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**PHASE II ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS
AT SITE 44AB348 FOR THE
U.S. ROUTE 29 CORRIDOR STUDY**

**CHARLOTTESVILLE AND
ALBEMARLE COUNTY, VIRGINIA**

DRAFT

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ABSTRACT

John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) was retained by Sverdrup Corporation on behalf of the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) to conduct Phase II investigations at Site 44AB348. The Phase II evaluation of the site was conducted in association with the U.S. Route 29 Corridor Study, Charlottesville and Albemarle County, Virginia. The purpose of the Phase II investigations was to assess site integrity and research potential, determine whether or not the site is eligible to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), evaluate potential impacts, and provide management recommendations. Fieldwork was performed between December 9 and 11, 1991 by a four person team. Phase II investigations at Site 44AB348 indicated that the site contains both a prehistoric and a historic component. The prehistoric component, which dates to the Middle Woodland period (ca. A.D. 300 to 900), represents a short-term hunting and butchering camp. Historic artifacts represent incidental field scatter and date from the mid- to late- nineteenth century and the twentieth century. All artifacts recovered from the site are contained within colluvial deposits. Furthermore, soil profiles and soil descriptions indicate the site has experienced at least two episodes of soil erosion and artifact redeposition. Given that the artifacts are contained within a disturbed context which lacks integrity, Site 44AB348 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Therefore, no further archeological investigations are recommended and the proposed highway project is expected to have no effect on significant archeological resources at the site.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose and Goals of the Investigation

John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) was retained by Sverdrup Corporation to conduct Phase II archeological evaluation of Site 44AB348 for the U.S. Route 29 Corridor Study, Charlottesville and Albemarle County, Virginia. The purpose of the Phase II investigations 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 Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, and other applicable federal and state mandates. Phase II investigations were conducted at Site 44AB348 because the Phase I survey (Stevens and Seifert 1990) recommended the site potentially eligible to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and because the southern portion of the site lies within the right-of-way of Alternate 10 (i.e., the selected alignment) (see Figure 1).

The goal of the Phase II evaluation was to assess site integrity, delineate horizontal and vertical limits, identify cultural affiliation and site function, assess the research potential of the site, assess potential impacts, and formulate management recommendations. Comparative research and field investigations were used to accomplish these goals.

Following a description of the environmental setting of the site area, subsequent sections of the report present a discussion of the field methods, the Phase II results, the laboratory methods, data analysis, and site interpretations. The concluding sections present the summary and management recommendations and references cited. Figures, plates, tables, and an appended artifact inventory complete the report. Because the report of the Phase I archeological investigations provided a discussion of the paleoenvironmental context, the extant environmental setting, and the prehistoric context (Stevens and Seifert 1990: 3-22), these discussions are not reiterated in this report; rather, the reader is referred to sections 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, and 2.2 of the Phase I archeological report (Stevens and Seifert 1990: 3-22).

1.2 Description of the Project Area

Site 44AB348 is located on a southwest facing ridge slope overlooking the confluence of two first-order streams (Figure 2). The north-flowing stream, which forms the western boundary of the site, is a tributary of Ivy Creek (Figure 1), which, in turn, is a principal tributary of the South Fork Rivanna River. As indicated in Figure 2, the majority of the site is located within the right-of-way corridor for Alternate 10. Stream margins form the southern and western boundaries of the site. The northern and eastern site boundaries are defined by the paucity of artifacts and the corresponding increase in ridge slope.

Figure 2 indicates that Site 44AB348 occupies a small, narrow ridge crest (or bench) and gentle ridge slope. The underlying lithology consists of various igneous and metamorphic rocks (e.g. phyllite, quartzite, granite, quartz, gneiss, and graywacke) of the Lynchburg and Lovingston formations. These formations are Cambrian in age (Calver 1963).

As noted in the Phase I report (Stevens and Seifert 1990: Table 9a), Site 44AB348 is located on Cecil loam hilly phase soils. Cecil soils, which include Cecil loam, Cecil loam hilly phase, and Cecil fine sandy loam, constitute the dominate soil type (77%) in the Phase I study area (Stevens and Seifert 1990: 4). Cecil soils are generally a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) loam to silt loam in the surface horizon and range from a strong brown (7.5YR5/8) to yellowish red (5YR5/6) clay or clay loam in the subsoil (Devereux et al. 1940:15-16). Cecil loam hilly phase soils occupy areas of greater topographic relief. Consequently, these soils are common in the central and western portions of the country. Because Cecil loam hilly phase soils are particularly susceptible to erosion, especially in areas which have been cultivated, these soils

usually exhibit a thinner surface horizon compared to typical Cecil loam soils. Furthermore, Cecil loam hilly phase soils often exhibit a clay loam texture in the surface horizon due to extensive weathering and erosion (Devereux et al. 1940:16).

Native vegetation in the project vicinity formerly consisted of a mixed upland hardwood forest dominated by oak, chestnut, and hickory (Braun 1967). Present day forests consist of oak, hickory, and pine, with an understory of scrub vegetation, greenbriar, and poison ivy. The project area occupies a fallow field which supports a variety of grasses. Riparian vegetation along the nearby stream bottom includes a dense stand of pine, oak, greenbriar, and scrub vegetation. Adjacent fields are generally used for pasture though some are fallow.

2.0 PHASE II FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

2.1 Phase II Field Methods

The Phase I survey produced 2 positive shovel tests within a 22 meter (m) x 22 m area or ca. 484 sq m. Artifacts identified as a result of the Phase I survey included a quartz biface, a quartz side scraper, and 8 secondary flakes. Based on the artifact assemblage and site location, Site 44AB348 was interpreted as a small temporary camp or special-use occupation. However, questions concerning site integrity, site size, and cultural affiliation remained unanswered. Thus, the Phase II field investigations at Site 44AB348 were designed to assess site integrity, delineate horizontal and vertical site boundaries, identify cultural affiliation and site function, and assess the research potential of the site. Consequently, the Phase II field methods included the systematic excavation of shovel tests and 1-m-square test units.

Given the apparently small site size (ca. 484 sq m), the Phase II scope of work called for the excavation of 10 shovel tests and 5 1-m-square test units. A grid was established across the site area, and shovel tests were excavated at 10-m intervals in parallel transects 10 m apart. The shovel tests were excavated 5 to 10 centimeters (cm) into sterile subsoil. Soil matrices were screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth to ensure the uniform recovery of cultural material. Information on each shovel test was recorded on standardized forms and included the number and type of artifacts, Munsell soil color designations, and soil texture according to standard scientific nomenclature.

After excavation of the initial 10 shovel tests, it became apparent that (1) the site was considerably larger than anticipated and (2) the majority of the site was located in proximity to the ridge crest rather than the toe slope of the ridge as suggested by the Phase I data. Consequently, the Phase II field investigations were modified to include the excavation of an additional 20 shovel tests. The location of the shovel tests is illustrated in Figure 3.

Results of the Phase II shovel test data indicate that site 44AB348 measures ca. 35 m (N-S) x 65 m (E-W), or ca. 2,275 sq m (Figure 3). At 2,275 sq m, Site 44AB348 is nearly 5 times as large as suggested by the Phase I investigations. However, as illustrated in Figure 3, only the southern half of the site lies within the proposed right-of-way corridor for the U.S. Route 29 Bypass.

An artifact distribution map was prepared in the field to determine artifact density, identify possible activity areas, and assist in the placement of the test units. Twenty-one of 30 shovel tests produced cultural remains, including 19 shovel tests that produced prehistoric artifacts, 1 shovel test that produced historic artifacts, and 1 shovel test that produced prehistoric and historic artifacts. Table 1 lists the positive shovel test lot numbers and their corresponding grid coordinates.

The 5 1-m-square test units were distributed across the site area in an effort to sample artifact concentrations, help define site boundaries, and assess site integrity. The test units were hand excavated by 10-cm layers within natural or cultural strata, and excavations continued at least 5 cm into sterile subsoil. Soil matrices were screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth to ensure the uniform recovery of cultural material. Artifacts 50 years of age or older were collected by excavated layers and placed into plastic bags labeled by provenience. Information on each test unit was recorded on standardized forms and included the number and type of artifacts, soil stratigraphy, Munsell soil color designations, soil texture, and cultural associations.

North facing and east facing profiles were illustrated and photographed for each test unit, and the location of the test units was plotted on a base map (Figure 3). The horizontal provenience

of excavated test units was tied into the established grid system. Vertical provenience was controlled through use of a transit, and individual test unit datum points were tied into the central site datum point. No features were discovered; consequently, no soil samples were collected.

2.2 Phase II Results

2.2.1 Soils and Geomorphology

Prior to reviewing the results of the Phase II investigations, it is important to discuss particular geomorphological features of the site which influenced the site formation processes and site integrity. As noted previously, the site occupies a low-lying narrow ridge crest and the adjacent ridge slope overlooking the confluence of two streams. Figure 1 indicates that a series of ridge crests or benches lie upslope from the site. Plates 1 and 2 document the ridge slope at the site, which varies between 3% and 11%. The site occupies a fallow field, and shovel test data demonstrate the field has been plowed in the past.

Figures 4-6 represent soil profiles and descriptions from three separate test units. Profiles from Test Unit 1, which occupies a topographic high near the ridge crest, are illustrated in Figure 4. Figure 5 illustrates soil profiles from Test Unit 3, which is located near the base of the ridge. Figures 4 and 5 depict north-wall and east-wall profiles. North-wall profiles represent longitudinal profiles of the ridge slope, and east-wall profiles illustrate a cross-section of the ridge slope. Figure 6 represents an idealized soil profile across the ridge crest between Test Unit 1 and Test Unit 2. A soil description of the east-wall of Test Unit 2 is provided for comparative purposes.

Review of soil profiles and soil descriptions (Figures 4 and 6) indicate that: (1) the original top soil has been removed through erosion; (2) all the artifacts recovered from the site were contained within a series of colluvial deposits; (3) soil profiles indicate both a recent and historic plow zone; and (4) the majority, if not all, of the artifacts have been redeposited as a result of erosion and slope wash. The loose granular structure and the dark yellowish brown soil color of the uppermost soil unit indicate these sediments are primarily derived from colluvial deposits. The clear abrupt soil boundary observed in Test Unit 1 and Test Unit 2 indicate the uppermost soil unit is a plow zone horizon.

The second soil unit also appears to represent a combination of an earlier accumulation of colluvium deposits mixed with disturbed sediments from the B horizon. The loose crumb and granular structure (see Figure 4) suggests colluvial deposits, whereas the moderate, medium, subangular blocky structure (see Figure 6) suggests an extended period of *in-situ* weathering, which is more typical of a stable surface and B horizon soils. Furthermore, the soil texture (i.e. silty clay loam to clay loam) is highly suggestive of a mixture of A horizon and B horizon soils. The accumulation of prehistoric and historic artifacts in the second soil unit of Test Unit 3 and data from adjacent shovel tests (Figure 2) indicates that artifacts near the base of the ridge slope have been redeposited. Finally, the clear abrupt boundary between the second and third soil units indicates that the second soil unit is also a plow zone horizon. Moreover, the accumulation of historic artifacts in the second plow zone indicates this soil unit represents an earlier or historic plow zone. In summary, soil profiles and descriptions from the Phase II test units demonstrate that the artifacts from the site were contained within disturbed soils. Consequently, these cultural deposits lack integrity.

2.2.2 Prehistoric Artifacts

Phase II investigations at Site 44AB348 produced a total of 739 artifacts, including 729 prehistoric artifacts and 10 historic artifacts. Table 2 provides a list of prehistoric artifacts by tool type and flake type, and Table 3 lists the historic artifacts by South's (1977) artifact

categories. Appendix I provides a detailed breakdown of artifacts by provenience and artifact type. As indicated in Table 2, 22 artifacts (3%) are tool or tool fragments; 42 artifacts (6%) are decortication flakes; 592 artifacts (81%) are secondary flakes, including 586 artifacts (80%) which are 30 millimeters (mm) or less; and 73 artifacts (10%) represent debris or shatter. Decortication flakes include flakes which exhibit cortex on the dorsal surface; whereas, secondary (or interior) flakes represent debitage which exhibit no cortex on the dorsal surface. Debris represents waste material from tool reduction or tool maintenance which does not contain diagnostic flake attributes.

Tools recovered from Site 44AB348 include 2 Levanna projectile points, 2 projectile point tip fragments, 8 biface or biface fragments, 3 side scrapers, 3 unifaces (scrapers), 2 utilized flakes, and 2 cores. All the tools from the site were manufactured from locally available quartz cobbles except 1 chert biface fragment and 1 utilized flake of rhyolite. The Phase I investigations recovered 1 quartz biface fragment and 1 quartz side scraper. Collectively, Site 44AB348 produced 4 projectile points or point fragments (Plate 3), 9 biface or biface fragments (Plate 4), 9 scrapers and/or utilized flakes (Plate 5), and 2 cores.

The debitage assemblage from Site 44AB348 is dominated by small to moderately small (i.e., less than 30 mm) secondary quartz flakes (83%). Debris (10%), decortication flakes (6%), and secondary flakes greater than 30 mm (1%) comprise the balance of the debitage assemblage. Flake counts by size and by the presence, or absence, of cortex argue that reduction of bifacial blanks and tool resharpening/tool rejuvenation were more important than core reduction and bifacial tool manufacture at Site 44AB348. The absence of hammerstones, anvilstones, and discarded stage blanks support this interpretation. The fact that over 55% of the debitage is represented by secondary flakes less than 15 mm in size strongly suggests that soft hammer percussion techniques (i.e., antler, bone, and/or wood) were employed as the principal technological strategy at the site.

The tool kit from the site, which includes projectile points, bifaces, and scrapers (unifaces), clearly demonstrates that hunting and butchering activities constitute the primary site activities. This interpretation of site function is supported by the absence of ceramics, food processing tools (e.g. ground stone tools), and features, as well as the paucity of fire-cracked rock. Thus, Site 44AB348 is best interpreted as a short term hunting and butchering camp where reduction of bifacial blanks and tool resharpening also occurred.

The presence of Levanna projectile points documents a Middle to Late Woodland occupation. Unfortunately, the absence of associated ceramics precludes refining the period of occupation. Hranicky and Painter (1989:80) suggest Levanna points date between A.D. 700 and 1450. However, Gleach (1987:96) considers Levanna (Yadkin) points to date between A.D. 300 and 1700. In either case, the site appears to represent a single occupation attributable to the Middle or Late Woodland period.

Appendix I, which identifies artifacts by material type, reveals that quartz comprises approximately 97% of the assemblage. Rhyolite, an exotic raw material, constitutes approximately 2.4% of the assemblage, and quartzite comprises the balance of the assemblage at .6%. Although the precise source of the rhyolite cannot be determined at this level of analysis, the nearest rhyolite sources occur over 100 miles away in north-central Maryland and north-central North Carolina. With the exception of one utilized flake, all the rhyolite artifacts represent secondary flakes (14) or decortication flakes (3). These data suggest that tools from exotic raw materials, such as rhyolite or chert, were highly curated. Furthermore, it suggests that exotic materials were brought to the site as stage blanks or finished tools and were then either manufactured or rejuvenated at the site, as needed.

Both Custer (1984a, 1984b) and Stewart (1985) have demonstrated that rhyolite represents a common exotic raw material type in the Middle Atlantic region during the Middle Woodland period. Based on the relative number of tools, the type of tools, and the amount of debitage from rhyolite, these authors speculate that the presence of rhyolite at many Middle Woodland sites in the Middle Atlantic region may reflect down-the-line exchange among groups operating within a broadly defined territorial network. Given the fact that the site produced 2 Levanna projectile points and several rhyolite flakes, it is tempting to suggest that Site 44AB348 dates to the late Middle Woodland period (ca. AD. 300 to 900).

Examination of Appendix I and Figure 3 indicate that the vast majority of artifacts occurred on the narrow bench in Test Unit 1 and Test Unit 5, or along the 40 m South transect and in Test Unit 2. Test unit profiles, illustrated in Figures 4-6, document the disturbed nature of the soils and verify that the majority, if not all, of the prehistoric artifacts from the site have been redeposited and are contained within two distinct plow zones. That is, presumably the original site occupied the narrow ridge crest above the confluence of the two streams. However, after decades of plowing, erosion, transport, and colluvial deposition, the artifacts from Site 44AB348 have been redeposited in the areas subject to the greatest amount of erosion and slope wash.

Review of Figures 2 and 3 and Plates 1 and 2 indicate that the slope is greater on the southern side of the ridge than on the northern side. As predicted, artifact densities are considerably higher in these areas. Thus, the sparse density and sporadic distribution of artifacts north and west of shovel test 40S/15W (Figure 3) may reflect soil erosion, artifact transport, and artifact redeposition as much as it reflects the density of occupation and activity loci. For example, Test Unit 4, located at the northern edge of the site, only produced 4 artifacts; whereas test units in low-lying areas produced relatively high artifact densities.

2.2.3 *Historic Artifacts*

Historic artifacts were recovered from 2 shovel tests and Test Unit 3 (Figure 3). The historic artifacts, concentrated between 30S/40W and 30S/50W, are located at the base of the ridge slope (Plate 1). Figure 5 illustrates the north and east wall profiles from Test Unit 3. Examination of this figure reveals that the historic artifacts are mixed with the prehistoric artifacts in two separate deposits of colluvium.

Following the South (1977) artifact classification, historic artifacts from site 44AB348 were characterized as architectural, kitchen, and miscellaneous (see Table 3). Artifacts classified in the architectural category included 1 small brick fragment, 1 cut-nail, 1 unidentifiable nail fragment, and 1 plate window glass fragment. Kitchen artifacts included 1 sherd of domestic brown stoneware with an interior Albany slip (mid- to late-nineteenth century), 1 sherd of green, unscaloped, shell-edge whiteware (ca. 1825-1891), 1 sherd of English ironstone with a "Johnson Bros." maker's mark (1899-1913), 1 fragment of clear bottle glass, and 1 fragment of dark green bottle glass. The miscellaneous historic artifacts is a small fragment of coal.

Review of Mullins (1988), Brown (1982), Godden (1964: 355), and Fike (1987) suggest that the diagnostic historic artifacts from Site 44AB348 probably represent two different periods of deposition. The sherd of domestic brown stoneware with an interior Albany slip and the sherd of green, unscaloped, shell-edge whiteware probably date between the 1830s and the 1880s (Mullins 1988:32; Brown 1982:10,19). The sherd of English ironstone with the "Johnson Bros." maker's-mark dates between 1899 and 1913 (Godden 1964:355). Thus, the diagnostic historic artifacts recovered from the site may represent at least two episodes of deposition. The remaining artifacts (i.e., brick fragment, nail fragments, window glass fragment, and the bottle glass fragments) are not diagnostic artifacts; therefore, these artifacts cannot provide additional information regarding the historic periods of deposition and erosion.

Based on the paucity of historic artifacts, the nature of the artifacts, and the localized distribution of the artifacts, (i.e., at the base of the ridge slope), it appears the historic artifacts at the site represent incidental field scatter which has been redeposited. The mixing of prehistoric and historic artifacts in the colluvial deposits of Test Unit 3 verifies the disturbed nature of the soils and clearly demonstrates that the cultural deposits at the site lack integrity (see Figure 5).

3.0 ANALYSES AND INTERPRETATIONS

3.1 Laboratory Methods

Recovered artifacts were returned to the JMA laboratory in Alexandria for cleaning, labeling, and cataloging. Lithic, ceramic, and glass 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 material of manufacture, function, and relative time period, if possible. All artifacts from a collection unit (i.e., shovel test or test unit) were assigned a lot number. Appendix I provides an artifact inventory of the positive shovel tests and test units. Following identification and analysis, artifacts were prepared for permanent curation by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) according to VDHR 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 and debitage. The analysis of chipped-stone tools and debitage included the identification of all tools and tool fragments; debitage analysis followed the methods outlined by Stahle and Dunn (1982) and Ahler (1989); and projectile point analysis involved the identification of point types by cultural affiliation for comparative studies. Projectile points were analyzed and classified according to standard typologies identified by Ritchie (1971 revised), Gleach (1987), and Hranicky and Painter (1989). These typologies allow for relative dating and comparative analysis.

3.2 Analysis of Prehistoric Component from Site 44AB348

Data generated from the Phase I investigation resulted in the formulation of environmental site predictors and helped elucidate prehistoric settlement patterns in the central Piedmont of Virginia (Stevens 1989; Stevens and Seifert 1990). The Phase I report investigated sites by soil type and age, distance to nearest drainage, elevation above nearest drainage, site type and geomorphic location, and site size.

Previous research in Albemarle County (Hantman 1985:184 and Stevens 1989:2) demonstrated that three soil types (Cecil, Davidson, and Congaree) account for over 96% of the recorded sites in the county north of Scottsville. As noted previously, Site 44AB348 is located on soils of the Cecil loam hilly phase. The Phase I study indicated that Cecil soils accounted for 77% of the project area and 80% of the sites. Thus, the presence of Site 44AB348 on Cecil soils is not surprising. Furthermore, 83% of the Woodland sites identified during the Phase I survey were located on Cecil soils in secondary stream settings or upland environments. The identification of Site 44AB348 as a Woodland occupation raises the number of Woodland sites located on Cecil soils within the Phase I project area to 86%.

Figure 3 and Table 9a of the Phase I report (Stevens and Seifert 1990) indicate that Site 44AB348 is situated within 50 feet of the nearest drainage and 20 feet or less above the nearest drainage. The Phase I data predicted that 80% of the Woodland sites are 300 feet or less from water and 20 feet or less above water (Stevens 1989:3). Site 44AB348 is located well within the parameters established for Woodland sites within Albemarle County.

Following criteria established during the Phase I data analysis regarding site size and site type (Stevens and Seifert 1990: 55-56), Site 44AB348, which measures 2,275 sq m, is characterized as a medium-sized camp (1,100 to 5,000 sq m) in a lowland setting. Phase I and Phase II data indicate that 71% of the Woodland sites are located in lowland areas. Medium-sized sites, i.e., those between 1,100 and 5,000 sq m (Stevens 1989:7) or 1,800 and 4,800 sq m (Hantman 1985:182-183), and small sites comprise 87.5% of the sites identified during the U.S. Route 29

corridor study. Hantman's study of site size in Albemarle County produced similar results (Hantman 1985: 182-183).

Site 44AB348 represents a medium-sized short term hunting and butchering camp on a low-lying bench above a first-order stream. These Phase II results are expected; moreover, they conform to extant settlement pattern models presented for the central Piedmont of Virginia (Stevens 1989). Hantman (1985) and Holland (1979) assert that Woodland sites are located on alluvial soils (Congaree) along floodplains and terraces of major streams. However, the Phase I and Phase II studies for the U.S. Route 29 Corridor Study suggest a small, but significant, number of Woodland sites are also located in secondary stream settings and upland environments. Site 44AB348 is located ca. 1 mile from the confluence of Ivy Creek and South Fork Rivanna River and just over 3 miles distant to the confluence of North Fork and South Fork Rivanna River. The South Fork Rivanna River between Ivy Creek and North Fork Rivanna River is typified by broad floodplains and well-drained, fertile soils (Devereux et al. 1940: soil map). Within this segment of the river, Hantman (1985) and Holland (1979) located many large Woodland villages. Assuming a catchment area with a 2 to 3 mile radius surrounding a village, it is reasonable to conclude that Site 44AB348 represents a late Middle Woodland, short-term hunting and butchering camp (possibly a fall/winter occupation) associated with a larger village complex along the South Fork Rivanna River.

3.3 Analysis of Historic Component from Site 44AB348

Phase II investigations produced 10 historic artifacts from 2 shovel tests and Test Unit 3. All the historic artifacts were concentrated at the base of the ridge slope along the 30 m South transect. Test Unit 3 profiles (Figure 5) disclose that the historic artifacts were confined to mixed colluvial deposits within two separate plow zones.

Soil and geomorphological data, presented in Section 2.2.1 identify two plow zones (recent and historic) and suggest at least two related sequences of colluvial deposition. All the artifacts recovered from ridge slope and toe slope locations are contained within a matrix of colluvium and have been redeposited. Soil and artifact data from Test Unit 3, which produced prehistoric and historic artifacts, suggest at least two episodes of historic erosion and redeposition. The age of the historic artifacts and their depth within the test unit support this interpretation.

The laws of superposition state that the earliest deposits (artifacts) will be at the bottom of a stratigraphic column and that the youngest deposits (artifacts) will be at the top of the column. Theoretically, a singular catastrophic event of mass erosion and redeposition could result in reverse stratigraphy. That is, the most recent artifacts would be eroded, transported, and redeposited first and the oldest artifacts would be eroded, transported, and redeposited last. Thus, the most recent artifacts would be contained within the lowest deposits and the oldest artifacts would be on top, (i.e., reverse stratigraphy). Archeological examples of reverse stratigraphy have been observed and reported elsewhere in the Middle Atlantic (Stevens 1991).

Data from Test Unit 3 do not support this interpretation. The earliest diagnostic historic artifacts recovered from the test unit (i.e., unscalloped shell-edge whiteware and domestic brown stoneware within Albany slip) date to the mid-to-late nineteenth century (ca. 1830s to 1880s). Both artifacts were recovered from Level 3b at a depth of ca. 28-30 cm below surface. The other diagnostic historic artifact (i.e. English ironstone with a maker's mark) dates between 1899 and 1913. The sherd of ironstone was recovered from level 2a at a depth between 10 and 22 cm below surface. Level 3b represents the uppermost level of the second (historic) plow zone, and Level 2a represents the bottom of the first (recent) plow zone. Thus, despite mixing with prehistoric artifacts throughout the unit, the historic artifacts appear to be deposited in a normal stratigraphic sequence (i.e., the older artifacts on are the bottom and the younger

artifacts are on the top). Thus, the stratigraphic and archeological data suggest at least two episodes of colluvial deposition in the area. A hypothetical model to explain this sequence of events is presented below:

1830s to 1880s: Deposition (1830s-1880s?) ---> Plowing ---> Erosion --->
(Historic Plow Zone) Transportation ---> Redeposition ---> Stability

1899 to Present: Deposition (1899-1913?) ---> Plowing ---> Erosion --->
(Recent Plow Zone) Transportation ---> Redeposition ---> Plowing (Recent)

Continued episodes of plowing throughout the historic and recent periods contributed to the mixing of historic and prehistoric artifacts within both plow zones. The over-thickened plow zones observed in Test Unit 3 (Figure 5) testify to the extent of erosion and redeposition which occurred on the toe slope. The mixing of prehistoric and historic artifacts in the colluvial deposits at the base of the ridge not only demonstrates the disturbed nature of these deposits, but also indicates that the site lacks integrity.

4.0 SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Summary

JMA was retained by Sverdrup Corporation on behalf of VDOT to conduct Phase II archeological evaluation of Site 44AB348. The site is located on a southwest facing ridge slope overlooking the confluence of two first-order streams. The Phase II evaluation of the site was conducted in association with the U.S. Route 29 Corridor Study, Charlottesville and Albemarle County, Virginia. The purpose of the Phase II investigations was to assess site integrity and research potential, determine whether or not the site is eligible to the NRHP, evaluate potential impacts, and provide management recommendations. Fieldwork was performed between December 9 and 11, 1991 by a four person team.

The Phase I data suggested that the site represented a small camp and measured ca. 484 sq m in size. Consequently, the Phase II scope of work called for the excavation of 10 shovel tests and 5 1-m-square test units. However, the preliminary results of the Phase II investigations indicated that the site was much larger than originally anticipated. Thus, the Phase II field investigations were modified to include the excavation of an additional 20 shovel tests. Ultimately, the site measured ca. 35 m (N-S) x 65 m (E-W) or ca. 2,275 sq m. Field results indicate that the southern half of Site 44AB348 is located within the proposed Alternate 10 right-of way corridor for the U.S. Route 29 Bypass (Figures 2 and 3).

Twenty-one of 30 shovel tests produced cultural remains including 19 shovel tests that produced prehistoric artifacts, 1 shovel test that produced historic artifacts, and 1 shovel test that produced prehistoric and historic artifacts. All 5 1-m-sq test units produced prehistoric artifacts, and one test unit (Test Unit 3) also produced historic artifacts. Review of soil profiles and soil descriptions (Figures 4 and 6) indicate that: (1) the original top soil has been removed through erosion; (2) all the artifacts recovered from the site were contained within a series of colluvial deposits; (3) soil profiles indicate both a recent and historic plow zone; and (4) the majority, if not all, of the artifacts have been redeposited as a result of erosion and slope wash. Therefore, the archeological deposits at the site do not retain integrity.

Phase II investigations at Site 44AB348 produced a total of 739 artifacts, including 729 prehistoric artifacts and 10 historic artifacts. Site 44AB348 produced 2 Levanna (Yadkin) projectile points, indicating a Middle to Late Woodland occupation. Gleach (1987) has produced data which suggest Levanna points were in use between A.D. 300 and 1700. The presence of rhyolite debitage (an exotic raw material frequently traded during the Middle Woodland period) suggests that the site may date to the Middle Woodland period. Together these data suggest that the site was occupied between A.D. 300 and 900.

Tools recovered from Site 44AB348 include 2 Levanna projectile points, 2 projectile point tip fragments, 8 biface or biface fragments, 3 side scrapers, 3 unifaces (scrapers), 2 utilized flakes, and 2 cores. All the tools from the site were manufactured from locally available quartz cobbles except 1 chert biface fragment and 1 utilized flake of rhyolite. The recovery of projectile points, bifaces (knives), and scrapers indicates that the site functioned as a short-term hunting and butchering camp. The absence of ceramics, ground stone tools, and features substantiates the former interpretation.

Small (1 to 15 mm) and medium-sized (15 to 30 mm) secondary (i.e., no cortex) flakes comprise over 83% of the debitage assemblage. The balance of the debitage assemblage contains decortication flakes (6%) and debris/shatter (10%). Based on the dearth of decortication flakes, debris, and cores (2), it appears that the inhabitants of Site 44AB348 employed a lithic technology which emphasized tool resharpening/tool rejuvenation and/or the

reduction of existing stage blanks rather than core reduction for the purpose of bifacial tool manufacture. The absence of discarded and broken stage blanks, hammerstones, and anvilstones provides indirect evidence to support this interpretation.

Historic artifacts, in association with prehistoric artifacts, were recovered from the base of the ridge slope in colluvial deposits. Historic artifacts recovered from the site were characterized as architectural, kitchen, and miscellaneous (South 1977). Architectural artifacts, all of which are non-diagnostic, included 1 small unglazed brick fragment, 1 cut-nail, 1 unidentifiable nail fragment, and 1 plate window glass fragment. Kitchen artifacts included 3 diagnostic ceramics wares and 2 non-diagnostic bottle glass fragments (1 clear and 1 dark green). The diagnostic ceramic artifacts include 1 sherd of domestic brown stoneware with an Albany slip (ca. 1830s-1880s), 1 sherd of green, unscaloped, shell-edge whiteware (ca. 1825-1891), and 1 sherd of English ironstone with a "Johnson Bros." maker's mark (1899-1913). The paucity of historic artifacts from the site supports the interpretation that these artifacts represent incidental field scatter which has been redeposited at the toe slope of the ridge.

Soil profile data suggest that at least two episodes of erosion, artifact transport, and artifact redeposition occurred at the site. Furthermore, it appears that the historic and recent plow zones observed at the site are related to the aforementioned periods of soil erosion and artifact redeposition. Therefore, both the prehistoric and historic components at the site lack integrity and are recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

4.2 Management Recommendations

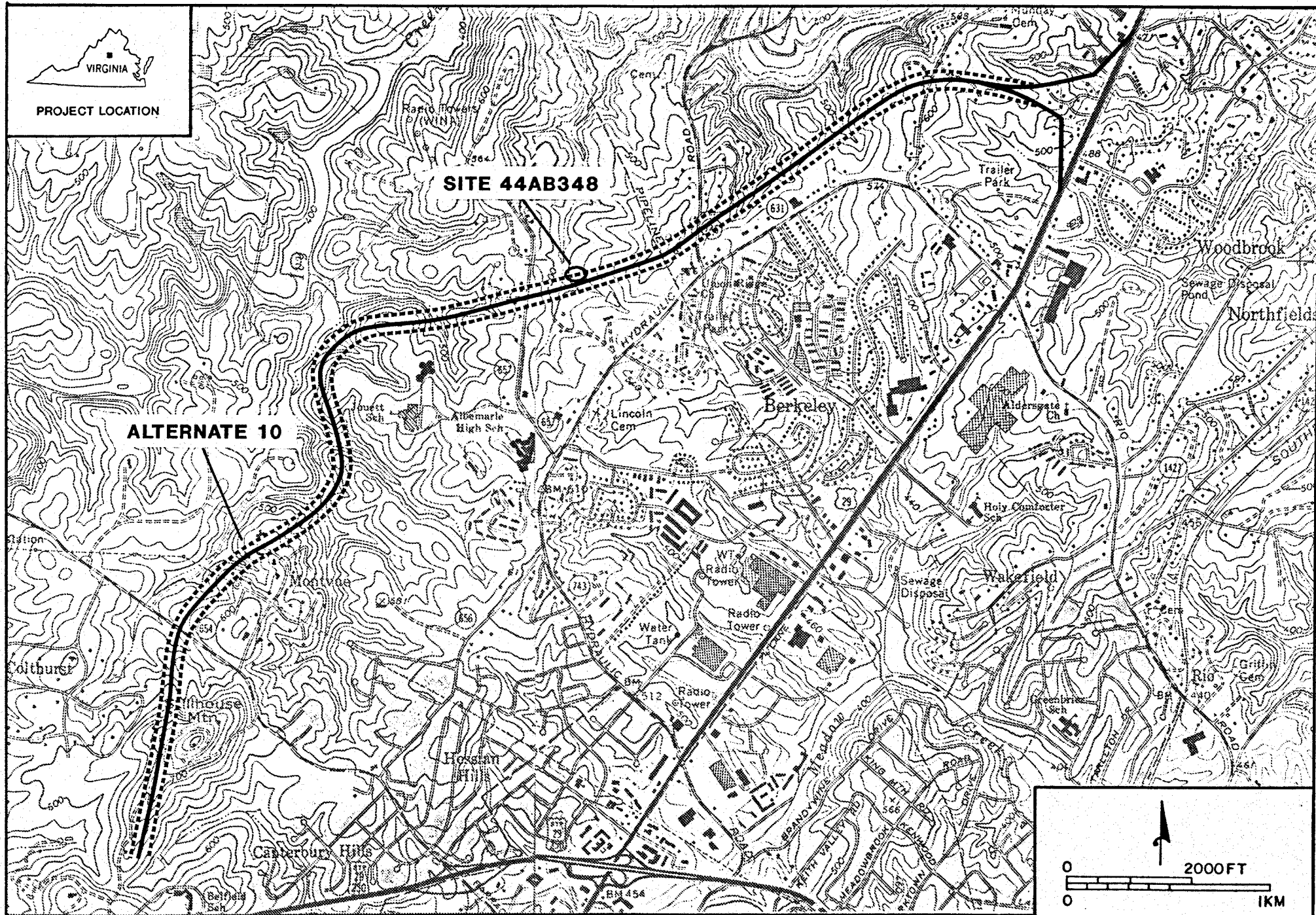
Phase II investigations at Site 44AB348 indicated that the site contains both a prehistoric and a historic component. The prehistoric component, which dates to the Middle Woodland period (ca. A.D. 300 to 900), represents a short-term hunting and butchering camp. Tool resharpening/tool rejuvenation also occurred at the site. Historic artifacts represent incidental field scatter and date from the mid- to late- nineteenth century and the twentieth century. All artifacts recovered from the site are contained within colluvial deposits. Furthermore, soil profiles and soil descriptions indicate the site has experienced at least two episodes of soil erosion and artifact redeposition. Presumably, these events are related to the historic and recent plow zones observed at the site. Given that the artifacts are contained within a disturbed context which lacks integrity, Site 44AB348 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP. Therefore, no further archeological investigations are recommended at the site and the proposed right-of-way corridor is not expected to affect significant archeological deposits at the site.

5.0 REFERENCES CITED

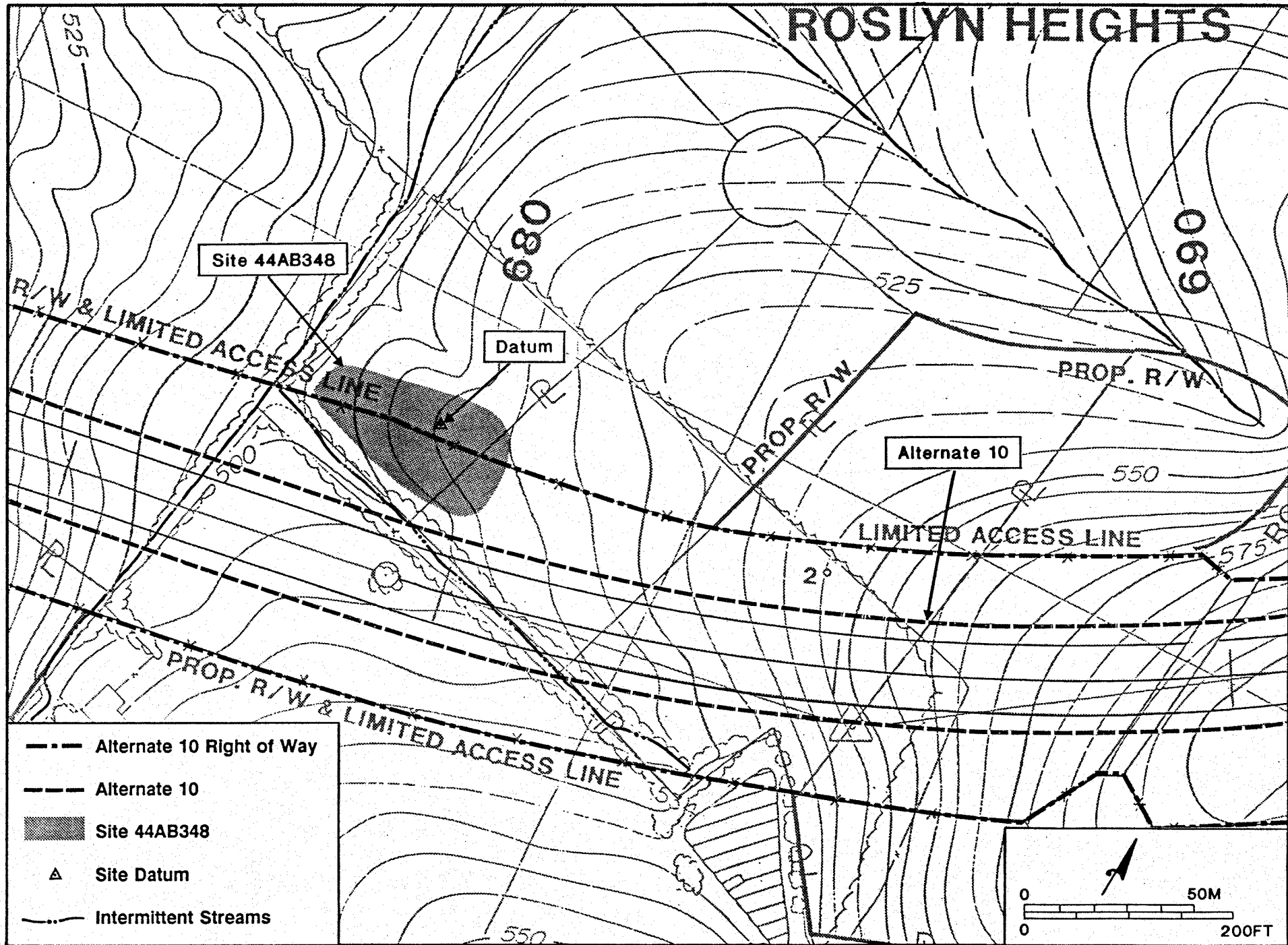
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FIGURES



Map of Project Area (Detail of *Charlottesville East, VA Quadrangle USGS 1987*; and *Charlottesville West, VA, Quadrangle USGS 1978*)



Map of Project Area, Showing Site Boundaries and Datum Point Within Alternate 10 Corridor

Figure 2

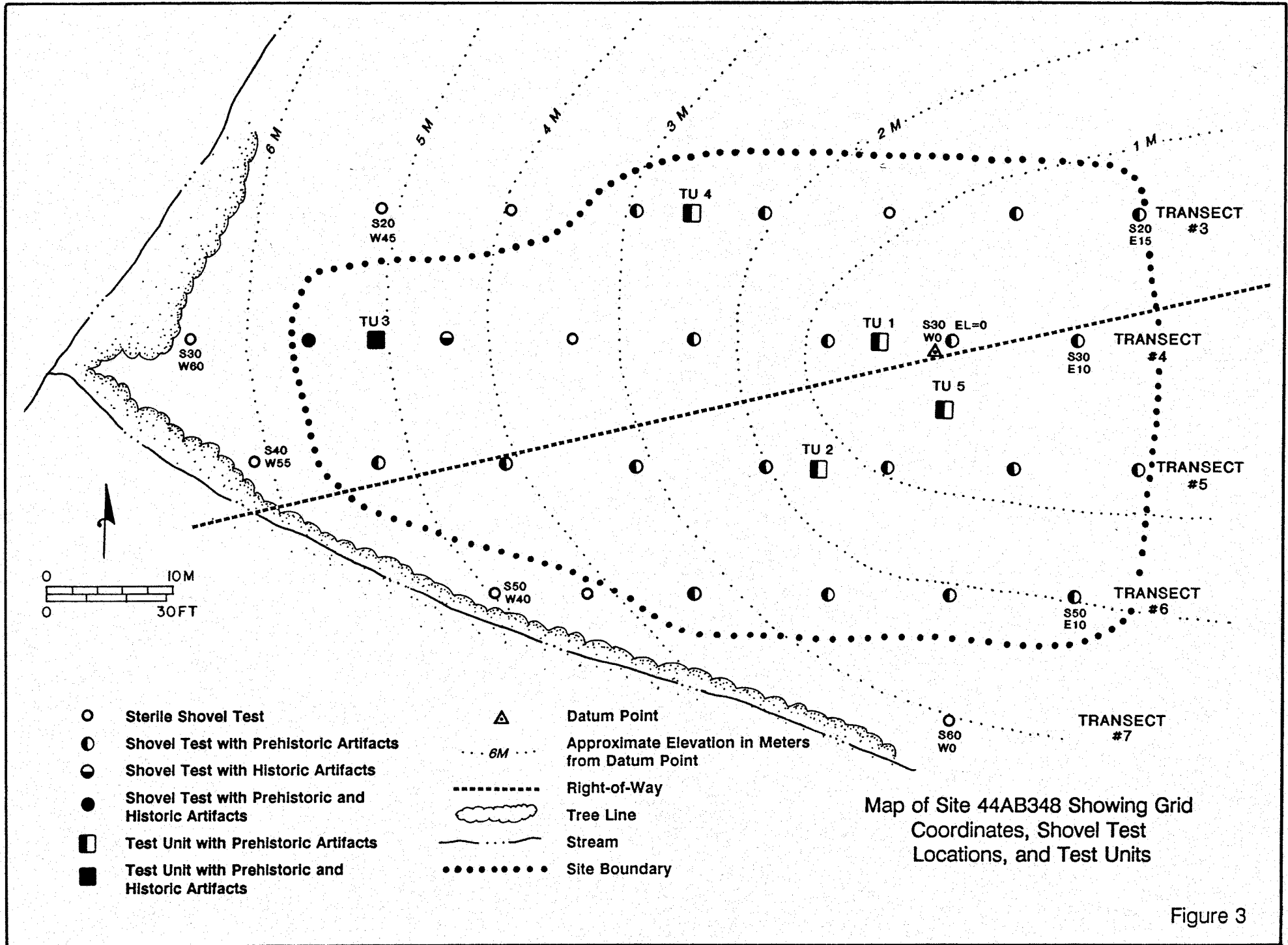
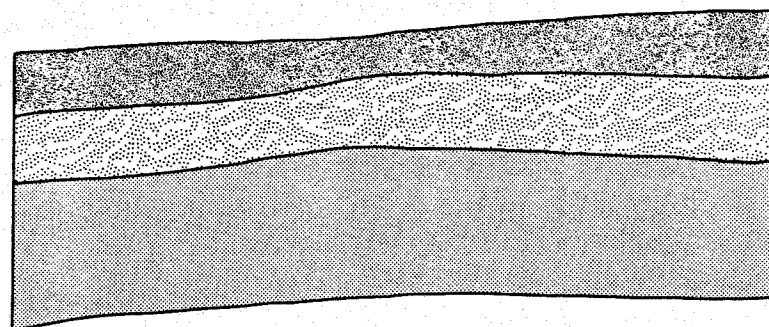


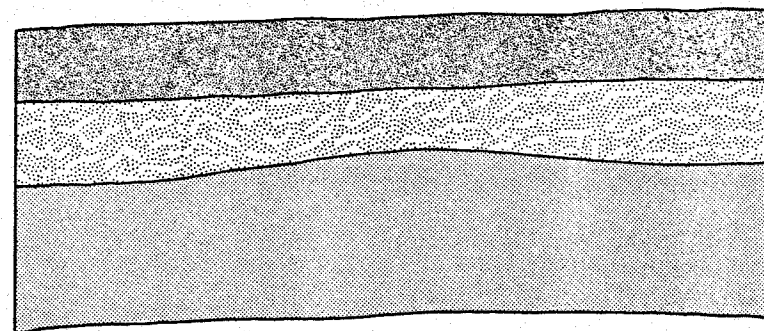
Figure 3

Profiles and Soil Descriptions
from Test Unit 1

Test Unit 1
North Wall Profile



Test Unit 1
East Wall Profile






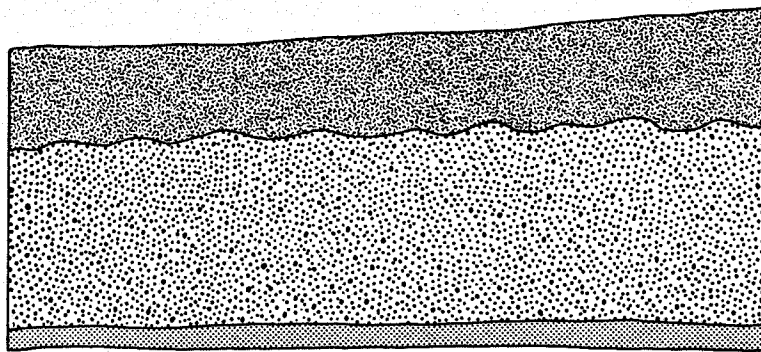
-  10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown, silt loam; loose granular structure; clear abrupt boundary; contains prehistoric artifacts
-  10YR4/6 dark yellowish brown, silty clay loam; loose crumb and granular structure; some pebbles, clear abrupt boundary; contains prehistoric artifacts
-  7.5YR5/8 strong brown, clay loam with small pebbles; moderate, medium, subangular blocky structure; clay film on peds; sterile soil

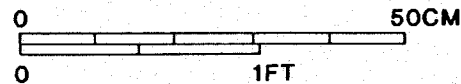
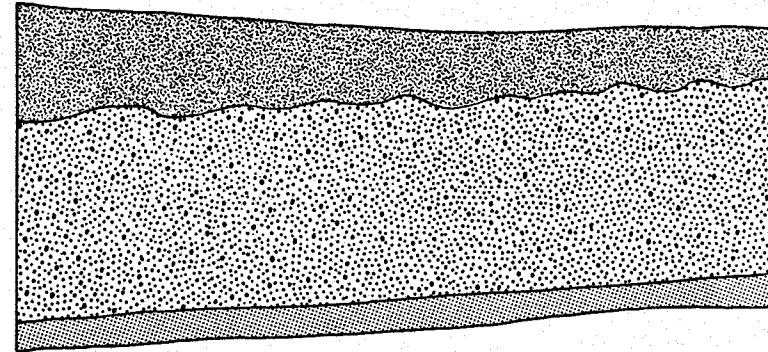
Figure 4

Profiles and Soil Descriptions
from Test Unit 3

Test Unit 3
North Wall Profile



Test Unit 3
East Wall Profile






-  10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty clay; loose crumb structure; clear irregular boundary; contains historic and prehistoric artifacts
-  10YR5/6 yellowish brown sandy clay with a high percentage of gravel and some pebbles; loose granular crumb structure; clear abrupt boundary; contains historic and prehistoric artifacts
-  10YR5/2 grayish brown to 10YR5/3 brown sandy clay with ferric staining; high percentage of sand; moderate, medium, subangular blocky structure; some pebbles; clay film on peds; sterile soil

Figure 5

Idealized Profile across Ridge Crest at
Site 44AB348 with Soil Description of Test Unit 2

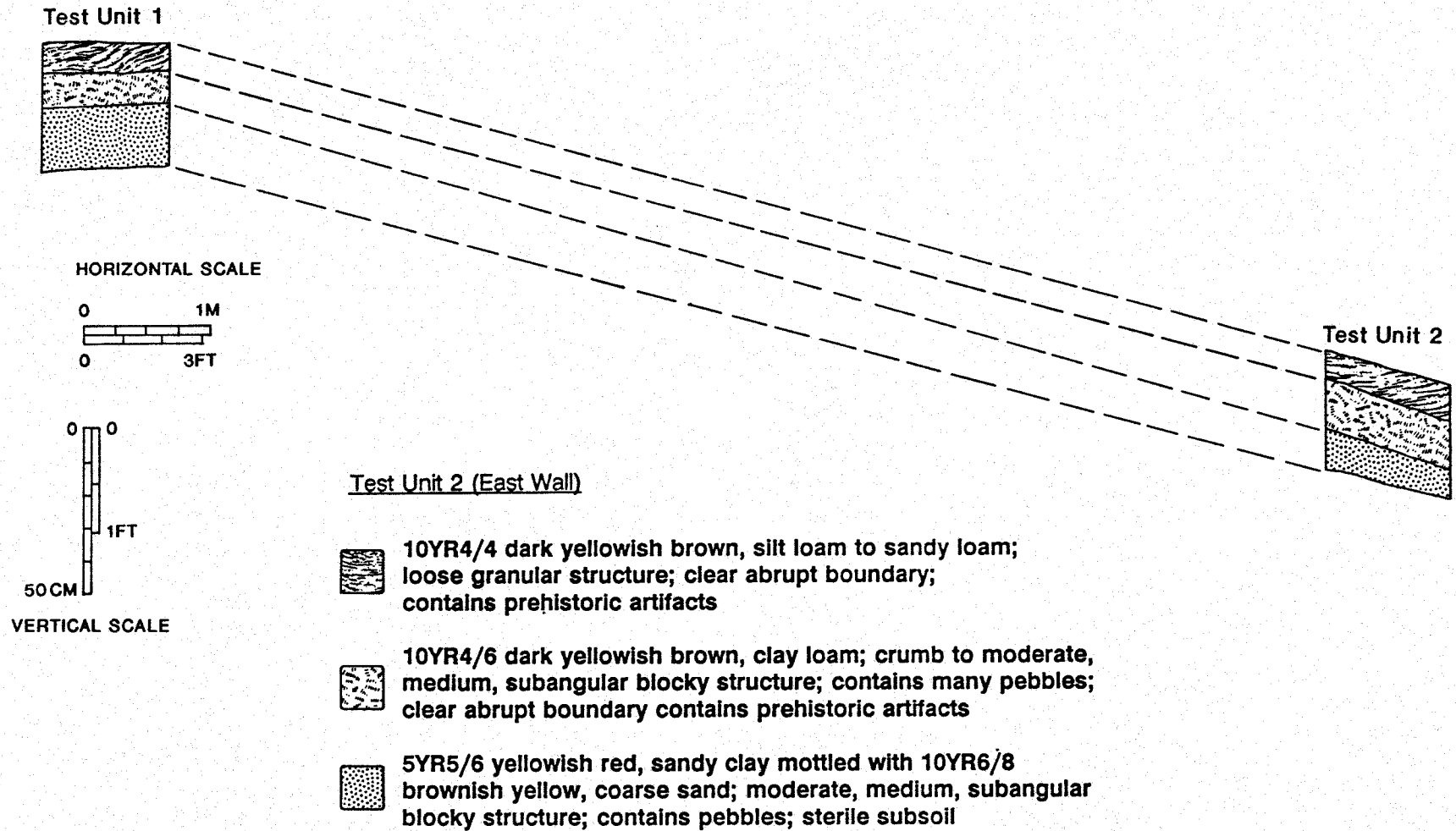


Figure 6

PLATES

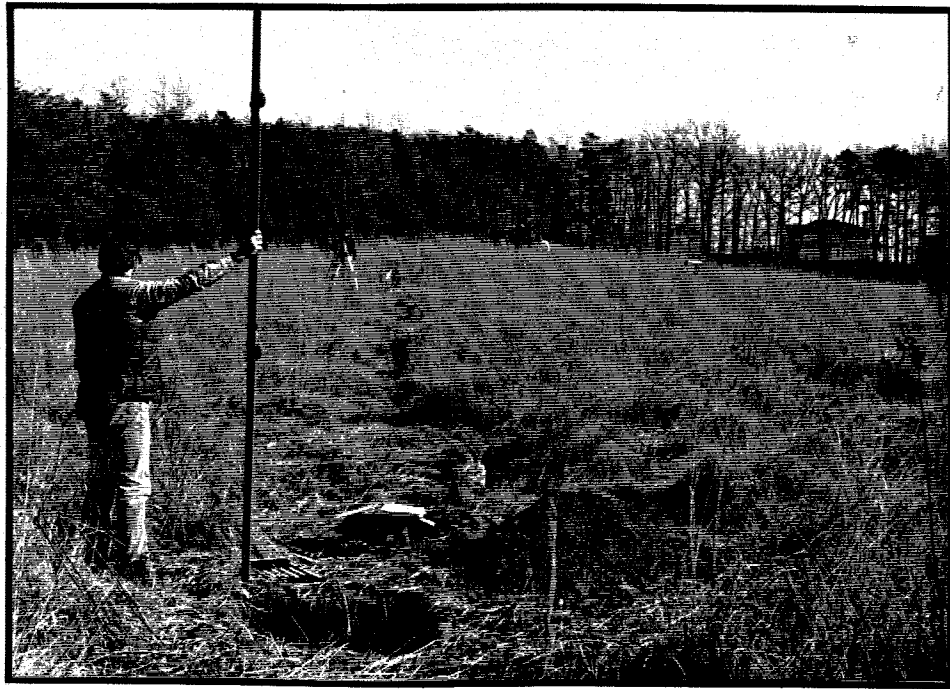


Plate 1. Overview of Site 44AB348 with Test Unit 3 in the Foreground, Facing East.

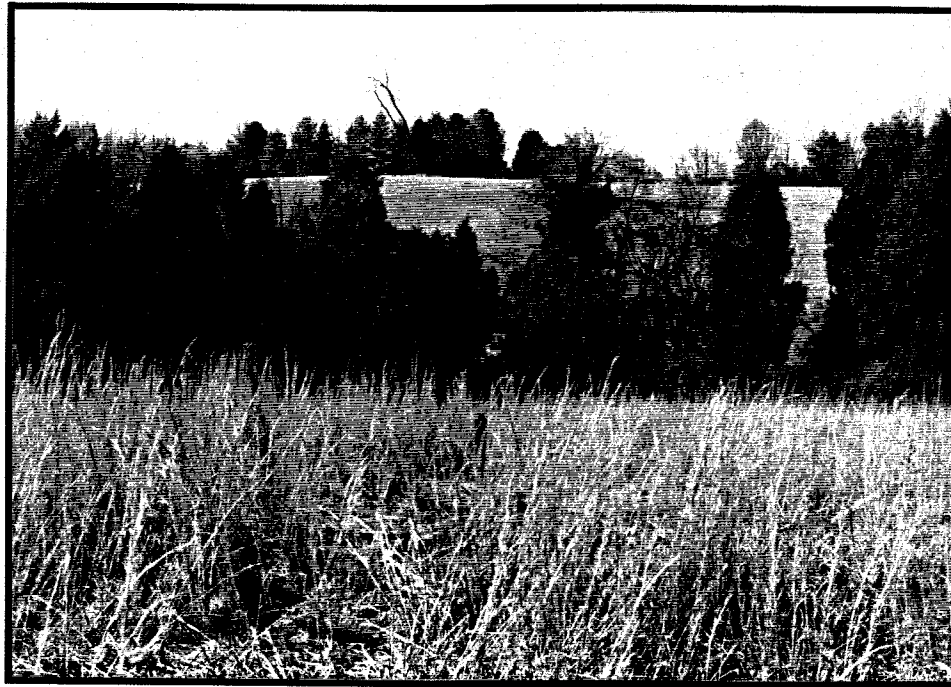


Plate 2. Overview of Site 44AB348 from Datum Point with Stream Confluence in the Background, Facing West.

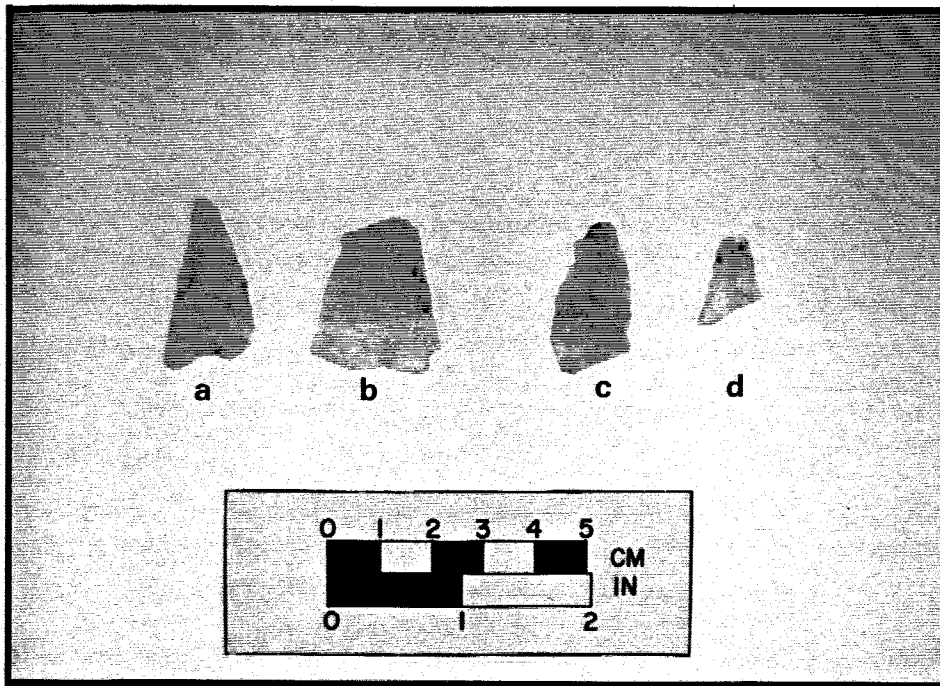


Plate 3. Projectile Point and Projectile Point Fragments from Site 44AB348:
(a-b) Levanna Points; (c-d) Projectile Point Fragments.

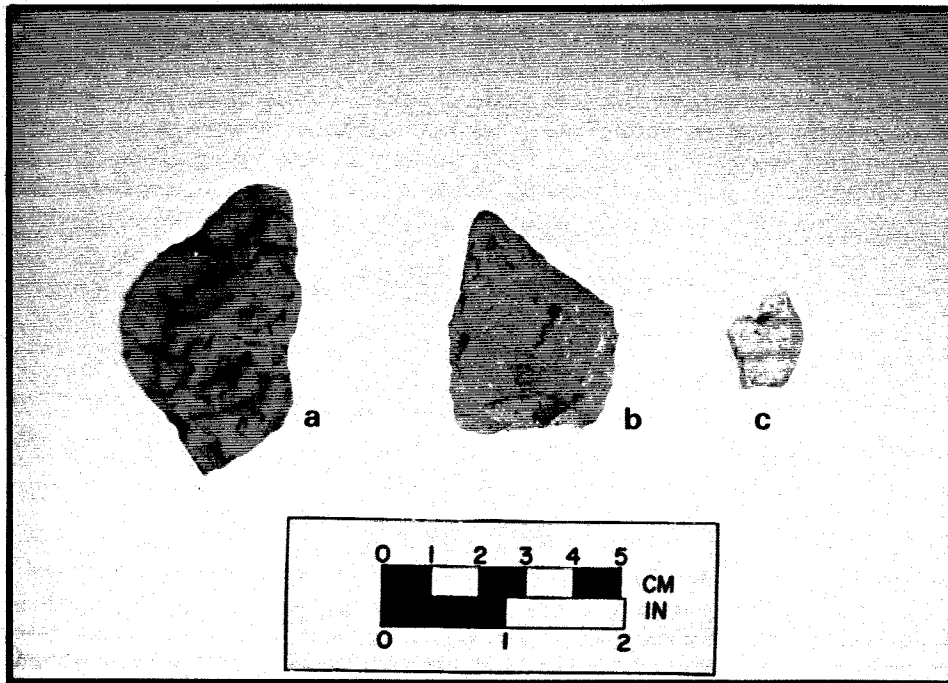


Plate 4. Representative Biface and Biface Fragments from Site 44AB348:
(a) Biface; (b-c) Biface Fragments.

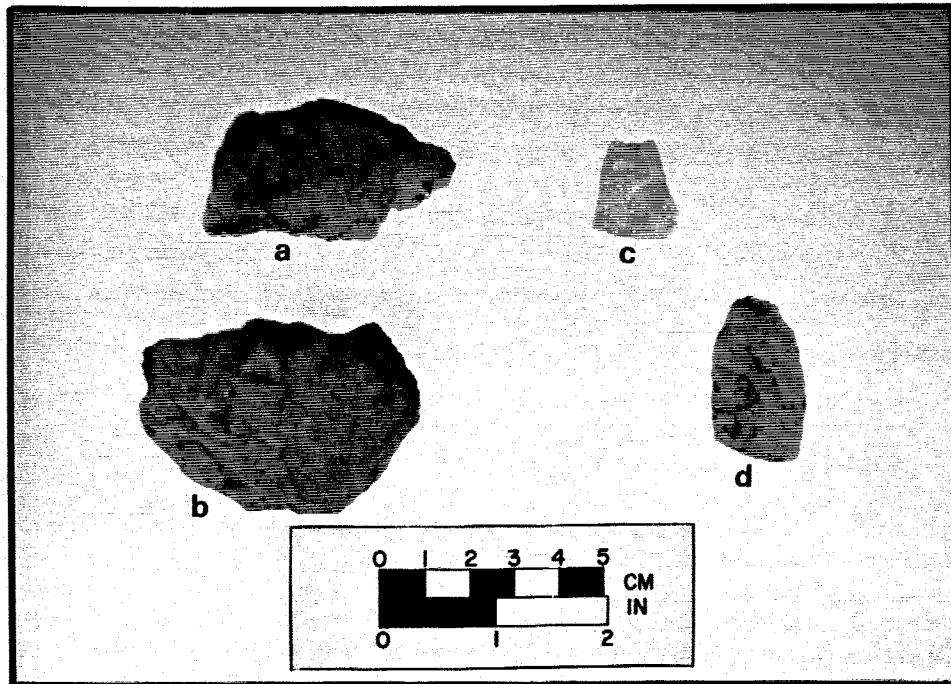


Plate 5. Representative Scrapers from Site 44AB348: (a-b) Side Scrapers; (c) End Scraper; (d) Uniface.

TABLES

Table 1. Site 44AB348 Shovel Test Lot Numbers and Coordinates

Lot #	Coordinates	Lot #	Coordinates
1	S20/E15	12	S40/E5
2	S20/E5	13	S40/W5
3	S20/W15	14	S40/W15
4	S20/W25	15	S40/W25
5	S30/E10	16	S40/W35
6	S30/W0	17	S40/W45
7	S30/W10	18	S50/E10
8	S30/W20	19	S50/W0
9	S30/W40	20	S50/W10
10	S30/W50	21	S50/W20
11	S40/E15		

Table 2. Prehistoric Artifacts from Site 44AB348.

Class	Type	Total
Tools	Levanna Projectile Point	2
	Projectile Point Fragment	2
	Biface or Biface Fragment	8
	Side Scraper	3
	Uniface	3
	Utilized Flake	2
	Core	<u>2</u>
	Total	22
Flakes	Decortication <15mm	9
	Decortication 15-30mm	31
	Decortication 30-45mm	2
	Decortication >45mm	<u>0</u>
	Total	42
	Secondary <15mm	389
	Secondary 15-30mm	197
	Secondary 30-45mm	4
	Secondary >45mm	<u>2</u>
	Total	592
Debris		73
	Total	729

Table 3. Historic Artifacts from Site 44AB348.

Class	Type	Total
Architectural	Unglazed Brick	1
	Cut Nail	1
	Unidentifiable Nail	1
	Window Glass	<u>1</u>
	Total	4
Kitchen	Brown Stoneware	1
	Ironstone	1
	Whiteware, Edge decorated	1
	Clear Bottle Glass	1
	Dark Green Bottle Glass	<u>1</u>
	Total	5
Miscellaneous	Coal	1
	Total	10

APPENDIX I. ARTIFACT INVENTORY

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG

Shovel Test

Site Number: 44AB348

County: Albemarle

Lot Number	Provenience (Layer)	Count	Description	Date Collected (1991)	Collector/Donor
01	1	1	DECORTICATION FLAKE <15MM QUARTZ	12-11	SP
02	1	1	DEBRIS QUARTZ	12-11	SP
02	1	1	SECONDARY FLAKE 15-30mm QUARTZ	12-11	SP
03	1	1	DECORTICATION FLAKE QUARTZ 15-30mm	12-9	SP
04	1	1	SECONDARY FLAKE 15-30mm QUARTZ	12-9	CC
05	1	3	SECONDARY FLAKE <15mm QUARTZ	12-11	SP
05	1	1	SECONDARY FLAKE 30-45mm QUARTZ	12-11	SP
05	1	1	DEBRIS QUARTZ	12-11	SP
06	1	2	DEBRIS QUARTZ	12-9	SS
06	1	1	DECORTICATION FLAKE QUARTZITE 15-30mm	12-9	SS
06	1	1	SECONDARY FLAKE 15-30mm QUARTZ	12-9	SS
06	1	2	SECONDARY FLAKE <15mm QUARTZ	12-9	SS
07	1	1	DEBRIS QUARTZ	12-9	MK
07	1	3	SECONDARY FLAKE <15mm QUARTZ	12-9	MK
07	1	1	SECONDARY FLAKE 15-30mm QUARTZ	12-9	MK
08	1	1	DEBRIS QUARTZ	12-11	MK
08	1	2	SECONDARY FLAKE <15mm QUARTZ	12-11	MK
09	1	1	CUT COMMON NAIL FRAGMENT	12-9	CC
09	1	1	BIOLOGICAL-COAL, ETC. COAL	12-9	CC
10	1	1	PLATE WINDOW GLASS ALL THICKNESSES	12-9	CC
10	1	1	BIFACE FRAGMENT QUARTZ	12-9	CC
10	1	1	SECONDARY FLAKE 15-30mm QUARTZ	12-9	CC
11	1	5	DEBRIS QUARTZ	12-11	SP
11	1	1	DECORTICATION FLAKE <15MM QUARTZ	12-11	SP
11	1	4	DECORTICATION FLAKE QUARTZ 15-30mm	12-11	SP
11	1	2	DECORTICATION FLAKE QUARTZ 30-45mm	12-11	SP
11	1	3	SECONDARY FLAKE <15mm QUARTZ	12-11	SP
11	1	1	SECONDARY FLAKE <15mm QUARTZITE	12-11	SP
11	1	3	SECONDARY FLAKE 15-30mm QUARTZ	12-11	SP
12	1	8	SECONDARY FLAKE <15mm QUARTZ	12-9	SF
12	1	1	SECONDARY FLAKE 15-30mm QUARTZITE	12-9	SF
13	1	3	DEBRIS QUARTZ	12-9	SF
13	1	2	DECORTICATION FLAKE <15MM QUARTZ	12-9	SF
13	1	3	DECORTICATION FLAKE QUARTZ 15-30mm	12-9	SF
13	1	15	SECONDARY FLAKE <15mm QUARTZ	12-9	SF
13	1	6	SECONDARY FLAKE 15-30mm QUARTZ	12-9	SF
14	1	3	DEBRIS QUARTZ	12-9	MK
14	1	4	DECORTICATION FLAKE QUARTZ 15-30mm	12-9	MK
14	1	10	SECONDARY FLAKE <15mm QUARTZ	12-9	MK

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Shovel Test
Site Number: 44AB348
County: Albemarle

Lot Number	Provenience (Layer)	Count	Description	Date Collected (1991)	Collector/Donor	
14	1	1	BIFACE FRAGMENT	CHERT	12-9	MK
15	1	5	DEBRIS	QUARTZ	12-9	SP
15	1	1	SECONDARY FLAKE 15-30mm	QUARTZ	12-9	SP
15	1	2	DECORTICATION FLAKE <15MM	QUARTZ	12-9	SP
16	1	1	BIFACE FRAGMENT	QUARTZ	12-9	SF
16	1	3	DEBRIS	QUARTZ	12-9	SF
16	1	2	SECONDARY FLAKE <15mm	QUARTZ	12-9	SF
16	1	1	SECONDARY FLAKE 15-30mm	QUARTZ	12-9	SF
16	1	1	DECORTICATION FLAKE 15-30mm	QUARTZ	12-9	SF
16	1	1	DECORTICATION FLAKE <15MM	QUARTZ	12-9	SF
17	1	5	DEBRIS	QUARTZ	12-9	SP
18	1	2	SECONDARY FLAKE 15-30mm	QUARTZ	12-11	SS
19	1	2	DEBRIS	QUARTZ	12-9	SS
20	1	1	DEBRIS	QUARTZ	12-9	SS
20	1	1	DECORTICATION FLAKE 15-30mm	QUARTZ	12-9	SS
20	1	2	SECONDARY FLAKE <15mm	QUARTZ	12-9	SS
20	1	4	SECONDARY FLAKE 15-30mm	QUARTZ	12-9	SS
21	1	2	DEBRIS	QUARTZ	12-11	SS
21	1	3	SECONDARY FLAKE <15mm	QUARTZ	12-11	SS

ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG
Test Unit
Site Number: 44AB348
County: Albemarle

Lot Number	Provenience (Layer)	Count	Description	Date Collected (1991)	Collector/Donor
1.1	1A	1	DEBRIS QUARTZ	12-9	SP
1.1	1A	16	SECONDARY FLAKE <15mm QUARTZ	12-9	SP
1.1	1A	5	SECONDARY FLAKE 15-30mm QUARTZ	12-9	SP
1.2	2A	7	DEBRIS QUARTZ	12-9	SF
1.2	2A	19	SECONDARY FLAKE <15mm QUARTZ	12-9	SF
1.2	2A	20	SECONDARY FLAKE 15-30mm QUARTZ	12-9	SF
1.3	3B	1	LEVANNA POINT QUARTZ	12-9	SP
1.3	3B	1	PROJECTILE POINT FRAGMENT QUARTZ	12-9	SP
1.3	3B	3	SIDE SCRAPER QUARTZ	12-9	SP
1.3	3B	1	CORE QUARTZ	12-9	SP
1.3	3B	6	DEBRIS QUARTZ	12-9	SP
1.3	3B	71	SECONDARY FLAKE <15mm QUARTZ	12-9	SP
1.3	3B	30	SECONDARY FLAKE 15-30mm QUARTZ	12-9	SP
1.3	3B	2	SECONDARY FLAKE >45mm QUARTZ	12-9	SP
1.3	3B	1	SECONDARY FLAKE 15-30mm CHERT	12-9	SP
1.4	4B	6	DEBRIS QUARTZ	12-10	SF
1.4	4B	12	SECONDARY FLAKE <15mm QUARTZ	12-10	SF
1.4	4B	12	SECONDARY FLAKE 15-30mm QUARTZ	12-10	SF
2.1	1A	2	UNIFACE QUARTZ	12-10	SP
2.1	1A	23	SECONDARY FLAKE <15mm QUARTZ	12-10	SP
2.1	1A	3	SECONDARY FLAKE 15-30mm QUARTZ	12-10	SP
2.2	2B	3	BIFACE FRAGMENT QUARTZ	12-11	SF
2.2	2B	1	CORE QUARTZ	12-11	SF
2.2	2B	7	DEBRIS QUARTZ	12-11	SF
2.2	2B	133	SECONDARY FLAKE <15mm QUARTZ	12-11	SF
2.2	2B	49	SECONDARY FLAKE 15-30mm QUARTZ	12-11	SF
2.2	2B	1	SECONDARY FLAKE 30-45mm QUARTZ	12-11	SF
3.1	1A	1	UTILIZED FLAKE QUARTZ	12-10	CC
3.2	2A	1	19TH CENT IRONSTONE PLAIN WHITE	12-10	MK
3.3	3B	1	DOMESTIC BROWN STONWARE ALBANY SLIP	12-10	CC
3.3	3B	1	19TH CENT WHITEWARE EDGE DECORATED	12-10	CC
3.4	4B	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE CLEAR	12-10	MK
			FRAGMENT		
3.5	5C	2	SECONDARY FLAKE <15mm QUARTZ	12-10	CC
3.5	5C	1	UTILIZED FLAKE RHYOLITE	12-10	CC
3.5	5C	1	BRICK UNIDENTIFIED UNGLAZED	12-10	CC
3.5	5C	1	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE DARK GREEN	12-10	CC
			FRAGMENT		
3.5	5C	1	UNIDENTIFIABLE NAIL	12-10	CC
4.1	1A	2	DEBRIS QUARTZ	12-10	MK
4.1	1A	1	SECONDARY FLAKE <15mm QUARTZ	12-10	MK
4.1	1A	1	DECORTICATION FLAKE QUARTZ	12-10	MK
			15-30mm		
5.1	1A	1	SECONDARY FLAKE 15-30mm RHYOLITE	12-11	SS

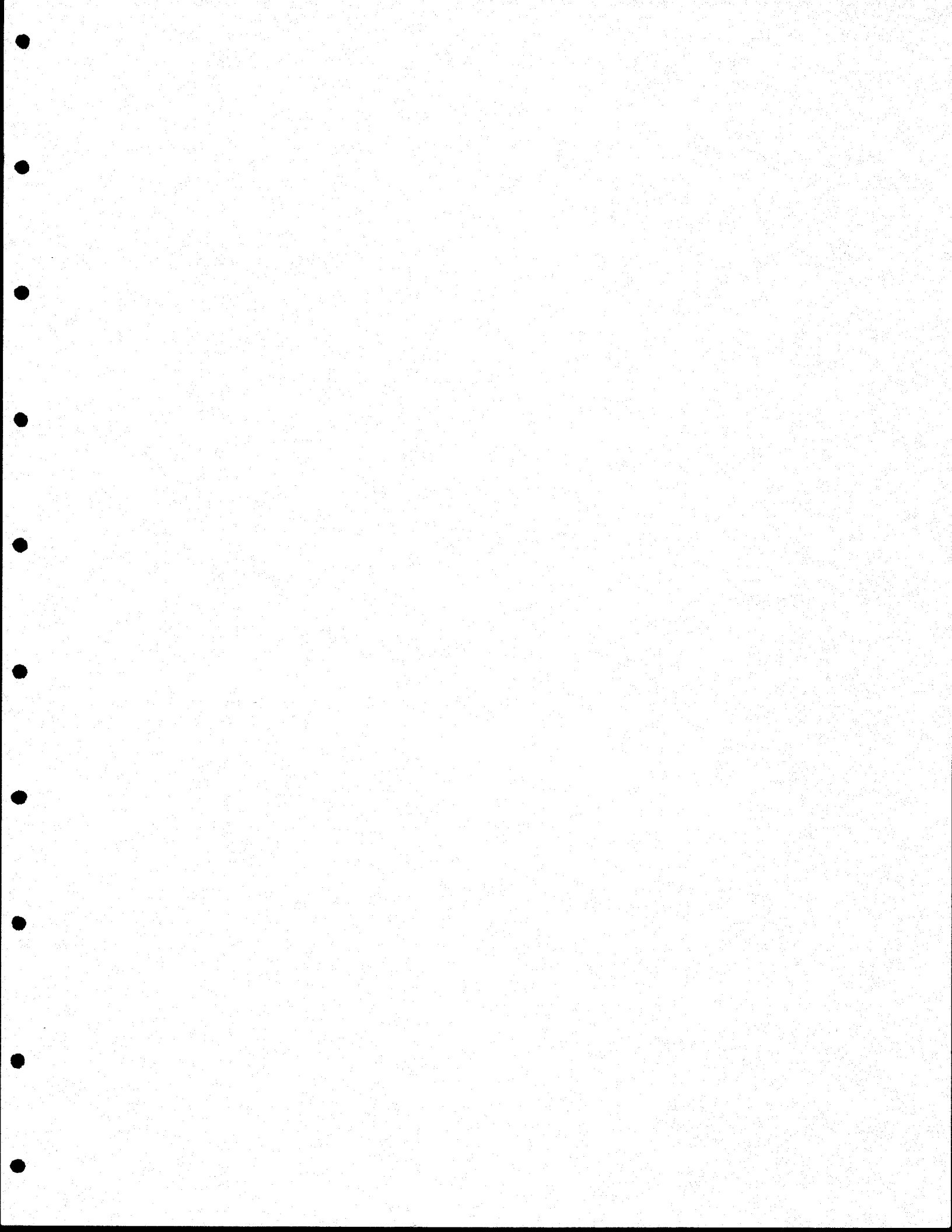
ARCHEOLOGICAL SPECIMEN CATALOG

Test Unit

Site Number: 44AB348

County: Albemarle

Lot Number	Provenience (Layer)	Count	Description	Date Collected (1991)	Collector/Donor
5.1	1A	6	SECONDARY FLAKE <15mm QUARTZ	12-11	SS
5.1	1A	6	SECONDARY FLAKE 15-30mm QUARTZ	12-11	SS
5.1	1A	1	DEBRIS QUARTZ	12-11	SS
5.1	1A	1	UNIFACE QUARTZ	12-11	SS
5.2	2A	1	LEVANNA POINT QUARTZ	12-11	CC
5.2	2A	2	BIFACE FRAGMENT QUARTZ	12-11	CC
5.2	2A	3	DECORTICATION FLAKE 15-30mm RHYOLITE	12-11	CC
5.2	2A	3	SECONDARY FLAKE <15mm RHYOLITE	12-11	CC
5.2	2A	4	SECONDARY FLAKE 15-30mm RHYOLITE	12-11	CC
5.2	2A	1	SECONDARY FLAKE 30-45mm RHYOLITE	12-11	CC
5.2	2A	5	DEBRIS QUARTZ	12-11	CC
5.2	2A	2	DECORTICATION FLAKE <15MM QUARTZ	12-11	CC
5.2	2A	3	DECORTICATION FLAKE 15-30mm QUARTZ	12-11	CC
5.2	2A	37	SECONDARY FLAKE <15mm QUARTZ	12-11	CC
5.2	2A	29	SECONDARY FLAKE 15-30mm QUARTZ	12-11	CC
5.2	2A	1	SECONDARY FLAKE 30-45mm QUARTZ	12-11	CC
5.3	3A	1	PROJECTILE POINT FRAGMENT QUARTZ	12-11	SF
5.3	3A	5	SECONDARY FLAKE 15-30mm RHYOLITE	12-11	SF
5.3	3A	1	SECONDARY FLAKE <15mm QUARTZITE	12-11	SF
5.3	3A	9	DECORTICATION FLAKE 15-30mm QUARTZ	12-11	SF
5.3	3A	3	DEBRIS QUARTZ	12-11	SF
5.3	3A	11	SECONDARY FLAKE <15mm QUARTZ	12-11	SF
5.3	3A	9	SECONDARY FLAKE 15-30mm QUARTZ	12-11	SF





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