_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:	_____	Reptile
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Amphibian
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	

_____	_____	_____	_____	Mockley	_____	Oyster
_____	_____	_____	_____	Plain	_____	Clams
_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked	_____	Mussel
_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Imprinted	_____	
_____	_____	_____	_____	Albermarle	_____	Modified
_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked	_____	(Explain)
_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Imprinted		
_____	_____	_____	_____	Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		
				Other :		

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES			
_____	_____	_____	Potomac Creek
_____	_____	_____	Plain
_____	_____	_____	Cord-Impressed
_____	_____	_____	Mayaone
_____	_____	_____	Plain
_____	_____	_____	Cord-Impressed
_____	_____	_____	Townsend
_____	_____	_____	Rappahannock
_____	_____	_____	Fabric-Impr
_____	_____	_____	Town. Cord-Marked
_____	_____	_____	Altamarle Fabric-Impr
_____	_____	_____	Other:

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

<u>Point Type</u>	<u>Material (abbr)</u>

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1999

Component(s): ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB331 Site Name _____ Cultural Periods Unknown
 Lot # 97 - 103
 Provenience Alt. 667; Seg. r. STP 84&86 +Rad.
 Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type									
		Dz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
7	Complete flake	6		1							
1	Broken flake		1								
2	Flake fragment	2									
	Debris										
Chipped Stone Tools											
Projectile point											
	Complete										
	Base										
	Midsection										
	Tip										
Biface											
	Complete										
	Fragment										
Blank											
	Early										
	Middle										
	Late										
Drill											
	Complete										
	Fragment										
Scraper											
	Flaked Cobble Tool										
Ground Stone & Miscellaneous											
	Axe										
	Celt										
	Mano										
	Milling stone										
	Hammerstone										
	Core										

CERAMICS

Total Ware	Total Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
				E. Woodland		
				Marcey Creek Plain		___ Bone
				Accokeek Cord-Marked		___ L. mammal
				Popes Crk Net-Impr		___ Tool
				Stony Creek		___ Other
				Cord-Marked		___ S. mammal
				Net-Impressed		___ Bird
				Other:		___ Fish
						___ Reptile
						___ Amphibian
				M. Woodland		___ Shell
				Mockley		___ Oyster
				Plain		___ Clams
				Cord-Marked		___ Mussel
				Net-Impressed		___ Modified
				Albermarle		(Explain):
				Cord-Marked		
				Net-Impressed		
				Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		
				Other:		
						___ Seeds

				L. Woodland		___ Nuts
				Potomac Creek		___
				Plain		___
				Cord-Impressed		___
				Moyaone		___ Other
				Plain		___
				Cord-Impressed		___
				Townsend		___
				Rappahannock		
				Fabric-Impr		
				Town. Cord-Marked		
				Albermarle Fabric-Impr		
				Other:		

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): ☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic

HISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB332 Site Name _____Lot # 106 & 107Provenience Alt. 6&7; Seq. r Structure 3Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

CERAMICS

Total _____ Date range _____ TPQ _____

#	Ware	Type	Description
_____	Tin-glazed		
_____	White salt-glazed sw		

_____	Creamware	HP TP SE AN PL	
_____	Pearlware		
_____	Whiteware		
_____	Ironstone		
_____	Ref. earthenware		
_____	Stoneware		
_____	Ungl. earthenware		
_____	Gl. earthenware		
_____	Yellowware		
_____	Rockingham		
_____	Hard-paste porcelain		
_____	Bone china		

STRUCTURAL

_____ Window glass
 _____ Wrought nails
 _____ Cut nails
 _____ Wire nails
 _____ Unid. nails
 _____ Other _____

SAMPLES

_____ Mortar _____ Coal
 _____ Plaster _____ Clinker
 _____ Brick _____ Slag
 _____ Slate _____ Soil
 _____ Terra cotta

FLORAL & FAUNAL

_____ Bone _____ Seeds
 _____ L. mammal _____
 _____ S. mammal _____
 _____ Bird _____
 _____ Fish _____ Nuts
 _____ Shell _____
 _____ Oyster _____
 _____ Clam _____
 _____ Mussels _____
 _____ Modified _____
 (Explain): _____

GLASS

#	Type	Description
1	Container	
_____	DKGWB	

_____	Pat. med.	
_____	Liquor	
_____	Soda	
1	Other	Clear Body Sherd

_____	Table glass	
_____	Plain	
_____	Pressed	
_____	Cut	
_____	Other	

Lighting

MISCELLANEOUS

#	Material	Description
_____	Organic	
_____	Leather	
_____	Cloth	
_____	Wood	

2	Metal	
2	Iron	1 Wire; 1 Hoe
_____	Copper alloy	
_____	Tin	
_____	Pewter	
_____	Silver	
_____	Lead	

_____	Other	
_____	Kaolin pipes	
_____	Buttons	
_____	Marbles	

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): ☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic

HISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB333 Site Name _____Lot # 108 & 109Provenience Alt. 6&7; Seg. r Structure 4Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

CERAMICS

Total _____ Date range _____ TPQ _____

#	Ware	Type	Description
_____	Tin-glazed		
_____	White salt-glazed sw		
_____	Creamware	HP TP SE AN PL	
_____	Pearlware		
3	Whiteware		3
_____	Ironstone		
_____	Ref. earthenware		
6	Stoneware		2 with Cobalt Decor.
_____	Ungl. earthenware		
_____	Gl. earthenware		
_____	Yellowware		
_____	Rockingham		
_____	Hard-paste porcelain		
_____	Bone china		

STRUCTURAL

_____ Window glass
 _____ Wrought nails
 _____ Cut nails
 _____ Wire nails
 _____ Unid. nails
 _____ Other _____

SAMPLES

_____ Mortar _____ Coal
 _____ Plaster _____ Clinker
 _____ Brick _____ Slag
 _____ Slate _____ Soil
 _____ Terra cotta

FLORAL & FAUNAL

_____ Bone _____ Seeds
 _____ L. mammal _____
 _____ S. mammal _____
 _____ Bird _____
 _____ Fish _____ Nuts
 _____ Shell _____
 _____ Oyster _____ Other
 _____ Clam _____
 _____ Mussels _____
 _____ Modified
 (Explain): _____

GLASS

#	Type	Description
3	Container	
_____	DKGWB	
_____	Pat. med.	HT BG HT CS CC FA
_____	Liquor	
_____	Soda	
3	Other	

1	Table glass	MG
_____	Plain	
1	Pressed	
_____	Cut	
_____	Other	

_____	Lighting	

MISCELLANEOUS

#	Material	Description
_____	Organic	
_____	Leather	
_____	Cloth	
_____	Wood	

_____	Metal	
_____	Iron	
_____	Copper alloy	
_____	Tin	
_____	Pewter	
_____	Silver	
_____	Lead	

_____	Other	
_____	kaolin pipes	
_____	Buttons	
_____	Marbles	

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1999Component(s): Prehistoric y Historic

HISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB334 Site Name _____Lot # 110 & 111Provenience Alt. 6&7; Seg. r Structure 5Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

CERAMICS

Total _____ Date range _____ TPQ _____

#	Ware	Type	Description
_____	Tin-glazed		
_____	White salt-glazed sw		
_____	Creamware	HP TP SE AN PL	
_____	Pearlware		
_____	Whiteware		
_____	Ironstone		
_____	Ref. earthenware		
_____	Stoneware		
_____	Ungl. earthenware		
_____	Gl. earthenware		
_____	Yellowware		
_____	Rockingham		
_____	Hard-paste porcelain		
_____	Bone china		

STRUCTURAL

- 2 Window glass
 Wrought nails
 3 Cut nails
 7 Wire nails
 4 Unid. nails
 Other _____

SAMPLES

- Mortar _____ Coal _____
 Plaster _____ Clinker _____
 3 Brick _____ Slag _____
 Slate _____ Soil _____
 Terra cotta _____

FLORAL & FAUNAL

- 1 Bone _____ Seeds _____
 L. mammal _____
 S. mammal _____
 Bird _____
 Fish _____ Nuts _____
 1 Unidentified _____
 Shell _____ Other _____
 Oyster _____
 Clam _____
 Mussels _____
 Modified _____
 (Explain): _____

GLASS

#	Type	Description
2	Container	
_____	DKGWB	
_____	Pat. med.	MT BG HT CS CC FA
_____	Liquor	
_____	Soda	
2	Other	Unidentified
_____	Table glass	MG
_____	Plain	
_____	Pressed	
_____	Cut	
_____	Other	
_____	Lighting	

MISCELLANEOUS

#	Material	Description
_____	Organic	
_____	Leather	
_____	Cloth	
_____	Wood	
2	Metal	
2	Iron	Unidentified
_____	Copper alloy	
_____	Tin	
_____	Pewter	
_____	Silver	
_____	Lead	
_____	Other	
_____	Kaolin pipes	
_____	Buttons	
_____	Marbles	

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1929Component(s): ☒ Prehistoric ☒ Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB335 Site Name _____ Cultural Periods Unknown
 Lot # 113 - 117
 Provenience Alt. 6&7, Seg. r Structure 5A
 Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type									
		Dz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
5	Complete flake	3	1	1							
	Broken flake										
2	Flake fragment	2									
	Debris										
Chipped Stone Tools											
Projectile point											
	Complete										
	Base										
	Midsection										
1	Tip	1									
Biface											
	Complete										
	Fragment										
Blank											
	Early										
	Middle										
	Late										
Drill											
	Complete										
	Fragment										
Scraper											
	Flaked Cobble Tool										
Ground Stone & Miscellaneous											
	Axe										
	Celt										
	Mano										
	Milling stone										
	Hammerstone										
	Core										

CERAMICS

Total	Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
						E. Woodland		
						Marcey Creek Plain		___ Bone
						Accokeek Cord-Marked		___ L. mammal
						Popes Crk Net-Impr		___ Tool
						Stony Creek		___ Other
						Cord-Marked		___ S. mammal
						Net-Impressed		___ Bird
						Other:		___ Fish
								___ Reptile
								___ Amphibian
						M. Woodland		___ Shell
						Mockley		___ Oyster
						Plain		___ Clams
						Cord-Marked		___ Mussel
						Net-Impressed		
1						Albermarle		___ Modified
						Cord-Marked		(Explain):
						Net-Impressed		
						Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		
								___ Seeds
						L. Woodland		___ Nuts
						Potomac Creek		
						Plain		
						Cord-Impressed		
						Moyaone		___ Other
						Plain		
						Cord-Impressed		
						Townsend		
						Rappahannock		
						Fabric-Impr		
						Town. Cord-Marked		
						Albermarle Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)

Date January 6, 1989

HISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Lot # 113 - 117

Provenience Alt. 687; Seg. r Structure 5A
Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

CERAMICS Total _____ Date range _____ TPQ _____

#	Ware	Type	Description
	Tin-glazed		
	White salt-glazed sw		
	Creamware		
	Pearlware		
	Whiteware		
	Ironstone		
	Ref. earthenware		
	Stoneware		
	Ungl. earthenware		
	Gl. earthenware		
	Yellowware		
	Rockingham		
	Hard-paste porcelain		
	Bone china		

STRUCTURAL

1	Window glass
	Wrought nails
	Cut nails
2	Wire nails
	Unid. nails
	Other

SAMPLES

— Mortar	— Coal
— Plaster	— Clinker
— Brick	— Slag
— Slate	— Soil
— Terra cotta	

FLORAL & FAUNAL

<u>1</u>	Bone	_____	Seeds
_____	L. mammal	_____	_____
_____	S. mammal	_____	_____
_____	Bird		
_____	Fish	_____	Nuts
<u>1</u>	Tooth	_____	_____
		_____	_____
_____	Shell		
_____	Oyster	_____	Other
_____	Clam	_____	_____
_____	Mussels	_____	_____

_____	Modified		
	(Explain):		

GLASS

[illegible]

45 Lighting
45 Unidentified Burned

MISCELLANEOUS

#	Material	Description
	Organic	
	Leather	
	Cloth	
	Wood	
	Metal	
	Iron	
	Copper alloy	
	Tin	
	Pewter	
	Silver	
	Lead	
	Other	
	kaolin pipes	
	Buttons	
	Marbles	

Date January 6, 1929

HISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Lot # 104 & 105

Provenience Alt. 6&7, Seg. r Structure
Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

#	Ware	Type	Description
---	------	------	-------------

	HP	TP	SE	AN	PL
Creamware					
Pearlware					
Whiteware					
Ironstone					

Ref. earthenware

Stoneware

Unql. earthenware

Gl. earthenware

Yellowware

Rockingham

Hard-paste porcelain

Bone china

FLORAL & FAUNAL

_____ Window glass	_____ Bone	_____ Seeds
_____ Wrought nails	_____ L. mammal	_____
_____ Cut nails	_____ S. mammal	_____
<u>2</u> _____ Wire nails	_____ Bird	_____
_____ Unid. nails	_____ Fish	_____ Nuts
_____ Other	_____	_____

SAMPLES

<u> </u> Mortar	<u> </u> Coal	<u> </u> Mussels	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u> Plaster	<u> </u> Clinker	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u> Brick	<u> </u> Slag	<u> </u> Modified	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u> Slate	<u> </u> Soil	<u> </u> (Explain):	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u> Terra cotta				

#	Type	Description
---	------	-------------

Container
DKGWB

	MT	BG	HT	CS	CC	FA
Pat. med.						
Liquor						
Soda						
Other						

Table glass		MG
Plain		
Pressed		
Cut		
Other		

Lighting

#	Material	Description
---	----------	-------------

_____ Organic _____
 _____ Leather _____
 _____ Cloth _____
 _____ Wood _____

3	Metal	
3	Iron	2 Railroad Spikes, 1 Wire
	Copper alloy	
	Tin	
	Pewter	
	Silver	
	Lead	

Other	
Kaolin pipes	
Buttons	
Marbles	

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1999Component(s): ☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic

HISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB337 Site Name _____Lot # 244 - 250Provenience Alt. 11a: Seg. f. STP 1054&RadialRecorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

CERAMICS

Total _____ Date range _____ TPQ _____

#	Ware	Type	Description
	Tin-glazed		
	White salt-glazed sw		
		HP TP SE AN PL	
	Creamware		
	Pearlware		
4	Whiteware	1	2 1 Molded Rimsherd
	Ironstone		
	Ref. earthenware		
1	Stoneware		Body Sherd
	Ungl. earthenware		
	Gl. earthenware		
	Yellowware		
	Rockingham		
2	Hard-paste porcelain	1 Decal worn off,	1 Pind exterior
	Bone china		

STRUCTURAL

3	Window glass
	Wrought nails
1	Cut nails
2	Wire nails
	Unid. nails
	Other

SAMPLES

	Mortar	Coal
	Plaster	Clinker
1	Brick	Slag
	Slate	Soil
	Terra cotta	

FLORAL & FAUNAL

	Bone	Seeds
	L. mammal	
	S. mammal	
	Bird	
	Fish	Nuts
1	Shell	
1	Oyster	Other
	Clam	
	Mussels	
	Modified	
	(Explain):	

GLASS

#	Type	Description
25	Container	
	DKGWB	
		MT BG HT CS CC FA
1	Pat. med.	
	Liquor	
1	Soda	
12	Other Aqua	
8	Clear	
1	Milk Glass	
2	Amber	
	Table glass	MG
	Plain	
	Pressed	
	Cut	
	Other	

Lighting

MISCELLANEOUS

#	Material	Description
8	Organic	
2	Leather	Fragments with copper rivets
3	Cloth	
	Wood	
32	Metal	
17	Iron	Tin Can Fragments
2	Copper alloy	22 Casing and rivet
	Tin	
	Pewter	
	Silver	
	Lead	
10	Iron Alloy	8 Wire Fragments, 1 Screw, 1 Unid.
3	Unknown	Clothing Snaps
29	Other	
	kaolin oides	
5	Rubber	Overshoe sole fragments
	Buttons	
	Marbles	
24	Rubber	Unidentifiable fragments

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989

Component(s): ☒ Prehistoric ☒ Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB338 Site Name _____ Cultural
 Lot # 169 - 178 Periods Unknown
 Provenience Alt. 7; Seg. 11 STP 1017&1019
 Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Radials Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type									
		Dz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
5	Complete flake	5									
16	Broken flake	15	1								
6	Flake fragment	6									
1	Debris	1									

Chipped Stone Tools

Projectile point

#	Category	Dz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
1	Complete	1									
	Base with Midsection										
	Midsection										
	Tip										

Biface

#	Category	Dz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
3	Complete	3									
	Fragment										

Blank

#	Category	Dz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
	Early										
	Middle										
	Late										

Drill

#	Category	Dz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
	Complete										
	Fragment										

Scraper

#	Category	Dz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
	Flaked Cobble Tool										
1	Utilized Flake	1									

Ground Stone & Miscellaneous

#	Category	Dz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
	Axe										
	Celt										
	Mano										
	Milling stone										
	Hammerstone										
	Core										

CERAMICS

Total	Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
						E. Woodland		
						Marcey Creek Plain		___ Bone
						Accokeek Cord-Marked		___ L. mammal
						Popes Crk Net-Impr		___ Tool
						Stony Creek		___ Other
						Cord-Marked		___ S. mammal
						Net-Impressed		___ Bird
						Other:		___ Fish
								___ Reptile
								___ Amphibian
						M. Woodland		___ Shell
						Mockley		___ Oyster
						Plain		___ Clams
						Cord-Marked		___ Mussel
						Net-Impressed		
3	3	3				Albermarle		___ Modified
						Cord-Marked		(Explain):
						Net-Impressed		
						Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		
								___ Seeds
						L. Woodland		___ Nuts
						Potomac Creek		
						Plain		
						Cord-Impressed		
						Moyaone		___ Other
						Plain		
						Cord-Impressed		
						Townsend		
						Rappahannock		
						Fabric-Impr		
						Town. Cord-Marked		
						Albermarle Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): ☒ Prehistoric ☒ Historic

HISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB338 Site Name _____Lot # 169 - 178Provenience Alt. 7, Seq. 11 STP 1017&1019 +Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Radials Supervisor J. S. Stevens

CERAMICS

Total _____ Date range _____ TPQ _____

#	Ware	Type	Description
_____	Tin-glazed	_____	_____
_____	White salt-glazed sw	_____	_____
_____	Creamware	HP TP SE AN PL	_____
_____	Pearlware	_____	_____
_____	Whiteware	_____	_____
_____	Ironstone	_____	_____
_____	Ref. earthenware	_____	_____
_____	Stoneware	_____	_____
_____	Ungl. earthenware	_____	_____
_____	Gl. earthenware	_____	_____
_____	Yellowware	_____	_____
_____	Rockingham	_____	_____
_____	Hard-paste porcelain	_____	_____
_____	Bone china	_____	_____

STRUCTURAL

_____ Window glass
 _____ Wrought nails
 _____ Cut nails
 _____ Wire nails
 _____ Unid. nails
 _____ Other _____

SAMPLES

_____ Mortar _____ Coal
 _____ Plaster _____ Clinker
20 _____ Brick _____ Slag
 _____ Slate _____ Soil
 _____ Terra cotta

FLORAL & FAUNAL

_____ Bone _____ Seeds
 _____ L. mammal _____
 _____ S. mammal _____
 _____ Bird _____
 _____ Fish _____ Nuts
 _____ Shell _____
 _____ Oyster _____
 _____ Clam _____
 _____ Mussels _____
 _____ Modified _____
 (Explain): _____

GLASS

#	Type	Description
_____	Container	_____
_____	DKGWB	_____
_____	Pat. med.	_____
_____	Liquor	_____
_____	Soda	_____
_____	Other	_____
_____	Table glass	_____
_____	Plain	_____
_____	Pressed	_____
_____	Cut	_____
_____	Other	_____
_____	Lighting	_____

MISCELLANEOUS

#	Material	Description
_____	Organic	_____
_____	Leather	_____
_____	Cloth	_____
_____	Wood	_____
_____	Metal	_____
_____	Iron	_____
_____	Copper alloy	_____
_____	Tin	_____
_____	Pewter	_____
_____	Silver	_____
_____	Lead	_____
_____	Other	_____
_____	Kaolin pipes	_____
_____	Buttons	_____
_____	Marbles	_____

Date January 6, 1989

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB339 Site Name _____ Cultural
Lot # 186 - 188 Periods Late Archaic
Provenience Alt. 7; Seg. t STP 1089&1091 +
Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Radial Supervisor J. S. Stevens

#	Flake Category
1	Flake 1
2	Flake 2
3	Flake 3
4	Flake 4
5	Flake 5
6	Flake 6
7	Flake 7
8	Flake 8
9	Flake 9
10	Flake 10
11	Flake 11
12	Flake 12
13	Flake 13
14	Flake 14
15	Flake 15
16	Flake 16
17	Flake 17
18	Flake 18
19	Flake 19
20	Flake 20
21	Flake 21
22	Flake 22
23	Flake 23
24	Flake 24
25	Flake 25
26	Flake 26
27	Flake 27
28	Flake 28
29	Flake 29
30	Flake 30
31	Flake 31
32	Flake 32
33	Flake 33
34	Flake 34
35	Flake 35
36	Flake 36
37	Flake 37
38	Flake 38
39	Flake 39
40	Flake 40
41	Flake 41
42	Flake 42
43	Flake 43
44	Flake 44
45	Flake 45
46	Flake 46
47	Flake 47
48	Flake 48
49	Flake 49
50	Flake 50
51	Flake 51
52	Flake 52
53	Flake 53
54	Flake 54
55	Flake 55
56	Flake 56
57	Flake 57
58	Flake 58
59	Flake 59
60	Flake 60
61	Flake 61
62	Flake 62
63	Flake 63
64	Flake 64
65	Flake 65
66	Flake 66
67	Flake 67
68	Flake 68
69	Flake 69
70	Flake 70
71	Flake 71
72	Flake 72
73	Flake 73
74	Flake 74
75	Flake 75
76	Flake 76
77	Flake 77
78	Flake 78
79	Flake 79
80	Flake 80
81	Flake 81
82	Flake 82
83	Flake 83
84	Flake 84
85	Flake 85
86	Flake 86
87	Flake 87
88	Flake 88
89	Flake 89
90	Flake 90
91	Flake 91
92	Flake 92
93	Flake 93
94	Flake 94
95	Flake 95
96	Flake 96
97	Flake 97
98	Flake 98
99	Flake 99
100	Flake 100

[illegible]

Projectile point

[illegible]

Complete
Fragment

[illegible]

Early
Middle
Late

[illegible]

Complete
Fragment

[illegible]

1 Scraper
Flaked Cobble Tool

[illegible]

Ground Stone &
Miscellaneous

[illegible]

Total Total

Total Total					
Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments
					Floral & Faunal

_____	_____	_____	_____	E. Woodland	_____	Bone
_____	_____	_____	_____	Marcey Creek Plain	_____	L. mammal
_____	_____	_____	_____	Accokeek Cord-Marked	_____	Tool
_____	_____	_____	_____	Popes Crk Net-Impr	_____	Other
_____	_____	_____	_____	Stony Creek	_____	S. mammal
_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked	_____	Bird
_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed	_____	Fish
_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:	_____	Reptile
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Amphibian
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	

Mockley

_____	_____	_____	_____	Mockley	_____	Oyster
_____	_____	_____	_____	Plain	_____	Clams
_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked	_____	Mussel
_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Imprinted	_____	
_____	_____	_____	_____	Albermarle	_____	Modified
_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked		(Explain)
_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Imprinted		
_____	_____	_____	_____	Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		
_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:		

Potomac Creek.

				NUTS	
_____	_____	_____	Potomac Creek	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	Plain	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	Cord-Impressed	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	Moyaone	_____	Other
_____	_____	_____	Plain	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	Cord-Impressed	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	Townsend	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	Rappahannock		
_____	_____	_____	Fabric-Impr		
_____	_____	_____	Town. Cord-Marked		
_____	_____	_____	Albemarle Fabric-Impr		
_____	_____	_____	Other:		
				<u>PROJECTILE POINT TYPES</u>	

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

<u>Point Type</u>	<u>Material (abbr)</u>
<u>1Savannah River</u>	<u>Qtz.</u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): x Prehistoric x Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB340

Site Name _____

Cultural

Periods _____

Lot # 190 - 202Provenience Alt. 7, Seg. t STP 1102, 1106+Recorder (print last name) D. Heck 1108, 1112+ Supervisor J. S. Stevens

Radials

LITHICS

Flake Category

Material Type

Oz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
								1	2

7 Complete flake
15 Broken flake
4 Flake fragment
 _____ Debris

<u>7</u>									
<u>13</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>							
<u>4</u>									

Chipped Stone Tools

2 Projectile point
 _____ Complete
 _____ Base
 _____ Midsection
 _____ Tip

<u>1</u>				<u>1</u>					

Biface

_____ Complete
 _____ Fragment

Blank

_____ Early
 _____ Middle
 _____ Late

Drill

_____ Complete
 _____ Fragment

Scraper

_____ Flaked Cobble Tool

Ground Stone & Miscellaneous

_____ Axe
 _____ Celt
 _____ Mano
 _____ Milling stone
 _____ Hammerstone
1 Core

CERAMICS

Total Total

Ware Type

Rim

Body

Ware/Type

Comments

Floral & Faunal

_____ E. Woodland
 _____ Marcey Creek Plain
 _____ Accokeek Cord-Marked
 _____ Popes Crk Net-Impr
 _____ Stony Creek
 _____ Cord-Marked
 _____ Net-Impressed
 _____ Other: _____

_____ M. Woodland
 _____ Mockley
 _____ Plain
 _____ Cord-Marked
 _____ Net-Impressed
 _____ Albermarle
 _____ Cord-Marked
 _____ Net-Impressed
 _____ Stony Creek Fabric-Impr
 _____ Other: _____

_____ L. Woodland
 _____ Potomac Creek
 _____ Plain
 _____ Cord-Impressed
 _____ Moyaone
 _____ Plain
 _____ Cord-Impressed
 _____ Townsend
 _____ Rappahannock
 _____ Fabric-Impr
 _____ Town. Cord-Marked
 _____ Albermarle Fabric-Impr
 _____ Other: _____

_____ Bone
 _____ L. mammal
 _____ Tool
 _____ Other
 _____ S. mammal
 _____ Bird
 _____ Fish
 _____ Reptile
 _____ Amphibian

1 Shell
1 Oyster Small Fragment
 _____ Clams
 _____ Mussel

 _____ Modified
 (Explain): _____

Seeds

Nuts

Other

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type

Material
(abbr)

1 Madison Oz.
1 Late Archaic Gr. Bk. Oz.
Stemmed

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1999Component(s): ☒ Prehistoric ☒ Historic

HISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB340 Site Name _____Lot # 190 - 202Provenience Alt. 7; Seg. 1 STP 1102, 1106Recorder (print last name) D. Heck 1108&1112 Supervisor J. S. Stevens
+ Radials

CERAMICS

Total _____ Date range _____ TPQ _____

#	Ware	Type	Description
_____	Tin-glazed		
_____	White salt-glazed sw		
_____	Creamware	HP TP SE AN PL	
_____	Pearlware		
2	Whiteware		2
_____	Ironstone		
_____	Ref. earthenware		
81	Stoneware	Glazed blue int. & ext.	White glazing int & ext.
_____	Ungl. earthenware	Unglazed thick and thin	Modern Art Pottery
_____	Gl. earthenware		
_____	Yellowware		
_____	Rockingham		
_____	Hard-paste porcelain		
_____	Bone china		

STRUCTURAL

_____ Window glass
_____ Wrought nails
_____ Cut nails
_____ Wire nails
_____ Unid. nails
_____ Other _____

SAMPLES

_____ Mortar _____ Coal
_____ Plaster _____ Clinker
_____ Brick _____ Slag
_____ Slate _____ Soil
_____ Terra cotta

FLORAL & FAUNAL

_____ Bone _____ Seeds
_____ L. mammal _____
_____ S. mammal _____
_____ Bird _____
_____ Fish _____
_____ Nuts _____
_____ Shell _____
_____ Oyster _____ Other _____
_____ Clam _____
_____ Mussels _____
_____ Modified _____
_____ (Explain): _____

GLASS

#	Type	Description
_____	Container	
_____	DKGWB	
_____	Pat. med.	MT BG HT CS CC FA
_____	Liquor	
_____	Soda	
_____	Other	
_____	Table glass	MG
_____	Plain	
_____	Pressed	
_____	Cut	
_____	Other	
_____	Lighting	

MISCELLANEOUS

#	Material	Description
_____	Organic	
_____	Leather	
_____	Cloth	
_____	Wood	
_____	Metal	
_____	Iron	
_____	Cooper alloy	
_____	Tin	
_____	Pewter	
_____	Silver	
_____	Lead	
_____	Other	
_____	Kaolin pipes	
_____	Buttons	
_____	Marbles	

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB341 Site Name _____ Cultural Periods UnknownLot # 203 - 206Provenience Alt. 7, Seg. 1 STP 1117&1118 +Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Radials Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

Flake Category

Material Type

Oz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other
								1 2

1 Complete flake
4 Broken flake
Flake fragment
1 Debris

1								
4								
1								

Chipped Stone Tools

Projectile point

Complete
Base
Midsection
Tip

Biface

Complete
1 Fragment

1								
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Blank

Early
Middle
Late

Drill

Complete
Fragment

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Scraper

1 Flaked Cobble Tool

1								
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Ground Stone & Miscellaneous

Axe
Celt
Mano
Milling stone
Hammerstone
Core

CERAMICS

Total Total

Ware Type

Rim

Body

Ware/Type

Comments

Floral & Faunal

E. Woodland
Marcey Creek Plain
Accokeek Cord-Marked
Popes Crk Net-Impr
Stony Creek
Cord-Marked
Net-Impressed
Other:

M. Woodland

Mockley
Plain
Cord-Marked
Net-Impressed
Albermarle
Cord-Marked
Net-Impressed
Stony Creek Fabric-Impr
Other:

L. Woodland

Potomac Creek
Plain
Cord-Impressed
Moyaone
Plain
Cord-Impressed
Townsend
Rappahannock
Fabric-Impr
Town. Cord-Marked
Albermarle Fabric-Impr
Other:

____ Bone
____ L. mammal
____ Tool
____ Other
____ S. mammal
____ Bird
____ Fish
____ Reptile
____ Amphibian

____ Shell
____ Oyster
____ Clams
____ Mussel
____ Modified
(Explain):

____ Seeds

____ Nuts

____ Other

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type

Material
(abbr)

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1959Component(s): X Prehistoric X Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB342 Site Name _____ Cultural
 Lot # 209 - 230 STP 1133,1134,1135 Periods Unknown
 Provenience Alt. 7:Seg. + 1136,1137&1138
 Recorder (print last name) D. Heck +Radials Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

Flake Category

Material Type

Qtz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other
								1 2

30 Complete flake
40 Broken flake
6 Flake fragment
2 Debris

<u>29</u>	<u>1</u>							
<u>39</u>	<u>1</u>							
<u>6</u>								
<u>2</u>								

Chipped Stone Tools

Projectile point

Complete
 Base
 Midsection
 Tip

Biface

Complete
3 Fragment

<u>3</u>								
----------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Blank

Early
 Middle
 Late

Drill

Complete
 Fragment

1 Scraper
 Flaked Cobble Tool

<u>1</u>								

Ground Stone & Miscellaneous

Axe
 Celt
 Mano
 Milling stone
 Hammerstone
 Core

CERAMICS

Total Total

Ware Type Rim Body Ware/Type Comments Floral & Faunal

 _____ E. Woodland
 _____ Marcey Creek Plain
 _____ Accokeek Cord-Marked
 _____ Popes Crk Net-Impr
 _____ Stony Creek
 _____ Cord-Marked
 _____ Net-Impressed
 _____ Other:

M. Woodland

 _____ Mockley
 _____ Plain
 _____ Cord-Marked
 _____ Net-Impressed
 _____ Albermarle
 _____ Cord-Marked
 _____ Net-Impressed
 _____ Stony Creek Fabric-Impr
 _____ Other:

L. Woodland

 _____ Potomac Creek
 _____ Plain
 _____ Cord-Impressed
 _____ Moyaone
 _____ Plain
 _____ Cord-Impressed
 _____ Townsend
 _____ Rappahannock
 _____ Fabric-Impr
 _____ Town. Cord-Marked
 _____ Albemarle Fabric-Impr
 _____ Other:

 _____ Bone
 _____ L. mammal
 _____ Tool
 _____ Other
 _____ S. mammal
 _____ Bird
 _____ Fish
 _____ Reptile
 _____ Amphibian

 _____ Shell
 _____ Oyster
 _____ Clams
 _____ Mussel
 _____ Modified
 _____ (Explain):

 _____ Seeds

 _____ Nuts

 _____ Other

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): ☒ Prehistoric ☒ Historic

HISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 448B342 Site Name _____Lot # 209 - 230 STP 1134, 1135, 1136Provenience Alt. 7; Seq. t 1137 & 1138 +Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Radials _____ Supervisor J. S. Stevens

CERAMICS

Total _____ Date range _____ TPQ _____

#	Ware	Type	Description
	Tin-glazed		
	White salt-glazed sw		
		HP TP SE AN PL	
	Creamware		
	Pearlware		
	Whiteware		
	Ironstone		
	Ref. earthenware		
1	Stoneware	Buff body dark blue glaze	
	Ungl. earthenware		
	Gl. earthenware		
	Yellowware		
	Rockingham		
	Hard-paste porcelain		
	Bone china		

STRUCTURAL

7	Window glass
	Wrought nails
3	Cut nails
	Wire nails
2	Unid. nails
	Other _____

SAMPLES

	Mortar	1	Coal
	Plaster		Clinker
	Brick		Slag
	Slate		Soil
	Terra cotta		

FLORAL & FAUNAL

5	Bone	Seeds
	L. mammal	
	S. mammal	
	Bird	
	Fish	Nuts
5	Unidentified	
	Shell	Other
	Oyster	
	Clam	
	Mussels	
	Modified	
	(Explain):	

GLASS

#	Type	Description
21	Container	
	DKGWB	
	Pat. med.	
2	Liquor	1 Olive, 1 Amber
1	Soda	Green
5	Other Mason Jar	Body Sherds
1	Amethyst	Body Sherd
12	Unidentified	9 Clear Body Sherds
3	Miscellaneous	1 Amber Lysol, 1 Cobalt Dye, 1 S
	Table glass	
	Plain	
	Pressed	
	Cut	
	Other	

Lighting

MISCELLANEOUS

#	Material	Description
1	Organic	
1	Leather	Unidentified
	Cloth	
	Wood	
1	Metal	
	Iron	
	Copper alloy	
1	Tin	Battery
	Pewter	
	Silver	
	Lead	
3	Other	
	kaolin pieces	
3	Vinyl	Phonograph Record Fragments
	Buttons	
	Marbles	

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): x Prehistoric Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB343 Site Name Cultural Periods Mid/Late WoodlandLot # 235 - 240Provenience Alt. 7; Seq. t STP 1162Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

Flake Category

Material Type

Qz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other
								1 2

11 Complete flake
11 Broken flake
1 Flake fragment
1 Debris

9	1	1						
10	1							
1								
1								

Chipped Stone Tools

Projectile point

 Complete
 Base
 Midsection
2 Tip

2								

Biface

 Complete
3 Fragment

1								

Blank

1 Early
 Middle
 Late

1								

Drill

 Complete
 Fragment

Scraper

 Flaked Cobble Tool

Ground Stone & Miscellaneous

 Axe
 Celt
 Mano
 Milling stone
1 Hammerstone
 Core

CERAMICS

Total Total

Ware Type

Rim Body

Ware/Type

Comments

Floral & Faunal

E. Woodland

Marcey Creek Plain

Accokeek Cord-Marked

Popes Crk Net-Impr

Stony Creek

Cord-Marked

Net-Impressed

Other:

M. Woodland

Mockley

Plain

Cord-Marked

Net-Impressed

Albermarle plain

Cord-Marked

Net-Impressed

Stony Creek Fabric-Impr

Other:

L. Woodland

Potomac Creek

Plain

Cord-Impressed

Moyaone

Plain

Cord-Impressed

Townsend

Rappahannock

Fabric-Impr

Town. Cord-Marked

Albermarle Fabric-Impr

Other:

Bone

 L. mammal Tool Other S. mammal Bird Fish Reptile Amphibian

Shell

 Oyster Clams Mussel Modified (Explain):

Seeds

Nuts

Other

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type

Material
(abbr)

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989

Component(s): ☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic

HISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB344 Site Name _____Lot # 251 & 252Provenience Alt. 11A; Seq. f STP 1057&RadialRecorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

CERAMICS

Total _____ Date range _____ TPQ _____

#	Ware	Type	Description
	Tin-glazed		
	White salt-glazed sw		
	Creamware	HP TP SE AN PL	
	Pearlware		
	Whiteware		
3	Ironstone		Spongeware
	Ref. earthenware		
11	Stoneware		Body Sherds
	Ungl. earthenware		
	Gl. earthenware		
	Yellowware		
	Rockingham		
1	Hard-paste porcelain		Molded Rimsherd
	Bone china		

STRUCTURAL

1 Window glass
 Wrought nails
 Cut nails
 1 Wire nails
 Unid. nails
 Other _____

SAMPLES

Mortar _____ Coal _____
 Plaster _____ Clinker _____
 Brick _____ Slag _____
 Slate _____ Soil _____
 Terra cotta _____

FLORAL & FAUNAL

Bone _____ Seeds _____
 L. mammal _____
 S. mammal _____
 Bird _____
 Fish _____ Nuts _____
 Shell _____ Other _____
 Oyster _____
 Clam _____
 Mussels _____
 Modified _____
 (Explain): _____

GLASS

#	Type	Description
6	Container	
	DKGWB	
	Pat. med.	
	Liquor	
	Soda	
2	Other Mason Jar	Milk Glass Lid Liners
4	Unidentifiable	2 Clear, 2 Aqua Body Sherds
	Table glass	
	Plain	MG
	Pressed	
	Cut	
	Other	
	Lighting	

MISCELLANEOUS

#	Material	Description
	Organic	
	Leather	
	Cloth	
	Wood	
	Metal	
	Iron	
	Copper alloy	
	Tin	
	Pewter	
	Silver	
	Lead	
	Other	
	Kaolin pipes	
	Buttons	
	Marbles	

Date January 6, 1989

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Cultural

Site # 44AB345 Site Name _____ Periods Unknown

Lot # 121 - 131

Provenience Alt.11&12;Seq.i STP 2001&Radial4

Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

#	Flake Category
1	1
2	1
3	1
4	1
5	1
6	1
7	1
8	1
9	1
10	1
11	1
12	1
13	1
14	1
15	1
16	1
17	1
18	1
19	1
20	1
21	1
22	1
23	1
24	1
25	1
26	1
27	1
28	1
29	1
30	1
31	1
32	1
33	1
34	1
35	1
36	1
37	1
38	1
39	1
40	1
41	1
42	1
43	1
44	1
45	1
46	1
47	1
48	1
49	1
50	1
51	1
52	1
53	1
54	1
55	1
56	1
57	1
58	1
59	1
60	1
61	1
62	1
63	1
64	1
65	1
66	1
67	1
68	1
69	1
70	1
71	1
72	1
73	1
74	1
75	1
76	1
77	1
78	1
79	1
80	1
81	1
82	1
83	1
84	1
85	1
86	1
87	1
88	1
89	1
90	1
91	1
92	1
93	1
94	1
95	1
96	1
97	1
98	1
99	1
100	1

[illegible]

18	Complete flake	18						
12	Broken flake	12						
8	Flake fragment	7		1				
6	Debris	6						

Projectile point

[illegible]

Complete

[illegible]

Early

[illegible]

Complete

[illegible]

Flaked Cobble Tool

[illegible]
$$Ax \geq$$
[illegible]

Total Total

Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
------	------	-----	------	-----------	----------	-----------------

_____	_____	_____	_____	E. Woodland	_____	Bone
_____	_____	_____	_____	Marcey Creek Plain	_____	L. mammal
_____	_____	_____	_____	Accokeek Cord-Marked	_____	Tool
_____	_____	_____	_____	Popes Crk Net-Impr	_____	Other
_____	_____	_____	_____	Stony Creek	_____	S. mammal
_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked	_____	Bird
_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed	_____	Fish
_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:	_____	Reptile
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Amphibian
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	

Mockley

				Plain		Clams
				Cord-Marked		Mussel
				Net-Impressed		
				Albermarle		Modified
				Cord-Marked		(Explain)
				Net-Impressed		
				Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		
				Other:		
						Seeds

Potomac Creek

				PROJECTILE POINT TYPES	
_____	_____	_____	_____	Plain	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Impressed	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	Moyaone	_____ Other
_____	_____	_____	_____	Plain	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Impressed	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	Townsend	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	Rappahannock	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	Fabric-Impr	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	Town. Cord-Marked	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	Albemarle Fabric-Impr	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:	_____

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

<u>Point Type</u>	<u>Material (abbr)</u>

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29 Date January 6, 1989

Component(s): ☒ Prehistoric ☒ Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB346 Site Name _____ Cultural
 Lot # 134 - 145 Periods _____
 Provenience Alt 11; Seg. 1 STP 2017&2019+
 Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Radials Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type									
		Dz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
5	Complete flake	5									
19	Broken flake	17	1			1					
7	Flake fragment	7									
3	Debris	3									

Chipped Stone Tools											
Projectile point											
Complete											
Base											
Midsection											
Tip											
Biface											
Complete											
2	Fragment	2									
Blank											
Early											
Middle											
Late											
Drill											
Complete											
Fragment											
Scraper											
Flaked Cobble Tool											
Ground Stone & Miscellaneous											
Axe											
Celt											
Mano											
Milling stone											
Hammerstone											
1	Core (Reduced)	1									

CERAMICS

Total	Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
						E. Woodland		
						Marcey Creek Plain		___ Bone
						Accokeek Cord-Marked		___ L. mammal
						Popes Crk Net-Impr		___ Tool
						Stony Creek		___ Other
						Cord-Marked		___ S. mammal
						Net-Impressed		___ Bird
						Other:		___ Fish
								___ Reptile
								___ Amphibian
						M. Woodland		___ Shell
						Mockley		___ Oyster
						Plain		___ Clams
						Cord-Marked		___ Mussel
						Net-Impressed		___ Modified
						Albemarle		(Explain):
						Cord-Marked		
						Net-Impressed		
						Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		___ Seeds
						Other:		___

						L. Woodland		___ Nuts
						Potomac Creek		___
						Plain		___
						Cord-Impressed		___
						Moyaone		___ Other
						Plain		___
						Cord-Impressed		___
						Townsend		___
						Rappahannock		
						Fabric-Impr		
						Town. Cord-Marked		
						Albemarle Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES	
Point Type	Material (abbr)

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1999

Component(s): ☒ Prehistoric ☒ Historic

HISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB346 Site Name _____

Lot # 134 - 145

Provenience Alt. 11; Seg. i STP 2017&2019+

Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Radials Supervisor J. S. Stevens

CERAMICS

Total _____ Date range _____ TPD _____

#	Ware	Type	Description
_____	Tin-glazed		
_____	White salt-glazed sw		
		HP TP SE AN PL	
_____	Creamware		
_____	Pearlware		
_____	Whiteware		
_____	Ironstone		
_____	Ref. earthenware		
_____	Stoneware		
_____	Ungl. earthenware		
_____	Gl. earthenware		
_____	Yellowware		
_____	Rockingham		
_____	Hard-paste porcelain		
_____	Bone china		

STRUCTURAL

_____ Window glass
 _____ Wrought nails
 _____ 2 Cut nails
 _____ Wire nails
 _____ Unid. nails
 _____ Other _____

SAMPLES

_____ Mortar _____ Coal
 _____ Plaster _____ Clinker
 _____ Brick _____ Slag
 _____ Slate _____ Soil
 _____ Terra cotta

FLORAL & FAUNAL

_____ Bone _____ Seeds
 _____ L. mammal _____
 _____ S. mammal _____
 _____ Bird _____
 _____ Fish _____
 _____ Nuts _____
 _____ Shell _____
 _____ Oyster _____
 _____ Clam _____
 _____ Mussels _____
 _____ Other _____
 _____ Modified _____
 _____ (Explain): _____

GLASS

#	Type	Description
_____	Container	
_____	DKGWB	
	MT BG HT CS CC FA	
_____	Pat. med.	
_____	Liquor	
_____	Soda	
_____	Other	

_____	Table glass	
_____	Plain	MG
_____	Pressed	
_____	Cut	
_____	Other	

_____	Lighting	

MISCELLANEOUS

#	Material	Description
_____	Organic	
_____	Leather	
_____	Cloth	
_____	Wood	

_____	Metal	
_____	Iron	
_____	Copper alloy	
_____	Tin	
_____	Pewter	
_____	Silver	
_____	Lead	

_____	Other	
_____	kaolin pipes	
_____	Buttons	
_____	Marbles	

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989

Component(s): ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB347 Site Name _____ Cultural

Lot # 231 - 233

Periods Unknown

Provenience Alt 7; Seq. t STP 1143&1144 +

Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Radial Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

Flake Category

Material Type

Dz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other
								1 1 2

Complete flake
3 Broken flake
Flake fragment
Debris

3								

Chipped Stone Tools

Projectile point

Complete
Base
Midsection
Tip

Biface

Complete
1 Fragment

1								
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Blank

Early
Middle
Late

Drill

Complete
Fragment

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Scraper

Flaked Cobble Tool

Ground Stone & Miscellaneous

Axe
Celt
Mano
Milling stone
Hammerstone
Core

CERAMICS

Total Total

Ware Type

Rim Body

Ware/Type

Comments

Floral & Faunal

E. Woodland
Marcey Creek Plain
Accokeek Cord-Marked
Popes Crk Net-Impr
Stony Creek
Cord-Marked
Net-Impressed
Other:

M. Woodland

Mockley
Plain
Cord-Marked
Net-Impressed
Albermarle
Cord-Marked
Net-Impressed
Stony Creek Fabric-Impr
Other:

L. Woodland

Potomac Creek
Plain
Cord-Impressed
Moyaone
Plain
Cord-Impressed
Townsend
Rappahannock
Fabric-Impr
Town. Cord-Marked
Albermarle Fabric-Impr
Other:

Bone

L. mammal
Tool
Other
S. mammal
Bird
Fish
Reptile
Amphibian

Shell

Oyster
Clams
Mussel

Modified
(Explain):

Seeds

Nuts

Other

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type

Material
(abbr)

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB348 Site Name _____ Cultural
Periods UnknownLot # 159 - 162Provenience Alt. 10; Seg. b STP 1070&RadialsRecorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

Flake Category

Material Type

Qtz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other
								1 2

3 Complete flake
3 Broken flake
2 Flake fragment
 Debris

<u>3</u>								
<u>3</u>								
<u>2</u>								

Chipped Stone Tools

Projectile point

 Complete
 Base
 Midsection
 Tip

Biface

 Complete
1 Fragment

<u>1</u>								
----------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Blank

 Early
 Middle
 Late

Drill

 Complete
 Fragment

Scraper

 Flaked Cobble Tool
1 Side Scraper/
 Flaking Tool

<u>1</u>								

Ground Stone &
Miscellaneous

 Axe
 Celt
 Mano
 Milling stone
 Hammerstone
 Core

CERAMICS

Total Total

Ware Type

Rim Body

Ware/Type

Comments

Floral & Faunal

E. Woodland

Marcey Creek Plain

Accokeek Cord-Marked

Popes Crk Net-Impr

Stony Creek

Cord-Marked

Net-Impressed

Other:

M. Woodland

Mockley

Plain

Cord-Marked

Net-Impressed

Albermarle

Cord-Marked

Net-Impressed

Stony Creek Fabric-Impr

Other:

L. Woodland

Potomac Creek

Plain

Cord-Impressed

Moyaone

Plain

Cord-Impressed

Townsend

Rappahannock

Fabric-Impr

Town. Cord-Marked

Albermarle Fabric-Impr

Other:

Bone

 L. mammal Tool Other S. mammal Bird Fish Reptile Amphibian

Shell

 Oyster Clams Mussel Modified

(Explain):

Seeds

Nuts

Other

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type

Material
(abbr)

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB240 Site Name _____ Cultural
Lot # 253 - 255 Periods UnknownProvenience Alt. 11A; Seg. f. STP 1075&Radial4Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type									
		Dz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
2	Complete flake	2									
2	Broken flake	2									
	Flake fragment										
	Debris										
Chipped Stone Tools											
	Projectile point										
	Complete										
	Base										
	Midsection										
	Tip										
	Biface										
	Complete										
	Fragment										
	Blank										
	Early										
	Middle										
1	Late	1									
	Drill										
	Complete										
	Fragment										
	Scraper										
	Flaked Cobble Tool										
2	Utilized Flakes	2									
	Ground Stone & Miscellaneous										
	Axe										
	Celt										
	Mano										
	Milling stone										
	Hammerstone										
	Core										

CERAMICS

Total	Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
						E. Woodland		
						Marcey Creek Plain		___ Bone
						Accokeek Cord-Marked		___ L. mammal
						Popes Crk Net-Impr		___ Tool
						Stony Creek		___ Other
						Cord-Marked		___ S. mammal
						Net-Impressed		___ Bird
						Other:		___ Fish
								___ Reptile
								___ Amphibian
						M. Woodland		___ Shell
						Mockley		___ Ovster
						Plain		___ Clams
						Cord-Marked		___ Mussel
						Net-Impressed		___ Modified
						Albermarle		(Explain):
						Cord-Marked		
						Net-Impressed		
						Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		___ Seeds

						L. Woodland		___ Nuts
						Potomac Creek		___
						Plain		___
						Cord-Impressed		___
						Moyaone		___ Other
						Plain		___
						Cord-Impressed		___
						Townsend		___
						Rappahannock		
						Fabric-Impr		
						Town. Cord-Marked		
						Albermarle Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB350 Site Name _____ Cultural Periods UnknownLot # 183Provenience Alt. 7; Seq. t Near STP 1060Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

Flake Category

Material Type

Qtz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	1	2
-----	-----	----	----	----	-----	----	----	-------	---	---

Complete flake
Broken flake
1 Flake fragment
1 Debris

Chipped Stone Tools

Projectile point

Complete
Base
Midsection
Tip

Biface

Complete
1 Fragment

Blank

Early
Middle
Late

Drill

Complete
Fragment

Scraper

Flaked Cobble Tool

Ground Stone & Miscellaneous

Axe
Celt
Mano
Milling stone
Hammerstone
Core

CERAMICS

Total Total

Ware Type

Rim Body

Ware/Type

Comments

Floral & Faunal

E. Woodland
Marcey Creek Plain
Accokeek Cord-Marked
Popes Crk Net-Impr
Stony Creek
Cord-Marked
Net-Impressed
Other:

M. Woodland
Mockley
Plain
Cord-Marked
Net-Impressed
Albermarle
Cord-Marked
Net-Impressed
Stony Creek Fabric-Impr
Other:

L. Woodland
Potomac Creek
Plain
Cord-Impressed
Moyaone
Plain
Cord-Impressed
Townsend
Rappahannock
Fabric-Impr
Town. Cord-Marked
Albermarle Fabric-Impr
Other:

Bone
L. mammal
Tool
Other
S. mammal
Bird
Fish
Reptile
Amphibian

Shell
Oyster
Clams
Mussel
Modified
(Explain):

Seeds

Nuts

Other

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type

Material
(abbr)

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989

Component(s): ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB351 Site Name _____ Cultural
 Lot # 269 - 276 Periods Unknown
 Provenience Alt. 12; Seg. m STP 12613 + Rad.
 Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type									
		Dz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
5	Complete flake	5									
9	Broken flake	9									
7	Flake fragment	7									
8	Debris	8									
Chipped Stone Tools											
Projectile point											
	Complete										
	Base										
	Midsection										
	Tip										
Biface											
	Complete										
	Fragment										
Blank											
	Early										
	Middle										
	Late										
Drill											
	Complete										
	Fragment										
Scraper											
	Flaked Cobble Tool										
	Possible Core	1									
Ground Stone & Miscellaneous											
	Axe										
	Celt										
	Mano										
	Milling stone										
	Hammerstone										
	Core										

CERAMICS

Total	Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
						E. Woodland		
						Marcey Creek Plain		___ Bone
						Accokeek Cord-Marked		___ L. mammal
						Popes Crk Net-Impr		___ Tool
						Stony Creek		___ Other
						Cord-Marked		___ S. mammal
						Net-Impressed		___ Bird
						Other:		___ Fish
								___ Reptile
								___ Amphibian
						M. Woodland		___ Shell
						Mockley		___ Oyster
						Plain		___ Clams
						Cord-Marked		___ Mussel
						Net-Impressed		___ Modified
						Albermarle		(Explain):
						Cord-Marked		
						Net-Impressed		
						Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		___ Seeds

						L. Woodland		___ Nuts
						Potomac Creek		___
						Plain		___
						Cord-Impressed		___
						Moyaone		___ Other
						Plain		___
						Cord-Impressed		___
						Townsend		___
						Rappahannock		
						Fabric-Impr		
						Town. Cord-Marked		
						Albermarle Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): Prehistoric x Historic

HISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB352 Site Name _____Lot # 260 - 268Provenience Alt. 6B; Seg. q STP 152.5g153+Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Radials J. S. Stevens

CERAMICS

Total _____ Date range _____ TPQ _____

#	Ware	Type	Description
	Tin-glazed		
	White salt-glazed sw		
		HP TP SE AN PL	
	Creamware		
	Pearlware		
2	Whiteware		2 Base Fragments
1	Ironstone		1
	Ref. earthenware		
	Stoneware		
	Ungl. earthenware		
	Gl. earthenware		
	Yellowware		
	Rockingham		
2	Hard-paste porcelain		Plain
	Bone china		

STRUCTURAL

1	Window glass
	Wrought nails
	Cut nails
1	Wire nails
	Unid. nails
	Other

SAMPLES

	Mortar	Coal
	Plaster	Clinker
	Brick	Slag
	Slate	Soil
	Terra cotta	

FLORAL & FAUNAL

	Bone	Seeds
	L. mammal	
	S. mammal	
	Bird	
	Fish	Nuts
	Shell	Other
	Oyster	
	Clam	
	Mussels	
	Modified	
	(Explain):	

GLASS

#	Type	Description
13	Container	
1	DKGWB	Basal Sherd with kick-up
1	Pat. med.	Body Sherd
	Liquor	
1	Soda	Pepsi Cola; Jessup Bottling Work;
1	Other	Unidentifiable
8		Body Sherds
1		Blue Finish; Body Sherds
1	Table glass	
	Plain	
1	Pressed	
	Cut	
	Other	

Lighting

MISCELLANEOUS

#	Material	Description
	Organic	
	Leather	
	Cloth	
	Wood	
1	Metal	
2	Iron	Knife Blade; Horseshoe
	Copper alloy	
	Tin	
	Pewter	
	Silver	
	Lead	
	Other	
	Kaolin pipes	
	Buttons	
	Marbles	

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29 Date January 6, 1989

Component(s): x Prehistoric Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB354 Site Name Cultural
 Lot # 277 - 281 Periods Unknown

Provenience Alt. 12, Seg. m STP 32&Radials
 Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type									
		Qz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
3	Complete flake										
2	Broken flake										
	Flake fragment										
3	Debris										
Chipped Stone Tools											
Projectile point											
	Complete										
	Base										
	Midsection										
	Tip										
Biface											
	Complete										
	Fragment										
Blank											
	Early										
1	Middle										
	Late										
Drill											
	Complete										
	Fragment										
Scraper											
	Flaked Cobble Tool										
Ground Stone & Miscellaneous											
	Axe										
	Celt										
	Mano										
	Milling stone										
	Hammerstone										
	Core										

CERAMICS

Total	Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
						E. Woodland		
						Marcey Creek Plain		Bone
						Accokeek Cord-Marked		L. mammal
						Popes Crk Net-Impr		Tool
						Stony Creek		Other
						Cord-Marked		S. mammal
						Net-Impressed		Bird
						Other:		Fish
								Reptile
								Amphibian
						M. Woodland		Shell
						Mockley		Oyster
						Plain		Clams
						Cord-Marked		Mussel
						Net-Impressed		Modified
						Albermarle		(Explain):
						Cord-Marked		
						Net-Impressed		
						Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		
								Seeds
						L. Woodland		Nuts
						Potomac Creek		
						Plain		
						Cord-Impressed		
						Moyaone		Other
						Plain		
						Cord-Impressed		
						Townsend		
						Rappahannock		
						Fabric-Impr		
						Town. Cord-Marked		
						Albermarle Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date December 20, 1988

Component(s): ☒ Prehistoric ☒ Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB355 Site Name _____ Cultural Periods _____
 Lot # 118,119,148
 Provenience Alt. 11&12;Seg.C Near STP 3004
 Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type									
		Oz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
<u>2</u>	Complete flake	<u>2</u>									
<u>2</u>	Broken flake	<u>2</u>									
	Flake fragment										
	Debris										
Chipped Stone Tools											
Projectile point											
	Complete										
	Base										
	Midsection										
	Tip										
Biface											
	Complete										
	Fragment										
Blank											
	Early										
	Middle										
	Late										
Drill											
	Complete										
	Fragment										
Scraper											
	Flaked Cobble Tool										
Ground Stone & Miscellaneous											
	Axe										
	Celt										
	Mano										
	Milling stone										
	Hammerstone										
	Core										

CERAMICS

Total	Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
						E. Woodland		
						Marcey Creek Plain		___ Bone
						Accokeek Cord-Marked		___ L. mammal
						Popes Crk Net-Impr		___ Tool
						Stony Creek		___ Other
						Cord-Marked		___ S. mammal
						Net-Impressed		___ Bird
						Other:		___ Fish
								___ Reptile
								___ Amphibian
						M. Woodland		___ Shell
						Mockley		___ Ovster
						Plain		___ Clams
						Cord-Marked		___ Mussel
						Net-Impressed		___ Modified
						Albermarle		(Explain):
						Cord-Marked		
						Net-Impressed		
						Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		___ Seeds
						Other:		___

						L. Woodland		___ Nuts
						Potomac Creek		___
						Plain		___
						Cord-Impressed		___
						Moyaone		___ Other
						Plain		___
						Cord-Impressed		___
						Townsend		___
						Rappahannock		
						Fabric-Impr		
						Town. Cord-Marked		
						Albermarle Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989

Component(s): ☒ Prehistoric ☒ Historic

HISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB255 Site Name _____Lot # 118,119,148Provenience Alt. 11612; Seg. c. Near STP 3004Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

CERAMICS

Total _____

Date range _____

TPQ _____

#	Ware	Type	Description
	Tin-glazed		
	White salt-glazed sw		
	Creamware	HP TP SE AN PL	
	Pearlware		
2	Whiteware		Sponge Decorated Rimsherds
	Ironstone		
	Ref. earthenware		
	Stoneware		
	Ungl. earthenware		
	Gl. earthenware		
	Yellowware		
	Rockingham		
1	Hard-paste porcelain		Plain
	Bone china		

STRUCTURAL

Window glass
Wrought nails
Cut nails
Wire nails
Unid. nails
1 Other Sanitary Ceramic Tile

SAMPLES

Mortar
Plaster
Brick
Slate
Terra cotta
Coal
Clinker
Slag
Soil

FLORAL & FAUNAL

1 Bone
L. mammal
S. mammal
1 Bird
Fish
Shell
Oyster
Clam
Mussels
Modified
(Explain):
Seeds
Nuts
Other

GLASS

#	Type	Description
1	Container	
	DKGWB	
	Pat. med.	
	Liquor	
	Soda	
1	Other	Basal Sherd
	Table glass	
	Plain	
	Pressed	
	Cut	
	Other	
	Lighting	

MISCELLANEOUS

#	Material	Description
	Organic	
	Leather	
	Cloth	
	Wood	
1	Metal	
1	Iron	Possible Furniture Decoration
	Copper alloy	
	Tin	
	Pewter	
	Silver	
	Lead	
	Other	
	kaolin pipes	
	Buttons	
	Marbles	

Date January 6, 1989

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Cultural
Periods Unknown

Site # 44AB556
Lot # 82 & 83

Provenience Alt. 10; Seq. cc STP 66 & 68

Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

#	Flake Category
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
10	10
11	11
12	12
13	13
14	14
15	15
16	16
17	17
18	18
19	19
20	20
21	21
22	22
23	23
24	24
25	25
26	26
27	27
28	28
29	29
30	30
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89	89
90	90
91	91
92	92
93	93
94	94
95	95
96	96
97	97
98	98
99	99
100	100

[illegible]

1	Complete flake	1							
	Broken flake	1							
	Flake fragment								
1	Debris	1							

<u>Chipped Stone Tools</u>									
<u>Projectile point</u>									
<u> </u>	Complete								
<u> </u>	Base								
<u> </u>	Midsection								
<u> 1 </u>	Tip	1							

Biface
Complete
Fragment

	Blank								
—	Early								
—	Middle								
—	Late								

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Total Total

Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
------	------	-----	------	-----------	----------	-----------------

				E. Woodland	
_____	_____	_____	_____	Marcey Creek Plain	_____ Bone
_____	_____	_____	_____	Accokeek Cord-Marked	_____ L. mammal
_____	_____	_____	_____	Popes Crk Net-Impr	_____ Tool
_____	_____	_____	_____	Stony Creek	_____ Other
_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked	_____ S. mammal
_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed	_____ Bird
_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:	_____ Fish
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____ Reptile
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____ Amphibian

_____	_____	_____	_____	M. Woodland	_____	Shell
_____	_____	_____	_____	Mockley	_____	Oyster
_____	_____	_____	_____	Plain	_____	Clams
_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked	_____	Mussel
_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Imprinted	_____	
_____	_____	_____	_____	Albermarle	_____	Modified
_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked	_____	(Explain)
_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Imprinted		
_____	_____	_____	_____	Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		
_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Seeds
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	

				PROJECTILE POINT TYPES	
_____	_____	_____	_____	L. Woodland	_____ Nuts
_____	_____	_____	_____	Potomac Creek	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	Plain	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Impressed	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	Moyaone	_____ Other
_____	_____	_____	_____	Plain	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Impressed	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	Townsend	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	Rappahannock	
_____	_____	_____	_____	Fabric-Impr	
_____	_____	_____	_____	Town. Cord-Marked	
_____	_____	_____	_____	Albemarle Fabric-Impr	
_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:	

[illegible]

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date December 20, 1988Component(s): x Prehistoric x Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB358 Site Name _____ Cultural
 Lot # 298 - 303 Periods _____
 Provenience Alt 12; Seg. m STP 48&48 +Rad.
 Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

Flake Category

Material Type

Qtz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other
								1 2

5 Complete flake
3 Broken flake
3 Flake fragment
3 Debris

5								
3								
3								
3								

Chipped Stone Tools

Projectile point

 Complete
 Base
 Midsection
 Tip

Biface

 Complete
 Fragment

Blank

 Early
 Middle
 Late

Drill

 Complete
 Fragment

Scraper

 Flaked Cobble Tool

Ground Stone & Miscellaneous

 Axe
 Celt
 Mano
 Milling stone
 Hammerstone
 Core

CERAMICS

Total Total

Ware Type

Rim Body

Ware/Type

Comments

Floral & Faunal

 E. Woodland
 Marcey Creek Plain
 Accokeek Cord-Marked
 Popes Crk Net-Impr
 Stony Creek
 Cord-Marked
 Net-Impressed
 Other:

M. Woodland

 Mockley
 Plain
 Cord-Marked
 Net-Impressed
 Albermarle
 Cord-Marked
 Net-Impressed
 Stony Creek Fabric-Impr
 Other:

L. Woodland

 Potomac Creek
 Plain
 Cord-Impressed
 Movaone
 Plain
 Cord-Impressed
 Townsend
 Rappahannock
 Fabric-Impr
 Town. Cord-Marked
 Albemarle Fabric-Impr
 Other:

1 1 Untyped
1 1

 Bone
 L. mammal
 Tool
 Other
 S. mammal
 Bird
 Fish
 Reptile
 Amphibian

 Shell
 Oyster
 Clams
 Mussel
 Modified
 (Explain):

 Seeds

 Nuts

 Other

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type Material
(abbr)

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1999Component(s): ☒ Prehistoric ☒ Historic

HISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB358 Site Name _____Lot # 298 - 303Provenience Alt. 12; Seg. m STP 48649 +BadRecorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

CERAMICS

Total _____ Date range _____ TPQ _____

#	Ware	Type	Description
_____	Tin-glazed		
_____	White salt-glazed sw		
		HP TP SE AN PL	
_____	Creamware		
_____	Pearlware		
_____	Whiteware		
_____	Ironstone		
_____	Ref. earthenware		
_____	Stoneware		
_____	Ungl. earthenware		
_____	Gl. earthenware		
_____	Yellowware		
_____	Rockingham		
_____	Hard-paste porcelain		
_____	Bone china		

STRUCTURAL

_____ Window glass
 _____ Wrought nails
 _____ Cut nails
 _____ Wire nails
 _____ Unid. nails
 _____ Other _____

SAMPLES

_____ Mortar _____ Coal
 _____ Plaster _____ Clinker
 _____ Brick _____ Slag
 _____ Slate _____ Soil
 _____ Terra cotta

FLORAL & FAUNAL

_____ Bone _____ Seeds
 _____ L. mammal _____
 _____ S. mammal _____
 _____ Bird _____
 _____ Fish _____ Nuts
 _____ Shell _____
 _____ Oyster _____
 _____ Clam _____
 _____ Mussels _____
 _____ Modified _____
 _____ (Explain): _____

GLASS

#	Type	Description
5	Container	
_____	DKGWB	
		MT BG HT CS CC FA
_____	Pat. med.	
_____	Liquor	
_____	Soda	
5	Other	Light Blue Body Sherds

_____	Table glass	MG
_____	Plain	
_____	Pressed	
_____	Cut	
_____	Other	

Lighting

MISCELLANEOUS

#	Material	Description
_____	Organic	
_____	Leather	
_____	Cloth	
_____	Wood	

_____	Metal	
_____	Iron	
_____	Copper alloy	
_____	Tin	
_____	Pewter	
_____	Silver	
_____	Lead	

_____	Other	
_____	kaolin pipes	
_____	Buttons	
_____	Marbles	

Project name: Charlottesville Route E9

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB359 Site Name _____ CulturalLot # 304 - 305 Periods UnknownProvenience Alt. 12; Seq. h STP 246RadialRecorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type										
		Dz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other		
<u>1</u>	Complete flake	<u>1</u>										
<u>1</u>	Broken flake	<u>1</u>										
<u>1</u>	Flake fragment	<u>1</u>										
<u>1</u>	Debris											
Chipped Stone Tools												
Projectile point												
<u> </u>	Complete											
<u> </u>	Base											
<u> </u>	Midsection											
<u> </u>	Tip											
Biface												
<u> </u>	Complete											
<u> </u>	Fragment											
Blank												
<u> </u>	Early											
<u> </u>	Middle											
<u> </u>	Late											
Drill												
<u> </u>	Complete											
<u> </u>	Fragment											
Scraper												
<u> </u>	Flaked Cobble Tool											
Ground Stone & Miscellaneous												
<u> </u>	Axe											
<u> </u>	Celt											
<u> </u>	Mano											
<u> </u>	Milling stone											
<u> </u>	Hammerstone											
<u> </u>	Core											

CERAMICS

Total	Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
						E. Woodland		
						Marcey Creek Plain		<u> </u> Bone
						Accokeek Cord-Marked		<u> </u> L. mammal
						Popes Crk Net-Impr		<u> </u> Tool
						Stony Creek		<u> </u> Other
						Cord-Marked		<u> </u> S. mammal
						Net-Impressed		<u> </u> Bird
						Other:		<u> </u> Fish
								<u> </u> Reptile
								<u> </u> Amphibian
						M. Woodland		<u> </u> Shell
						Mockley		<u> </u> Oyster
						Plain		<u> </u> Clams
						Cord-Marked		<u> </u> Mussel
						Net-Impressed		<u> </u> Modified
						Albermarle		(Explain):
						Cord-Marked		
						Net-Impressed		
						Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		<u> </u> Seeds
								<u> </u>
								<u> </u>
						L. Woodland		<u> </u> Nuts
						Potomac Creek		<u> </u>
						Plain		<u> </u>
						Cord-Impressed		<u> </u>
						Moyaone		<u> </u> Other
						Plain		<u> </u>
						Cord-Impressed		<u> </u>
						Townsend		<u> </u>
						Rappahannock		
						Fabric-Impr		
						Town. Cord-Marked		
						Albermarle Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 41AB360 Site Name _____ Cultural
 Lot # 306 - 307 Periods Late Archaic
 Provenience Alt. 12; Seq. n STP 4&Radial
 Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type									
		Dz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
___	Complete flake										
___	Broken flake										
<u>1</u>	Flake fragment	<u>1</u>									
<u>1</u>	Debris	<u>1</u>									
Chipped Stone Tools											
Projectile point											
<u>1</u>	Complete			<u>1</u>							
___	Base										
___	Midsection										
___	Tip										
Biface											
___	Complete										
___	Fragment										
Blank											
___	Early										
___	Middle										
___	Late										
Drill											
___	Complete										
___	Fragment										
Scraper											
___	Flaked Cobble Tool										
Ground Stone & Miscellaneous											
___	Axe										
___	Celt										
___	Mano										
___	Milling stone										
___	Hammerstone										
___	Core										

CERAMICS

Total	Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
___	___	___	___	___	___	E. Woodland		___ Bone
___	___	___	___	___	___	Marcey Creek Plain		___ L. mammal
___	___	___	___	___	___	Accokeek Cord-Marked		___ Tool
___	___	___	___	___	___	Popes Crk Net-Impr		___ Other
___	___	___	___	___	___	Stony Creek		___ S. mammal
___	___	___	___	___	___	Cord-Marked		___ Bird
___	___	___	___	___	___	Net-Impressed		___ Fish
___	___	___	___	___	___	Other:		___ Reptile
___	___	___	___	___	___			___ Amphibian
___	___	___	___	___	___			
___	___	___	___	___	___	M. Woodland		___ Shell
___	___	___	___	___	___	Mockley		___ Oyster
___	___	___	___	___	___	Plain		___ Clams
___	___	___	___	___	___	Cord-Marked		___ Mussel
___	___	___	___	___	___	Net-Impressed		___ Modified
___	___	___	___	___	___	Albermarle		(Explain):
___	___	___	___	___	___	Cord-Marked		
___	___	___	___	___	___	Net-Impressed		
___	___	___	___	___	___	Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		___ Seeds
___	___	___	___	___	___	Other:		___
___	___	___	___	___	___			___
___	___	___	___	___	___			___
___	___	___	___	___	___	L. Woodland		___ Nuts
___	___	___	___	___	___	Potomac Creek		___
___	___	___	___	___	___	Plain		___
___	___	___	___	___	___	Cord-Impressed		___ Other
___	___	___	___	___	___	Moyaone		___
___	___	___	___	___	___	Plain		___
___	___	___	___	___	___	Cord-Impressed		___
___	___	___	___	___	___	Townsend		___
___	___	___	___	___	___	Rappahannock		
___	___	___	___	___	___	Fabric-Impr		
___	___	___	___	___	___	Town. Cord-Marked		
___	___	___	___	___	___	Albermarle Fabric-Impr		
___	___	___	___	___	___	Other:		
___	___	___	___	___	___			
___	___	___	___	___	___			
___	___	___	___	___	___			

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)
<u>1 Brewerton</u>	<u>Ch</u>
___	___
___	___
___	___
___	___

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29 Date January 6, 1989

Component(s): ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB361 Site Name _____ Cultural Periods Unknown

Lot # 308 - 309

Provenience Alt. 12; Seg. n STP 116 Radial

Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type									
		Dz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
___	Complete flake										
___	Broken flake										
<u>2</u>	Flake fragment	1		1							
___	Debris										
Chipped Stone Tools											
Projectile point											
___	Complete										
___	Base										
___	Midsection										
___	Tip										
Biface											
___	Complete										
___	Fragment										
Blank											
___	Early										
___	Middle										
___	Late										
Drill											
___	Complete										
___	Fragment										
Scraper											
___	Flaked Cobble Tool										
Ground Stone & Miscellaneous											
___	Axe										
___	Celt										
___	Mano										
___	Milling stone										
___	Hammerstone										
___	Core										

CERAMICS

Total	Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
___	___	___	___	___	___	E. Woodland		___ Bone
___	___	___	___	___	___	Marcey Creek Plain		___ L. mammal
___	___	___	___	___	___	Accokeek Cord-Marked		___ Tool
___	___	___	___	___	___	Popes Crk Net-Impr		___ Other
___	___	___	___	___	___	Stony Creek		___ S. mammal
___	___	___	___	___	___	Cord-Marked		___ Bird
___	___	___	___	___	___	Net-Impressed		___ Fish
___	___	___	___	___	___	Other:		___ Reptile
___	___	___	___	___	___			___ Amphibian
___	___	___	___	___	___			
___	___	___	___	___	___	M. Woodland		___ Shell
___	___	___	___	___	___	Mockley		___ Oyster
___	___	___	___	___	___	Plain		___ Clams
___	___	___	___	___	___	Cord-Marked		___ Mussel
___	___	___	___	___	___	Net-Impressed		___ Modified
___	___	___	___	___	___	Albermarle		(Explain):
___	___	___	___	___	___	Cord-Marked		
___	___	___	___	___	___	Net-Impressed		
___	___	___	___	___	___	Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		___ Seeds
___	___	___	___	___	___	Other:		___
___	___	___	___	___	___			___
___	___	___	___	___	___			___
___	___	___	___	___	___	L. Woodland		___ Nuts
___	___	___	___	___	___	Potomac Creek		___
___	___	___	___	___	___	Plain		___
___	___	___	___	___	___	Cord-Impressed		___
___	___	___	___	___	___	Moyaone		___ Other
___	___	___	___	___	___	Plain		___
___	___	___	___	___	___	Cord-Impressed		___
___	___	___	___	___	___	Townsend		___
___	___	___	___	___	___	Rappahannock		___
___	___	___	___	___	___	Fabric-Impr		___
___	___	___	___	___	___	Town. Cord-Marked		
___	___	___	___	___	___	Albermarle Fabric-Impr		
___	___	___	___	___	___	Other:		
___	___	___	___	___	___			
___	___	___	___	___	___			
___	___	___	___	___	___			

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)
___	___
___	___
___	___
___	___
___	___

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29 Date January 6, 1989

Component(s): x Prehistoric Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB362 Site Name Cultural Periods Unknown

Lot # 310 - 312

Provenience Alt. 11; Seq. e STP 5&Radials

Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type									
		Dz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
	Complete flake										
<u>3</u>	Broken flake	<u>3</u>									
	Flake fragment										
<u>1</u>	Debris	<u>1</u>									
Chipped Stone Tools											
Projectile point											
	Complete										
	Base										
	Midsection										
	Tip										
Biface											
	Complete										
	Fragment										
Blank											
	Early										
	Middle										
	Late										
Drill											
	Complete										
	Fragment										
Scraper											
	Flaked Cobble Tool										
Ground Stone & Miscellaneous											
	Axe										
	Celt										
	Mano										
	Milling stone										
	Hammerstone										
	Core										

CERAMICS

Total	Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
						E. Woodland		
						Marcey Creek Plain		<u> </u> Bone
						Accokeek Cord-Marked		<u> </u> L. mammal
						Popes Crk Net-Impr		<u> </u> Tool
						Stony Creek		<u> </u> Other
						Cord-Marked		<u> </u> S. mammal
						Net-Impressed		<u> </u> Bird
						Other:		<u> </u> Fish
								<u> </u> Reptile
								<u> </u> Amphibian
						M. Woodland		<u> </u> Shell
						Mockley		<u> </u> Oyster
						Plain		<u> </u> Clams
						Cord-Marked		<u> </u> Mussel
						Net-Impressed		<u> </u> Modified
						Albermarle		(Explain):
						Cord-Marked		
						Net-Impressed		
						Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		
								<u> </u> Seeds
								<u> </u>
								<u> </u>
						L. Woodland		<u> </u> Nuts
						Potomac Creek		<u> </u>
						Plain		<u> </u>
						Cord-Impressed		<u> </u>
						Moyaone		<u> </u> Other
						Plain		<u> </u>
						Cord-Impressed		<u> </u>
						Townsend		<u> </u>
						Rappahannock		<u> </u>
						Fabric-Impr		<u> </u>
						Town. Cord-Marked		
						Albermarle Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1999Component(s): ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB363 Site Name _____ Cultural
Periods UnknownLot # 313 - 314Provenience Alt. 11; Seg. e STP 10&RadialRecorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type									
		Dz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
										1	2
_____	Complete flake										
<u>2</u>	Broken flake	<u>2</u>									
_____	Flake fragment										
<u>1</u>	Debris	<u>1</u>									
Chipped Stone Tools											
Projectile point											
_____	Complete										
_____	Base										
_____	Midsection										
_____	Tip										
Biface											
_____	Complete										
_____	Fragment										
Blank											
_____	Early										
_____	Middle										
_____	Late										
Drill											
_____	Complete										
_____	Fragment										
Scraper											
_____	Flaked Cobble Tool										

Ground Stone & Miscellaneous											
_____	Axe										
_____	Celt										
_____	Mano										
_____	Milling stone										
_____	Hammerstone										
_____	Core										

CERAMICS

Total	Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	E. Woodland		_____ Bone
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Marcey Creek Plain		_____ L. mammal
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Accokeek Cord-Marked		_____ Tool
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Popes Crk Net-Impr		_____ Other
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Stony Creek		_____ S. mammal
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked		_____ Bird
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed		_____ Fish
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:		_____ Reptile
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			_____ Amphibian
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	M. Woodland		_____ Shell
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Mockley		_____ Oyster
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Plain		_____ Clams
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked		_____ Mussel
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed		_____ Modified
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Albermarle		(Explain):
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		_____ Seeds
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	L. Woodland		_____ Nuts
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Potomac Creek		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Plain		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Impressed		_____ Other
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Moyaone		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Plain		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Impressed		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Townsend		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Rappahannock		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Fabric-Impr		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Town. Cord-Marked		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Albermarle Fabric-Impr		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1999Component(s): ☒ Prehistoric ☒ Historic

HISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB364 Site Name _____Lot # 284 - 290Provenience Alt. 68&Rt. 250 Structure 2Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

CERAMICS

Total _____ Date range _____ TPQ _____

#	Ware	Type	Description
	Tin-glazed		
	White salt-glazed sw		
		HP TP SE AN PL	
	Creamware		
	Pearlware		
	Whiteware		
2	Ironstone		2
	Ref. earthenware		
	Stoneware		
	Ungl. earthenware		
	Gl. earthenware		
1	Yellowware		Plain
	Rockingham		
10	Hard-paste porcelain	7 undecorated, 2 blue	underglaze
	Bone china		
1	Terra Cotta		Drainage Tile

STRUCTURAL

146	Window glass
	Wrought nails
2	Cut nails
10	Wire nails
2	Unid. nails
1	Other Chain
2	Staples

SAMPLES

	Mortar	Coal
	Plaster	Clinker
	Brick	Slag
1	Slate	Soil
	Terra cotta	

FLORAL & FAUNAL

2	Bone	Seeds
	L. mammal	
	S. mammal	
	Bird	
	Fish	Nuts
2	Unidentified	
	Shell	Other
	Oyster	
	Clam	
	Mussels	
	Modified	
	(Explain):	

GLASS

#	Type	Description
2	Container	
	DKGWB	
		MT BG HT CS CC FA
	Pat. med.	
	Liquor	
	Soda	
1	Other	Arrow Body Shard
1		Clear Fragment
5	Table glass	
	Plain	MG
	Pressed	
	Cut	
2	Other	Burned, Unidentifiable
2		Fragments
1		Possible Cup Handle Fragment
1	Lighting	
1	Light Bulb Fragment	

MISCELLANEOUS

#	Material	Description
	Organic	
	Leather	
	Cloth	
	Wood	
2	Metal	
1	Iron	Wire
	Copper alloy	
	Tin	
	Pewter	
	Silver	
	Lead	
1	Unidentifiable	
	Other	
	kaolin pipes	
	Buttons	
	Marbles	

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): x Prehistoric Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB365 Site Name Cultural Periods UnknownLot # 282 - 283Provenience Alt. 126676; Seq. # STP 3 SWRecorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type									
		Dz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
4	Complete flake	4									
1	Broken flake	1									
	Flake fragment										
2	Debris	2									

Chipped Stone Tools

Projectile point

Complete											
Base											
Midsection											
Tip											

Biface

Complete											
Fragment											

Blank

Early											
Middle											
Late											

Drill

Complete											
Fragment											

Scraper

Flaked Cobble Tool											

Ground Stone & Miscellaneous

Axe											
Celt											
Mano											
Milling stone											
Hammerstone											
Core											

CERAMICS

Total	Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
-------	-------	------	------	-----	------	-----------	----------	-----------------

						E. Woodland		
						Marcey Creek Plain		
						Accokeek Cord-Marked		
						Popes Crk Net-Impr		
						Stony Creek		
						Cord-Marked		
						Net-Impressed		
						Other:		

						M. Woodland		
						Mockley		
						Plain		
						Cord-Marked		
						Net-Impressed		
						Albermarle		
						Cord-Marked		
						Net-Impressed		
						Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		

						L. Woodland		
						Potomac Creek		
						Plain		
						Cord-Impressed		
						Moyaone		
						Plain		
						Cord-Impressed		
						Townsend		
						Rappahannock		
						Fabric-Impr		
						Town. Cord-Marked		
						Albermarle Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)

☐ Bone
☐ L. mammal
☐ Tool
☐ Other
☐ S. mammal
☐ Bird
☐ Fish
☐ Reptile
☐ Amphibian

☐ Shell
☐ Oyster
☐ Clams
☐ Mussel
☐ Modified
 (Explain):

☐ Seeds
☐

☐ Nuts
☐

☐ Other
☐

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1929

Component(s): ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB366 Site Name _____ Cultural Periods Unknown

Lot # 79 - 81

Provenience Alt. 10; Seg. cc. STP 56

Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

Flake Category

Material Type

Dz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other
								1 2

3 Complete flake
1 Broken flake
4 Flake fragment
Debris

3								
1								
4								

Chipped Stone Tools

Projectile point

Complete
Base
Midsection
Tip

Biface

Complete
1 Fragment

1								
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Blank

Early
Middle
Late

Drill

Complete
Fragment

1 Scraper
Flaked Cobble Tool

1								
---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Ground Stone & Miscellaneous

Axe
Celt
Mano
Milling stone
Hammerstone
Core

CERAMICS

Total Total
Ware Type Rim Body Ware/Type Comments Floral & Faunal

E. Woodland
Marcey Creek Plain
Accokeek Cord-Marked
Popes Crk Net-Impr
Stony Creek
Cord-Marked
Net-Impressed
Other:

M. Woodland

Mockley
Plain
Cord-Marked
Net-Impressed
Albermarle
Cord-Marked
Net-Impressed
Stony Creek Fabric-Impr
Other:

L. Woodland

Potomac Creek
Plain
Cord-Impressed
Moyaone
Plain
Cord-Impressed
Townsend
Rappahannock
Fabric-Impr
Town. Cord-Marked
Albermarle Fabric-Impr
Other:

Bone
L. mammal
Tool
Other
S. mammal
Bird
Fish
Reptile
Amphibian

Shell
Oyster
Clams
Mussel
Modified
(Explain):

Seeds

Nuts

Other

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): Prehistoric x Historic

HISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB373 Site Name Lot # 243 & 316Provenience Alt. 11A; Seg. F STP 1048&RadialRecorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. StevensCERAMICS Total Date range TPQ

#	Ware	Type	Description
	Tin-glazed		
	White salt-glazed sw		
	Creamware	HP TP SE AN PL	
	Pearlware		
	Whiteware		
	Ironstone		
	Ref. earthenware		
	Stoneware		
	Ungl. earthenware		
	Gl. earthenware		
	Yellowware		
1	Rockingham		
1	Hard-paste porcelain		Plain Bodysherd
	Bone china		

STRUCTURAL

1	Window glass
	Wrought nails
	Cut nails
2	Wire nails
	Unid. nails
	Other <u> </u>

SAMPLES

	Mortar		Coal
	Plaster		Clinker
	Brick		Slag
	Slate		Soil
	Terra cotta		

FLORAL & FAUNAL

1	Bone		Seeds
	L. mammal		
	S. mammal		
	Bird		
	Fish		Nuts
1	Unidentifiable		
	Tooth		
	Shell		Other
	Oyster		
	Clam		
	Mussels		
	Modified		
	(Explain):		

GLASS

#	Type	Description
10	Container	
1	DKGWB	
	Pat. med.	
	Liquor	
	Soda	
4	Other Clear	
5		Unidentified
		Bodysherds
	Table glass	
	Plain	MG
	Pressed	
	Cut	
	Other	

Lighting

MISCELLANEOUS

#	Material	Description
	Organic	
	Leather	
	Cloth	
	Wood	
10	Metal	
3	Iron	Strips
	Copper alloy	
	Tin	
	Pewter	
	Silver	
	Lead	
7	Tin Can Fragments	5 Round, 2 Rectangular
	Other	
	Kaolin pipes	
	Buttons	
	Marbles	

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): Prehistoric X Historic

HISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # 44AB374 Site Name _____Lot # 208Provenience Alt. 7; Seg. t STP 1129Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

CERAMICS

Total _____ Date range _____ TPQ _____

#	Ware	Type	Description
	Tin-glazed		
	White salt-glazed sw		
	Creamware	HP TP SE AN PL	
	Pearlware		
2	Whiteware		2
	Ironstone		
	Ref. earthenware		
	Stoneware		
	Ungl. earthenware		
1	Gl. earthenware		Plain
	Yellowware		
	Rockingham		
	Hard-paste porcelain		
	Bone china		

STRUCTURAL

_____ Window glass
 _____ Wrought nails
 _____ Cut nails
 _____ Wire nails
 _____ Unid. nails
 _____ Other _____

SAMPLES

_____ Mortar
 _____ Plaster
 _____ Brick
 _____ Slate
 _____ Terra cotta

_____ Coal
 _____ Clinker
 _____ Slag
 _____ Soil

FLORAL & FAUNAL

_____ Bone
 _____ L. mammal
 _____ S. mammal
 _____ Bird
 _____ Fish

_____ Shell
 _____ Oyster
 _____ Clam
 _____ Mussels
 _____ Modified
 (Explain): _____

_____ Seeds
 _____ Nuts
 _____ Other _____

GLASS

#	Type	Description
3	Container	
	DKGWB	
	Pat. med.	
1	Liquor	Amber flask fragment
	Soda	
2	Other	Clear Bosvysherds
	Table glass	
	Plain	
	Pressed	
	Cut	
	Other	
	Lighting	

MISCELLANEOUS

#	Material	Description
	Organic	
	Leather	
	Cloth	
	Wood	
	Metal	
	Iron	
	Copper alloy	
	Tin	
	Pewter	
	Silver	
	Lead	
	Other	
	Kaolin pipes	
	Buttons	
	Marbles	

APPENDIX II. ARTIFACT INVENTORIES FOR ISOLATED ARTIFACT LOCATIONS

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # _____ Site Name _____ Cultural Periods _____
 Lot # 155
 Provenience Segment b STP 1010
 Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type									
		Qz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
										1	2
_____	Complete flake										
_____	Broken flake										
_____	Flake fragment										
_____	Debris										
Chipped Stone Tools											
Projectile point											
_____	Complete										
_____	Base										
_____	Midsection										
_____	Tip										
Biface											
_____	Complete										
_____	Fragment										
Blank											
_____	Early										
_____	Middle										
_____	Late										
Drill											
_____	Complete										
_____	Fragment										
_____	1 Scraper										
_____	Flaked Cobble Tool										
Ground Stone & Miscellaneous											
_____	Axe										
_____	Celt										
_____	Mano										
_____	Milling stone										
_____	Hammerstone										
_____	Core										

CERAMICS

Total	Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	E. Woodland		_____ Bone
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Marcey Creek Plain		_____ L. mammal
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Accokeek Cord-Marked		_____ Tool
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Popes Crk Net-Impr		_____ Other
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Stony Creek		_____ S. mammal
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked		_____ Bird
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed		_____ Fish
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:		_____ Reptile
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			_____ Amphibian
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	M. Woodland		_____ Shell
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Mockley		_____ Oyster
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Plain		_____ Clams
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked		_____ Mussel
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed		_____ Modified
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Albermarle		(Explain):
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:		_____ Seeds
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	L. Woodland		_____ Nuts
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Potomac Creek		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Plain		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Impressed		_____ Other
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Moyaone		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Plain		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Impressed		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Townsend		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Rappahannock		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Fabric-Impr		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Town. Cord-Marked		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Albamarle Fabric-Impr		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # _____ Site Name _____ Cultural Periods _____

Lot # 156Provenience Segment b STP 1017Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type									
		Dz	Dtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
										1	2
_____	Complete flake										
_____	Broken flake	1									
_____	Flake fragment										
_____	Debris										
Chipped Stone Tools											
Projectile point											
_____	Complete										
_____	Base										
_____	Midsection										
_____	Tip										
Biface											
_____	Complete										
_____	Fragment										
Blank											
_____	Early										
_____	Middle										
_____	Late										
Drill											
_____	Complete										
_____	Fragment										
Scraper											
_____	Flaked Cobble Tool										
Ground Stone & Miscellaneous											
_____	Axe										
_____	Celt										
_____	Mano										
_____	Milling stone										
_____	Hammerstone										
_____	Core										

CERAMICS

Total	Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	E. Woodland		_____ Bone
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Marcey Creek Plain		_____ L. mammal
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Accokeek Cord-Marked		_____ Tool
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Popes Crk Net-Impr		_____ Other
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Stony Creek		_____ S. mammal
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked		_____ Bird
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed		_____ Fish
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:		_____ Reptile
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			_____ Amphibian
M. Woodland								
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Mockley		_____ Shell
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Plain		_____ Oyster
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked		_____ Clams
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed		_____ Mussel
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Albemarle		_____ Modified
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked		(Explain):
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		_____ Seeds
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			_____
L. Woodland								
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Potomac Creek		_____ Nuts
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Plain		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Impressed		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Moyaone		_____ Other
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Plain		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Impressed		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Townsend		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Rappahannock		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Fabric-Impr		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Town. Cord-Marked		PROJECTILE POINT TYPES
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Albemarle Fabric-Impr		Point Type
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:		Material
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			(abbr)
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): X Prehistoric Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # Site Name Cultural Periods Lot # 157Provenience Segment b STP 1021Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type									
		Qz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
<u>1</u>	Complete flake	<u>1</u>									
<u>1</u>	Broken flake	<u>1</u>									
<u> </u>	Flake fragment										
<u> </u>	Debris										
<u> </u>	Chipped Stone Tools										
<u> </u>	Projectile point										
<u> </u>	Complete										
<u> </u>	Base										
<u> </u>	Midsection										
<u> </u>	Tip										
<u> </u>	Biface										
<u> </u>	Complete										
<u> </u>	Fragment										
<u> </u>	Blank										
<u> </u>	Early										
<u> </u>	Middle										
<u> </u>	Late										
<u> </u>	Drill										
<u> </u>	Complete										
<u> </u>	Fragment										
<u> </u>	Scraper										
<u> </u>	Flaked Cobble Tool										
<u> </u>											
<u> </u>	Ground Stone & Miscellaneous										
<u> </u>	Axe										
<u> </u>	Celt										
<u> </u>	Mano										
<u> </u>	Milling stone										
<u> </u>	Hammerstone										
<u> </u>	Core										
<u> </u>											
<u> </u>											

CERAMICS

Total	Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	E. Woodland		<u> </u> Bone
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Marcey Creek Plain		<u> </u> L. mammal
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Accokeek Cord-Marked		<u> </u> Tool
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Popes Crk Net-Impr		<u> </u> Other
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Stony Creek		<u> </u> S. mammal
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Cord-Marked		<u> </u> Bird
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Net-Impressed		<u> </u> Fish
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Other:		<u> </u> Reptile
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			<u> </u> Amphibian
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	M. Woodland		<u> </u> Shell
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Mockley		<u> </u> Oyster
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Plain		<u> </u> Clams
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Cord-Marked		<u> </u> Mussel
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Net-Impressed		<u> </u> Modified
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Albemarle		<u> </u> (Explain):
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Cord-Marked		
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Net-Impressed		
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		<u> </u> Seeds
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Other:		<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	L. Woodland		<u> </u> Nuts
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Potomac Creek		<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Plain		<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Cord-Impressed		<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Moyaone		<u> </u> Other
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Plain		<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Cord-Impressed		<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Townsend		<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Rappahannock		
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Fabric-Impr		
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Town. Cord-Marked		
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Albemarle Fabric-Impr		
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Other:		
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): X Prehistoric Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # Site Name Cultural Periods Lot # 158Provenience Segment b STP 1035Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

Flake Category

Material Type

Qtz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other
				1				

1 Complete flake
 Broken flake
 Flake fragment
 Debris

Chipped Stone Tools

Projectile point

 Complete
 Base
 Midsection
 Tip

Biface

 Complete
 Fragment

Blank

 Early
 Middle
 Late

Drill

 Complete
 Fragment

Scraper

 Flaked Cobble Tool

Ground Stone & Miscellaneous

 Axe
 Celt
 Mano
 Milling stone
 Hammerstone
 Core

CERAMICS

Total Total

Ware Type Rim Body Ware/Type

Comments

Floral & Faunal

E. Woodland

Marcey Creek Plain
 Accokeek Cord-Marked
 Popes Crk Net-Impr
 Stony Creek
 Cord-Marked
 Net-Impressed
 Other:

M. Woodland

Mockley
 Plain
 Cord-Marked
 Net-Impressed
 Albermarle
 Cord-Marked
 Net-Impressed
 Stony Creek Fabric-Impr
 Other:

L. Woodland

Potomac Creek
 Plain
 Cord-Impressed
 Moyaone
 Plain
 Cord-Impressed
 Townsend
 Rappahannock
 Fabric-Impr
 Town. Cord-Marked
 Albemarle Fabric-Impr
 Other:

Bone

 L. mammal
 Tool
 Other
 S. mammal
 Bird
 Fish
 Reptile
 Amphibian

Shell

 Oyster
 Clams
 Mussel

 Modified
 (Explain):

Seeds

Nuts

Other

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type

Material (abbr)

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): ☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic

HISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # _____ Site Name _____

Lot # 162Provenience Segment b STP 1076Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

CERAMICS

#	Ware	Type	Description
_____	Tin-glazed		
_____	White salt-glazed sw		
_____	Greenware	HP TP SE AN PL	
_____	Pearlware		
_____	Whiteware		
_____	Ironstone		
_____	Ref. earthenware		
_____	Stoneware		
_____	Ungl. earthenware		
_____	Gl. earthenware		
_____	Yellowware		
_____	Rockingham		
_____	Hard-paste porcelain		
_____	Bone china		

STRUCTURAL

_____ Window glass
 _____ Wrought nails
1 _____ Cut nails
 _____ Wire nails
 _____ Unid. nails
 _____ Other _____

SAMPLES

_____ Mortar _____ Coal
 _____ Plaster _____ Clinker
 _____ Brick _____ Slag
 _____ Slate _____ Soil
 _____ Terra cotta

FLORAL & FAUNAL

_____ Bone _____ Seeds
 _____ L. mammal _____
 _____ S. mammal _____
 _____ Bird _____
 _____ Fish _____
 _____ Nuts _____
 _____ Shell _____
 _____ Oyster _____
 _____ Clam _____
 _____ Mussels _____
 _____ Modified _____
 _____ (Explain): _____

GLASS

#	Type	Description
_____	Container	
_____	DKGWB	
_____	Pat. med.	MT BG HT CS CC FA
_____	Liquor	
_____	Soda	
_____	Other	
_____	Table glass	MG
_____	Plain	
_____	Pressed	
_____	Cut	
_____	Other	

Lighting

MISCELLANEOUS

#	Material	Description
_____	Organic	
_____	Leather	
_____	Cloth	
_____	Wood	
_____	Metal	
_____	Iron	
_____	Copper alloy	
_____	Tin	
_____	Pewter	
_____	Silver	
_____	Lead	
_____	Other	
_____	Kaolin pipes	
_____	Buttons	
_____	Marbles	

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1929

Component(s): ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # _____ Site Name _____ Cultural Periods _____
 Lot # 49
 Provenience Segment d STP 97
 Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type									
		Dz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
										1	2
_____	Complete flake										
_____	Broken flake										
_____	Flake fragment	1									
_____	Debris										
Chipped Stone Tools											
_____	Projectile point										
_____	Complete										
_____	Base										
_____	Midsection										
_____	Tip										
Biface											
_____	Complete										
_____	Fragment										
Blank											
_____	Early										
_____	Middle										
_____	Late										
Drill											
_____	Complete										
_____	Fragment										
Scraper											
_____	Flaked Cobble Tool										
Ground Stone & Miscellaneous											
_____	Axe										
_____	Celt										
_____	Mano										
_____	Milling stone										
_____	Hammerstone										
_____	Core										

CERAMICS

Total	Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	E. Woodland		_____ Bone
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Marcey Creek Plain		_____ L. mammal
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Accokeek Cord-Marked		_____ Tool
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Popes Crk Net-Impr		_____ Other
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Stony Creek		_____ S. mammal
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked		_____ Bird
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed		_____ Fish
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:		_____ Reptile
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			_____ Amphibian
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	M. Woodland		_____ Shell
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Mockley		_____ Oyster
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Plain		_____ Clams
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked		_____ Mussel
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed		_____ Modified
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Albermarle		(Explain):
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		_____ Seeds
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	L. Woodland		_____ Nuts
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Potomac Creek		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Plain		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Impressed		_____ Other
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Moyaone		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Plain		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Impressed		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Townsend		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Rappahannock		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Fabric-Impr		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Town. Cord-Marked		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Albermarle Fabric-Impr		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): X Prehistoric Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # Site Name Cultural Periods Lot # 149Provenience Segment d STP 1006Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type									
		Dz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
										1	2
<u>1</u>	Complete flake	<u>1</u>									
<u>1</u>	Broken flake	<u>1</u>									
<u> </u>	Flake fragment										
<u> </u>	Debris										
<u>Chipped Stone Tools</u>											
<u>Projectile point</u>											
<u> </u>	Complete										
<u> </u>	Base										
<u> </u>	Midsection										
<u> </u>	Tip										
<u>Biface</u>											
<u> </u>	Complete										
<u> </u>	Fragment										
<u>Blank</u>											
<u> </u>	Early										
<u> </u>	Middle										
<u> </u>	Late										
<u>Drill</u>											
<u> </u>	Complete										
<u> </u>	Fragment										
<u>Scraper</u>											
<u> </u>	Flaked Cobble Tool										
<u>Ground Stone & Miscellaneous</u>											
<u> </u>	Axe										
<u> </u>	Celt										
<u> </u>	Mano										
<u> </u>	Milling stone										
<u> </u>	Hammerstone										
<u> </u>	Core										
<u> </u>											
<u> </u>											

CERAMICS

Total	Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>E. Woodland</u>		<u> </u> Bone
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>Marcey Creek Plain</u>		<u> </u> L. mammal
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>Accokeek Cord-Marked</u>		<u> </u> Tool
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>Popes Crk Net-Impr</u>		<u> </u> Other
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>Stony Creek</u>		<u> </u> S. mammal
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>Cord-Marked</u>		<u> </u> Bird
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>Net-Impressed</u>		<u> </u> Fish
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>Other:</u>		<u> </u> Reptile
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u> Amphibian
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u> Shell
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>M. Woodland</u>		<u> </u> Oyster
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>Mockley</u>		<u> </u> Clams
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>Plain</u>		<u> </u> Mussel
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>Cord-Marked</u>		<u> </u> Modified
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>Net-Impressed</u>		<u> </u> (Explain):
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>Albermarle</u>		<u> </u> Seeds
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>Cord-Marked</u>		<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>Net-Impressed</u>		<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>Stony Creek Fabric-Impr</u>		<u> </u> Nuts
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>Other:</u>		<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u> Other
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>L. Woodland</u>		<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>Potomac Creek</u>		<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>Plain</u>		<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>Cord-Impressed</u>		<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>Moyaone</u>		<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>Plain</u>		<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>Cord-Impressed</u>		<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>Townsend</u>		<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>Rappahannock</u>		<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>Fabric-Impr</u>		<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>Town. Cord-Marked</u>		<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>Albermarle Fabric-Impr</u>		<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>Other:</u>		<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Date January 6, 1989

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Lot # 150
Provenience Segment d STP 1015

Provenience Segment d STP 1015
Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

#	Flake Category
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
10	10
11	11
12	12
13	13
14	14
15	15
16	16
17	17
18	18
19	19
20	20
21	21
22	22
23	23
24	24
25	25
26	26
27	27
28	28
29	29
30	30
31	31
32	32
33	33
34	34
35	35
36	36
37	37
38	38
39	39
40	40
41	41
42	42
43	43
44	44
45	45
46	46
47	47
48	48
49	49
50	50
51	51
52	52
53	53
54	54
55	55
56	56
57	57
58	58
59	59
60	60
61	61
62	62
63	63
64	64
65	65
66	66
67	67
68	68
69	69
70	70
71	71
72	72
73	73
74	74
75	75
76	76
77	77
78	78
79	79
80	80
81	81
82	82
83	83
84	84
85	85
86	86
87	87
88	88
89	89
90	90
91	91
92	92
93	93
94	94
95	95
96	96
97	97
98	98
99	99
100	100

[illegible]

<u>1</u>	Complete flake
---	Broken flake
---	Flake fragment
---	Debris

Projectile point

Complete
Base
Midsection
Tip

Biface

Complete
Fragment

Blank

— Early
— Middle
— Late

Drill

Complete
Fragment

— Scraper
Flaked Cobble Tool

Ground Stone &
Miscellaneous

- _____ Axe
- _____ Celt
- _____ Mano
- _____ Milling stone
- _____ Hammerstone
- _____ Core

Total Total

Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type
------	------	-----	------	-----------

				E. Woodland
_____	_____	_____	_____	Marcey Creek Plain
_____	_____	_____	_____	Accokeek Cord-Marked
_____	_____	_____	_____	Popes Crk Net-Impr
_____	_____	_____	_____	Stony Creek
_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked
_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed
_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:

				M. Woodland
				Mockley
				Plain
				Cord-Marked
				Net-Imprinted
				Albermarle
				Cord-Marked
				Net-Imprinted
				Stony Creek Fabric-Impr
				Other:

_____	_____	_____	_____	L. Woodland
_____	_____	_____	_____	Potomac Creek
_____	_____	_____	_____	Plain
_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Imprinted
_____	_____	_____	_____	Moyaone
_____	_____	_____	_____	Plain
_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Imprinted
_____	_____	_____	_____	Townsend
_____	_____	_____	_____	Rappahannock
_____	_____	_____	_____	Fabric-Impr
_____	_____	_____	_____	Town. Cord-Marked
_____	_____	_____	_____	Albemarle Fabric-Impr
_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:

☐ Bone
☐ L. mammal
☐ Tool
☐ Other
☐ S. mammal
☐ Bird
☐ Fish
☐ Reptile
☐ Amphibian

☐ Shell
☐ Oyster
☐ Clams
☐ Mussel
☐ _____
☐ Modified
 (Explain)

Seeds

Nuts

Other

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)
------------	--------------------

Date January 6, 1989

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # _____ Site Name _____ Cultural
Periods _____
Lot # 153
Provenience Segment d STP 1017
Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

Flake Category

[illegible]

Projectile point

[illegible]

	Biface	Complete	Fragment
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
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	Blank	Early	Middle	Late
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[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Total Total					
Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments Floral & Faunal

				E. Woodland	
_____	_____	_____	_____	Marcey Creek Plain	_____ Bone
_____	_____	_____	_____	Accokeek Cord-Marked	_____ L. mammal
_____	_____	_____	_____	Popes Crk Net-Impr	_____ Tool
_____	_____	_____	_____	Stony Creek	_____ Other
_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked	_____ S. mammal
_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed	_____ Bird
_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:	_____ Fish
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____ Reptile
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____ Amphibian

				M. Woodland	_____ Shell
_____	_____	_____	_____	Mockley	_____ Oyster
	_____	_____	_____	Plain	_____ Clams
	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked	_____ Mussel
	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed	_____ Modified
_____	_____	_____	_____	Albermarle	_____ (Explain)
	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked	
	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed	
_____	_____	_____	_____	Stony Creek Fabric-Impr	
				Other:	

GENERAL INFORMATION					Seeds
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

				L. Woodland	Nuts
_____	_____	_____	_____	Potomac Creek	_____
				Plain	_____
				Cord-Imprinted	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	Moyaone	_____
				Plain	_____
				Cord-Imprinted	_____

				PROJECTILE POINT TYPES	
_____	_____	_____	Townsend	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	Rappahannock	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	Fabric-Impr	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	Town. Cord-Marked	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	Albemarle Fabric-Impr	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	Other:	_____	_____

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

<u>Point Type</u>	<u>Material (abbr)</u>

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): X Prehistoric Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # Site Name Cultural Periods Lot # 154Provenience Segment d STP 1020Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type									
		Dz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
<u>1</u>	Complete flake	<u>1</u>									
<u> </u>	Broken flake										
<u> </u>	Flake fragment										
<u> </u>	Debris										
Chipped Stone Tools											
Projectile point											
<u> </u>	Complete										
<u> </u>	Base										
<u> </u>	Midsection										
<u> </u>	Tip										
Biface											
<u> </u>	Complete										
<u> </u>	Fragment										
Blank											
<u> </u>	Early										
<u> </u>	Middle										
<u> </u>	Late										
Drill											
<u> </u>	Complete										
<u> </u>	Fragment										
Scraper											
<u> </u>	Flaked Cobble Tool										
Ground Stone & Miscellaneous											
<u> </u>	Axe										
<u> </u>	Celt										
<u> </u>	Mano										
<u> </u>	Milling stone										
<u> </u>	Hammerstone										
<u> </u>	Core										

CERAMICS

Total	Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
						E. Woodland		
						Marcey Creek Plain		<u> </u> Bone
						Accokeek Cord-Marked		<u> </u> L. mammal
						Popes Crk Net-Impr		<u> </u> Tool
						Stony Creek		<u> </u> Other
						Cord-Marked		<u> </u> S. mammal
						Net-Impressed		<u> </u> Bird
						Other:		<u> </u> Fish
								<u> </u> Reptile
								<u> </u> Amphibian
						M. Woodland		<u> </u> Shell
						Mockley		<u> </u> Oyster
						Plain		<u> </u> Clams
						Cord-Marked		<u> </u> Mussel
						Net-Impressed		<u> </u> Modified
						Albermarle		<u> </u> (Explain):
						Cord-Marked		
						Net-Impressed		
						Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		<u> </u> Seeds
								<u> </u>
								<u> </u>
						L. Woodland		<u> </u> Nuts
						Potomac Creek		<u> </u>
						Plain		<u> </u>
						Cord-Impressed		<u> </u>
						Moyaone		<u> </u> Other
						Plain		<u> </u>
						Cord-Impressed		<u> </u>
						Townsend		<u> </u>
						Rappahannock		
						Fabric-Impr		
						Town. Cord-Marked		
						Albermarle Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): X Prehistoric Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # Site Name Cultural Periods Lot # 317Provenience Segment e STP 3Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type										
		Dz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other		
	Complete flake											
	Broken flake											
<u>1</u>	Flake fragment	<u>1</u>										
<u>1</u>	Debris	<u>1</u>										
Chipped Stone Tools												
Projectile point												
	Complete											
	Base											
	Midsection											
	Tip											
Biface												
	Complete											
	Fragment											
Blank												
	Early											
	Middle											
	Late											
Drill												
	Complete											
	Fragment											
Scraper												
	Flaked Cobble Tool											
Ground Stone & Miscellaneous												
	Axe											
	Celt											
	Mano											
	Milling stone											
	Hammerstone											
	Core											

CERAMICS

Total	Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
						E. Woodland		
						Marcey Creek Plain		Bone
						Accokeek Cord-Marked		L. mammal
						Popes Crk Net-Impr		Tool
						Stony Creek		Other
						Cord-Marked		S. mammal
						Net-Impr		Bird
						Other:		Fish
								Reptile
								Amphibian
						M. Woodland		Shell
						Mockley		Oyster
						Plain		Clams
						Cord-Marked		Mussel
						Net-Impr		Modified
						Albermarle		(Explain):
						Cord-Marked		
						Net-Impr		
						Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		Seeds
						Other:		
						L. Woodland		Nuts
						Potomac Creek		
						Plain		
						Cord-Impr		
						Moyaone		Other
						Plain		
						Cord-Impr		
						Townsend		
						Rappahannock		
						Fabric-Impr		
						Town. Cord-Marked		
						Albermarle Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)

Date January 6, 1989

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Cultural
Periods

Provenience Segment e STP 9Provenience Segment e STP 9

Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

#	Flake Category
1	Flake 1
2	Flake 2
3	Flake 3
4	Flake 4
5	Flake 5
6	Flake 6
7	Flake 7
8	Flake 8
9	Flake 9
10	Flake 10
11	Flake 11
12	Flake 12
13	Flake 13
14	Flake 14
15	Flake 15
16	Flake 16
17	Flake 17
18	Flake 18
19	Flake 19
20	Flake 20
21	Flake 21
22	Flake 22
23	Flake 23
24	Flake 24
25	Flake 25
26	Flake 26
27	Flake 27
28	Flake 28
29	Flake 29
30	Flake 30
31	Flake 31
32	Flake 32
33	Flake 33
34	Flake 34
35	Flake 35
36	Flake 36
37	Flake 37
38	Flake 38
39	Flake 39
40	Flake 40
41	Flake 41
42	Flake 42
43	Flake 43
44	Flake 44
45	Flake 45
46	Flake 46
47	Flake 47
48	Flake 48
49	Flake 49
50	Flake 50
51	Flake 51
52	Flake 52
53	Flake 53
54	Flake 54
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57	Flake 57
58	Flake 58
59	Flake 59
60	Flake 60
61	Flake 61
62	Flake 62
63	Flake 63
64	Flake 64
65	Flake 65
66	Flake 66
67	Flake 67
68	Flake 68
69	Flake 69
70	Flake 70
71	Flake 71
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90	Flake 90
91	Flake 91
92	Flake 92
93	Flake 93
94	Flake 94
95	Flake 95
96	Flake 96
97	Flake 97
98	Flake 98
99	Flake 99
100	Flake 100

[illegible]

	Complete flake								
<u>1</u>	Broken flake	1							
<u>1</u>	Flake fragment	1							
2	Debris	2							

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Total	Total						
Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal	

_____	_____	_____	_____	E. Woodland	_____	Bone
_____	_____	_____	_____	Marcey Creek Plain	_____	L. mammal
_____	_____	_____	_____	Accokeek Cord-Marked	_____	Tool
_____	_____	_____	_____	Popes Crk Net-Impr	_____	Other
_____	_____	_____	_____	Stony Creek	_____	S. mammal
_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked	_____	Bird
_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed	_____	Fish
_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:	_____	Reptile
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Amphibian
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
_____	_____	_____	_____	M. Woodland	_____	Shell
_____	_____	_____	_____	Mockley	_____	Oyster
_____	_____	_____	_____	Plain	_____	Clams
_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked	_____	Mussel
_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	Albermarle	_____	Modified
_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked	_____	(Explain):
_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed	_____	
_____	_____	_____	_____	Stony Creek Fabric-Impr	_____	
_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:	_____	
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Seeds
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	L. Woodland	_____	Nuts
_____	_____	_____	_____	Potomac Creek	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	Plain	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Impressed	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	Moyaone	_____	Other
_____	_____	_____	_____	Plain	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Impressed	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	Townsend	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	Rappahannock	_____	
_____	_____	_____	_____	Fabric-Impr	_____	
_____	_____	_____	_____	Town. Cord-Marked	_____	
_____	_____	_____	_____	Albermarle Fabric-Impr	_____	
_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:	_____	

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

[illegible]

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1999Component(s): X Prehistoric Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # Site Name Cultural Periods Lot # 320Provenience Segment h STP 25, R-11-NRecorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type										
		Qz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other		
	Complete flake											
	Broken flake											
<u>1</u>	Flake fragment	<u>1</u>										
	Debris											
Chipped Stone Tools												
Projectile point												
	Complete											
	Base											
	Midsection											
	Tip											
Biface												
	Complete											
	Fragment											
Blank												
	Early											
	Middle											
	Late											
Drill												
	Complete											
	Fragment											
Scraper												
	Flaked Cobble Tool											
Ground Stone & Miscellaneous												
	Axe											
	Celt											
	Mano											
	Milling stone											
	Hammerstone											
	Core											

CERAMICS

Total	Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
						E. Woodland		
						Marcey Creek Plain		
						Accokeek Cord-Marked		<u> </u> Bone
						Popes Crk Net-Impr		<u> </u> L. mammal
						Stony Creek		<u> </u> Tool
						Cord-Marked		<u> </u> Other
						Net-Impressed		<u> </u> S. mammal
						Other:		<u> </u> Bird
								<u> </u> Fish
								<u> </u> Reptile
								<u> </u> Amphibian
						M. Woodland		<u> </u> Shell
						Mockley		<u> </u> Oyster
						Plain		<u> </u> Clams
						Cord-Marked		<u> </u> Mussel
						Net-Impressed		<u> </u> Modified
						Albermarle		(Explain):
						Cord-Marked		
						Net-Impressed		
						Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		
								<u> </u> Seeds
								<u> </u>
								<u> </u>
						L. Woodland		<u> </u> Nuts
						Potomac Creek		<u> </u>
						Plain		<u> </u>
						Cord-Impressed		<u> </u>
						Moyaone		<u> </u> Other
						Plain		<u> </u>
						Cord-Impressed		<u> </u>
						Townsend		<u> </u>
						Rappahannock		<u> </u>
						Fabric-Impr		<u> </u>
						Town. Cord-Marked		
						Albermarle Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)

Date January 6, 1989

HISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Lot # 321

Provenience Segment h STP 25

Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

#	Ware	Type	Description
	Tin-glazed		
	White salt-glazed sw		
	Creamware		
	Pearlware		
	Whiteware		
	Ironstone		
	Ref. earthenware		
	Stoneware		
	Ungl. earthenware		
	Gl. earthenware		
	Yellowware		
	Rockingham		
	Hard-paste porcelain		
	Bone china		

FLORAL & FAUNAL

_____ Window glass
_____ Wrought nails
_____ Cut nails
_____ Wire nails
_____ Unid. nails
_____ Other _____

_____ Mortar	_____ Coal
_____ Plaster	_____ Clinker
_____ Brick	_____ Slag
_____ Slate	_____ Soil
_____ Terra cotta	

_____ Bone	_____ Seeds
_____ L. mammal	_____
_____ S. mammal	_____
_____ Bird	_____
_____ Fish	_____ Nuts
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____ Shell	_____ Other
_____ Oyster	_____
_____ Clam	_____
_____ Mussels	_____
_____	_____
_____ Modified	
_____ (Explain):	

[illegible]

Lighting

#	Material	Description
	Organic	
	Leather	
	Cloth	
	Wood	
	Metal	
	Iron	
	Copper alloy	
	Tin	
	Pewter	
	Silver	
	Lead	
	Other	
	kaolin pipes	
	Buttons	
	Marbles	

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): X Prehistoric Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # Site Name Cultural Periods
 Lot # 319
 Provenience Segment 1 STP 2, SW Quad
 Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type									
		Dz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
										1	2
<u> </u>	Complete flake										
<u>1</u>	Broken flake										
<u> </u>	Flake fragment										
<u> </u>	Debris										
<u>Chipped Stone Tools</u>											
<u>Projectile point</u>											
<u> </u>	Complete										
<u> </u>	Base										
<u> </u>	Midsection										
<u> </u>	Tip										
<u>Biface</u>											
<u> </u>	Complete										
<u> </u>	Fragment										
<u>Blank</u>											
<u> </u>	Early										
<u> </u>	Middle										
<u> </u>	Late										
<u>Drill</u>											
<u> </u>	Complete										
<u> </u>	Fragment										
<u>Scraper</u>											
<u> </u>	Flaked Cobble Tool										
<u> </u>											
<u> </u>											
<u>Ground Stone & Miscellaneous</u>											
<u> </u>	Axe										
<u> </u>	Celt										
<u> </u>	Mano										
<u> </u>	Milling stone										
<u> </u>	Hammerstone										
<u> </u>	Core										
<u> </u>											
<u> </u>											

CERAMICS

Total Total				Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
Ware	Type	Rim	Body			
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	E. Woodland		<u> </u> Bone
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Marcey Creek Plain		<u> </u> L. mammal
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Accokeek Cord-Marked		<u> </u> Tool
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Popes Crk Net-Impr		<u> </u> Other
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Stony Creek		<u> </u> S. mammal
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Cord-Marked		<u> </u> Bird
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Net-Impr		<u> </u> Fish
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Other:		<u> </u> Reptile
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			<u> </u> Amphibian
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	M. Woodland		<u> </u> Shell
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Mockley		<u> </u> Oyster
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Plain		<u> </u> Clams
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Cord-Marked		<u> </u> Mussel
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Net-Impr		<u> </u> Modified
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Albermarle		<u> </u> (Explain):
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Cord-Marked		
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Net-Impr		
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		<u> </u> Seeds
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Other:		<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	L. Woodland		<u> </u> Nuts
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Potomac Creek		<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Plain		<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Cord-Impr		<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Moyaone		<u> </u> Other
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Plain		<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Cord-Impr		<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Townsend		<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Rappahannock		
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Fabric-Impr		
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Town. Cord-Marked		
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Albermarle Fabric-Impr		
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Other:		
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): X Prehistoric Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # Site Name Cultural Periods Lot # 132Provenience Segment f STP 2006Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type									
		Dz	Dtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	1	2
Complete flake											
Broken flake											
Flake fragment											
Debris											
Chipped Stone Tools											
Projectile point											
Complete											
Base											
Midsection											
Tip											
Biface											
Complete											
Fragment											
Blank											
Early											
Middle											
Late											
Drill											
Complete											
Fragment											
Scraper											
Flaked Cobble Tool											
Ground Stone & Miscellaneous											
Axe											
Celt											
Mano											
Milling stone											
Hammerstone											
Core											

CERAMICS

Total	Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
						E. Woodland		
						Marcey Creek Plain		Bone
						Accokeek Cord-Marked		L. mammal
						Popes Crk Net-Impr		Tool
						Stony Creek		Other
						Cord-Marked		S. mammal
						Net-Impressed		Bird
						Other:		Fish
								Reptile
								Amphibian
						M. Woodland		Shell
						Mockley		Oyster
						Plain		Clams
						Cord-Marked		Mussel
						Net-Impressed		Modified
						Albermarle		(Explain):
						Cord-Marked		
						Net-Impressed		
						Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		Seeds
						Other:		
						L. Woodland		Nuts
						Potomac Creek		
						Plain		
						Cord-Impressed		
						Moyaone		Other
						Plain		
						Cord-Impressed		
						Townsend		
						Rappahannock		
						Fabric-Impr		
						Town. Cord-Marked		
						Albermarle Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)

Date January 6, 1989

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Lot # 133

Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

Flake Category

[illegible]

<u>1</u>	Complete flake
<u> </u>	Broken flake
<u>1</u>	Flake fragment
<u> </u>	Debris

Projectile point

_____ Complete
 _____ Base
 _____ Midsection
 _____ Tip

Complete
Fragment

_____ Early
_____ Middle
_____ Late

Complete
Fragment

Flaked Cobble Tool

- _____ Axe
- _____ Celt
- _____ Mano
- _____ Milling stone
- _____ Hammerstone
- _____ Core

Total Total

Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
------	------	-----	------	-----------	----------	-----------------

				E. Woodland
_____	_____	_____	_____	Marcey Creek Plain
_____	_____	_____	_____	Accokeek Cord-Marked
_____	_____	_____	_____	Popes Crk Net-Impr
_____	_____	_____	_____	Stony Creek
_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked
_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed
_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:

				M. Woodland
_____	_____	_____	_____	Mockley
	_____	_____	_____	Plain
	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked
	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed
_____	_____	_____	_____	Albermarle
	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked
	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed
_____	_____	_____	_____	Stony Creek Fabric-Impr
				Other:

				L. Woodland
_____	_____	_____	_____	Potomac Creek
	_____	_____	_____	Plain
	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Impressed
_____	_____	_____	_____	Moyaone
	_____	_____	_____	Plain
	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Impressed
_____	_____	_____	_____	Townsend
	_____	_____	_____	Rappahannock
	_____	_____	_____	Fabric-Impr
	_____	_____	_____	Town. Cord-Marked
_____	_____	_____	_____	Albemarle Fabric-Impr
				Other:

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)
 2. *Chlorophyll b* (Chl *b*)
 3. *Chlorophyll c* (Chl *c*)
 4. *Chlorophyll d* (Chl *d*)
 5. *Chlorophyll e* (Chl *e*)
 6. *Chlorophyll f* (Chl *f*)
 7. *Chlorophyll g* (Chl *g*)
 8. *Chlorophyll h* (Chl *h*)
 9. *Chlorophyll i* (Chl *i*)
 10. *Chlorophyll j* (Chl *j*)
 11. *Chlorophyll k* (Chl *k*)
 12. *Chlorophyll l* (Chl *l*)
 13. *Chlorophyll m* (Chl *m*)
 14. *Chlorophyll n* (Chl *n*)
 15. *Chlorophyll o* (Chl *o*)
 16. *Chlorophyll p* (Chl *p*)
 17. *Chlorophyll q* (Chl *q*)
 18. *Chlorophyll r* (Chl *r*)
 19. *Chlorophyll s* (Chl *s*)
 20. *Chlorophyll t* (Chl *t*)
 21. *Chlorophyll u* (Chl *u*)
 22. *Chlorophyll v* (Chl *v*)
 23. *Chlorophyll w* (Chl *w*)
 24. *Chlorophyll x* (Chl *x*)
 25. *Chlorophyll y* (Chl *y*)
 26. *Chlorophyll z* (Chl *z*)
 27. *Chlorophyll aa* (Chl *aa*)
 28. *Chlorophyll ab* (Chl *ab*)
 29. *Chlorophyll ac* (Chl *ac*)
 30. *Chlorophyll ad* (Chl *ad*)
 31. *Chlorophyll ae* (Chl *ae*)
 32. *Chlorophyll af* (Chl *af*)
 33. *Chlorophyll ag* (Chl *ag*)
 34. *Chlorophyll ah* (Chl *ah*)
 35. *Chlorophyll ai* (Chl *ai*)
 36. *Chlorophyll aj* (Chl *aj*)
 37. *Chlorophyll ak* (Chl *ak*)
 38. *Chlorophyll al* (Chl *al*)
 39. *Chlorophyll am* (Chl *am*)
 40. *Chlorophyll an* (Chl *an*)
 41. *Chlorophyll ao* (Chl *ao*)
 42. *Chlorophyll ap* (Chl *ap*)
 43. *Chlorophyll aq* (Chl *aq*)
 44. *Chlorophyll ar* (Chl *ar*)
 45. *Chlorophyll as* (Chl *as*)
 46. *Chlorophyll at* (Chl *at*)
 47. *Chlorophyll au* (Chl *au*)
 48. *Chlorophyll av* (Chl *av*)
 49. *Chlorophyll aw* (Chl *aw*)
 50. *Chlorophyll ax* (Chl *ax*)
 51. *Chlorophyll ay* (Chl *ay*)
 52. *Chlorophyll az* (Chl *az*)
 53. *Chlorophyll aza* (Chl *aza*)
 54. *Chlorophyll abz* (Chl *abz*)
 55. *Chlorophyll acz* (Chl *acz*)
 56. *Chlorophyll adz* (Chl *adz*)
 57. *Chlorophyll aez* (Chl *aez*)
 58. *Chlorophyll afz* (Chl *afz*)
 59. *Chlorophyll agz* (Chl *agz*)
 60. *Chlorophyll ahz* (Chl *ahz*)
 61. *Chlorophyll aiz* (Chl *aiz*)
 62. *Chlorophyll ajz* (Chl *ajz*)
 63. *Chlorophyll akz* (Chl *akz*)
 64. *Chlorophyll alz* (Chl *alz*)
 65. *Chlorophyll amz* (Chl *amz*)
 66. *Chlorophyll anz* (Chl *anz*)
 67. *Chlorophyll aoz* (Chl *aoz*)
 68. *Chlorophyll apz* (Chl *apz*)
 69. *Chlorophyll aqz* (Chl *aqz*)
 70. *Chlorophyll arz* (Chl *arz*)
 71. *Chlorophyll asz* (Chl *asz*)
 72. *Chlorophyll atz* (Chl *atz*)
 73. *Chlorophyll auz* (Chl *auz*)
 74. *Chlorophyll avz* (Chl *avz*)
 75. *Chlorophyll awz* (Chl *awz*)
 76. *Chlorophyll axz* (Chl *axz*)
 77. *Chlorophyll ayz* (Chl *ayz*)
 78. *Chlorophyll ayz* (Chl *ayz*)
 79. *Chlorophyll azz* (Chl *azz*)
 80. *Chlorophyll azaa* (Chl *aza*)
 81. *Chlorophyll abz* (Chl *abz*)
 82. *Chlorophyll acz* (Chl *acz*)
 83. *Chlorophyll adz* (Chl *adz*)
 84. *Chlorophyll aez* (Chl *aez*)
 85. *Chlorophyll afz* (Chl *afz*)
 86. *Chlorophyll agz* (Chl *agz*)
 87. *Chlorophyll ahz* (Chl *ahz*)
 88. *Chlorophyll aiz* (Chl *aiz*)
 89. *Chlorophyll ajz* (Chl *ajz*)
 90. *Chlorophyll akz* (Chl *akz*)
 91. *Chlorophyll alz* (Chl *alz*)
 92. *Chlorophyll amz* (Chl *amz*)
 93. *Chlorophyll anz* (Chl *anz*)
 94. *Chlorophyll aoz* (Chl *aoz*)
 95. *Chlorophyll apz* (Chl *apz*)
 96. *Chlorophyll aqz* (Chl *aqz*)
 97. *Chlorophyll arz* (Chl *arz*)
 98. *Chlorophyll asz* (Chl *asz*)
 99. *Chlorophyll atz* (Chl *atz*)
 100. *Chlorophyll auz* (Chl *auz*)
 101. *Chlorophyll avz* (Chl *avz*)
 102. *Chlorophyll awz* (Chl *awz*)
 103. *Chlorophyll axz* (Chl *axz*)
 104. *Chlorophyll ayz* (Chl *ayz*)
 105. *Chlorophyll ayz* (Chl *ayz*)
 106. *Chlorophyll azz* (Chl *azz*)
 107. *Chlorophyll azaa* (Chl *aza*)
 108. *Chlorophyll abz* (Chl *abz*)
 109. *Chlorophyll acz* (Chl *acz*)
 110. *Chlorophyll adz* (Chl *adz*)
 111. *Chlorophyll aez* (Chl *aez*)
 112. *Chlorophyll afz* (Chl *afz*)
 113. *Chlorophyll agz* (Chl *agz*)
 114. *Chlorophyll ahz* (Chl *ahz*)
 115. *Chlorophyll aiz* (Chl *aiz*)
 116. *Chlorophyll ajz* (Chl *ajz*)
 117. *Chlorophyll akz* (Chl *akz*)
 118. *Chlorophyll alz* (Chl *alz*)
 119. *Chlorophyll amz* (Chl *amz*)
 120. *Chlorophyll anz* (Chl *anz*)
 121. *Chlorophyll aoz* (Chl *aoz*)
 122. *Chlorophyll apz* (Chl *apz*)
 123. *Chlorophyll aqz* (Chl *aqz*)
 124. *Chlorophyll arz* (Chl *arz*)
 125. *Chlorophyll asz* (Chl *asz*)
 126. *Chlorophyll atz* (Chl *atz*)
 127. *Chlorophyll auz* (Chl *auz*)
 128. *Chlorophyll avz* (Chl *avz*)
 129. *Chlorophyll awz* (Chl *awz*)
 130. *Chlorophyll axz* (Chl *axz*)
 131. *Chlorophyll ayz* (Chl *ayz*)
 132. *Chlorophyll ayz* (Chl *ayz*)
 133.

- _____ Bone
- _____ L. mammal
- _____ Tool
- _____ Other
- _____ S. mammal
- _____ Bird
- _____ Fish
- _____ Reptile
- _____ Amphibian

_____ Shell
 _____ Oyster
 _____ Clams
 _____ Mussel

 _____ Modified
 _____ (Explain):

Seeds

_____ Nuts

Other

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

<u>Point Type</u>	<u>Material (abbr)</u>

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): X Prehistoric Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # Site Name Cultural Periods
 Lot # 146
 Provenience Segment 1 STP 2021
 Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type									
		Dz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
<u>1</u>	Complete flake	<u>1</u>									
<u>1</u>	Broken flake		<u>1</u>								
<u> </u>	Flake fragment										
<u> </u>	Debris										
Chipped Stone Tools											
Projectile point											
<u> </u>	Complete										
<u> </u>	Base										
<u> </u>	Midsection										
<u> </u>	Tip										
Biface											
<u> </u>	Complete										
<u> </u>	Fragment										
Blank											
<u> </u>	Early										
<u> </u>	Middle										
<u> </u>	Late										
Drill											
<u> </u>	Complete										
<u> </u>	Fragment										
Scraper											
<u> </u>	Flaked Cobble Tool										
<u> </u>											
<u> </u>											
Ground Stone & Miscellaneous											
<u> </u>	Axe										
<u> </u>	Celt										
<u> </u>	Mano										
<u> </u>	Milling stone										
<u> </u>	Hammerstone										
<u> </u>	Core										
<u> </u>											
<u> </u>											

CERAMICS

Total	Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
-------	-------	------	------	-----	------	-----------	----------	-----------------

						E. Woodland		
						Marcey Creek Plain		
						Accokeek Cord-Marked		
						Popes Crk Net-Impr		
						Stony Creek		
						Cord-Marked		
						Net-Impressed		
						Other:		
						M. Woodland		
						Mockley		
						Plain		
						Cord-Marked		
						Net-Impressed		
						Albermarle		
						Cord-Marked		
						Net-Impressed		
						Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		
						L. Woodland		
						Potomac Creek		
						Plain		
						Cord-Impressed		
						Moyaone		
						Plain		
						Cord-Impressed		
						Townsend		
						Rappahannock		
						Fabric-Impr		
						Town. Cord-Marked		
						Albermarle Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		

Bone
 L. mammal
 Tool
 Other
 S. mammal
 Bird
 Fish
 Reptile
 Amphibian

Shell
 Oyster
 Clams
 Mussel
 Modified
 (Explain):

Seeds

Nuts

 Other

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989

Component(s): ☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic

HISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # _____ Site Name _____

Lot # 147

Provenience Segment i STP 2029

Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

CERAMICS

#	Ware	Type	Description
_____	Tin-glazed		
_____	White salt-glazed sw		
_____	Creamware	HP TP SE AN PL	
_____	Pearlware		
_____	Whiteware		
_____	Ironstone		
_____	Ref. earthenware		
_____	Stoneware		
_____	Ungl. earthenware		
_____	Gl. earthenware		
_____	Yellowware		
_____	Rockingham		
_____	Hard-paste porcelain		
_____	Bone china		

STRUCTURAL

_____ Window glass
 _____ Wrought nails
 _____ Cut nails
 _____ Wire nails
 _____ Unid. nails
 _____ Other _____

SAMPLES

_____ Mortar _____ Coal
 _____ Plaster _____ Clinker
 _____ Brick _____ Slag
 _____ Slate _____ Soil
 _____ Terra cotta

FLORAL & FAUNAL

_____ Bone _____ Seeds
 _____ L. mammal _____
 _____ S. mammal _____
 _____ Bird _____
 _____ Fish _____
 _____ Nuts _____
 _____ Shell _____
 _____ Oyster _____
 _____ Clam _____
 _____ Mussels _____
 _____ Modified _____
 _____ (Explain): _____

GLASS

#	Type	Description
_____	Container	
_____	DKGWB	
_____	Pat. med.	MT PG HT CS CC FA
_____	Liquor	
_____	Soda	
_____	Other	
_____	Table glass	MS
_____	Plain	
_____	Pressed	
_____	Cut	
_____	Other	

Lighting

MISCELLANEOUS

#	Material	Description
_____	Organic	
_____	Leather	
_____	Cloth	
_____	Wood	
_____	Metal	
_____	Iron	
_____	Copper alloy	
_____	Tin	
_____	Pewter	
_____	Silver	
_____	Lead	
_____	Other	
_____	Kaolin pipes	
_____	Buttons	
_____	Marbles	

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): X Prehistoric Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # Site Name Cultural Periods Lot # 322Provenience Segment m STP 37Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type										
		Dz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other		
									1	2		
<u>2</u>	Complete flake	<u>2</u>										
	Broken flake											
<u>5</u>	Flake fragment	<u>5</u>										
	Debris											
	Chipped Stone Tools											
	Projectile point											
	Complete											
	Base											
	Midsection											
	Tip											
	Biface											
	Complete											
	Fragment											
	Blank											
	Early											
	Middle											
	Late											
	Drill											
	Complete											
	Fragment											
	Scraper											
	Flaked Cobble Tool											
	Ground Stone & Miscellaneous											
	Axe											
	Celt											
	Mano											
	Milling stone											
	Hammerstone											
	Core											

CERAMICS

Total	Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
						E. Woodland		
						Marcey Creek Plain		<u> </u> Bone
						Accokeek Cord-Marked		<u> </u> L. mammal
						Popes Crk Net-Impr		<u> </u> Tool
						Stony Creek		<u> </u> Other
						Cord-Marked		<u> </u> S. mammal
						Net-Impressed		<u> </u> Bird
						Other:		<u> </u> Fish
								<u> </u> Reptile
								<u> </u> Amphibian
						M. Woodland		<u> </u> Shell
						Mockley		<u> </u> Oyster
						Plain		<u> </u> Clams
						Cord-Marked		<u> </u> Mussel
						Net-Impressed		<u> </u> Modified
						Albermarle		<u> </u> (Explain):
						Cord-Marked		
						Net-Impressed		
						Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		<u> </u> Seeds
								<u> </u>
								<u> </u>
						L. Woodland		<u> </u> Nuts
						Potomac Creek		<u> </u>
						Plain		<u> </u>
						Cord-Impressed		<u> </u>
						Moyaone		<u> </u> Other
						Plain		<u> </u>
						Cord-Impressed		<u> </u>
						Townsend		<u> </u>
						Rappahannock		
						Fabric-Impr		
						Town. Cord-Marked		
						Albermarle Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): X Prehistoric Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # Site Name Cultural Periods Lot # 323Provenience Segment m STP 40Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type									
		Dz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
Complete flake											
Broken flake											
1 Flake fragment		1									
Debris											
Chipped Stone Tools											
Projectile point											
Complete											
Base											
Midsection											
Tip											
Biface											
Complete											
Fragment											
Blank											
Early											
Middle											
Late											
Drill											
Complete											
Fragment											
Scraper											
Flaked Cobble Tool											
Ground Stone & Miscellaneous											
Axe											
Celt											
Mano											
Milling stone											
Hammerstone											
Core											

CERAMICS

Total	Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
						E. Woodland		
						Marcey Creek Plain		Bone
						Accokeek Cord-Marked		L. mammal
						Popes Crk Net-Impr		Tool
						Stony Creek		Other
						Cord-Marked		S. mammal
						Net-Impressed		Bird
						Other:		Fish
								Reptile
								Amphibian
						M. Woodland		Shell
						Mockley		Oyster
						Plain		Clams
						Cord-Marked		Mussel
						Net-Impressed		
						Albermarle		Modified
						Cord-Marked		(Explain):
						Net-Impressed		
						Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		Seeds
						L. Woodland		Nuts
						Potomac Creek		
						Plain		
						Cord-Impressed		
						Moyaone		Other
						Plain		
						Cord-Impressed		
						Townsend		
						Rappahannock		
						Fabric-Impr		
						Town. Cord-Marked		
						Albermarle Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): X Prehistoric Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # Site Name Cultural
 Periods
 Lot # 324
 Provenience Segment n STP 13
 Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type									
		Dz	Dtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	1	2
<u> </u>	Complete flake										
<u> </u>	Broken flake										
<u> </u>	Flake fragment										
<u>1</u>	Debris	1									
<u> </u>	Chipped Stone Tools										
<u> </u>	Projectile point										
<u> </u>	Complete										
<u> </u>	Base										
<u> </u>	Midsection										
<u> </u>	Tip										
<u> </u>	Biface										
<u> </u>	Complete										
<u> </u>	Fragment										
<u> </u>	Blank										
<u> </u>	Early										
<u> </u>	Middle										
<u> </u>	Late										
<u> </u>	Drill										
<u> </u>	Complete										
<u> </u>	Fragment										
<u> </u>	Scraper										
<u> </u>	Flaked Cobble Tool										
<u> </u>											
<u> </u>	Ground Stone & Miscellaneous										
<u> </u>	Axe										
<u> </u>	Celt										
<u> </u>	Mano										
<u> </u>	Milling stone										
<u> </u>	Hammerstone										
<u> </u>	Core										
<u> </u>											
<u> </u>											

CERAMICS

Total	Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	E. Woodland		<u> </u> Bone
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Marcey Creek Plain		<u> </u> L. mammal
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Accokeek Cord-Marked		<u> </u> Tool
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Popes Crk Net-Impr		<u> </u> Other
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Stony Creek		<u> </u> S. mammal
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Cord-Marked		<u> </u> Bird
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Net-Impressed		<u> </u> Fish
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Other:		<u> </u> Reptile
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			<u> </u> Amphibian
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	M. Woodland		<u> </u> Shell
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Mockley		<u> </u> Oyster
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Plain		<u> </u> Clams
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Cord-Marked		<u> </u> Mussel
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Net-Impressed		<u> </u> Modified
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Albermarle		<u> </u> (Explain):
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Cord-Marked		
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Net-Impressed		
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Other:		<u> </u> Seeds
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	L. Woodland		<u> </u> Nuts
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Potomac Creek		<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Plain		<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Cord-Impressed		<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Moyaone		<u> </u> Other
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Plain		<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Cord-Impressed		<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Townsend		<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Rappahannock		
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Fabric-Impr		
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Town. Cord-Marked		
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Albamarle Fabric-Impr		
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Other:		
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): X Prehistoric Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # Site Name Cultural Periods Lot # 327Provenience Segment 1 STP 33Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type									
		Dz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
	Complete flake										
<u>1</u>	Broken flake	<u>1</u>									
	Flake fragment										
	Debris										
	Chipped Stone Tools										
	Projectile point										
	Complete										
	Base										
	Midsection										
	Tip										
	Biface										
	Complete										
	Fragment										
	Blank										
	Early										
	Middle										
	Late										
	Drill										
	Complete										
	Fragment										
	Scraper										
	Flaked Cobble Tool										
	Ground Stone & Miscellaneous										
	Axe										
	Celt										
	Mano										
	Milling stone										
	Hammerstone										
	Core										

CERAMICS

Total	Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
						E. Woodland		
						Marcey Creek Plain		
						Accokeek Cord-Marked		<u> </u> Bone
						Popes Crk Net-Impr		<u> </u> L. mammal
						Stony Creek		<u> </u> Tool
						Cord-Marked		<u> </u> Other
						Net-Impressed		<u> </u> S. mammal
						Other:		<u> </u> Bird
								<u> </u> Fish
								<u> </u> Reptile
								<u> </u> Amphibian
						M. Woodland		<u> </u> Shell
						Mockley		<u> </u> Oyster
						Plain		<u> </u> Clams
						Cord-Marked		<u> </u> Mussel
						Net-Impressed		<u> </u> Modified
						Albemarle		(Explain):
						Cord-Marked		
						Net-Impressed		
						Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		<u> </u> Seeds
								<u> </u>
								<u> </u>
						L. Woodland		<u> </u> Nuts
						Potomac Creek		<u> </u>
						Plain		<u> </u>
						Cord-Impressed		<u> </u>
						Moyaone		<u> </u> Other
						Plain		<u> </u>
						Cord-Impressed		<u> </u>
						Townsend		<u> </u>
						Rappahannock		<u> </u>
						Fabric-Impr		<u> </u>
						Town. Cord-Marked		
						Albemarle Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): X Prehistoric Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # Site Name Cultural Periods Lot # 326Provenience Segment of STP 1060Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

Flake Category

Material Type

Dz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
								1	2

Complete flake
1 Broken flake
 Flake fragment
 Debris

Chipped Stone Tools

Projectile point

Complete
 Base
 Midsection
 Tip

Biface

Complete
 Fragment

Blank

Early
 Middle
 Late

Drill

Complete
 Fragment

Scraper

Flaked Cobble Tool

Ground Stone & Miscellaneous

Axe
 Celt
 Mano
 Milling stone
 Hammerstone
 Core

CERAMICS

Total Ware	Total Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
------------	------------	-----	------	-----------	----------	-----------------

E. Woodland
 Marcey Creek Plain
 Accokeek Cord-Marked
 Popes Crk Net-Impr
 Stony Creek
 Cord-Marked
 Net-Impr
 Other:

M. Woodland
 Mockley
 Plain
 Cord-Marked
 Net-Impr
 Albermarle
 Cord-Marked
 Net-Impr
 Stony Creek Fabric-Impr
 Other:

L. Woodland
 Potomac Creek
 Plain
 Cord-Impr
 Moyaone
 Plain
 Cord-Impr
 Townsend
 Rappahannock
 Fabric-Impr
 Town. Cord-Marked
 Albamarle Fabric-Impr
 Other:

Bone
 L. mammal
 Tool
 Other
 S. mammal
 Bird
 Fish
 Reptile
 Amphibian

Shell
 Oyster
 Clams
 Mussel
 Modified
 (Explain):

Seeds

Nuts

Other

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)
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Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): x Prehistoric Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # Site Name Cultural
 Lot # 120 Periods
 Provenience Segment 6 STP 1019
 Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type									
		Dz	Dtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
	Complete flake										
<u>2</u>	Broken flake	<u>2</u>									
<u>1</u>	Flake fragment	<u>1</u>									
	Debris										
Chipped Stone Tools											
Projectile point											
	Complete										
	Base										
	Midsection										
	Tip										
Biface											
	Complete										
	Fragment										
Blank											
	Early										
	Middle										
	Late										
Drill											
	Complete										
	Fragment										
Scraper											
	Flaked Cobble Tool										
Ground Stone & Miscellaneous											
	Axe										
	Celt										
	Mano										
	Milling stone										
	Hammerstone										
	Core										

CERAMICS

Total	Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
						E. Woodland		
						Marcey Creek Plain		<u> </u> Bone
						Accokeek Cord-Marked		<u> </u> L. mammal
						Popes Crk Net-Impr		<u> </u> Tool
						Stony Creek		<u> </u> Other
						Cord-Marked		<u> </u> S. mammal
						Net-Impressed		<u> </u> Bird
						Other:		<u> </u> Fish
								<u> </u> Reptile
								<u> </u> Amphibian
						M. Woodland		<u> </u> Shell
						Mockley		<u> </u> Oyster
						Plain		<u> </u> Clams
						Cord-Marked		<u> </u> Mussel
						Net-Impressed		<u> </u> Modified
						Albamarle		(Explain):
						Cord-Marked		
						Net-Impressed		
						Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		
								<u> </u> Seeds
								<u> </u>
								<u> </u>
						L. Woodland		<u> </u> Nuts
						Potomac Creek		<u> </u>
						Plain		<u> </u>
						Cord-Impressed		<u> </u>
						Moyaone		<u> </u> Other
						Plain		<u> </u>
						Cord-Impressed		<u> </u>
						Townsend		<u> </u>
						Rappahannock		
						Fabric-Impr		
						Town. Cord-Marked		
						Albamarle Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1999Component(s): X Prehistoric Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # Site Name Cultural Periods Lot # 66Provenience Segment o STP 108Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type									
		Dz	Dtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
										1	2
1	Complete flake	1									
	Broken flake										
	Flake fragment										
	Debris										
Chipped Stone Tools											
	Projectile point										
	Complete										
	Base										
	Midsection										
	Tip										
	Biface										
	Complete										
	Fragment										
	Blank										
	Early										
	Middle										
	Late										
	Drill										
	Complete										
	Fragment										
	Scraper										
	Flaked Cobble Tool										
	Ground Stone & Miscellaneous										
	Axe										
	Celt										
	Mano										
	Milling stone										
	Hammerstone										
	Core										

CERAMICS

Total	Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
						E. Woodland		
						Marcey Creek Plain		Bone
						Accokeek Cord-Marked		L. mammal
						Popes Crk Net-Impr		Tool
						Stony Creek		Other
						Cord-Marked		S. mammal
						Net-Impressed		Bird
						Other:		Fish
								Reptile
								Amphibian
						M. Woodland		Shell
						Mockley		Oyster
						Plain		Clams
						Cord-Marked		Mussel
						Net-Impressed		
						Albemarle		Modified
						Cord-Marked		(Explain):
						Net-Impressed		
						Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		
								Seeds
						L. Woodland		Nuts
						Potomac Creek		
						Plain		
						Cord-Impressed		
						Moyaone		
						Plain		Other
						Cord-Impressed		
						Townsend		
						Rappahannock		
						Fabric-Impr		
						Town. Cord-Marked		
						Albemarle Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1969Component(s): ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # Site Name Cultural Periods
 Lot # 325
 Provenience Segment n STP 14
 Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type									
		Dz	Olz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
	Complete flake										
<u>1</u>	Broken flake	<u>1</u>									
	Flake fragment										
	Debris										
	Chipped Stone Tools										
	Projectile point										
	Complete										
	Base										
	Midsection										
	Tip										
	Biface										
	Complete										
	Fragment										
	Blank										
	Early										
	Middle										
	Late										
	Drill										
	Complete										
	Fragment										
	Scraper										
	Flaked Cobble Tool										
	Ground Stone & Miscellaneous										
	Axe										
	Celt										
	Mano										
	Milling stone										
	Hammerstone										
	Core										

CERAMICS

Total	Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
						E. Woodland		
						Marcey Creek Plain		___ Bone
						Accokeek Cord-Marked		___ L. mammal
						Popes Crk Net-Impr		___ Tool
						Stony Creek		___ Other
						Cord-Marked		___ S. mammal
						Net-Impressed		___ Bird
						Other:		___ Fish
								___ Reptile
								___ Amphibian
						M. Woodland		___ Shell
						Mockley		___ Oyster
						Plain		___ Clams
						Cord-Marked		___ Mussel
						Net-Impressed		___ Modified
						Albermarle		(Explain):
						Cord-Marked		
						Net-Impressed		
						Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		___ Seeds

						L. Woodland		___ Nuts
						Potomac Creek		___
						Plain		___
						Cord-Impressed		___
						Moyaone		___ Other
						Plain		___
						Cord-Impressed		___
						Townsend		___
						Rappahannock		
						Fabric-Impr		
						Town. Cord-Marked		
						Albermarle Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): X Prehistoric Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # Site Name Cultural Periods Lot # 328Provenience Segment r STP 2 SE QuadRecorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type									
		Dz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
										1	2
<u> </u>	Complete flake										
<u>1</u>	Broken flake	1									
<u> </u>	Flake fragment										
<u> </u>	Debris										
Chipped Stone Tools											
Projectile point											
<u> </u>	Complete										
<u> </u>	Base										
<u> </u>	Midsection										
<u> </u>	Tip										
Biface											
<u> </u>	Complete										
<u> </u>	Fragment										
Blank											
<u> </u>	Early										
<u> </u>	Middle										
<u> </u>	Late										
Drill											
<u> </u>	Complete										
<u> </u>	Fragment										
Scraper											
<u> </u>	Flaked Cobble Tool										
<u> </u>											
Ground Stone & Miscellaneous											
<u> </u>	Axe										
<u> </u>	Celt										
<u> </u>	Mano										
<u> </u>	Milling stone										
<u> </u>	Hammerstone										
<u> </u>	Core										
<u> </u>											

CERAMICS

Total	Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
						E. Woodland		
						Marcey Creek Plain		<u> </u> Bone
						Accokeek Cord-Marked		<u> </u> L. mammal
						Popes Crk Net-Impr		<u> </u> Tool
						Stony Creek		<u> </u> Other
						Cord-Marked		<u> </u> S. mammal
						Net-Impressed		<u> </u> Bird
						Other:		<u> </u> Fish
								<u> </u> Reptile
								<u> </u> Amphibian
						M. Woodland		<u> </u> Shell
						Mockley		<u> </u> Oyster
						Plain		<u> </u> Clams
						Cord-Marked		<u> </u> Mussel
						Net-Impressed		<u> </u> Modified
						Albermarle		(Explain):
						Cord-Marked		
						Net-Impressed		
						Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		<u> </u> Seeds
								<u> </u>
								<u> </u>
						L. Woodland		<u> </u> Nuts
						Patuxent Creek		<u> </u>
						Plain		<u> </u>
						Cord-Impressed		<u> </u>
						Moyaone		<u> </u> Other
						Plain		<u> </u>
						Cord-Impressed		<u> </u>
						Townsend		<u> </u>
						Rappahannock		
						Fabric-Impr		
						Town. Cord-Marked		
						Albermarle Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Date January 6, 1939

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Lot # 185

Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

#	Flake Category
1	Flake 1
2	Flake 2
3	Flake 3
4	Flake 4
5	Flake 5
6	Flake 6
7	Flake 7
8	Flake 8
9	Flake 9
10	Flake 10
11	Flake 11
12	Flake 12
13	Flake 13
14	Flake 14
15	Flake 15
16	Flake 16
17	Flake 17
18	Flake 18
19	Flake 19
20	Flake 20
21	Flake 21
22	Flake 22
23	Flake 23
24	Flake 24
25	Flake 25
26	Flake 26
27	Flake 27
28	Flake 28
29	Flake 29
30	Flake 30
31	Flake 31
32	Flake 32
33	Flake 33
34	Flake 34
35	Flake 35
36	Flake 36
37	Flake 37
38	Flake 38
39	Flake 39
40	Flake 40
41	Flake 41
42	Flake 42
43	Flake 43
44	Flake 44
45	Flake 45
46	Flake 46
47	Flake 47
48	Flake 48
49	Flake 49
50	Flake 50
51	Flake 51
52	Flake 52
53	Flake 53
54	Flake 54
55	Flake 55
56	Flake 56
57	Flake 57
58	Flake 58
59	Flake 59
60	Flake 60
61	Flake 61
62	Flake 62
63	Flake 63
64	Flake 64
65	Flake 65
66	Flake 66
67	Flake 67
68	Flake 68
69	Flake 69
70	Flake 70
71	Flake 71
72	Flake 72
73	Flake 73
74	Flake 74
75	Flake 75
76	Flake 76
77	Flake 77
78	Flake 78
79	Flake 79
80	Flake 80
81	Flake 81
82	Flake 82
83	Flake 83
84	Flake 84
85	Flake 85
86	Flake 86
87	Flake 87
88	Flake 88
89	Flake 89
90	Flake 90
91	Flake 91
92	Flake 92
93	Flake 93
94	Flake 94
95	Flake 95
96	Flake 96
97	Flake 97
98	Flake 98
99	Flake 99
100	Flake 100

[illegible]

1							

Projectile point

[illegible][illegible]

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Total Total

_____	_____	_____	_____	Marcey Creek Plain
_____	_____	_____	_____	Accokeek Cord-Marked
_____	_____	_____	_____	Popes Crk Net-Impr
_____	_____	_____	_____	Stony Creek
_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked
_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed
_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

_____	_____	_____	_____	Mockley
_____	_____	_____	_____	Plain
_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked
_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed
_____	_____	_____	_____	Albermarle
_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked
_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed
_____	_____	_____	_____	Stony Creek Fabric-Impr
_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

			Potomac Creek
			Plain
			Cord-Impressed
			Moyaone
			Plain
			Cord-Impressed
			Townsend
			Rappahannock
			Fabric-Impr
			Town. Cord-Marked
			Albemarle Fabric-Impr
			Other:

_____ Shell
 _____ Oyster
 _____ Clams
 _____ Mussel

 _____ Modified
 _____ (Explain)

____ Seeds

____ Nuts

____ Other

<u>Point Type</u>	<u>Material (abbr)</u>

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989

Component(s): ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # _____ Site Name _____ Cultural Periods _____
 Lot # 24
 Provenience Segment aa STP 217
 Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type									
		Dz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
_____	Complete flake										
_____	Broken flake										
_____	Flake fragment										
_____	Debris										
Chipped Stone Tools											
Projectile point											
_____	Complete										
_____	Base										
_____	Midsection										
_____	Tip										
Biface											
_____	Complete										
_____	Fragment										
Blank											
_____	Early										
_____	Middle										
_____	Late										
Drill											
_____	Complete										
_____	Fragment										
1	Scraper	1									
_____	Flaked Cobble Tool										

Ground Stone & Miscellaneous											
_____	Axe										
_____	Celt										
_____	Mano										
_____	Milling stone										
_____	Hammerstone										
_____	Core										

CERAMICS

Total	Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
-------	-------	------	------	-----	------	-----------	----------	-----------------

_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	E. Woodland		_____ Bone
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Marcey Creek Plain		_____ L. mammal
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Accokeek Cord-Marked		_____ Tool
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Popes Crk Net-Impr		_____ Other
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Stony Creek		_____ S. mammal
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked		_____ Bird
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed		_____ Fish
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:		_____ Reptile
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			_____ Amphibian
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	M. Woodland		_____ Shell
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Mockley		_____ Oyster
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Plain		_____ Clams
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked		_____ Mussel
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed		_____ Modified
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Albermarle		(Explain):
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			_____ Seeds
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			_____ Nuts
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	L. Woodland		_____ Other
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Potomac Creek		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Plain		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Impressed		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Moyaone		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Plain		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Impressed		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Townsend		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Rappahannock		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Fabric-Impr		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Town. Cord-Marked		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Albermarle Fabric-Impr		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1999Component(s): ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # _____ Site Name _____ Cultural
 Lot # 84 Periods _____
 Provenience Segment bb STP 101
 Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Types									
		Qz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
2	Complete flake	2									
	Broken flake										
	Flake fragment										
	Debris										
Chipped Stone Tools											
	Projectile point										
	Complete										
	Base										
	Midsection										
	Tip										
	Biface										
	Complete										
	Fragment										
	Blank										
	Early										
	Middle										
	Late										
	Drill										
	Complete										
	Fragment										
	Scraper										
	Flaked Cobble Tool										
	Ground Stone & Miscellaneous										
	Axe										
	Celt										
	Mano										
	Milling stone										
	Hammerstone										
	Core										

CERAMICS

Total	Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
						E. Woodland		
						Marcey Creek Plain		___ Bone
						Accokeek Cord-Marked		___ L. mammal
						Popes Crk Net-Impr		___ Tool
						Stony Creek		___ Other
						Cord-Marked		___ S. mammal
						Net-Impressed		___ Bird
						Other:		___ Fish
								___ Reptile
								___ Amphibian
						M. Woodland		___ Shell
						Mockley		___ Oyster
						Plain		___ Clams
						Cord-Marked		___ Mussel
						Net-Impressed		___ Modified
						Albemarle		(Explain):
						Cord-Marked		
						Net-Impressed		
						Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		___ Seeds

						L. Woodland		___ Nuts
						Potomac Creek		___
						Plain		___
						Cord-Impressed		___
						Moyaone		___ Other
						Plain		___
						Cord-Impressed		___
						Townsend		___
						Rappahannock		
						Fabric-Impr		
						Town. Cord-Marked		
						Albemarle Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)

<u>Point Type</u>	<u>Material (abbr)</u>

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989

Component(s): ☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic

HISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # _____ Site Name _____

Lot # 75

Provenience _____ Segment cc _____ STP 35

Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

CERAMICS

#	Ware	Type	Description
_____	Tin-glazed		
_____	White salt-glazed sw		
_____	Creamware	HP TP SE AN PL	
_____	Pearlware		
_____	Whiteware		
_____	Ironstone		
_____	Ref. earthenware		
_____	Stoneware		
_____	Ungl. earthenware		
_____	Gl. earthenware		
_____	Yellowware		
_____	Rockingham		
_____	Hard-paste porcelain		
_____	Bone china		

STRUCTURAL

_____ Window glass
 _____ Wrought nails
 _____ Cut nails
 _____ Wire nails
 _____ Unid. nails
 _____ Other _____

SAMPLES

_____ Mortar _____ Coal
 _____ Plaster _____ Clinker
 _____ Brick _____ Slag
 _____ Slate _____ Soil
 _____ Terra cotta

FLORAL & FAUNAL

_____ Bone _____ Seeds
 _____ L. mammal _____
 _____ S. mammal _____
 _____ Bird _____
 _____ Fish _____
 _____ Nuts _____
 _____ Shell _____
 _____ Oyster _____
 _____ Clam _____
 _____ Mussels _____
 _____ Other _____
 _____ Modified _____
 _____ (Explain): _____

GLASS

#	Type	Description
2	Container	
_____	DKGWB	
_____	Pat. med.	MT BG HT CS CC FA
_____	Liquor	
_____	Soda	
2	Other	Clear Bodysherds

1	Table glass	MG
_____	Plain	
1	Pressed	
_____	Cut	
_____	Other	

_____ Lighting

MISCELLANEOUS

#	Material	Description
_____	Organic	
_____	Leather	
_____	Cloth	
_____	Wood	

_____	Metal	
_____	Iron	
_____	Copper alloy	
_____	Tin	
_____	Pewter	
_____	Silver	
_____	Lead	

_____	Other	
_____	Kaolin pipes	
_____	Buttons	
_____	Marbles	

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): X Prehistoric Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # Site Name Cultural Periods Lot # 76Provenience Segment cc STP 38Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type									
		Dz	Dtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
										1	2
<u>1</u>	Complete flake	<u>1</u>									
<u> </u>	Broken flake										
<u> </u>	Flake fragment										
<u> </u>	Debris										
<u>Chipped Stone Tools</u>											
<u>Projectile point</u>											
<u> </u>	Complete										
<u> </u>	Base										
<u> </u>	Midsection										
<u> </u>	Tip										
<u>Biface</u>											
<u> </u>	Complete										
<u> </u>	Fragment										
<u>Blank</u>											
<u> </u>	Early										
<u> </u>	Middle										
<u> </u>	Late										
<u>Drill</u>											
<u> </u>	Complete										
<u> </u>	Fragment										
<u>Scraper</u>											
<u> </u>	Flaked Cobble Tool										
<u>Ground Stone & Miscellaneous</u>											
<u> </u>	Axe										
<u> </u>	Celt										
<u> </u>	Mano										
<u> </u>	Milling stone										
<u> </u>	Hammerstone										
<u> </u>	Core										

CERAMICS

Total Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
					E. Woodland		<u> </u> Bone
					Marcey Creek Plain		<u> </u> L. mammal
					Accokeek Cord-Marked		<u> </u> Tool
					Popes Crk Net-Impr		<u> </u> Other
					Stony Creek		<u> </u> S. mammal
					Cord-Marked		<u> </u> Bird
					Net-Impressed		<u> </u> Fish
					Other:		<u> </u> Reptile
							<u> </u> Amphibian
							<u> </u> Shell
					M. Woodland		<u> </u> Oyster
					Mockley		<u> </u> Clams
					Plain		<u> </u> Mussel
					Cord-Marked		<u> </u> Modified
					Net-Impressed		(Explain):
					Albermarle		
					Cord-Marked		
					Net-Impressed		
					Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		<u> </u> Seeds
					Other:		<u> </u>
							<u> </u>
							<u> </u>
					L. Woodland		<u> </u> Nuts
					Potomac Creek		<u> </u>
					Plain		<u> </u>
					Cord-Impressed		<u> </u> Other
					Moyaone		<u> </u>
					Plain		<u> </u>
					Cord-Impressed		<u> </u>
					Townsend		<u> </u>
					Rappahannock		
					Fabric-Impr		
					Town. Cord-Marked		
					Albamarle Fabric-Impr		
					Other:		

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # _____ Site Name _____ Cultural Periods _____
 Lot # 77
 Provenience Segment cc STP 44
 Recorder (print last name) D. Beck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type									
		Dz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
										1	2
_____	Complete flake										
_____	Broken flake										
<u>1</u>	Flake fragment	<u>1</u>									
_____	Debris										
<u>Chipped Stone Tools</u>											
<u>Projectile point</u>											
_____	Complete										
_____	Base										
_____	Midsection										
_____	Tip										
<u>Biface</u>											
_____	Complete										
_____	Fragment										
<u>Blank</u>											
_____	Early										
_____	Middle										
_____	Late										
<u>Drill</u>											
_____	Complete										
_____	Fragment										
<u>Scraper</u>											
_____	Flaked Cobble Tool										

<u>Ground Stone & Miscellaneous</u>											
_____	Axe										
_____	Celt										
_____	Mano										
_____	Milling stone										
_____	Hammerstone										
_____	Core										

CERAMICS

Total	Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	E. Woodland		_____ Bone
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Marcey Creek Plain		_____ L. mammal
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Accokeek Cord-Marked		_____ Tool
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Popes Crk Net-Impr		_____ Other
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Stony Creek		_____ S. mammal
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked		_____ Bird
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed		_____ Fish
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:		_____ Reptile
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			_____ Amphibian
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	M. Woodland		_____ Shell
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Mockley		_____ Oyster
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Plain		_____ Clams
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked		_____ Mussel
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed		_____ Modified
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Albermarle		(Explain):
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		_____ Seeds
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	L. Woodland		_____ Nuts
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Potomac Creek		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Plain		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Impressed		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Moyaone		_____ Other
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Plain		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Impressed		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Townsend		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Rappahannock		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Fabric-Impr		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Town. Cord-Marked		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Albermarle Fabric-Impr		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Date January 6, 1989

HISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Lot # 78

Provenience Segment cc STP 49

Provenience Sediment cc SIP 49
Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

#	Ware	Type	Description
	Tin-glazed		
	White salt-glazed sw		
	Creamware		
	Pearlware		
	Whiteware		
	Ironstone		
	Ref. earthenware		
	Stoneware		
	Ungl. earthenware		
	Gl. earthenware		
	Yellowware		
	Rockingham		
	Hard-paste porcelain		
	Bone china		

_____ 1 Window glass
 _____ Wrought nails
 _____ Cut nails
 _____ Wire nails.
 _____ Unid. nails
 _____ Other _____

_____ Mortar	_____ Coal
_____ Plaster	_____ Clinker
_____ Brick	_____ Slag
_____ Slate	_____ Soil
_____ Terra cotta	

_____ Bone	_____ Seeds
_____ L. mammal	_____
_____ S. mammal	_____
_____ Bird	
_____ Fish	_____ Nuts
_____	_____

_____ Shell	
_____ Oyster	_____ Other
_____ Clam	_____
_____ Mussels	_____

_____ Modified	
_____ (Explain):	

[illegible]

#	Material	Description
	Organic	
	Leather	
	Cloth	
	Wood	
	Metal	
	Iron	
	Copper alloy	
	Tin	
	Pewter	
	Silver	
	Lead	
	Other	
	Kaolin pipes	
	Buttons	
	Marbles	

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1939Component(s): ☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic

HISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # _____ Site Name _____

Lot # 72Provenience Segment dd STP 16Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

CERAMICS

#	Ware	Type	Description
_____	Tin-glazed	_____	_____
_____	White salt-glazed sw	_____	_____
_____	Creamware	HP TP SE AN PL	_____
_____	Pearlware	_____	_____
_____	Whiteware	_____	_____
_____	Ironstone	_____	_____
_____	Ref. earthenware	_____	_____
_____	Stoneware	_____	_____
_____	Ungl. earthenware	_____	_____
_____	Gl. earthenware	_____	_____
_____	Yellowware	_____	_____
_____	Rockingham	_____	_____
_____	Hard-paste porcelain	_____	_____
_____	Bone china	_____	_____

STRUCTURAL

_____ Window glass
 _____ Wrought nails
 _____ Cut nails
 _____ Wire nails
 _____ Unid. nails
 _____ Other _____

SAMPLES

_____ Mortar _____ Coal
 _____ Plaster _____ Clinker
 _____ Brick _____ Slag
 _____ Slate _____ Soil
 _____ Terra cotta

FLORAL & FAUNAL

_____ Bone _____ Seeds
 _____ L. mammal _____
 _____ S. mammal _____
 _____ Bird _____
 _____ Fish _____
 _____ Shell _____
 _____ Oyster _____
 _____ Clam _____
 _____ Mussels _____
 _____ Modified _____
 _____ (Explain): _____

GLASS

#	Type	Description
_____	Container	_____
_____	DKGWB	_____
_____	Pat. med.	MT BG HT CS CC FA
_____	Liquor	_____
_____	Soda	_____
_____	Other	_____
_____	Table glass	MG
_____	Plain	_____
_____	Pressed	_____
_____	Cut	_____
_____	Other	_____

Lighting

MISCELLANEOUS

#	Material	Description
_____	Organic	_____
_____	Leather	_____
_____	Cloth	_____
_____	Wood	_____
_____	Metal	_____
_____	Iron	_____
_____	Copper alloy	_____
_____	Tin	_____
_____	Pewter	_____
_____	Silver	_____
_____	Lead	_____
_____	Other	_____
_____	kaolin pipes	_____
_____	Buttons	_____
_____	Marbles	_____

Date January 6, 1939

Component(s): Prehistoric X Historic

HISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # _____ Site Name _____

Lot # 73

Provenience Segment dd STP 17

Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

CERAMICS

#	Ware	Type	Description
	Tin-glazed		
	White salt-glazed sw		
	Creamware		
	Pearlware		
	Whiteware		
	Ironstone		
	Ref. earthenware		
	Stoneware		
	Ungl. earthenware		
	Gl. earthenware		
	Yellowware		
	Rockingham		
	Hard-paste porcelain		
	Bone china		

STRUCTURAL

Window glass
Wrought nails
Cut nails
Wire nails
Unid. nails
Other _____

SAMPLES

_____ Mortar	_____ Coal
_____ Plaster	_____ Clinker
_____ Brick	_____ Slag
_____ Slate	_____ Soil
_____ Terra cotta	

FLORAL & FAUNAL

_____ Bone	_____ Seeds
_____ L. mammal	_____
_____ S. mammal	_____
_____ Bird	_____
_____ Fish	_____ Nuts
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____ Shell	_____ Other
_____ Oyster	_____
_____ Clam	_____
_____ Mussels	_____

_____ Modified	
_____ (Explain):	

GLASS

#	Type	Description																														
1	Container																															
1	DKGWB	Bodysherd																														
	<table><tr><th>MT</th><th>BG</th><th>HT</th><th>CS</th><th>CC</th><th>FA</th></tr><tr><td>Pat. med.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Liquor</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Soda</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	MT	BG	HT	CS	CC	FA	Pat. med.						Liquor						Soda						Other						
MT	BG	HT	CS	CC	FA																											
Pat. med.																																
Liquor																																
Soda																																
Other																																
	Table glass																															
	<table><tr><th>MG</th></tr><tr><td>Plain</td></tr><tr><td>Pressed</td></tr><tr><td>Cut</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td></tr></table>	MG	Plain	Pressed	Cut	Other																										
MG																																
Plain																																
Pressed																																
Cut																																
Other																																

Lighting

MISCELLANEOUS

#	Material	Description
	Organic	
	Leather	
	Cloth	
	Wood	
	Metal	
	Iron	
	Copper alloy	
	Tin	
	Pewter	
	Silver	
	Lead	
	Other	
	Kaolin pipes	
	Buttons	
	Marbles	

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1969Component(s): ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # _____ Site Name _____ Cultural Periods _____
 Lot # 3
 Provenience Segment ee STP 28
 Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type									
		Dz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
_____	Complete flake										
_____	Broken flake										
_____	Flake fragment										
<u>1</u>	Debris										
Chipped Stone Tools											
Projectile point											
_____	Complete										
_____	Base										
_____	Midsection										
_____	Tip										
Biface											
_____	Complete										
_____	Fragment										
Blank											
_____	Early										
_____	Middle										
_____	Late										
Drill											
_____	Complete										
_____	Fragment										
Scraper											
_____	Flaked Cobble Tool										
Ground Stone & Miscellaneous											
_____	Axe										
_____	Celt										
_____	Mano										
_____	Milling stone										
_____	Hammerstone										
_____	Core										

CERAMICS

Total	Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	E. Woodland		_____ Bone
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Marcey Creek Plain		_____ L. mammal
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Accokeek Cord-Marked		_____ Tool
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Popes Crk Net-Impr		_____ Other
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Stony Creek		_____ S. mammal
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked		_____ Bird
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed		_____ Fish
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:		_____ Reptile
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			_____ Amphibian
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	M. Woodland		_____ Shell
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Mockley		_____ Oyster
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Plain		_____ Clams
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked		_____ Mussel
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed		_____ Modified
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Albemarle		(Explain):
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		_____ Seeds
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			_____ Nuts
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	L. Woodland		_____ Other
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Potomac Creek		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Plain		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Impressed		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Moyaone		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Plain		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Impressed		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Townsend		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Rappahannock		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Fabric-Impr		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Town. Cord-Marked		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Albemarle Fabric-Impr		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			_____

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1999Component(s): Prehistoric X Historic

HISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # _____ Site Name _____

Lot # 4Provenience Segment ee STP 28Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

CERAMICS

#	Ware	Type	Description
_____	Tin-glazed		
_____	White salt-glazed sw		
_____	Creamware	HP TP SE AN PL	
_____	Pearlware		
_____	Whiteware		
_____	Ironstone		
_____	Ref. earthenware		
_____	Stoneware		
_____	Ungl. earthenware		
_____	Gl. earthenware		
_____	Yellowware		
_____	Rockingham		
_____	Hard-paste porcelain		
_____	Bone china		

STRUCTURAL

_____ Window glass
 _____ Wrought nails
 _____ Cut nails
 _____ Wire nails
 _____ Unid. nails
 _____ Other _____

SAMPLES

_____ Mortar _____ Coal
 _____ Plaster _____ Clinker
 _____ Brick _____ Slag
 _____ Slate _____ Soil
 _____ Terra cotta

FLORAL & FAUNAL

_____ Bone _____ Seeds
 _____ L. mammal _____
 _____ S. mammal _____
 _____ Bird _____
 _____ Fish _____
 _____ Nuts _____
 _____ Shell _____
 _____ Oyster _____
 _____ Clam _____
 _____ Mussels _____
 _____ Other _____
 _____ Modified _____
 _____ (Explain): _____

GLASS

#	Type	Description
_____	Container	
_____	DKGWB	
_____	Pat. med.	MT BG HT CS CC FA
_____	Liquor	
_____	Soda	
_____	Other	
_____	Table glass	MG
_____	Plain	
_____	Pressed	
_____	Cut	
_____	Other	
_____	Lighting	

MISCELLANEOUS

#	Material	Description
_____	Organic	
_____	Leather	
_____	Cloth	
_____	Wood	
_____	Metal	
2	Iron	Wire Fragments
_____	Copper alloy	
_____	Tin	
_____	Pewter	
_____	Silver	
_____	Lead	
_____	Other	
_____	Kaolin pipes	
_____	Buttons	
_____	Marbles	

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1999Component(s): ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # _____ Site Name _____ Cultural Periods _____
 Lot # 10
 Provenience Segment ee STP 51
 Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type									
		Zz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
_____	Complete flake										
_____	Broken flake										
_____	Flake fragment										
_____	Debris										
Chipped Stone Tools											
Projectile point											
_____	Complete										
_____	Base										
_____	Midsection										
_____	Tip										
Biface											
_____	Complete										
_____	Fragment										
Blank											
_____	Early										
_____	Middle										
_____	Late										
Drill											
_____	Complete										
_____	Fragment										
1	Scraper										
_____	Flaked Cobble Tool										

Ground Stone & Miscellaneous											
_____	Axe										
_____	Celt										
_____	Mano										
_____	Milling stone										
_____	Hammerstone										
_____	Core										

CERAMICS

Total	Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
-------	-------	------	------	-----	------	-----------	----------	-----------------

_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	E. Woodland		_____ Bone
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Marcey Creek Plain		_____ L. mammal
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Accokeek Cord-Marked		_____ Tool
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Popes Crk Net-Impr		_____ Other
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Stony Creek		_____ S. mammal
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked		_____ Bird
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed		_____ Fish
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:		_____ Reptile
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			_____ Amphibian
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	M. Woodland		_____ Shell
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Mockley		_____ Oyster
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Plain		_____ Clams
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked		_____ Mussel
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed		_____ Modified
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Albermarle		(Explain):
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			_____ Seeds
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			_____ Nuts
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	L. Woodland		_____ Other
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Potomac Creek		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Plain		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Impressed		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Moyaone		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Plain		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Impressed		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Townsend		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Rappahannock		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Fabric-Impr		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Town. Cord-Marked		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Albermarle Fabric-Impr		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29 Date January 6, 1989

Component(s): X Prehistoric Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # Site Name Cultural Periods

Lot # 22

Provenience Segment ee STP 173

Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type									
		Zz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	

1	Complete flake										
	Broken flake										
2	Flake fragment										
	Debris										

Chipped Stone Tools											
Projectile point											
	Complete										
	Base										
	Midsection										
	Tip										

Biface											
	Complete										
	Fragment										

Blank											
	Early										
	Middle										
	Late										

Drill											
	Complete										
	Fragment										

Scraper											
	Flaked Cobble Tool										

Ground Stone & Miscellaneous											
	Axe										
	Celt										
	Mano										
	Milling stone										
	Hammerstone										
	Core										

CERAMICS

Total	Total										
Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal					
				E. Woodland							
				Marcey Creek Plain							
				Accokeek Cord-Marked							
				Popes Crk Net-Impr							
				Stony Creek							
				Cord-Marked							
				Net-Impressed							
				Other:							
				M. Woodland							
				Mockley							
				Plain							
				Cord-Marked							
				Net-Impressed							
				Albemarle							
				Cord-Marked							
				Net-Impressed							
				Stony Creek Fabric-Impr							
				Other:							
				L. Woodland							
				Potomac Creek							
				Plain							
				Cord-Impressed							
				Moyaone							
				Plain							
				Cord-Impressed							
				Townsend							
				Rappahannock							
				Fabric-Impr							
				Town. Cord-Marked							
				Albemarle Fabric-Impr							
				Other:							

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)

☐ Bone
☐ L. mammal
☐ Tool
☐ Other
☐ S. mammal
☐ Bird
☐ Fish
☐ Reptile
☐ Amphibian

☐ Shell
☐ Oyster
☐ Clams
☐ Mussel
☐ Modified (Explain):

☐ Seeds

☐ Nuts
☐ Other

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # _____ Site Name _____ Cultural Periods _____

Lot # 23Provenience Segment 66 STP 177Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

Flake Category

Material Type

Dz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
								1	2

____ Complete flake
 ____ Broken flake
 ____ Flake fragment
 ____ Debris

Chipped Stone Tools

Projectile point

____ Complete
 ____ Base
 ____ Midsection
 ____ Tip

Biface

____ Complete
1 Fragment

Blank

____ Early
 ____ Middle
 ____ Late

Drill

____ Complete
 ____ Fragment

Scraper

____ Flaked Cobble Tool

Ground Stone & Miscellaneous

____ Axe
 ____ Celt
 ____ Mano
 ____ Milling stone
 ____ Hammerstone
 ____ Core

CERAMICS

Total	Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
-------	-------	------	------	-----	------	-----------	----------	-----------------

E. Woodland

____ Marcey Creek Plain
 ____ Accokeek Cord-Marked
 ____ Popes Crk Net-Impr
 ____ Stony Creek
 ____ Cord-Marked
 ____ Net-Impressed
 ____ Other:

M. Woodland

____ Mockley
 ____ Plain
 ____ Cord-Marked
 ____ Net-Impressed
 ____ Albermarle
 ____ Cord-Marked
 ____ Net-Impressed
 ____ Stony Creek Fabric-Impr
 ____ Other:

L. Woodland

____ Potomac Creek
 ____ Plain
 ____ Cord-Impressed
 ____ Moyaone
 ____ Plain
 ____ Cord-Impressed
 ____ Townsend
 ____ Rappahannock
 ____ Fabric-Impr
 ____ Town. Cord-Marked
 ____ Albemarle Fabric-Impr
 ____ Other:

____ Bone
 ____ L. mammal
 ____ Tool
 ____ Other
 ____ S. mammal
 ____ Bird
 ____ Fish
 ____ Reptile
 ____ Amphibian

____ Shell
 ____ Oyster
 ____ Clams
 ____ Mussel
 ____ Modified
 (Explain):

Seeds

Nuts

Other

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)
------------	-----------------

Date January 6, 1989

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

PREHISTORIC ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Site #	Site Name	Cultural Periods
Lot # <u>70</u>		
Provenience <u>Segment 66</u>	<u>STP 190</u>	
Recorder (print last name) <u>D. Heck</u>	Supervisor <u>J. S. Stevens</u>	

#	Flake Category
1	1
2	1
3	1
4	1
5	1
6	1
7	1
8	1
9	1
10	1
11	1
12	1
13	1
14	1
15	1
16	1
17	1
18	1
19	1
20	1
21	1
22	1
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93	1
94	1
95	1
96	1
97	1
98	1
99	1
100	1

Flake category								Other	
Dz	Dtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	1	2

<u>1</u>	Complete flake	<u>1</u>							
<u> </u>	Broken flake								
<u> </u>	Flake fragment								
<u> </u>	Debris								

<u>Chipped Stone Tools</u>					
<u>Projectile point</u>					
<u>Complete</u>					
<u>Base</u>					
<u>Midsection</u>					
<u>Tip</u>					

Biface								
Complete								
Fragment								

	Blank	Early	Middle	Late

Drill	Complete	Fragment
1		
2		
3		
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[illegible][illegible]

Total Total

Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
------	------	-----	------	-----------	----------	-----------------

				E. Woodland
_____	_____	_____	_____	Marcey Creek Plain
_____	_____	_____	_____	Accokeek Cord-Marked
_____	_____	_____	_____	Popes Crk Net-Impr
_____	_____	_____	_____	Stony Creek
				Cord-Marked
				Net-Impressed
				Other:

Other: _____

				M. Woodland
_____	_____	_____	_____	Mockley
	_____	_____	_____	Plain
	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked
	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed
_____	_____	_____	_____	Albermarle
	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked
	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed
_____	_____	_____	_____	Stony Creek Fabric-Impr
				Other:

Other: _____

_____	_____	_____	_____	L. Woodland
_____	_____	_____	_____	Potomac Creek
_____	_____	_____	_____	Plain
_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Impressed
_____	_____	_____	_____	Moyaone
_____	_____	_____	_____	Plain
_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Impressed
_____	_____	_____	_____	Townsend
_____	_____	_____	_____	Rappahannock
_____	_____	_____	_____	Fabric-Impr
_____	_____	_____	_____	Town. Cord-Marked
_____	_____	_____	_____	Albamarle Fabric-Impr
_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:

- _____ Bone
- _____ L. mammal
- _____ Tool
- _____ Other
- _____ S. mammal
- _____ Bird
- _____ Fish
- _____ Reptile
- _____ Amphibian

_____ Shell
 _____ Oyster
 _____ Clams
 _____ Mussel

Modified
(Explain)

Seeds

Nuts

____ Other _____

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

<u>Point Type</u>	<u>Material (abbr)</u>

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): ☒ Prehistoric ☐ Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # _____ Site Name _____ Cultural Periods _____
 Lot # 46
 Provenience Segment 99 STP 58
 Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type										
		Gz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	1	2
_____	Complete flake											
<u>1</u>	Broken flake	<u>1</u>										
<u>2</u>	Flake fragment	<u>2</u>										
_____	Debris											
Chipped Stone Tools												
Projectile point												
_____	Complete											
_____	Base											
_____	Midsection											
_____	Tip											
Biface												
_____	Complete											
_____	Fragment											
Blank												
_____	Early											
_____	Middle											
_____	Late											
Drill												
_____	Complete											
_____	Fragment											
Scraper												
_____	Flaked Cobble Tool											
Ground Stone & Miscellaneous												
_____	Axe											
_____	Celt											
_____	Mano											
_____	Milling stone											
_____	Hammerstone											
_____	Core											

CERAMICS

Total	Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	E. Woodland		_____ Bone
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Marcey Creek Plain		_____ L. mammal
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Accokeek Cord-Marked		_____ Tool
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Popes Crk Net-Impr		_____ Other
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Stony Creek		_____ S. mammal
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked		_____ Bird
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed		_____ Fish
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:		_____ Reptile
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			_____ Amphibian
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	M. Woodland		_____ Shell
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Mockley		_____ Oyster
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Plain		_____ Clams
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked		_____ Mussel
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed		_____ Modified
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Albemarle		(Explain):
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Marked		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Net-Impressed		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		_____ Seeds
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	L. Woodland		_____ Nuts
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Potomac Creek		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Plain		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Impressed		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Moyaone		_____ Other
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Plain		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Cord-Impressed		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Townsend		_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Rappahannock		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Fabric-Impr		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Town. Cord-Marked		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Albemarle Fabric-Impr		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	Other:		
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____			

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): Prehistoric x Historic

HISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # _____ Site Name _____

Lot # 65Provenience Segment ii STP 96Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

CERAMICS

#	Ware	Type	Description
_____	Tin-glazed		
_____	White salt-glazed sw		
_____	Creamware	HP TP SE AN PL	
_____	Pearlware		
_____	Whiteware		
_____	Ironstone		
_____	Ref. earthenware		
<u>1</u>	Stoneware		Rim
_____	Ungl. earthenware		
_____	Gl. earthenware		
_____	Yellowware		
_____	Rockingham		
_____	Hard-paste porcelain		
_____	Bone china		

STRUCTURAL

_____ Window glass
 _____ Wrought nails
 _____ Cut nails
 _____ Wire nails
 _____ Unid. nails
 _____ Other _____

SAMPLES

_____ Mortar _____ Coal
 _____ Plaster _____ Clinker
 _____ Brick _____ Slag
 _____ Slate _____ Soil
 _____ Terra cotta

FLORAL & FAUNAL

_____ Bone _____ Seeds
 _____ L. mammal _____
 _____ S. mammal _____
 _____ Bird _____
 _____ Fish _____ Nuts
 _____ Shell _____
 _____ Oyster _____ Other
 _____ Clam _____
 _____ Mussels _____
 _____ Modified _____
 _____ (Explain): _____

GLASS

#	Type	Description
_____	Container	
_____	DKGWB	
_____	Pat. med.	MT BG HT CS CC FA
_____	Liquor	
_____	Soda	
_____	Other	
_____	Table glass	MG
_____	Plain	
_____	Pressed	
_____	Cut	
_____	Other	

Lighting

MISCELLANEOUS

#	Material	Description
_____	Organic	
_____	Leather	
_____	Cloth	
_____	Wood	
_____	Metal	
_____	Iron	
_____	Copper alloy	
_____	Tin	
_____	Pewter	
_____	Silver	
_____	Lead	
_____	Other	
_____	kaolin pipes	
_____	Buttons	
_____	Marbles	

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29 Date January 6, 1969

Component(s): X Prehistoric Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # Site Name Cultural Periods
 Lot # 182
 Provenience Segment 11 STP 1055
 Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type									
		Dz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
<u> </u>	Complete flake										
<u>1</u>	Broken flake	1									
<u> </u>	Flake fragment										
<u> </u>	Debris										
Chipped Stone Tools											
Projectile point											
<u> </u>	Complete										
<u> </u>	Base										
<u> </u>	Midsection										
<u> </u>	Tip										
Biface											
<u> </u>	Complete										
<u> </u>	Fragment										
Blank											
<u> </u>	Early										
<u> </u>	Middle										
<u> </u>	Late										
Drill											
<u> </u>	Complete										
<u> </u>	Fragment										
Scraper											
<u> </u>	Flaked Cobble Tool										
Ground Stone & Miscellaneous											
<u> </u>	Axe										
<u> </u>	Celt										
<u> </u>	Mano										
<u> </u>	Milling stone										
<u> </u>	Hammerstone										
<u> </u>	Core										

CERAMICS

Total	Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	E. Woodland		<u> </u> Bone
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Marcey Creek Plain		<u> </u> L. mammal
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Accokeek Cord-Marked		<u> </u> Tool
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Popes Crk Net-Impr		<u> </u> Other
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Stony Creek		<u> </u> S. mammal
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Cord-Marked		<u> </u> Bird
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Net-Impressed		<u> </u> Fish
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Other:		<u> </u> Reptile
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			<u> </u> Amphibian
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	M. Woodland		<u> </u> Shell
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Mockley		<u> </u> Oyster
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Plain		<u> </u> Clams
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Cord-Marked		<u> </u> Mussel
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Net-Impressed		<u> </u> Modified
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Albemarle		<u> </u> (Explain):
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Cord-Marked		
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Net-Impressed		
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		<u> </u> Seeds
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Other:		<u> </u> Nuts
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			<u> </u> Other
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	L. Woodland		
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Potomac Creek		
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Plain		
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Cord-Impressed		
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Moyaone		
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Plain		
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Cord-Impressed		
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Townsend		
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Rappahannock		
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Fabric-Impr		
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Town. Cord-Marked		
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Albemarle Fabric-Impr		
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Other:		
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1999Component(s): X Prehistoric Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # Site Name Cultural Periods
 Lot # 47
 Provenience Segment gg STP 6d
 Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type									
		Zz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
	Complete flake										
	Broken flake										
<u>1</u>	Flake fragment	<u>1</u>									
<u>1</u>	Debris	<u>1</u>									
Chipped Stone Tools											
Projectile point											
	Complete										
	Base										
	Midsection										
	Tip										
Biface											
	Complete										
	Fragment										
Blank											
	Early										
	Middle										
	Late										
Drill											
	Complete										
	Fragment										
Scraper											
	Flaked Cobble Tool										
Ground Stone & Miscellaneous											
	Axe										
	Celt										
	Mano										
	Milling stone										
	Hammerstone										
	Core										

CERAMICS

Total Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
					E. Woodland		
					Marcey Creek Plain		<u> </u> Bone
					Accokeek Cord-Marked		<u> </u> L. mammal
					Popes Crk Net-Impr		<u> </u> Tool
					Stony Creek		<u> </u> Other
					Cord-Marked		<u> </u> S. mammal
					Net-Impressed		<u> </u> Bird
					Other:		<u> </u> Fish
							<u> </u> Reptile
							<u> </u> Amphibian
					M. Woodland		<u> </u> Shell
					Mockley		<u> </u> Oyster
					Plain		<u> </u> Clams
					Cord-Marked		<u> </u> Mussel
					Net-Impressed		<u> </u> Modified
					Albemarle		(Explain):
					Cord-Marked		
					Net-Impressed		
					Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		
					Other:		
							<u> </u> Seeds
					L. Woodland		<u> </u> Nuts
					Potomac Creek		
					Plain		
					Cord-Impressed		
					Moyaone		<u> </u> Other
					Plain		
					Cord-Impressed		
					Townsend		
					Rappahannock		
					Fabric-Impr		
					Town. Cord-Marked		
					Albemarle Fabric-Impr		
					Other:		

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): X Prehistoric Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # Site Name Cultural Periods Lot # 48Provenience Segment dg STP 83Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

Flake Category

Material Type

Dz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
								1	2

Complete flake
Broken flake
Flake fragment
Debris

Chipped Stone Tools

Projectile point

Complete
Base
Midsection
Tip

Biface

Complete
Fragment

Blank

Early
Middle
Late

Drill

Complete
Fragment

Scraper

Flaked Cobble Tool

Ground Stone & Miscellaneous

Axe
Celt
Mano
Milling stone
Hammerstone
Core

CERAMICS

Total Total

Ware Type

Rim Body

Ware/Type

Comments

Floral & Faunal

E. Woodland

Marcey Creek Plain

Accokeek Cord-Marked

Popes Crk Net-Impr

Stony Creek

Cord-Marked

Net-Impressed

Other:

M. Woodland

Mockley

Plain

Cord-Marked

Net-Impressed

Albemarle

Cord-Marked

Net-Impressed

Stony Creek Fabric-Impr

Other:

L. Woodland

Potomac Creek

Plain

Cord-Impressed

Moyaone

Plain

Cord-Impressed

Townsend

Rappahannock

Fabric-Impr

Town. Cord-Marked

Albemarle Fabric-Impr

Other:

Bone

L. mammal

Tool

Other

S. mammal

Bird

Fish

Reptile

Amphibian

Shell

Oyster

Clams

Mussel

Modified

(Explain):

Seeds

Nuts

Other

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type

Material (abbr)

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): X Prehistoric Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # Site Name Cultural Periods Lot # 179Provenience Segment mm STP 1029Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

Flake Category

Material Type

Dz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
----	-----	----	----	----	-----	----	----	-------	--

Complete flake
1 Broken flake
2 Flake fragment
Debris

1									
2									

Chipped Stone Tools

Projectile point

Complete
Base
Midsection
Tip

Biface

Complete
Fragment

Blank

Early
Middle
Late

Drill

Complete
Fragment

Scraper

Flaked Cobble Tool

Ground Stone & Miscellaneous

Axe
Celt
Mano
Milling stone
Hammerstone
Core

CERAMICS

Total Total

Ware Type

Rim

Body

Ware/Type

Comments

Floral & Faunal

E. Woodland
Marcey Creek Plain
Accokeek Cord-Marked
Popes Crk Net-Impr
Stony Creek
Cord-Marked
Net-Impressed
Other:

M. Woodland

Mockley
Plain
Cord-Marked
Net-Impressed
Albermarle
Cord-Marked
Net-Impressed
Stony Creek Fabric-Impr
Other:

L. Woodland

Potomac Creek
Plain
Cord-Impressed
Moyaone
Plain
Cord-Impressed
Townsend
Rappahannock
Fabric-Impr
Town. Cord-Marked
Albermarle Fabric-Impr
Other:

____ Bone
____ L. mammal
____ Tool
____ Other
____ S. mammal
____ Bird
____ Fish
____ Reptile
____ Amphibian

____ Shell
____ Oyster
____ Clams
____ Mussel
____ Modified
(Explain):

____ Seeds

____ Nuts

____ Other

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type

Material
(abbr)

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29

Date January 6, 1989Component(s): X Prehistoric Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # Site Name Cultural
Periods Lot # 180Provenience Segment mm STP 1032Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

Flake Category

Material Type

Dz	Dtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other
								1 2

 Complete flake
2 Broken flake
 Flake fragment
 Debris

Chipped Stone Tools

Projectile point

 Complete
 Base
 Midsection
 Tip

Biface

 Complete
 Fragment

Blank

 Early
 Middle
 Late

Drill

 Complete
 Fragment

Scraper

 Flaked Cobble Tool

Ground Stone &
Miscellaneous

 Axe
 Celt
 Mano
 Milling stone
 Hammerstone
 Core

CERAMICS

Total Total

Ware Type

Rim Body

Ware/Type

Comments

Floral & Faunal

 E. Woodland
 Marcey Creek Plain
 Accokeek Cord-Marked
 Popes Crk Net-Impr
 Stony Creek
 Cord-Marked
 Net-Impressed
 Other:

M. Woodland

 Mockley
 Plain
 Cord-Marked
 Net-Impressed
 Albemarle
 Cord-Marked
 Net-Impressed
 Stony Creek Fabric-Impr
 Other:

L. Woodland

 Potomac Creek
 Plain
 Cord-Impressed
 Moyaone
 Plain
 Cord-Impressed
 Townsend
 Rappahannock
 Fabric-Impr
 Town. Cord-Marked
 Albemarle Fabric-Impr
 Other:

 Bone
 L. mammal
 Tool
 Other
 S. mammal
 Bird
 Fish
 Reptile
 Amphibian

 Shell
 Oyster
 Clams
 Mussel
 Modified
 (Explain):

Seeds

Nuts

Other

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type

Material
(abbr)

Project name: Charlottesville Route 29 Date January 6, 1989

Component(s): X Prehistoric Historic

PREHISTORIC Artifact Inventory

Site # Site Name Cultural Periods

Lot # 181 Provenience Segment mm STP 1042 Recorder (print last name) D. Heck Supervisor J. S. Stevens

LITHICS

#	Flake Category	Material Type									
		Qz	Qtz	Ch	Cl	Rh	Arg	Ss	Gr	Other	
2	Complete flake										
	Broken flake										
	Flake fragment										
	Debris										
Chipped Stone Tools											
	Projectile point										
	Complete										
	Base										
	Midsection										
	Tip										
	Biface										
	Complete										
	Fragment										
	Blank										
	Early										
	Middle										
	Late										
	Drill										
	Complete										
	Fragment										
	Scraper										
	Flaked Cobble Tool										
	Ground Stone & Miscellaneous										
	Axe										
	Celt										
	Mano										
	Milling stone										
	Hammerstone										
	Core										

CERAMICS

Total	Total	Ware	Type	Rim	Body	Ware/Type	Comments	Floral & Faunal
						E. Woodland		
						Marcey Creek Plain		Bone
						Accokeek Cord-Marked		L. mammal
						Popes Crk Net-Impr		Tool
						Stony Creek		Other
						Cord-Marked		S. mammal
						Net-Impressed		Bird
						Other:		Fish
								Reptile
								Amphibian
						M. Woodland		Shell
						Mockley		Oyster
						Plain		Clams
						Cord-Marked		Mussel
						Net-Impressed		Modified
						Albemarle		(Explain):
						Cord-Marked		
						Net-Impressed		
						Stony Creek Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		
								Seeds
						L. Woodland		Nuts
						Potomac Creek		
						Plain		
						Cord-Impressed		
						Moyaone		Other
						Plain		
						Cord-Impressed		
						Townsend		
						Rappahannock		
						Fabric-Impr		
						Town. Cord-Marked		
						Albemarle Fabric-Impr		
						Other:		

PROJECTILE POINT TYPES

Point Type	Material (abbr)

