PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
ROUTE 29

City of Charlottesville and Albemarle County
Virginia

VDOT PROJECT: 6029-002-122, PE 100
VDHR FILE: 90-396-F

Prepared for:

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
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June 1994

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ABSTRACT

The Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. (LBA), completed a Phase I cultural resource survey of segments of the proposed U.S. Route 29 corridor in Charlottesville and Albemarle County, Virginia. This work was undertaken as a supplement to prior surveys of the project area performed by John Milner Associates (Stevens and Seifert 1990). LBA executed the present survey on behalf of the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) as part of Project 6029-002-122, PE 100. The survey area consists of the redesigned termini of Alternative 10 of the proposed Route 29 improvement project. This revised alternative comprises a new four-lane roadway that will extend along the west side of Route 29. For the purposes of this cultural resource survey, the project area includes the two redesigned termini of Alternative 10. The total area surveyed encompassed 42.3 hectares (104.5 acres).

The present project included background research to characterize the project corridor's sensitivity for cultural resources, archaeological survey, and architectural survey. The background research indicated that portions of the project area were sensitive for prehistoric and historic archaeological resources and for architectural resources.

The archaeological survey identified 12 sites (44AB419, 44AB420, 44AB421, 44AB422, 44AB423, 44AB424, 44AB425, 44AB426, 44AB427, 44AB428, 44AB429, and 44AB430) and portions of one other previously identified site (44AB264). Of these, only three sites (44AB428, 44AB429, and 44AB430) are recommended for additional investigations to evaluate their potential eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. The remaining sites do not constitute significant cultural resources and no further work is recommended.

The architectural survey identified 33 architectural resources built prior to 1950 in the area of potential effect of the improvement project. Sixteen of the 33 resources had not been previously inventoried. The remaining 17 resources were recorded and evaluated by JMA in association with the Route 29 project (JMA 1988).

Of the 17 previously surveyed architectural resources, 7 were found to have been demolished; 1 was listed in the National Register; 2 were determined eligible for listing in the National Register by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources; and 6 were recommended as not eligible and 1 as potentially eligible for the National Register by JMA in 1988.

This supplemental architectural survey was conducted as a result of an alignment shift in two segments of Route 29, Alternative 10. No properties listed in or determined eligible for listing in the National Register will be adversely affected by Revised Alternative 10 as currently proposed. None of the 16 architectural resources recorded by LBA were determined to possess characteristics of architectural or historical significance necessary for National Register eligibility. Therefore, no further work is recommended with respect to architectural resources.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER		PAGE
	ABSTRACT	i
	List of Figures	iv
	List of Tables	v
	List of Plates	vi
I	INTRODUCTION	1
II	RESULTS OF BACKGROUND RESEARCH: CULTURAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL	5
	A. Prehistoric Archaeological Resources	5
	B. Historic Archaeological and Architectural Resources	7
III	RESULTS OF PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY	13
	A. Introduction	13
	B. Methods	13
	1. Field Methods	13
	2. Laboratory Analysis	15
	C. Results of Phase I Survey	15
	1. Surface Reconnaissance	15
	a. Northern Project Corridor Segment	15
	b. Southern Project Corridor Segment	16
	2. Subsurface Testing	20
	3. Site 44AB264	20
	4. Site 44AB419	23
	5. Site 44AB420	25
	6. Site 44AB421	26
	7. Site 44AB422	30
	8. Site 44AB423	30
	9. Site 44AB424	34
	10. Site 44AB425	34
	11. Site 44AB426	37
	12. Site 44AB427	39
	13. Site 44AB428	42
	14. Site 44AB429	42
	15. Site 44AB430	45

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

CHAPTER		PAGE
IV	RESULTS OF ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY	48
V	EVALUATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	72
	A. Archaeological Survey	72
	B. Architectural Survey	75
	C. Summary	75
VI	REFERENCES CITED	79

APPENDICES

A: Shovel Test Data

B: Laboratory Analysis Methods and Artifact Inventory

C: Archaeological Site Forms

D: VDHR Forms for Previously Surveyed Architectural Resources

E: VDHR Forms for Architectural Resources Surveyed by LBA

F: National Register Nomination Form for Faulkner House

G: Memorandum of Agreement for Westover

H: Letter Regarding Westover and Mt. Falcon

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE		PAGE
1	Project Location	2
2	Project Area in 1875	9
3	Southern Project Area Segment in 1927	10
4	Northern Project Area Segment in 1939	11
5	Archaeological Sites Within Project Corridor	
6A	Northern Project Area Segment, Shovel Test Locations	17
6B	Northern Project Area Segment, Shovel Test Locations	18
7	Southern Project Area Segment, Shovel Test Locations	19
8	Site 44AB264, Phase I Survey Plan	22
9	Site 44AB419, Phase I Survey Plan	24
10	Site 44AB420, Phase I Survey Plan	27
11	Site 44AB421, Phase I Survey Plan	28
12	Site 44AB422, Phase I Survey Plan	31
13	Site 44AB423, Phase I Survey Plan	32
14	Site 44AB424, Phase I Survey Plan	35
15	Site 44AB425, Phase I Survey Plan	36
16	Site 44AB426, Phase I Survey Plan	38
17	Site 44AB427, Phase I Survey Plan	41
18	Site 44AB428, Phase I Survey Plan	43

FIGURE		PAGE
19	Site 44AB429, Phase I Survey Plan	44
20	Site 44AB430, Phase I Survey Plan	46
21	Architectural Resources Within Project Area	49

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE		PAGE
1	Route 29, Revised Alternative 10, Summary of Archaeological Resources	76
2	Route 29, Revised Alternative 10, Summary of Architectural Resources	77

LIST OF PLATES

PLATE		PAGE
1	Faulkner Tenant House, View to Southeast	56
2	Rock Store, View to North	57
3	Second Dwelling North of Rock Store, View to West	58
4	Montesano, View to East	59
5	Montesano Tenant House, View to North	60
6	590 Rio Road, View to Northeast	61
7	600 Rio Road, View to North	62
8	Dwelling on West Side of Route 659, View to West	63
9	Dwelling on West Side of Route 659, View to West	64
10	Dwelling on East Side of Route 659, View to East	65
11	Woodburn, View to West	66
12	Anderson House, View to Southeast	67
13	Garage on East Side of Route 659, View to East	68
14	Dwelling on West Side of Route 659, View to West	69
15	Dwelling on West Side of Route 659, View to West	70
16	Albemarle SPCA, View to North	71

I. INTRODUCTION

The Cultural Resource Group of Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. (LBA), has completed a Phase I cultural resource survey of segments of the proposed U.S. Route 29 corridor in the City of Charlottesville and Albemarle County, Virginia. This work was performed on behalf of the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) as part of Project 6029-002-122, PE 100.

The proposed project involves improvements to a segment of the existing U.S. Route 29 corridor within the City of Charlottesville and Albemarle County (Figure 1). This section of Route 29 begins at the U.S. Route 250 Bypass in Charlottesville and extends 3.3 miles to its northern terminus at the South Fork Rivanna River in Albemarle County. The options considered for implementing the improvements to Route 29 included widening the existing road or constructing a new corridor along one of seven alignment alternatives, designated Alternatives 6, 6B, 7, 7A, 10, 11, and 12 (VDOT 1993). Phase I cultural resource surveys of these alternatives were completed in 1988 and 1989 by John Milner Associates (JMA) (JMA 1988; Stevens and Seifert 1990).

VDOT (1993) selected Alternative 10 as the preferred alternative. This alignment involves construction of a new four-lane divided access facility along the west side of existing Route 29. As originally designed, Alternative 10 measured 5.4 miles long, with its southern terminus at the interchange of Route 29 Bypass, Bypass 29/50, and Business 250; its northern terminus was at Route 29 near Woodbrook Drive; and it incorporated interchanges at Routes 654, 676, and 743 (VDOT 1993:II-7). Revised design plans call for new configurations of the southern and northern termini of Alternative 10. Under the amended plans, the southern terminus will be shifted 3,800 feet east of the original alignment; it will begin 2,500 feet south of Route 250 at Survey Station 513+15 and extend 5,455 feet to Survey Station 567+70, located 3,000 feet north of Route 250. This alignment will incorporate an interchange between Survey Stations 530+50 and 550+50. The northern terminus of Alternative 10, as revised, will begin 1,500 feet southwest of Route 631 at Survey Station 740+50, and extend 10,250 feet to its intersection with Route 29 at Survey Station 840+75. This new alignment spans the North Fork Rivanna River and sections of adjacent floodplain between Survey Stations 800+50 and 810+00 (see Figure 1).

For the purposes of this cultural resource survey, the project area includes the two new termini of Alternative 10. The total length of the two alignments is 15,705 feet. New roadway will be constructed within a 250-foot right-of-way (ROW); the interchange at the southern project segment will be built within a ROW that measures a maximum of 650 feet in width. The total area within the interchange ROW is 25.8 acres. The remainder of the project area includes 78.7 acres. Thus, the total area surveyed during this project area consists of 42.3 hectares (104.5 acres).

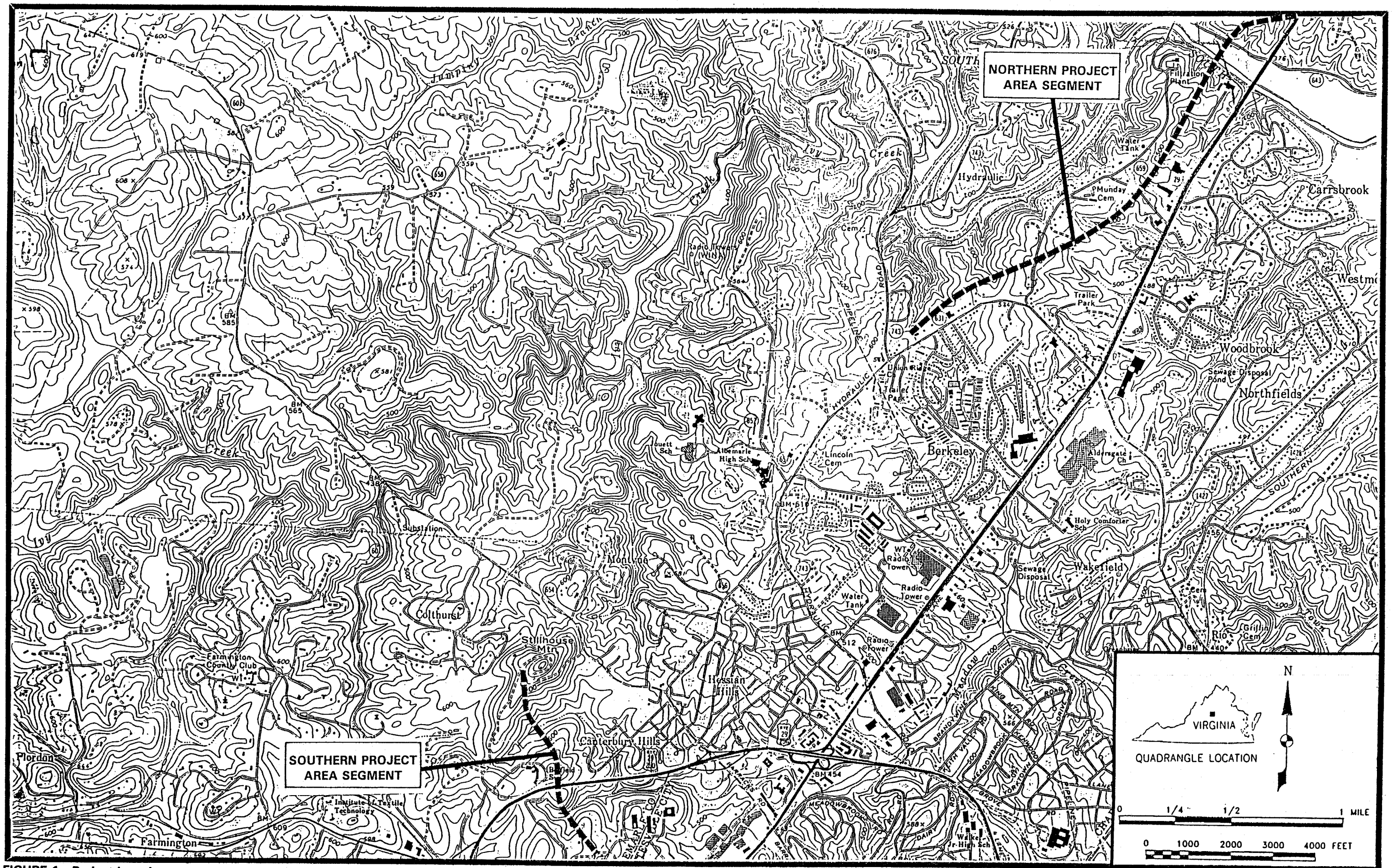


FIGURE 1: Project Location

SOURCE: USGS 7.5 Minute Series, Charlottesville East and Charlottesville West Quadrangles (photorevised 1987)

As noted above, Phase I cultural resource investigations of the Route 29 corridor project area were completed by JMA (JMA 1988; Stevens and Seifert 1990). The present report discusses the results of the Phase I survey of the new alignments of the Alternative 10 termini and thus constitutes an addendum to the earlier study by JMA. Tasks completed for the present Phase I study included background research and archaeological and architectural field survey. Background research was performed to identify previously recorded cultural resources within or in the vicinity of the Revised Alternative 10 project corridor. The archaeological and architectural field surveys were conducted to identify undocumented resources within the project corridor's area of effect.

The Phase I archaeological survey resulted in the identification of 12 previously undocumented sites and identified additional portions of an already documented site, 44AB264. Three of these sites, 44AB428, 44AB429, and 44AB430, require additional investigation (Phase II). The remaining sites, reflecting sparse lithic scatters and historic (late eighteenth to twentieth century) domestic occupations or farmsteads, are not significant cultural resources, and no further work is recommended for these sites.

The architectural survey identified 33 properties over 50 years old within the project's area of potential effect. Seventeen of the 33 had been recorded and evaluated by JMA during the prior survey of the proposed new road alignment. The other 16 properties were recorded by LBA during the present supplementary survey. None of these properties will be adversely impacted by the proposed project, and none of them possesses qualities of architectural or historical significance necessary for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

Background research conducted for the present survey is discussed in the following chapter. This research provided data on the archaeological and architectural resource potential of the two project area segments. Chapter III describes the methods and results of the Phase I archaeological survey, and Chapter IV reviews the architectural survey. The concluding chapter, Chapter V, addresses the evaluations of the resources identified in the study area and presents recommendations for further work. Because this report constitutes an addendum to the previously completed Phase I survey report prepared by JMA, the environmental and cultural contexts of the project area are not described in detail here, but are briefly discussed where relevant. For detailed discussions of these contexts, see Stevens and Seifert (1990).

Dr. Kay Simpson served as Project Manager for this project. Bradford Botwick was Project Archaeologist. Background research for the project was performed by Botwick and Architectural Historian Leslie Bashman. The archaeological field survey was supervised by Mark Whitby, Crew Chief, who was assisted by Field Archaeologists Teresa Brannon, Kevin Fitzpatrick, Scott Jones, Michael Pulice, and Douglas Tilley. The architectural survey was supervised by Martha Bowers, Senior Architectural Historian, and was performed by Leslie Bashman. This report was prepared by Botwick and Bashman, with editorial assistance provided by Suzanne Szanto and Kimberly Williams. Graphics for this report were prepared by Linda Lipka. Production of the report was coordinated by Lee Nicoletti, Production Manager.

This report was prepared in compliance with Section 106 of the National Preservation Act, as amended; the procedures for the Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR 800); and Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act (23 CFR 771).

II. RESULTS OF BACKGROUND RESEARCH: CULTURAL RESOURCE POTENTIAL

LBA performed background research to assess the project area's potential to contain archaeological and architectural resources. Background research primarily involved a review of two sources of information provided by VDOT: (1) the prehistoric and historic cultural overviews, historical maps, and survey results from the previously completed Phase I survey of the Route 29 project area; and (2) data derived from a preliminary review of the archaeological and architectural site inventory at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR).

A. PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Archaeologists divide the prehistoric period in Virginia into three general subperiods: the Paleoindian period (ca. 10,000 to 8000 BC), the Archaic period (ca. 8000 to 1000 BC), and the Woodland period (1000 BC to AD 1600). These cultural periods are discussed in detail with reference to the present survey area in the prior cultural resource survey report prepared for the Route 29 improvement project (Stevens and Seifert 1990). Any prehistoric archaeological resources identified during the present survey will be associated with these time periods. Sites in the project area that date to these time periods will most likely reflect the Domestic and Settlement Patterns thematic contexts themes as discussed by VDHR (1992).

To identify the potential for prehistoric resources in the project corridor, LBA reviewed site inventory data and information included in the earlier Phase I report (Stevens and Seifert 1990). Review of the VDHR site file inventory indicated that two prehistoric sites (44AB263 and 44AB265) are located in the vicinity of the southern portion of the project area and two prehistoric sites (44AB293 and 44AB294) are located in the vicinity of the northern portion of the project area. Of the sites in the southern portion, Site 44AB263 consists of a prehistoric lithic scatter located on a narrow ridge spur along an intermittent first-order stream. Site 44AB265 is described as a lithic scatter situated on a slope overlooking a first-order stream. No information on site size or chronological associations is provided for either site.

In the northern project area segment, Site 44AB293 represents a prehistoric campsite. This site is located on the southern flank of a ridge overlooking the South Fork Rivanna River floodplain. Testing at the site yielded high densities of quartz flakes and shatter, low numbers of cores and bifaces, and a retouched flake. Site 44AB394 consists of an isolated prehistoric artifact find located in generally level uplands overlooking the South Fork Rivanna River valley.

Additional data regarding site locations were compiled by JMA during the initial survey of the Route 29 project area. JMA utilized site location information derived from their field survey, a previous survey, and a site inventory search. A total of 49 prehistoric sites were found to be located within the project boundaries. Based on this analysis of site locations, JMA concluded that two prehistoric site types were represented in the project area: *campsites*, defined by a

minimum of three artifact types; and *limited-activity sites*, designated as yielding only one or two artifact types. JMA noted that there was a significant relationship between site type and the geomorphic location of sites. In particular, campsites were evenly distributed between upland and lowland settings, while most of the limited-activity sites were situated in the uplands. Further, although Woodland sites were expected to occur primarily in lowland settings, it was observed that a high percentage of the Woodland sites identified were in upland positions. Finally, a correlation between site location and soil type was noted, most of the sites being located on Congaree loam, Cecil loam, or Davidson loam (Stevens and Seifert 1990:60-61).

Other variables found by JMA to relate to site location included distance to a water source and elevation above a water source. In general, campsites were more often situated within 300 feet of a water source, while limited-activity sites were commonly located more than 300 feet from water. With regard to elevation above a water source, sites were grouped according to whether their elevation above the water source was within 20 feet or greater than 20 feet. In general, campsites were evenly distributed around the 20-foot point, with about equal numbers occurring within 20 feet and at more than 20 feet above a water source. In contrast, limited-activity sites more often occurred at elevations greater than 20 feet above a water source (Stevens and Seifert 1990:67).

A final variable noted was site size. JMA noted that most sites encompassed less than 10,000 square meters, and 80 percent of all sites were 4,300 square meters or smaller (Stevens and Seifert 1990:64).

The present project corridor crosses both upland and lowland settings. Based on the 1940 USDA soil survey, soils in the project area consist entirely of Cecil loam (Devereux et al. 1940). Prehistoric sites in the region are frequently associated with this soil type. However, as Stevens and Seifert (1990) point out, Cecil loam, along with Congaree loam and Davidson loam, comprises a high percentage of the total soil in the county. Thus, the association between site locations and these soil types may not reflect a true association.

The project area spans several drainages, including the South Fork Rivanna River (at Survey Station 886+00) and several first-order drainages (at Survey Stations 518+00, 533+50, 555+00, 755+00, and 791+00). Also, the corridor runs adjacent to a stream head between Survey Stations 565+00 and 567+70. Except for the South Fork Rivanna River crossing, all of the drainage crossings are in upland locations. Level areas are most often located more than 20 feet in elevation above these water sources. Such settings have a high potential for sites. The site types expected to occur are limited-activity sites that were occupied to perform specific tasks, although there is a moderate potential for campsites to occur in these locations. The lowland settings adjacent to the South Fork Rivanna River also has a high potential for sites. Such sites are more likely to represent campsites, although these locations have a low potential to contain limited-activity sites. With regard to chronological associations, Archaic sites are more likely to be represented in upland locations, while Woodland sites may be identified in either upland or lowland settings.

B. HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

Albemarle County is located within the Upper Piedmont cultural region, as defined by the VDHR. Thematic contexts most generally applicable to the study area for the historic period include Domestic, Agriculture, and Education. The time periods for the architectural resources identified in the study area by LBA range from Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1917) to The New Dominion (1945-present), a period of progress and expansion in Albemarle County. To assess the potential for historic archaeological resources, LBA reviewed data in the archaeological site inventories and information in the earlier Phase I report for the Route 29 improvement project. This earlier study also includes historical background information which provides a preliminary context for evaluating resources identified during the present survey.

A number of previously identified historic archaeological sites and architectural resources are located within the project area vicinity. Archaeological sites include 44AB137, 44AB318, 44AB370, and 44AB263 in the northern project corridor segment; and 44AB264 and 44AB417 in the southern portion of the project corridor. Site 44AB137 consists of a nineteenth-century mill and lock located along the South Fork Rivanna River 1,000 feet west of the project corridor. Site 44AB318 is an I-house dating to the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Sites 44AB370 and 44AB418 represent cemeteries: Site 44AB370 dates between the 1880s and the 1940s; and Site 44AB418, an African-American cemetery, was in use during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Phase II investigations at the latter site revealed a total of 60 graves, with a central group surrounded by a fence. No further study was recommended for this site.

In the southern portion of the project corridor, Site 44AB264 represents a historic building foundation of unidentified age. Site 44AB417 is an early twentieth-century farmhouse with outbuildings. Although the structures at this site were recorded as architectural resources (VA 02-736), the buildings have been razed. Artifacts associated with the structural remains include whiteware, window glass, jars, and bone.

With regard to previously recorded architectural resources, a total of nine properties are located in the immediate vicinity of the northern portion of the project area and six are located in the southern section. Properties situated in the northern project area segment include VA 2-1135, 2-1226, 2-1227, 2-1762, 2-1765, 2-1808, 2-1810, 2-1811, and 2-1812. Except for VA 2-1135 and 2-1227, these resources all represent dwellings dating to the late nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries. Most date to the first quarter of the twentieth century. VA 2-1135 represents a family cemetery dating between 1907 and the 1930s. Site 2-1227 is listed as a Black training school dated to 1912.

Architectural resources located in the southern portion of the project area include VA 2-294, 2-736, 2-926, 2-1731, 2-1733, and 2-1764, all of which are dwellings. Dates for the structures range from the late nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century, although most date to the first quarter of the twentieth century.

JMA's survey indicated that historic sites located within the Route 29 survey area are represented primarily by isolated artifact locations, field scatters, and trash dumps, although lower numbers of sites are represented by standing structures or structural remains. Most of the sites identified date from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth century. The isolated artifacts, scatters, and dumps reflect the historic land use of the project vicinity, although none of these site types could be associated with specific historical occupations (Stevens and Seifert 1990:71).

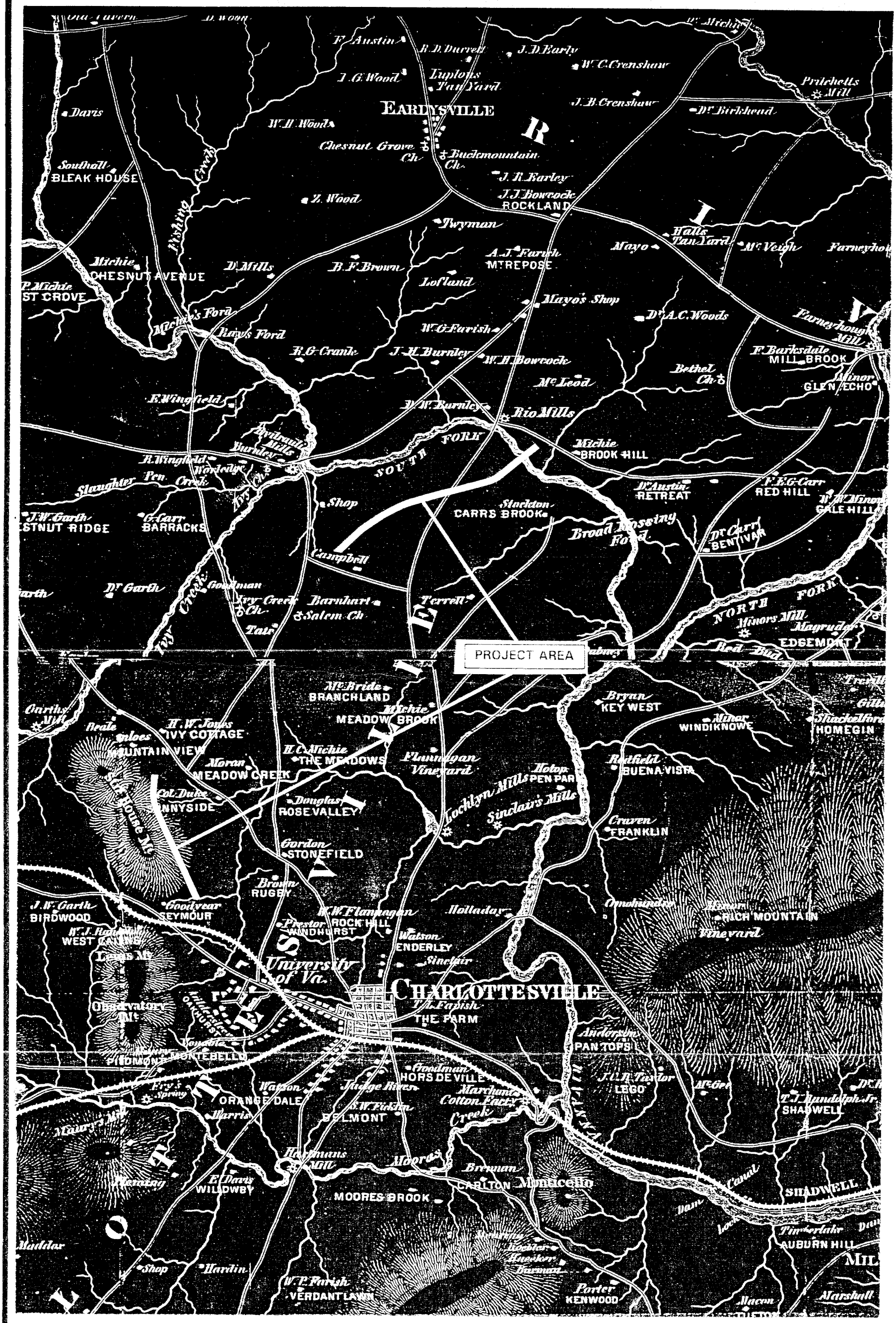
Of the structures or structural remains, the majority were characterized by JMA as rural dwellings, most likely representing nineteenth- or twentieth-century habitations by tenants or farmers of small landholdings. Most of the structures conformed to common vernacular architectural types, including I-houses, single-pen structures, two-room houses with gable end chimney, and hall-and-parlor-plan houses (Stevens and Seifert 1990:71-72, 76). The structures predominantly reflect agricultural activities in the Albemarle County area. This land-use pattern was established in the eighteenth century and continued up to the Civil War. It was characterized by a mixture of large plantations producing tobacco for export, and small farms. Following the Civil War, smaller farms became more prevalent (Stevens and Seifert 1990:33). The sites encountered during the earlier survey thus reflect this latter period of land use.

Additional sites located during the initial Phase I survey include five historic cemeteries, a possible structure associated with the Proffit Pyrite Prospect, and a structure that may represent a late nineteenth- or early twentieth-century store or school (Stevens and Seifert 1990:72-74).

Historical maps depicting those portions of the project area considered in the present survey suggest the potential for historic archaeological and architectural resources. JMA, however, indicates some difficulties encountered in using these maps, noting that these documents tend to be inaccurate and typically illustrate only those structures associated with large estates.

Historical maps illustrating the Route 29, Revised Alternative 10, project corridor include Gilmer (1864), Hotchkiss (1866), Peyton (1875), United States Geological Survey (USGS) (1927, 1939), and Devereux et al. (1940) (Figures 2, 3, and 4). It is apparent from these sources that the project vicinity was sparsely settled until the twentieth century. Charlottesville and its environs experienced increased development during the early part of the twentieth century (see Figures 3 and 4). The pace of this growth has increased in recent years, resulting in congested residential neighborhoods, greater commercial activity, and improved roads (see Figure 1).

Based on this review of the available map data, the northern project corridor segment appears to have a high potential for historic archaeological and architectural sites. Sites will most likely be located at approximately Survey Stations 740+50 and 770+00 (Devereux et al. 1940). In addition, the area between Survey Stations 750+00 and 770+00 may include structures which, although outside of the project ROW, could be visually or aurally affected by the proposed construction. The southern project area segment has a low potential for historic archaeological resources. Based on the previously identified architectural resources adjacent to the project



SCALE: 1¼" = 1 MILE

FIGURE 2: Project Area in 1875

SOURCE: G. Peyton 1875

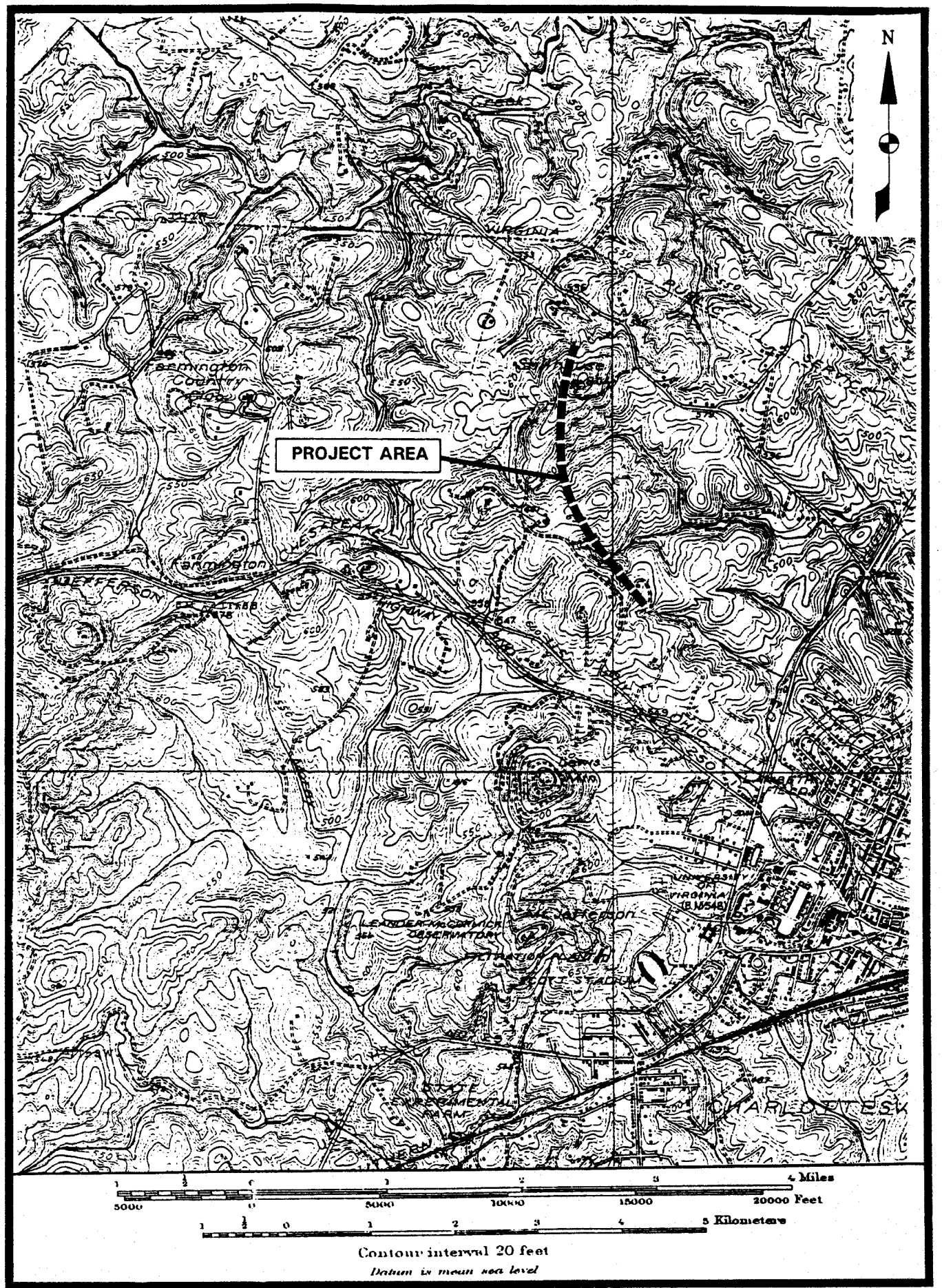


FIGURE 3: Southern Project Area Segment in 1927 *SOURCE: 1927 USGS Quadrangle, Charlottesville Va.*

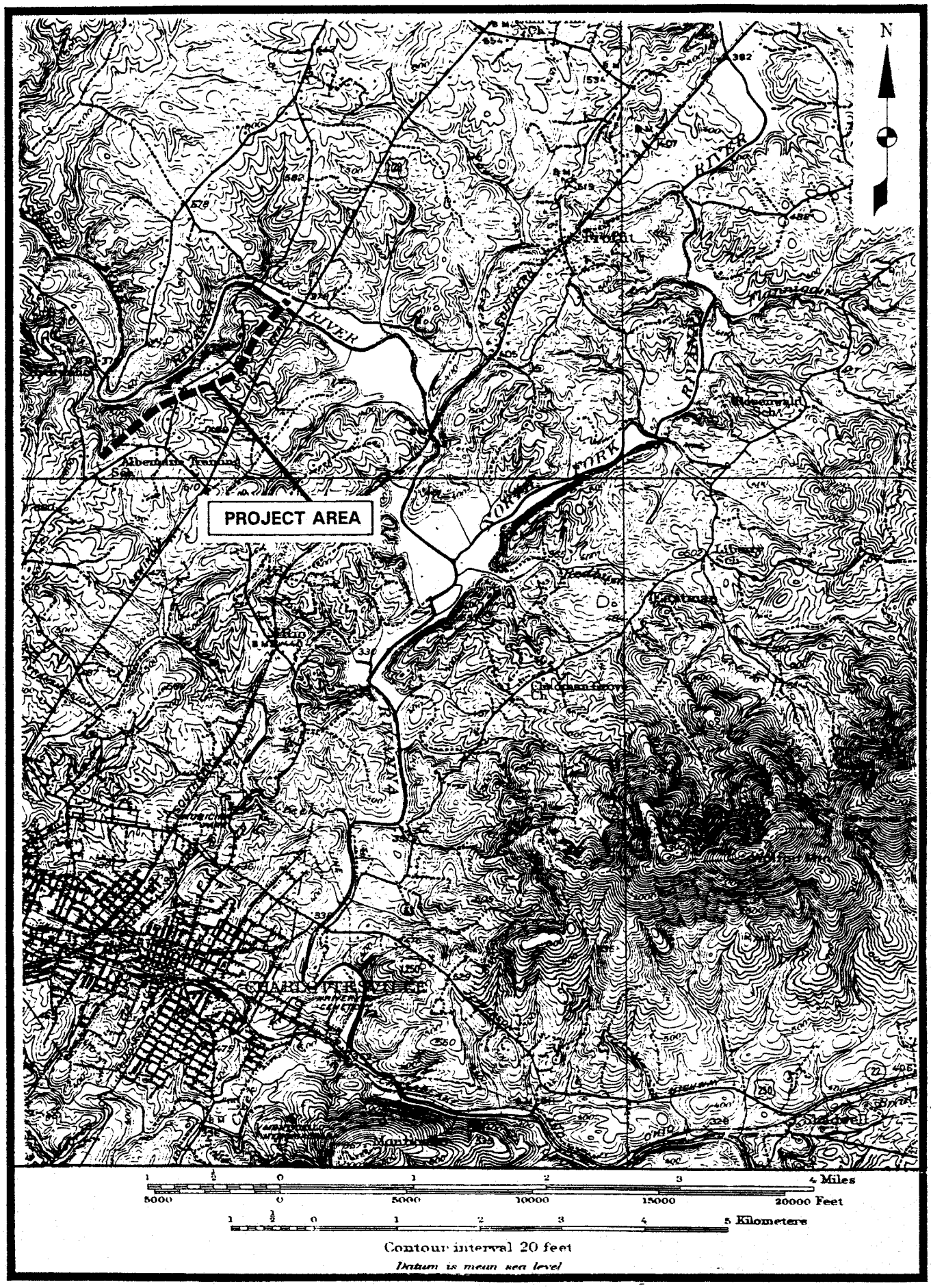


FIGURE 4: Northern Project Area Segment in 1939 *SOURCE: 1939 USGS Quadrangle, Charlottesville Va.*

corridor, however, this project area segment has a moderate potential to contain architectural resources that could be affected visually or aurally by the proposed construction.

Site types most likely to occur in both project corridor segments are isolated artifacts, field scatters, and refuse dumps dating to the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Other site types that may occur are structures or structural remains that represent late nineteenth- and twentieth-century dwellings. These dwellings will most likely be associated with tenants and small landowners involved in the agriculture-based economy that prevailed in the county.

III. RESULTS OF PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

A. INTRODUCTION

Phase I archaeological survey was undertaken to identify archaeological sites within the two project corridor segments. The survey involved surface reconnaissance and subsurface testing. Twelve sites were recorded as a result of this survey, and one previously identified site, Site 44AB264, was encountered; formerly unidentified features associated with this site were discovered and noted (Figure 5). LBA completed fieldwork for the Phase I archaeological survey between March 21 and April 12, 1994.

B. METHODS

1. Field Methods

The Phase I archaeological survey involved surface reconnaissance and subsurface testing. Surface reconnaissance was conducted to identify archaeological sites within the project ROW and to eliminate portions of the project area from further consideration on the basis of disturbance, excessive slope, or other factors. The reconnaissance involved examination of cutbanks, exposed ground surfaces, and erosional features to identify structural remains, cultural deposits, or other cultural features.

Subsurface testing included shovel test excavation. Shovel tests measured approximately 30 centimeters (1 foot) in diameter and were placed along transects at 30-meter (100-foot) intervals. Shovel tests were numbered sequentially according to the transect and order in which they were excavated. Thus, the first shovel test on Transect A was designated Shovel Test A-1. When cultural materials were encountered in a shovel test, additional shovel tests were utilized to delineate the horizontal extent of any associated deposits. These shovel tests were assigned the alphanumeric designation of the initial positive test, with the addition of a second letter from an alphabetic sequence according to the order in which they were excavated. Hence, the first additional shovel test associated with Shovel Test A-1 would be identified as A-1a.

Shovel test excavation proceeded by natural soil stratigraphy until culturally sterile subsoil deposits were encountered. Each natural stratum was assigned a letter from an alphabetic sequence, beginning with the uppermost stratum, which was designated Stratum A, the next lowest stratum, "Stratum B," and so forth. Shovel test data are presented in Appendix A of this report.

All excavated soils were screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth. Recovered artifacts were bagged separately according to the provenience from which they were recovered. Notes on each shovel test were maintained on standardized forms developed by LBA. All shovel test

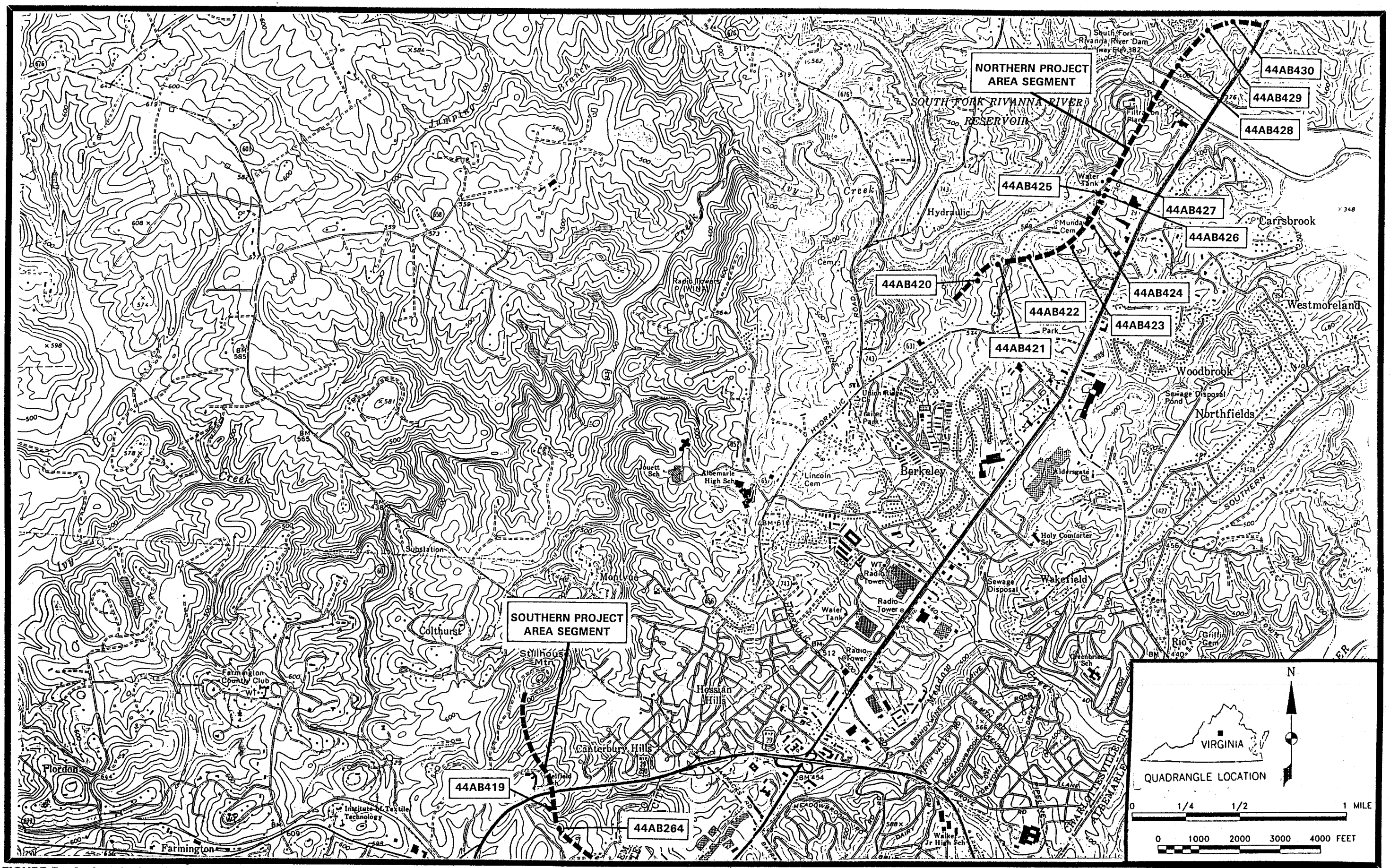


FIGURE 5: Archaeological Sites Within Project Corridor

SOURCE: USGS 7.5 Minute Series, Charlottesville East and Charlottesville West Quadrangles (photorevised 1987)

locations, as well as surface deposits or structures, were recorded on maps produced for each site and on maps prepared for the entire project corridor.

2. Laboratory Analysis

All artifacts recovered during the Phase I survey were washed and cataloged. The artifacts included both prehistoric and historic materials.

Prehistoric artifacts were initially sorted into general classes (e.g., debitage, bifaces). These artifacts were then separated by raw material type and further subdivided into specific artifact types (e.g., biface reduction flakes, projectile points); they were then quantified for analysis. All intact stone tools were measured. Projectile points were identified as to their chronological or cultural affiliation. Debitage was sorted according to the position it represented in the lithic reduction sequence.

Historic artifacts were initially sorted into classes (ceramics, glass, small finds/architectural, smoking pipes, and faunal). Artifacts from each class were described in detail, using standard terminology. Although descriptive information for each class of artifact varies, in general, these data include the definition of each object, the raw material type (for small finds), beginning and end dates (if known), manufacturing techniques (for glass and small finds), and form, decoration, condition, and functional category.

The analytical process resulted in the production of a catalog of artifacts recovered during the Phase I survey. Information in the catalog may be used to characterize the chronological position and functional associations of a given site or depositional units within a site. The artifact catalog is presented in Appendix B of this report along with a more detailed discussion of the analytical methods for historic artifacts and translations of the codes utilized.

C. RESULTS OF PHASE I SURVEY

1. Surface Reconnaissance

The surface inspection of the project corridor resulted in the identification of surface features and structural remains. A number of sites were identified on the basis of such remains. These will be noted below, but are discussed in detail in the following section to incorporate shovel test data in the presentation of individual sites. In addition to locating sites, the surface survey provided data for modifying expectations regarding archaeological site potential. Finally, the surface survey identified areas that could be omitted from further study on the basis of excessive gradient, poor drainage, or disturbance.

a. Northern Project Corridor Segment

The northern section of the project corridor extends along a broad ridge crest. To the west, this landform terminates in an escarpment that drops off sharply to the South Fork Rivanna River

150 feet below. The eastern flank of this ridge slopes downward gradually. Both flanks are dissected by intermittent and ephemeral drainages. Near its northern terminus, the corridor crosses the South Fork Rivanna River and its adjacent floodplain, and then continues north along a series of narrow ridges (Figures 6A and 6B).

This segment of the project corridor is generally level, although portions of it are immoderately steep. The southern portion of this segment, between Survey Stations 730+00 and 737+70, were eliminated from further survey because of extreme slope. A second portion of the project corridor, along the east side of the ROW between Survey Stations 780+00 and 802+00, was also excluded due to slope. This slope consisted of an artificial embankment related to construction east of the ROW. Finally, upland sections of the corridor that are on the north side of the South Fork Rivanna River were too steep for subsurface survey. These areas extended between Survey Stations 795+50 and 815+00 and 820+00 and 826+00 (see Figures 6A and 6B).

Eight historic sites, characterized as historic dwellings or secondary structures, were identified in this project area segment on the basis of surface features or deposits. These included Sites 44AB420, 44AB421, 44AB422, 44AB423, 44AB424, 44AB425, 44AB426, and 44AB427 (see Figures 5 and 6A). Surface remains at these sites consisted of features such as walled-up springheads, depressions reflecting wells or filled cellars, and modern trash dumps.

b. Southern Project Corridor Segment

The southern project corridor segment crosses rolling upland terrain. The southern portion of the corridor incorporates two drainages, and extends along the flank of Stillhouse Mountain. An area at this end of the corridor between Survey Stations 565+00 and 567+70 was excluded from subsurface testing because of the extreme slope. Other portions of this project corridor segment were excluded from subsurface survey owing to disturbance. Specifically, an area on the east side of the project corridor between Survey Stations 520+00 and 524+00 was disturbed by recent construction. An area along the existing Route 29/250 Bypass, between Survey Stations 427+00 and 429+00, was disturbed by construction of an embankment and drainage ditches; the rest of the ROW along this bypass was characterized by steep gradients. All remaining portions of the southern project corridor segment were surveyed (Figure 7).

Surface reconnaissance identified two archaeological sites within the southern project corridor segment (see Figures 5 and 7). One of these, Site 44AB264, was a previously recorded site that lay outside the project ROW adjacent to Survey Station 530+00. However, during the surface reconnaissance, LBA identified previously unrecorded structures associated with this site that lie inside the ROW. The second site identified in the southern project area segment was Site 44AB419, located at Survey Station 537+00. This site consisted of a springhouse with associated retaining walls, and four concrete structures situated along the spring. Sites in both the northern and southern project corridor segments are discussed in detail along with the results of the subsurface testing in the following sections.

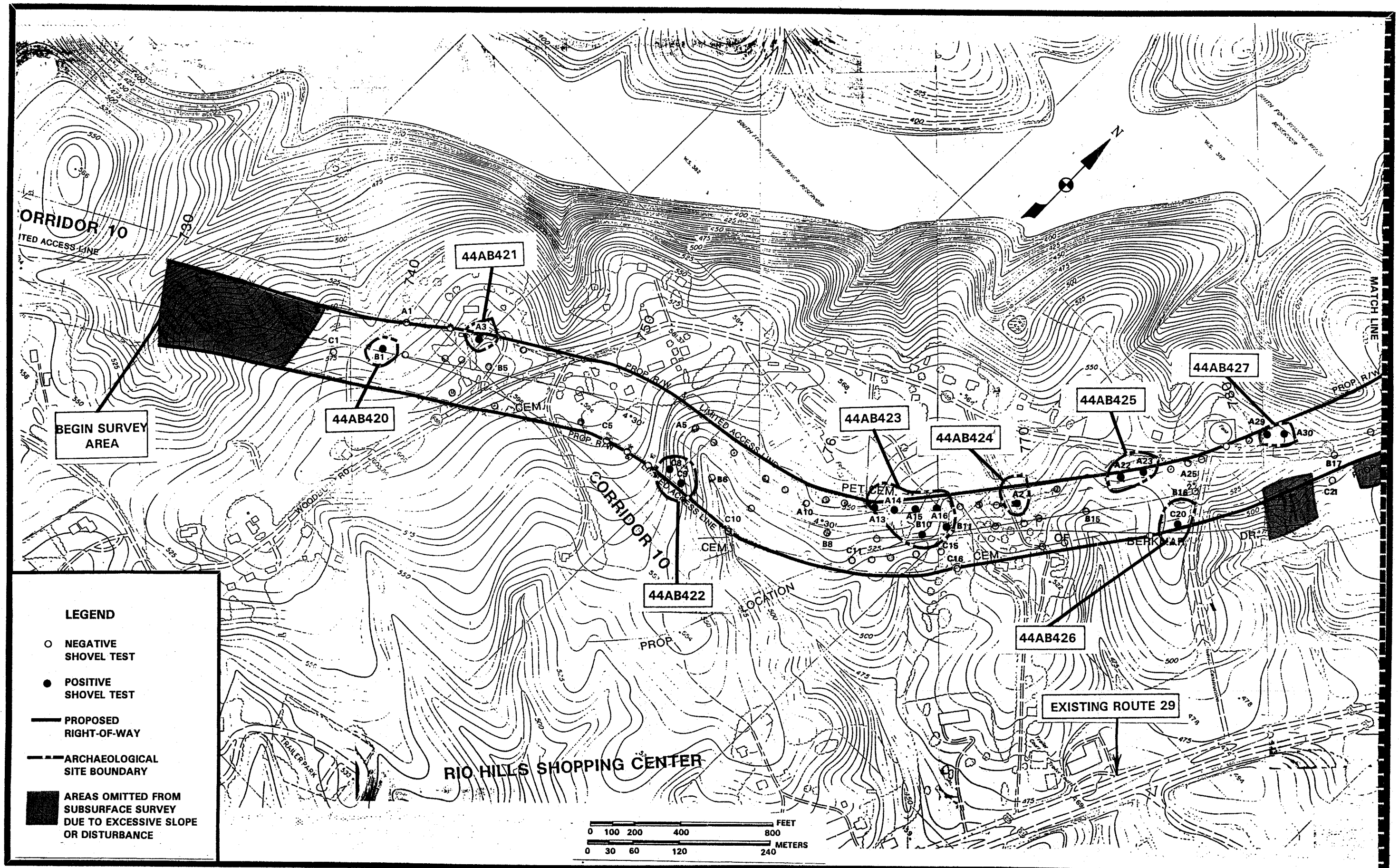


FIGURE 6A: Northern Project Area Segment, Shovel Test Locations

SOURCE: VDOT (n.d.a.)

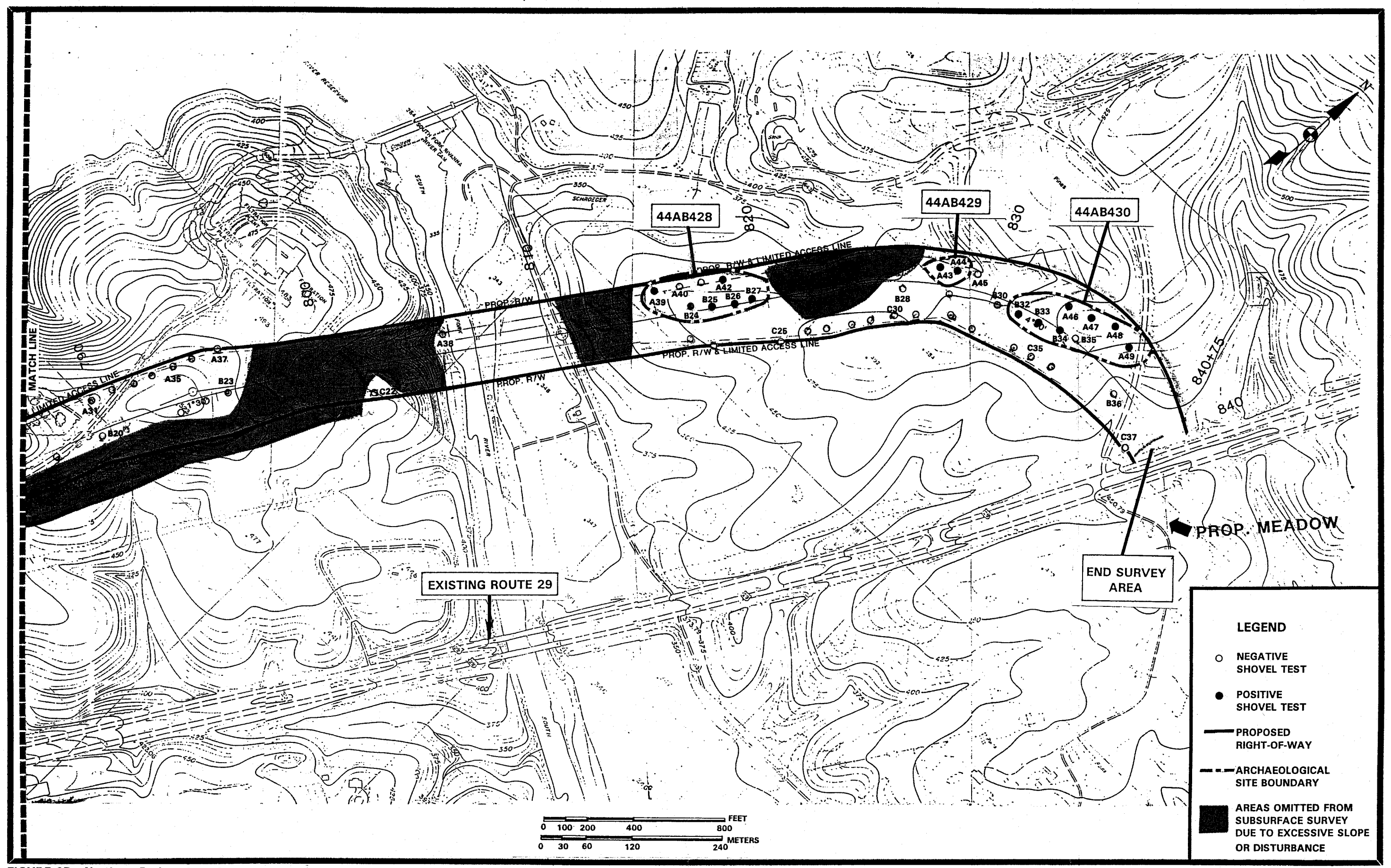


FIGURE 6B: Northern Project Area Segment, Shovel Test Locations

SOURCE: VDOT (n.d.a.)

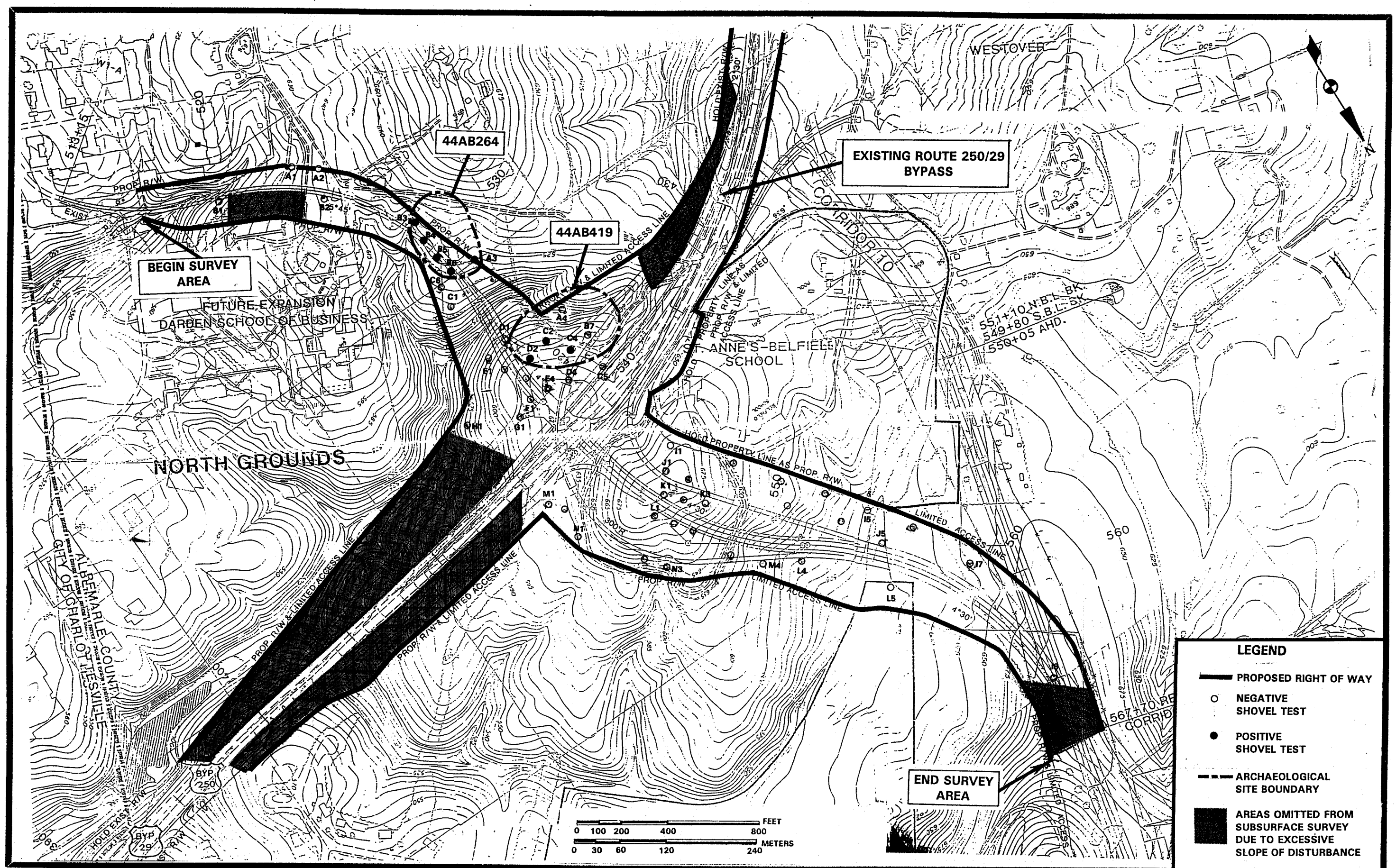


FIGURE 7: Southern Project Area Segment, Shovel Test Locations

VDOT (n.d.a.)

2. Subsurface Testing

Subsurface survey, consisting of shovel test excavation, was conducted in level and undisturbed portions of the project corridor. Shovel tests served to define the horizontal and stratigraphic associations of the 10 sites located during the surface reconnaissance. The shovel testing also resulted in the identification of three prehistoric sites, designated 44AB428, 44AB429, and 44AB430, that were not discernable on the surface as well as prehistoric components of sites identified by historic surface remains. LBA excavated 122 shovel tests in the northern project area segment (see Figures 6A and 6B), 48 shovel tests in the southern project area segment (see Figure 7), and 159 supplementary shovel tests to examine areas around those initial tests that had yielded cultural materials.

In both project corridor segments, shovel test profiles were consistent and typically included deposits of yellowish brown loams or sandy loams that represented transitional A/B-horizon soils. These lay above B-horizon deposits of strong brown, yellowish red, or red clay, clay loam, or sandy clay. Occasionally, shallow deposits of brown, yellowish brown, dark brown, or very dark grayish brown silt or silt loam were located at the top of the profile. These deposits represented A-horizon soils that contained high proportions of organic material (see Appendix A).

In sloping locations, shovel tests occasionally displayed evidence of colluvial deposition or deflated soil profiles. Shovel Test A-5, for example, was located along the slope at a springhead. The profile of this shovel test included a shallow deposit of dark yellowish brown loamy silt above a deposit of red loamy clay. These strata lay above a deposit of dark yellowish brown loamy clay mixed with red loamy clay that reflected colluvial soils. They were located above strong brown sandy clay loam that represented a transitional layer between the A- and B-horizon soils. This deposit overlay a stratum of olive yellow loamy silt mottled with red loamy silt that represented B-horizon soils. Shovel Test B-2 provides an example of a deflated soil profile. This shovel test included a shallow layer of brown clay loam above yellowish red loamy clay that represented B-horizon soils.

Soil profiles recorded at the locations of archaeological sites in some cases reflected other types of deposition or disturbance. These profiles are discussed below in the individual site descriptions so that the stratigraphic context of each site can be more easily evaluated.

3. Site 44AB264

Site 44AB264, located in the southern project corridor segment, had been previously recorded. It is situated on a constricted bench overlooking a first-order intermittent drainage. The initially-recorded portion of the site lay outside the project ROW, adjacent to Survey Station 530+00, and was represented by three mortared stone building foundations. The remains of four additional structures associated with this site were located by LBA inside the ROW during the present survey. The latter structures were represented by dry-laid fieldstone foundations located 75 meters (250 feet) downslope and northeast of the previously recorded structures. The total

dimensions of Site 44AB264 are 125x52 meters (410x170 feet) (Figure 8). The site appears to span the Reconstruction and Growth, World War I to World War II, and New Dominion periods of Virginia. The relevant thematic contexts for this site are Domestic and Agriculture.

Two of the features probably represent retaining walls, while the other two are apparently the remains of building foundations. The extant section of the northeasternmost retaining wall measured 19.5 meters (64 feet) long. The second retaining wall, located 9 meters (30 feet) south of the first, measured 18 meters (60 feet) long. Of the two remaining features, extant walls of the northern structure measured 9 meters and 4.6 meters (30 feet and 15 feet). The fourth feature represented a single wall measuring 7.6 meters (25 feet) long and contained a 1.5-meter (5-foot) opening that may represent a door (see Figure 8). No additional portions of these structural remains were discerned. Segments of barbed-wire fence extend between the previously recorded and newly recorded structural remains, and a second fence segment runs along the top of one of the retaining walls.

The original inventory form for this site indicates only that it consists of three stone foundations. No site function is indicated. The arrangement of these structures and the four additional features suggests that they formed a complex, probably part of a farmstead. No specific functions could be determined for any of the buildings, although the large structure along the unpaved road at the southwest margin of the site probably represents a barn. The other buildings are most likely the remains of other outbuildings and secondary structures. No obvious dwelling was noted.

Shovel testing at this site was conducted within the area covered by the proposed ROW (see Figure 8). Soil profiles included A-horizon soils of brown or dark yellowish brown silt loam above strong brown clay loam that reflected the B-horizon. Dark grayish brown silt loam, reflecting organic materials, was occasionally found at the top of the profile. One shovel test, Shovel Test B-6a, revealed a truncated profile consisting of a shallow organic A-horizon deposit lying directly over B-horizon soils. This shovel test probably reflects a localized disturbance or erosion. Shovel Test B-5, possibly located inside or adjacent to one of the buildings, exposed what appeared to be fill deposits above a truncated profile. This shovel test exposed brown clay loam above dark yellowish brown gritty clay loam, which, in turn, lay on top of weathered sandstone bedrock. The lower soil deposit may represent C-horizon soils. The uppermost stratum represents fill soils.

All artifacts from the site were recovered from A-horizon soils or from the surface. The recovered artifact sample consists of 36 items, including historic ceramics, container glass, architectural materials, and furniture parts (see Appendix B). The ceramics include 7 whiteware sherds, 4 ironstone sherds, and 1 porcelain sherd. Among the whiteware is a fragment decorated with a decal that has a beginning date of 1880. A second sherd represents a type with a beginning date of 1900. The porcelain fragment also exhibits a decal decoration and postdates 1880. Among the other diagnostic artifacts are three bottle and glass fragments with manufacturing dates between 1880 and 1915. A second bottle fragment has a beginning date of 1889. Finally, the assemblage contains a patent/proprietary medicine or pharmaceutical bottle

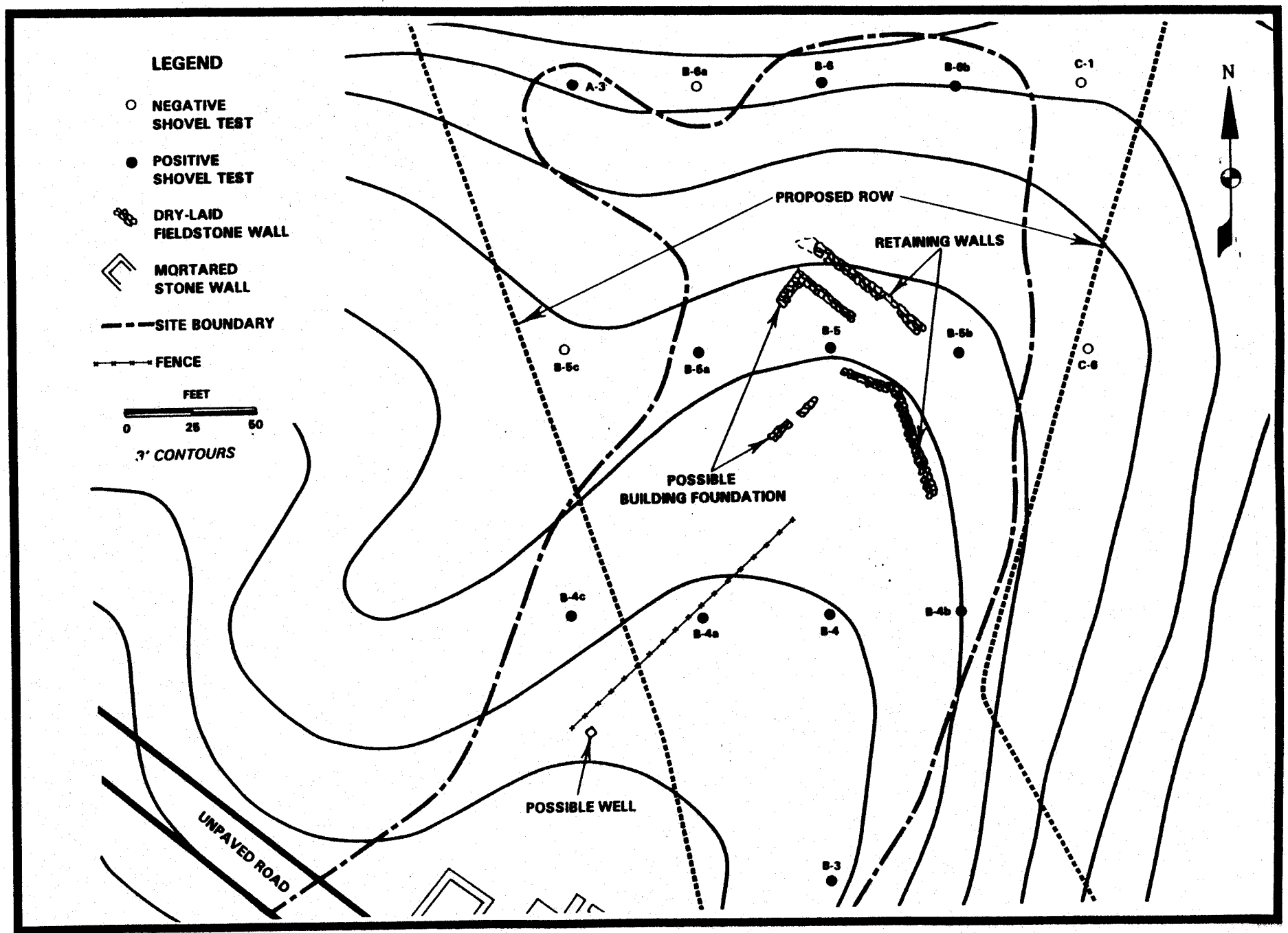


FIGURE 8: Site 44AB264, Phase I Survey Plan

with a beginning date of 1929. Architectural materials in the assemblage consist of broad glass (manufactured between 1820 and 1926). Furniture is represented by a lamp collar.

These artifacts suggest a late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century date for the site. The sparse scatter of materials is not indicative of a domestic occupation. The artifacts may therefore be the result of occasional discard in the vicinity of these outbuildings.

4. Site 44AB419

Site 44AB419 is located at Survey Station 537+00. This site is adjacent to a first-order drainage. It consists of a springhouse with associated retaining walls, and four concrete structures situated along the stream (see Figure 6). The springhouse is a mortared stone structure, octagonal in shape, and partly encircled by two concentric retaining walls. Two small cement buildings are situated 33.5 meters (110 feet) and 46 meters (150 feet) southeast of the springhouse. A pair of cement walls flank the spring at a point 67 meters (220 feet) southeast of the springhouse. An unpaved road runs along the north side of the site to a point 70 meters (230 feet) east of the springhouse. This area displayed evidence of grading, and may represent the location of a former structure. A small shed was located in this vicinity, and deposits of modern trash were present here as well. The dimensions of this site measure 137x91 meters (450x300 feet) (Figure 9). The site may date as early as the Reconstruction and Growth period of Virginia, but was likely occupied through the World War I to World War II period. It reflects the Domestic and Agriculture thematic contexts.

Shovel tests at this site revealed intact and truncated soil profiles. Shovel Test D-4 illustrates an intact profile. This shovel test included a shallow layer of dark yellow brown clay loam that reflected A-horizon soils with high percentages of organic materials. Below this was a deposit of yellowish brown sandy clay loam that represented a transitional layer between the A- and B-horizon soils. B-horizon deposits consisted of yellowish red sandy clay above red silty clay.

An example of a truncated profile was revealed by Shovel Test B-7. The uppermost soil in this profile included deposits of mottled red clay and strong brown loam. It overlay a stratum of brown sandy loam that yielded fragments of styrofoam and cloth, indicating a recent deposition date. Both of these strata were interpreted as fill deposits. Finally, yellowish brown clayey sand with weathered sandstone bedrock, representing C-horizon soils, was below these upper deposits. Shovel Tests B-7 and B-7a provided the only examples of the truncated and filled deposits. Both were located in a constricted area east of the springhouse (see Figure 9), which suggests that this disturbance apparently was a localized event.

Artifacts recovered from Site 44AB419 consist of historic ceramics, container glass, architectural materials, furniture-related objects, and bullet casings. Artifacts were recovered from A-horizon soils, upper B-horizon soils, and fill deposits. A total of 68 items comprise the sample of artifacts from this site (see Appendix B). Ceramics include two whiteware sherds with a manufacturing date between 1815 and the present, four ironstone fragments (manufactured between 1840 and the present), and a fragment of soft-paste porcelain. Container glass includes

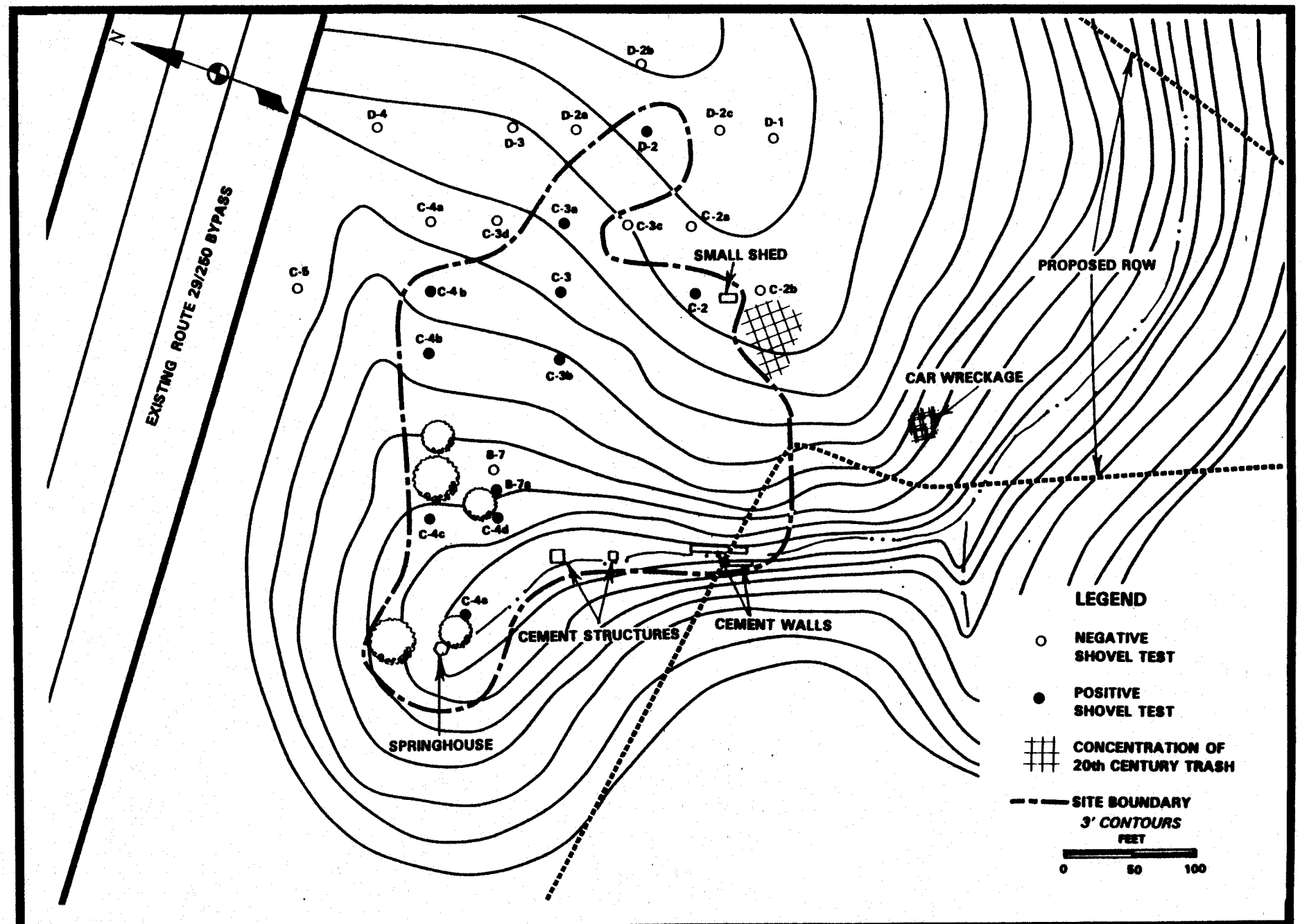


FIGURE 9: Site 44AB419, Phase I Survey Plan

fragments of bottles and other containers. Three such fragments have manufacturing dates between 1880 and 1915. Two glass jar fragments have beginning dates of 1850 and 1893. Architectural materials include 11 machine-cut, wire, and unidentified nails, broad glass (dated between 1820 and 1926), and stoneware drainpipe fragments. Furniture-related objects include a lamp chimney fragment (postdating 1877) and an upholstery tack. In addition, two bullet casings were recovered, one with manufacturing dates between 1867 and 1914, the other with a beginning date of 1911.

The artifacts do not suggest a specific function for the site, and probably represent occasional discard. The absence of structural remains other than those noted above further hinders an interpretation of site function. A former architectural property (VA 2-1764), however, was situated west of this archaeological site. This property, which was described as a 1920s bungalow-style dwelling, may have been associated with Site 44AB419. Site 44AB419 could represent a secondary structure associated with this architectural property.

With regard to chronology, the artifact assemblage appears to represent late nineteenth- to twentieth-century deposits primarily, although certain artifacts, such as whiteware, machine-cut nails, and broad glass, possess earlier beginning dates. The lack of early artifacts, such as pearlware or handwrought nails, suggests that the initial period of deposition began in the late nineteenth century.

The springhouse also suggests a possible date for the site. Large trees grow adjacent to the springhouse and retaining wall, and LBA estimated the age of these trees to be about 100 years. The proximity of the trees to these structures suggests that if they had been standing when the feature was built, they would have been removed. Thus, the trees probably grew around the springhouse after its construction. The springhouse therefore may date to the late nineteenth century or earlier. The presence of modern plumbing fixtures inside the building indicates that it was used into the twentieth century. The cement structures located southwest of the springhouse are further evidence of the continued use of the site into the twentieth century. It should also be noted that, although it has been suggested that the site is associated with a historic property that dated to the 1920s (VA 2-1764), it is possible that this property replaced an earlier house.

5. Site 44AB420

Site 44AB420 lies along the center line of the proposed ROW at Survey Station 740+00. It is situated on a relatively level ridge crest at the head of an ephemeral drainage and consists of a springhead that has been shored up with brick, fieldstone, and concrete retaining walls. The spring flows out of a U-shaped enclosure built of mortared brick, measuring 0.7x0.6 meters (2.5x2 feet), which prevents the springhead from being buried or washed out. A brick sill spans the open end of the structure, and two wing walls extend from the open end of the structure. The southern wall is built entirely of mortared fieldstone and extends 1.8 meters (6 feet) southwest of the springhead. The northern wall is fieldstone at the point where it abuts the brick structure, but incorporates a concrete wall at its eastern terminus. The total length of this wall

measures 3 meters (10 feet). A 3-meter-long, 0.3-meter-wide ditch extends from the springhead. The total site dimensions are roughly 4.5x4.5 meters (15x15 feet) (Figure 10). The historic periods embodied by this site are uncertain. It probably reflects a component of a farmstead, and is thus relevant to the Domestic and Agriculture thematic contexts.

The single shovel test (Shovel Test B-1) placed at this site exposed a truncated soil profile that included a shallow deposit of brown clay loam. This stratum probably reflects AO-horizon soils. Below it was a deposit of strong brown clay loam that represents truncated B-horizon soils. Below this layer was dark grayish brown loamy clay which in turn lay above light yellowish brown loamy clay mottled with olive yellow loamy clay. These soils reflect poorly drained gleyed deposits. Artifacts, consisting of 27 corroded metal fragments, were recovered from the B-horizon soils.

This site represents a secondary structure, probably associated with a farmstead. No other structures were identified in the immediate vicinity, and no association between this site and any other property could be discerned. In addition, because of the lack of chronologically diagnostic artifacts recovered, no clear date could be established for the site. The concrete wing wall segment indicates that the site was still in use during the twentieth century. However, as portions of the structure were built of other materials, more than one episode of construction may have occurred, and the dates of the earlier building events are not known.

6. Site 44AB421

Site 44AB421 is located at Survey Station 743+50, and is situated at the western margin of the project ROW. The site consists of a historic artifact scatter and filled cellar located on a broad ridge spur overlooking the South Fork Rivanna River valley. The site vicinity has been disturbed to the north, south, and east. To the north and east is a gravel driveway that extends from Woodburn Road to a modern dwelling. Construction of this dwelling and an associated parking area probably resulted in further disturbance. To the south, an area had been graded, leaving exposed subsoil and modern artifacts. This bladed area is the former location of an architectural property (VA 2-1226), which was a dwelling. The remaining portions of Site 44AB421 measure 48.8x45.7 meters (160x150 feet) (Figure 11). The site includes a roughly rectangular depression measuring 3.7x3 meters (12x10 feet) and an associated scatter of historic artifacts. The site probably reflects the Reconstruction and Growth and World War I to World War II periods of Virginia, and relates to the Domestic and Agriculture thematic contexts.

LBA excavated 15 shovel tests at this site. These tests revealed soil profiles that conformed to those of the project corridor. Typically, a dark brown loam reflected A-horizon soils. Subsoil was represented by strong brown loamy clay and red clay. A single shovel test (Auxiliary Test 1) placed in the possible cellar encountered fill deposits to 56 centimeters, at which depth excavation was terminated. This shovel test confirmed that the feature does represent a cellar.

Artifacts were recovered from A- and upper B-horizon deposits, and from fill soils within the cellar. The shovel testing yielded a sample of 179 objects, which include historic ceramics,

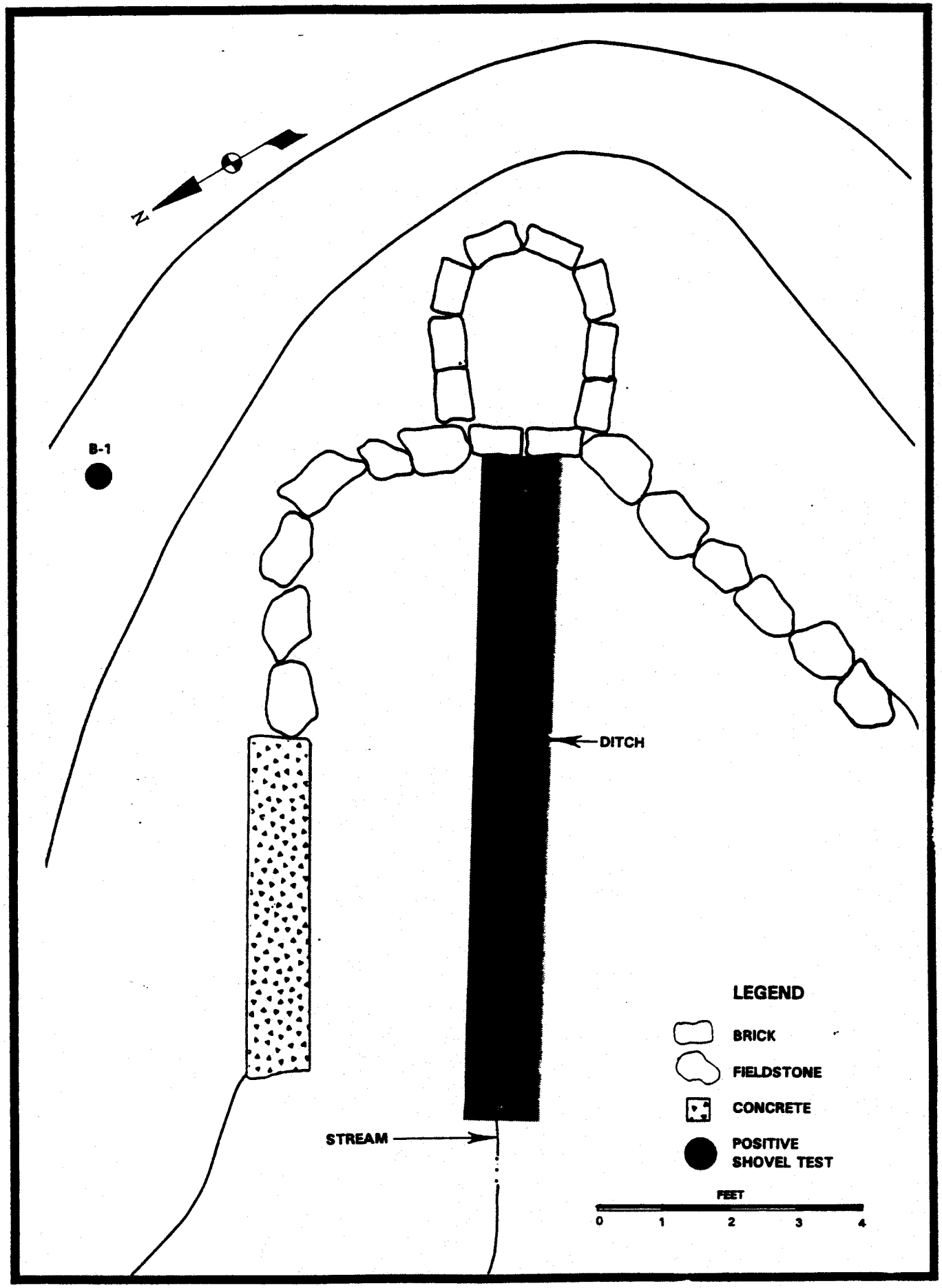


FIGURE 10: Site 44AB420, Phase I Survey Plan

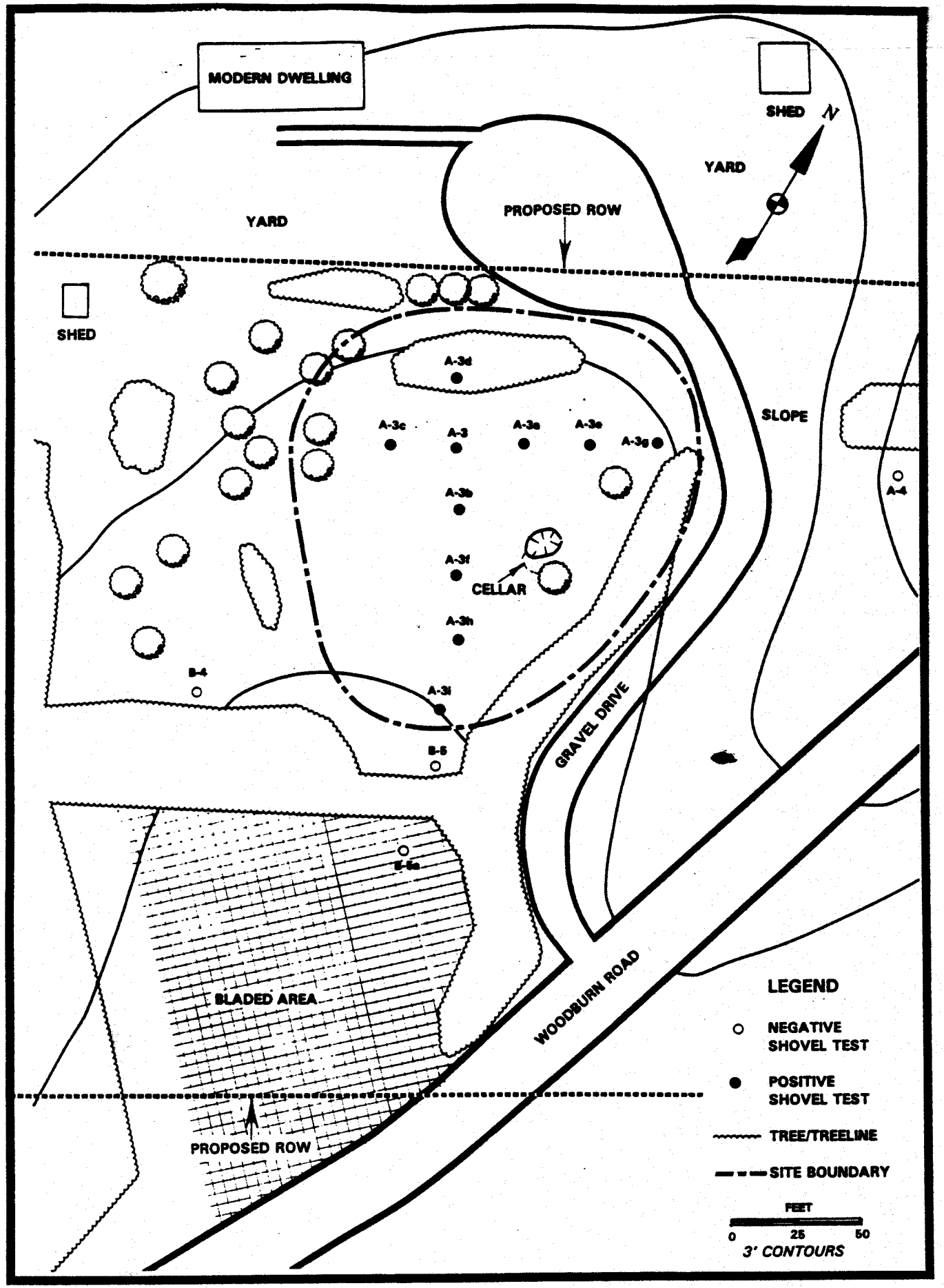


FIGURE 11: Site 44AB421, Phase I Survey Plan

container glass, architecture-related objects, and miscellaneous items such as slag, metal fragments, and burned glass. The ceramics include 7 whiteware sherds, 36 ironstone fragments, 1 redware sherd, and 5 pieces of hard-paste porcelain. The whiteware generally dates between 1815 and the present, and the ironstone dates between 1840 and the present. The ceramic sample also includes a specimen of whiteware with a post-1900 date, and ironstone fragments that are classified as semiporcelain and have a beginning date of 1870. One sherd of this type, exhibiting a mark of the Edwin Bennett Pottery Co., dates between 1880 and 1936. Thirteen ironstone fragments are decorated with a decal, a type of decoration that postdates 1897. Finally, a sherd of hard-paste porcelain has an underglaze decal decoration that dates between 1900 and 1940.

Among the container glass fragments, nine fragments represent bottles with manufacturing dates between 1880 and 1915. A milk bottle fragment from the cellar fill dates between 1930 and 1940. The majority of the glass assemblage, however, does not provide information to indicate dates. The architectural materials included machine-cut and wire nails, twentieth-century window glass, broad glass, and wire strands. Other artifacts recovered include a metal eyelet from a shoe, metal can fragments, iron chain fragments, miscellaneous hardware, and a pull tab from a beverage can.

Deposits from the cellar produced a number of artifacts that suggest a terminus post quem for the feature's fill. The pull tab, one of the items recovered from the cellar, came into use during the 1960s. Recovery of this artifact thus indicates that the cellar was filled sometime during or after that decade. Many of the other artifacts noted above that possess late beginning dates also came from the cellar, further substantiating the relatively recent date of the feature fill.

Datable artifacts from the surrounding portions of the site also include late materials, such as bottle fragments with dates between 1880 and 1915, and ironstone that dates between 1880 and 1936. The presence of whitewares, ironstone, machine-cut and wire nails, and broad glass, along with an absence of early artifacts such as pearlware and handwrought nails, suggests that the site dates to the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Based on the confirmation of the depression as a cellar and the relatively high numbers of artifacts present, the site is interpreted to represent a domestic occupation. The structure that stood over the cellar has been removed, along with any other buildings that may have been present. The cellar most likely belonged to a dwelling, or possibly to an outbuilding. As noted above, the graded area south of the site represents the former location of a historic house (VA 2-1220). This structure was positioned along Woodburn Road. The cellar feature at Site 44AB421 is set back from the road, closer to a gravel driveway. Although it was considered possible that this driveway was originally part of a historic road associated with Site 44AB421 or VA 2-1220, this interpretation appears improbable as the driveway is associated with a modern house (built ca. 1960) situated to the west of the site. Because the cellar is set back from the road, and is located in proximity to a historic house site, it is possible that the cellar represents an outbuilding associated with 2-1220. A secondary structure used for food processing or storage may have had a cellar.

7. Site 44AB422

Site 44AB422 lies along the east side of the project ROW at Survey Station 755+00. The site consists of a scatter of historic artifacts and a possible cellar. It is located in a wooded area on a level ridgespur overlooking an intermittent first-order stream. The site boundaries measure 53.3x45.7 meters (175x150 feet) and are defined to the north and east by excessive slopes. Negative shovel tests defined the south and west margins of the site. The possible cellar consists of a square, 3.7x3.7-meter (12x12-foot) depression located roughly in the center of the site and extending 1.5 meters (5 feet) in depth (Figure 12). The site dates to the Reconstruction and Growth and World War I to World War II periods of Virginia. It can be interpreted within the Domestic and Agriculture thematic contexts.

LBA excavated 13 shovel tests at this site. The soil profiles at the site included shallow deposits of very dark grayish brown silt loam that reflected A-horizon soils. Below these deposits were transitional deposits of dark yellowish brown or strong brown clay loam. B-horizon soils consisted of yellowish red clay.

Forty-eight historic artifacts were recovered from A-horizon soils at Site 44AB422. Among the artifacts are ceramics, bottle glass, and architectural materials. Ceramics include 6 whiteware sherds and 6 ironstone fragments. Identifiable glass includes a wine or liquor bottle fragment, a glass handle to a piece of tableware, and unidentified bottle fragments. Architectural items consist of machine-cut nails, broad glass, modern window glass, and a brick fragment. A rubber comb was also recovered.

A late nineteenth-century to early twentieth-century date for the site is suggested by the presence of later items in the artifact sample, such as bottle fragments with manufacturing dates of 1880 to 1915, and the lack of early artifacts. The types of artifacts recovered, along with the presence of a possible cellar, suggest a domestic occupation for the site.

8. Site 44AB423

Site 44AB423 extends along the east side of the project corridor at Survey Station 764+00. It is situated on a broad ridge crest at the head of an intermittent first-order drainage. The site area is wooded and contains a moderate to dense understory. The site is characterized by a scatter of prehistoric and historic artifacts. A possible cellar is also located at the site along with other features that suggest historic occupation of this location. To the north and west, the site is disturbed by a yard used for storage of construction vehicles and machinery. To the east and southeast, excessive slopes define the site's boundaries. Areas to the south of the site are level. The site boundary in this location was established by negative shovel tests. The possible cellar, consisting of a square 3x3-meter (10x10-foot) depression, is located at the southwestern edge of the site. A second feature, consisting of a square concrete slab with embedded iron bolts, lies at the western margin of the site. A fence extends east to west across the site. The site boundaries measure 106.7x61.0 meters (350x200 feet) (Figure 13).

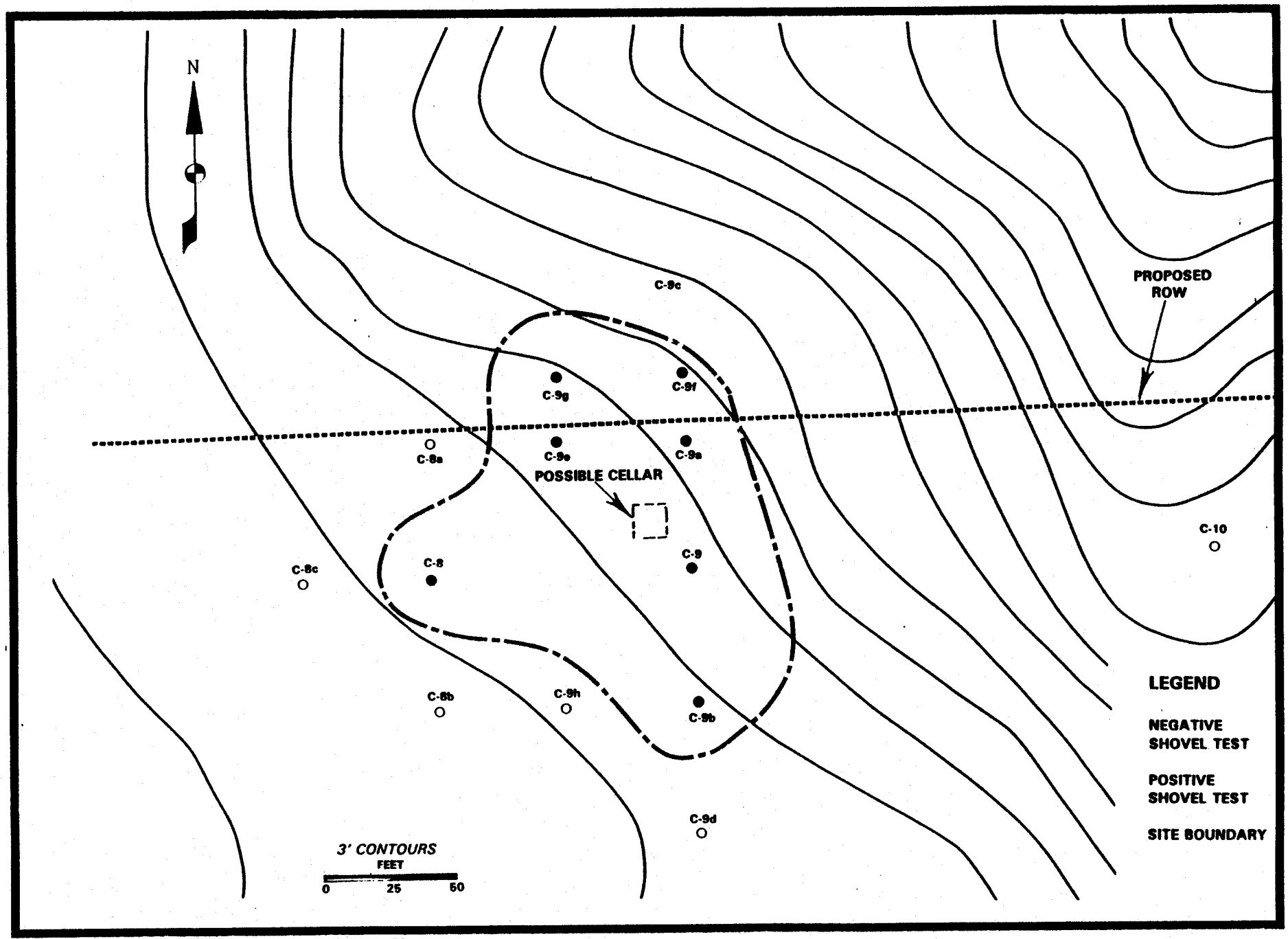


FIGURE 12: Site 44AB422, Phase I Survey Plan

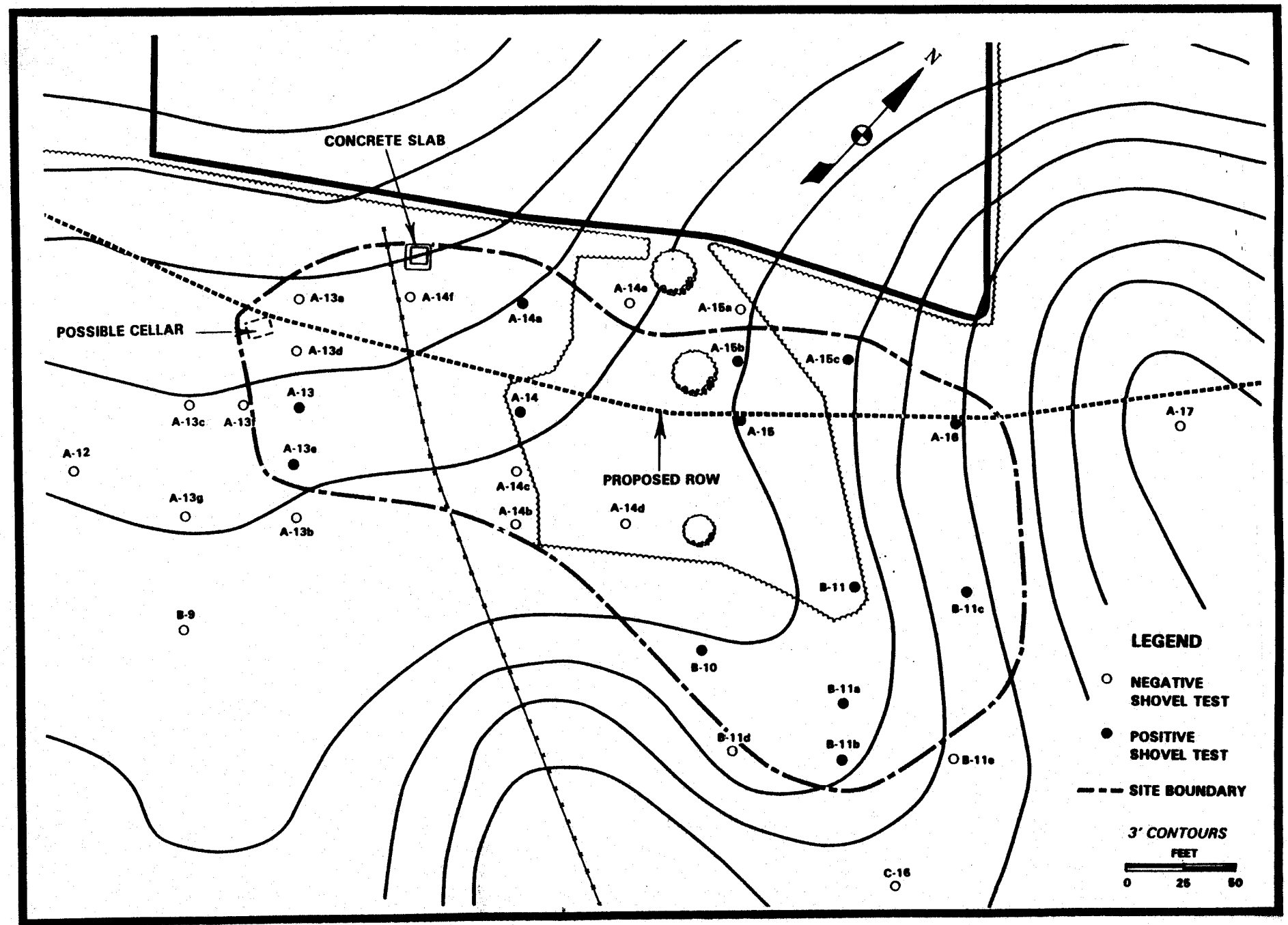


FIGURE 13: Site 44AB423, Phase I Survey Plan

The prehistoric component at this site is undated, but may reflect the Domestic and Settlement Patterns thematic contexts. The historic component dates to the Reconstruction and Growth and World War I to World War II periods of Virginia and can be interpreted within the Domestic and Agriculture thematic contexts.

LBA excavated 27 shovel tests at Site 44AB423. A typical profile included a shallow organic A-horizon deposit of dark brown loam above a yellowish brown sandy loam that represented an eluvial horizon. Below this deposit was a transition between the E- and B-horizon soils that consisted of strong brown, olive yellow loam, or light yellowish brown sandy clay loam. B-horizon soils consisted of red loamy clay.

Both prehistoric and historic artifacts were found at the site. All artifacts were found in A- and upper B-horizon soils. Prehistoric materials recovered consist of 17 quartz waste flakes. Of this total, 13 are flake fragments and the balance are block shatter. These artifact types are characteristic of a limited-activity site at which specific tasks occurred. It should be noted that it is difficult to confidently distinguish naturally shattered quartz from culturally produced block shatter and flake fragments. Therefore, it is possible that the materials interpreted as waste flakes recovered at this site represent quartz pieces that were naturally fractured through colluvial activity. Given the lack of any unequivocal examples of prehistoric artifacts at this site, it is possible that these artifacts do not represent a prehistoric occupation.

Historic artifacts from Site 44AB423 include ceramics, container glass, architectural materials, and other objects such as bullet casings and a metal can fragment. A total of 82 items were recovered. The ceramic sample includes 1 whiteware sherd, 5 ironstone sherds, 1 and hard-paste porcelain sherd. One of the ironstone fragments is classified as semiporcelain, with a beginning date of 1870.

The container glass includes three fragments with manufacturing dates between 1880 and 1915. The architectural category includes a handwrought nail, with an end date of 1820, and machine-cut and wire nails. This artifact group also includes broad glass fragments and a brick fragment. The bullet casing represents a .32-caliber example with a date range of 1867 to 1914.

These artifacts suggest a domestic occupation at the site, and the presence of the possible cellar supports this interpretation. The presence of artifacts with long date ranges, such as whiteware, machine-cut nails, and broad glass, makes it difficult to precisely date this site. However, based on a single early artifact, a handwrought nail, it appears possible that historic occupation of the site may have begun as early as the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Artifacts such as the bottle glass, which dates to the latter nineteenth to early twentieth century, suggest occupation of the site through the early twentieth century. It should be noted that the single handwrought nail may be an accidental inclusion at the site. The absence of other early nineteenth-century artifacts, such as pearlware, suggests that occupation of the site does not date to this period.

9. Site 44AB424

Site 44AB424 occupies a broad ridge crest along the east side of the project ROW at Survey Station 769+00. An artifact scatter associated with a historic property, VA 2-1762, was identified at this location. In addition to the artifact scatter, the site boundary encompasses the extant historic structure, built circa 1908, and two twentieth-century trash deposits. An unpaved road crosses the site from east to west, and an unpaved drive extends from this road to the west (front) of the house. The site boundaries, based on shovel testing, measure 36.6x33.5 meters (120x110 feet) (Figure 14). A modern dwelling lies 30 meters southeast of the site, just outside the project ROW. Immediately inside the ROW is a single grave with a marker that dates to 1956 (see Figure 14). The occupation at this site began during the later portion of the Reconstruction and Growth period and extended to the World War I to World War II period. Occupation of the site may also have continued into the New Dominion period. The Domestic and Agriculture thematic contexts apply to the site.

LBA excavated 14 shovel tests at this site. Soil profiles included brown to very dark brown silt loam that represented A-horizon soils. B-horizon deposits consisted of strong brown clay loam. These soils lay on top of red clay that reflected B2-horizon deposits. Four of the shovel tests (Shovel Tests A-20, A-20a, A-20b, and A-20f) revealed fill deposits above these strata. In addition, Shovel Tests A-20i, B-13, and B-14 exposed fill deposits above truncated profiles, indicating that the yard areas immediately adjacent to the house as well as areas south of the house had been disturbed. This disturbance was most likely the result of landscaping and/or construction of the unpaved road and drive west of the house.

The shovel tests produced artifacts from A-horizon soils and fill deposits. A total of 29 artifacts were recovered. These materials consist of historic ceramics, container glass, and 3 brick fragments. The ceramics include 3 transfer-printed whiteware sherds, 8 ironstone sherds, and 1 hard-paste porcelain sherd. Glass is represented by 11 fragments of unidentified bottles, glass jar fragments, and unidentified forms. Among the bottle shards is one example dating between 1880 and 1915. The jar fragments date to the period after 1869. The dates of these artifacts are consistent with the period of construction of the house (circa 1908), and most likely reflect yard deposits associated with the house.

10. Site 44AB425

Site 44AB425 is situated adjacent to the east side of the project ROW at Survey Station 774+00. The site is located at the head of an ephemeral drainage immediately east of Woodburn Road. It is bounded on the north by an abandoned road, on the south by a drainage culvert, and on the east by a slope. A modern trash dump covers the area between Woodburn Road and the site. The site measures 22.9x15 meters (75x50 feet) (Figure 15) and is characterized by prehistoric and historic artifact scatters. The cultural association of the prehistoric resources is undetermined, but these materials represent the Domestic and Settlement Patterns themes. The historic materials reflect the New Dominion period.

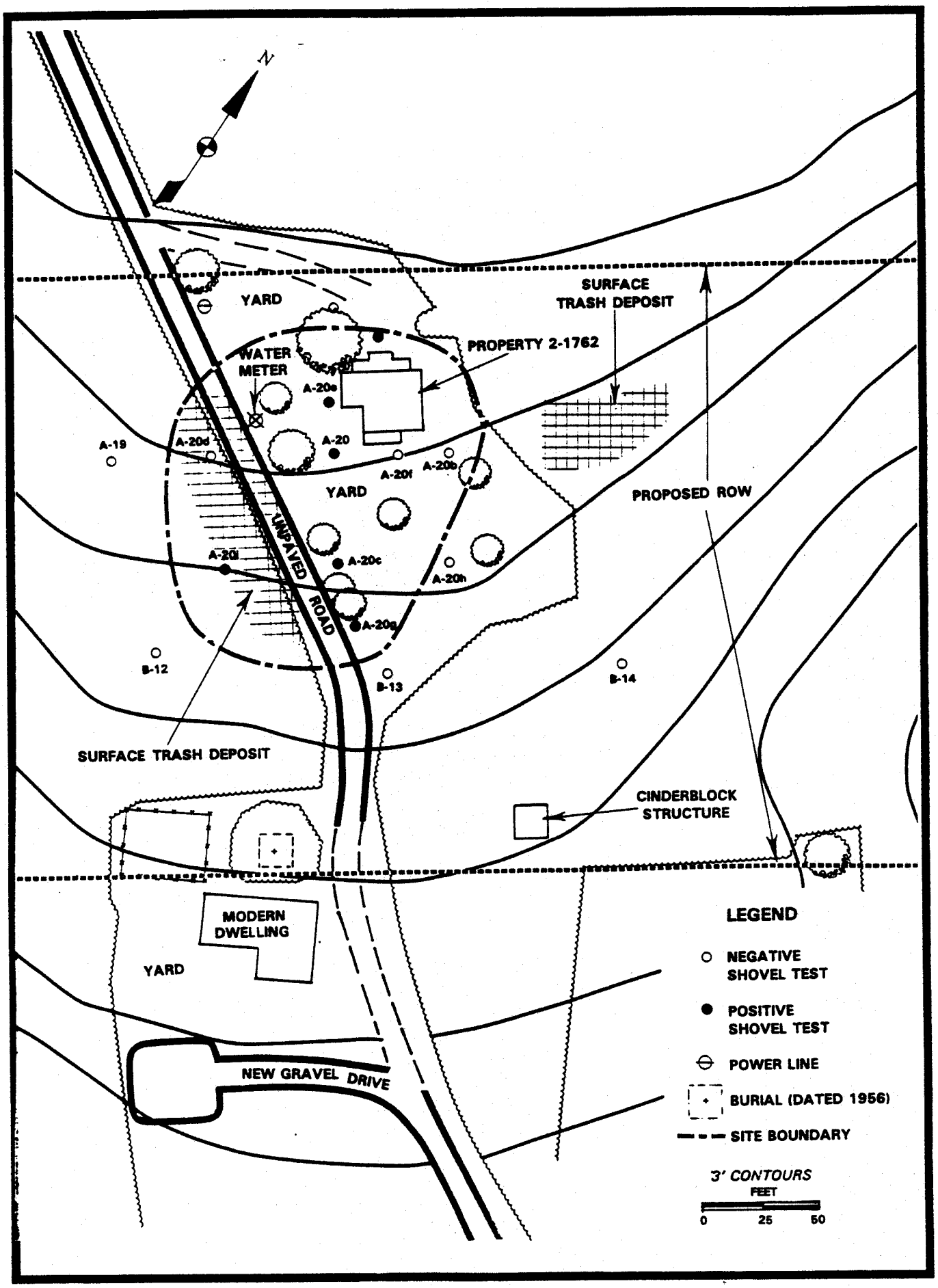


FIGURE 14: Site 44AB424, Phase I Survey Plan

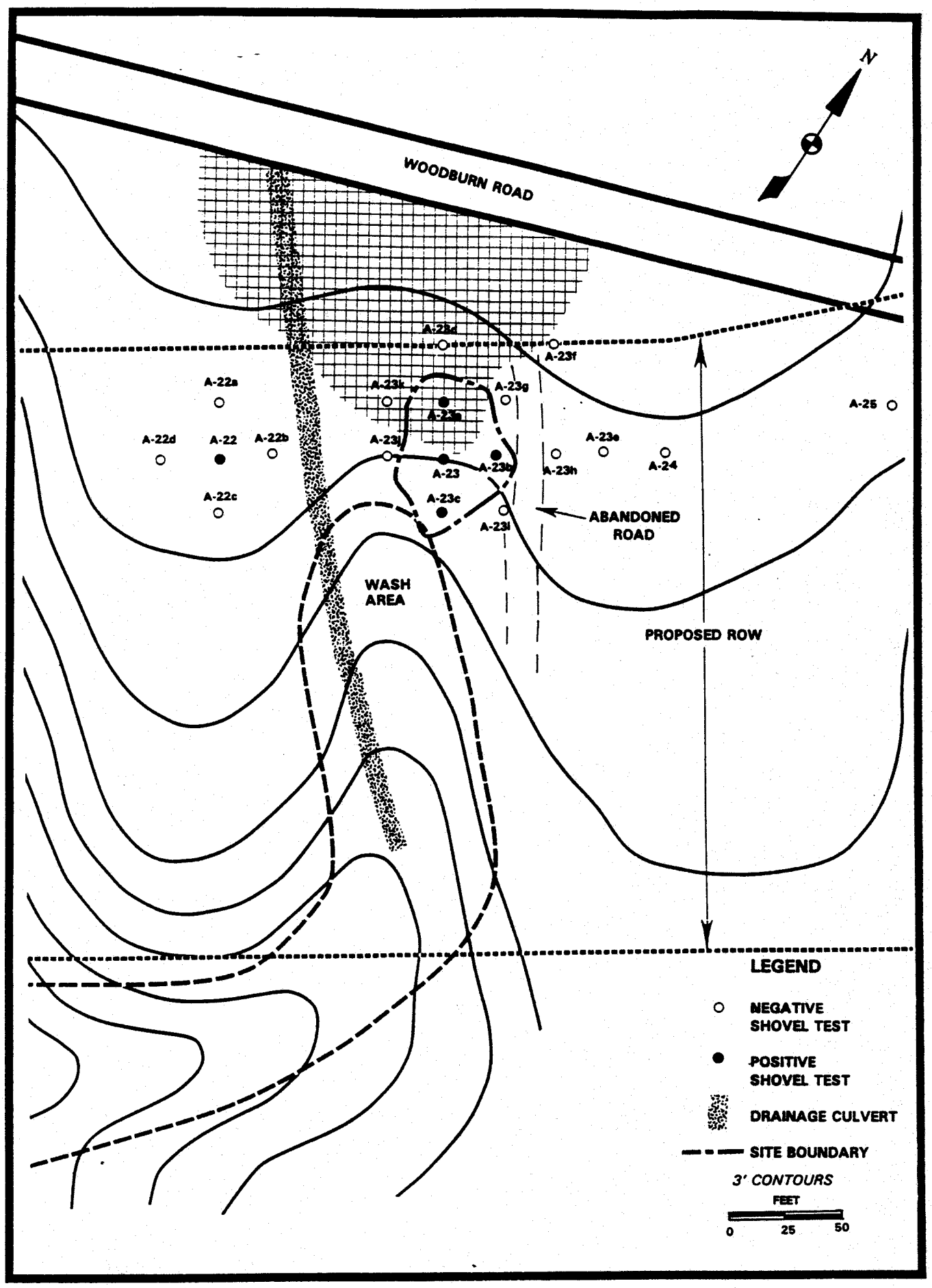


FIGURE 15: Site 44AB425, Phase I Survey Plan

LBA excavated 17 shovel tests at this site. The shovel tests exposed truncated soil profiles, occasionally with fill deposits above the truncated soils. Soil profiles typically included a shallow layer of dark grayish brown or dark brown silt loam. These soils represent recent topsoil development. They lay above strong brown clay loam that likely represent a transitional layer between the topsoil and B-horizon soils. B-horizon soils consisted of red or yellowish red clay or clay loam. When encountered at the top of the soil profiles, fill deposits reached a maximum depth of 25 centimeters. It appears likely that these deposits resulted from road and culvert construction adjacent to the site.

Both prehistoric and historic artifacts were recovered from Site 44AB425. Artifacts were recovered from topsoil, truncated B-horizon soils, and B2-horizon soils in Shovel Test A-23c. Prehistoric materials include 7 artifacts: 1 freehand core, 1 piece of block shatter, 2 flake fragments, 1 piece of flake shatter, 1 biface reduction flake, and 1 early reduction flake. Quartz is the sole raw material type represented in this sample. The artifact assemblage indicates that Site 44AB425 represents a limited-activity site. It is not certain whether lithic reduction occurred as the primary activity or was subsidiary to other particular site functions. The limited size of the site and the low numbers of artifacts present suggest that the site was occupied for a short period by a small number of individuals.

Historic artifacts recovered from this site include two glass fragments and a machine-cut nail. Given the proximity of the site to a modern trash deposit, these artifacts probably reflect incidental inclusions at the site rather than primary deposits and thus do not reflect a historic occupation or use of the site.

11. Site 44AB426

Site 44AB426 lies along the eastern edge of the project ROW at Survey Station 776+00. The site occupies a ridge spur that extends between two ephemeral drainages. A road runs along the north margin of the site and an abandoned road crosses the site. Small trash dumps are located on the ground surface just south of the existing road. The extent of the site is delineated by natural boundaries—slopes that border the site on all sides; site dimensions are 83.8x39.6 meters (275x130 feet) (Figure 16). The site is characterized by the presence of prehistoric and historic artifact scatters. The prehistoric materials remain unidentified with regard to chronological period, but they reflect the Domestic and Settlement Patterns thematic contexts. The historic component dates from the Reconstruction and Growth period to the World War I to World War II period, and the Domestic and Agricultural themes apply to the historic component of the site.

LBA excavated a total of 22 shovel tests at Site 44AB426. The shovel tests revealed truncated soil profiles that typically included shallow layers of recently developed topsoil represented by dark brown silt loam. Below these soils were deposits of brown or strong brown silt loam that indicating a transitional layer. B-horizon deposits consisted of reddish yellow or red clay. In some instances, such as in Shovel Tests C-20e, C-20g, C-20i to C-20k, C-20n, and C-20p to C-20s, the profiles were truncated to the B-horizon, probably as a result of erosion. Disturbance

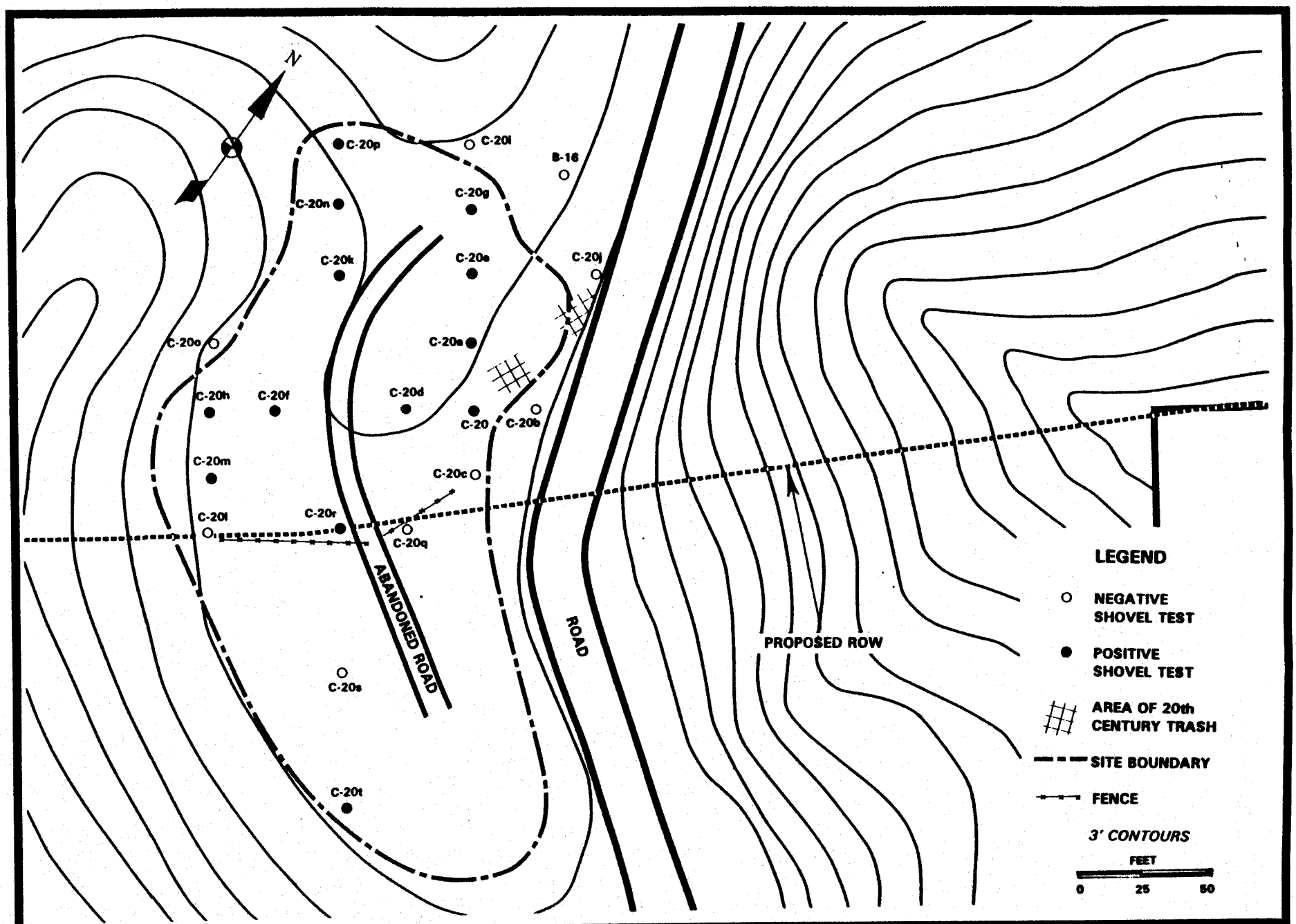


FIGURE 16: Site 44AB426, Phase I Survey Plan

may also reflect the construction of the abandoned road that crosses the site and the existing road that extends along its north side.

Phase I testing at this site yielded both prehistoric and historic artifacts. Artifacts were recovered from topsoil and truncated B-horizon deposits. Prehistoric materials recovered consist of 9 quartz waste flakes, including 5 flake fragments, 1 piece of block shatter, and 3 early reduction flakes. This prehistoric assemblage suggests a limited-activity site at which lithic reduction occurred, possibly in conjunction with other activities. Again, however, the debitage types in this sample are difficult to distinguish with certainty from naturally fractured examples. It is therefore possible that these materials do not reflect cultural activities.

A total of 132 historic artifacts were recovered during the survey. Historic artifacts include ceramics, glass, architectural materials, and a small number of other materials classified as clothing, furniture, and activity-related artifacts.

Ceramics consist of 32 ironstone, 4 yellowware, and 2 hard-paste porcelain sherds. The ironstone sherds include a transfer-printed specimen manufactured between 1840 and 1915, and three sherds representing a plate with a scalloped rim. The plate was manufactured between 1870 and 1930. Of the yellowware sherds, two were manufactured between 1827 and 1940, and the remainder have a brown glaze that indicates a date range of 1850 to 1940.

The glass sample includes sherds representing unidentified bottles, a pharmaceutical bottle or jar, a glass jar, and two fragments of a tableware article. Among the unidentified bottles and glass are 19 fragments that date between 1880 and 1915. Another fragment postdates 1903, and the jar fragment postdates 1869.

Architectural materials include machine-cut and wire nails, wire strands, broad glass, and a metal pipe. Clothing-related materials consist of a shoelace eyelet, a possible button, and a safety pin. Furnishings include a mirror glass fragment and a piece of brass hardware. One artifact, an iron bolt, represents the activities category. Finally, a single tobacco pipe bowl fragment was recovered. This example exhibits a decoration of curved flutes with ridges below the bowl rim and resembles a late nineteenth-century "Powhattan" bowl type.

The historic artifacts suggest a domestic occupation of the site. Although no structural remains were observed, the presence of a road trace suggests that a dwelling may at one time have been present at the site. A late nineteenth- to early twentieth- century date for the historic component is suggested by the artifact assemblage. Thus, Site 44AB426 probably represents a rural dwelling or farmstead dating to the latter portion of the nineteenth century and possibly into the early twentieth century.

12. Site 44AB427

Site 44AB427 is situated along the western margin of the project ROW at Survey Station 781+00. It is located on a ridge crest overlooking the South Fork Rivanna River to the west.

It consists of a scatter of historic artifacts and two surface features that may represent a cellar and an adjacent well. The possible cellar is marked by a 3x3-meter (10x10-foot) depression, and the well by a 3.7-meter (12-foot) deep circular pit that measures 2.4 meters (8 feet) in diameter. A small number of prehistoric artifacts were also recovered at the site. The site was defined on the basis of negative shovel tests and natural features. To the east and west, the topography slopes downward. Woodburn Road extends along the east side of the site, and has probably disturbed any portions of the site that formerly lay in this area. Site boundaries on the north and south were indicated by negative shovel tests. The site measures 45.7x36.6 meters (150x120 feet) (Figure 17).

The prehistoric materials recovered from this site reflect the Domestic and Settlement Patterns thematic contexts, although their chronological period is unidentified. The historic component reflects occupations dating between the Reconstruction and Growth period and the World War I to World War II period. The contexts represented by this component refer to the Domestic and Agriculture themes.

LBA completed 13 shovel tests at this site. Shovel Tests A29, A-29a, A-29b, A-29f, A-30, and A-30a and A-30b revealed profiles that included a deposit of dark brown to very dark grayish brown silt loam that reached maximum depths of 19 centimeters. These soils represented A-horizon deposits. They lay above deposits of brownish yellow or strong brown loam, silt loam, or clay loam that appeared to be transitional strata between the A- and B-horizon soils. Red loamy clay or silty clay reflected B-horizon soils. Shovel Tests A-29c, A-29d, A-29g, and A-29h exhibited truncated soil profiles. These profiles included dark grayish brown silt loam directly above deposits of red or yellowish red clay or silty clay. The upper stratum reflects recently deposited organic soils, while the lower stratum represents the B-horizon soils noted above. Finally, Shovel Test A-29e revealed a fill deposit up to 9 centimeters in depth. This deposit was above a transitional layer of strong brown loam. Yellowish red loamy clay B-horizon soils lay below this latter stratum. These latter shovel tests were located in relative proximity to a modern water tower and Woodburn Road, and it is probable that construction of these features resulted in the disturbances.

The shovel test program at Site 44AB427 yielded two prehistoric artifacts—one early reduction flake and one biface reduction flake—both of quartz. This small artifact sample does not permit an interpretation of function for the prehistoric component.

The historic artifact sample is represented by 64 objects, including ceramics, glass, architectural materials, and a glass bead. The ceramics include one ironstone fragment and a stoneware sherd with Bristol slip that was produced between 1835 and the present. The glass sample includes fragments of unidentifiable bottles or other glass, 15 fragments representing soda bottles that date between 1903 and 1915 and 6 pieces classified as a glass lid from a fruit jar that postdates 1877. The architectural materials include wire nails, a staple, and broad glass. Unidentified metal fragments were also recovered.

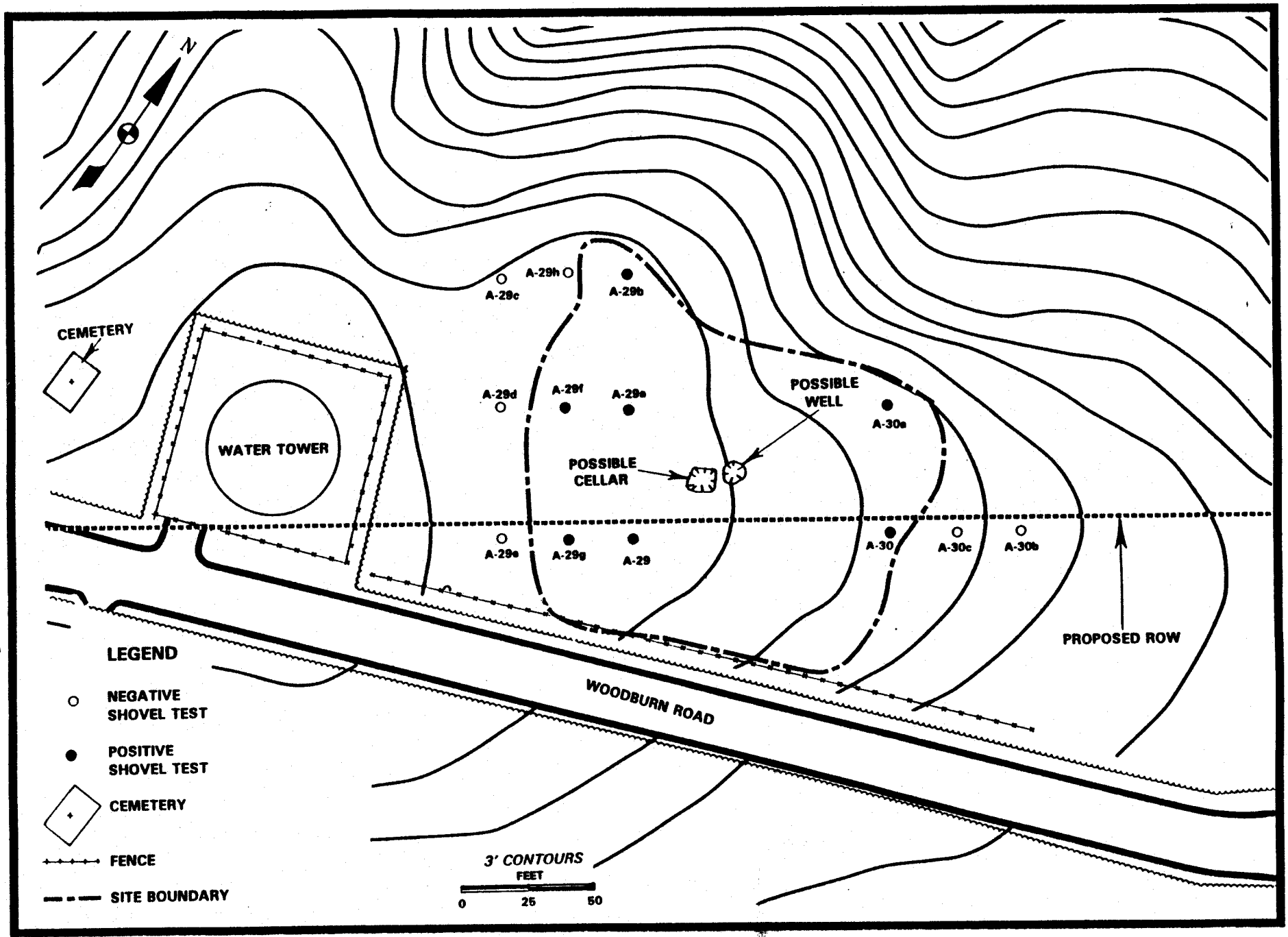


FIGURE 17: Site 44AB427, Phase I Survey Plan

The historic artifacts, in combination with the presence of a possible cellar and a well, suggest a domestic occupation of the site. The date of this residence was most likely between the late nineteenth and the early twentieth century.

13. Site 44AB428

Site 44AB428 is located in the center of the proposed ROW, at Survey Station 817+00. The site occupies a narrow ridge spur that overlooks the South Fork Rivanna River to the south and Schroeders Branch to the north. Its elevation is roughly 40 feet above these watercourses. With the exception of a dirt road that extends along the length of the site, no disturbance was noted. Quartz outcrops along the ridge crest, and this resource may have provided the impetus for prehistoric occupation of the site. Present vegetation at the site consists of forest with moderate understory. LBA delineated the site's boundaries by negative shovel tests, although the precipitous ridge flanks to the north, south, and west limit the area available for occupation. The site dimensions, as defined by shovel tests, measure 153x30 meters (500x100 feet) (Figure 18). The site is represented by a scatter of lithic waste flakes that indicate the Domestic and Settlement Pattern themes. The chronological period reflected at the site is the Middle Woodland.

LBA excavated 28 shovel tests at Site 44AB428. The tests revealed soil profiles that included thin deposits of dark brown silt loam representing A-horizon soils. These deposits lay above a layer of strong brown sandy loam that reflected a transitional deposit between A- and B-horizon soils. B-horizon deposits consisted of yellowish red loamy clay.

A total of 46 artifacts were recovered from A-horizon and A/B transition soils. Of this total, 45 artifacts represent debitage, and 1 is a biface. The latter, a quartz Morrow Mountain projectile point, indicates the presence of a Middle Archaic component at the site. The debitage includes 24 flake fragments, 9 early reduction flakes, 6 biface reduction flakes, and 6 pieces of block shatter. Forty-two of the artifacts in this sample are quartz, and the remaining four are quartzite. These materials suggest a limited-activity site occupied to perform specific tasks. Although the sample of artifacts is too small to determine the specific functions of prehistoric occupation, the presence of quartz outcrops along the ridge crest suggests that the site was occupied to procure this material for chipped-stone tool production.

14. Site 44AB429

Site 44AB429 is situated on a narrow ridge spur in the center of the proposed ROW at Survey Station 828+00. The landform slopes gently from east to west, and the ridge flanks slope abruptly toward Schroeders Branch to the north and west. An ephemeral drainage is situated to the south. No disturbance was noted at the site, and the present vegetation is forest. The site's dimensions were determined on the basis of natural boundaries and shovel testing. Judging from the constricted size of the ridge spur and the locations of shovel negative tests, the site measures roughly 30x23 meters (100x75 feet) (Figure 19). It reflects a high-density lithic scatter

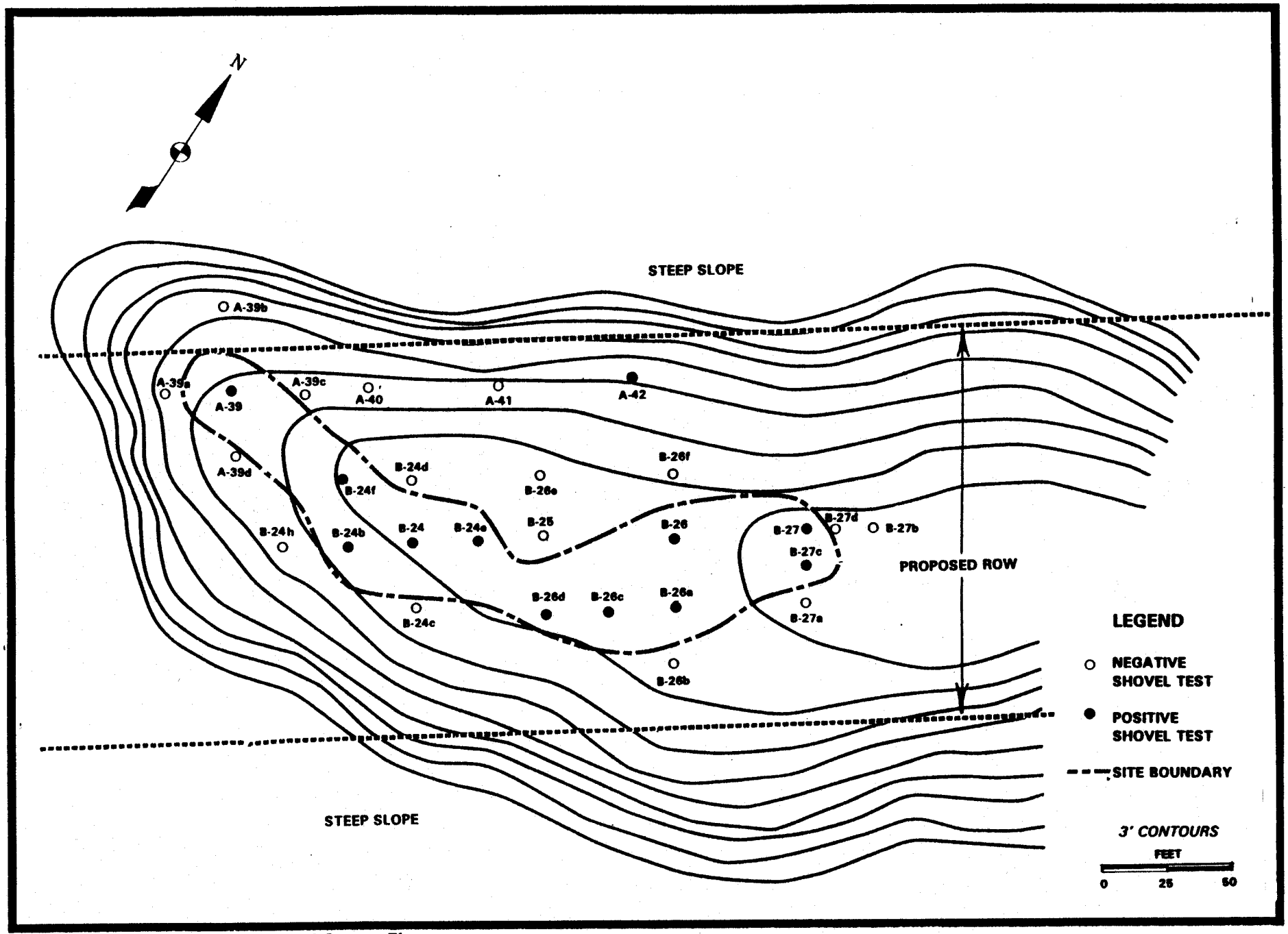


FIGURE 18: Site 44AB428, Phase I Survey Plan

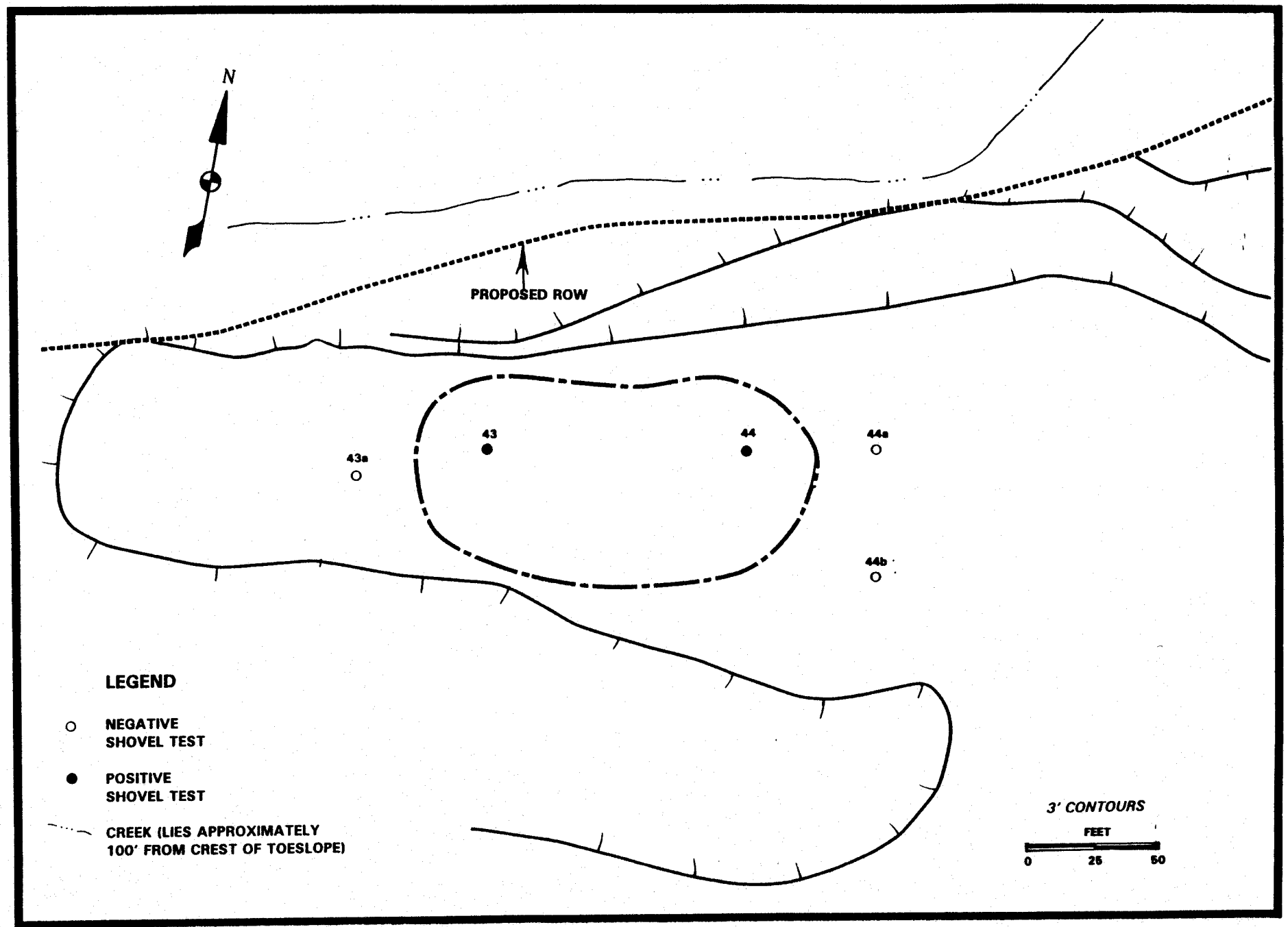


FIGURE 19: Site 44AB429, Phase I Survey Plan

that falls within the Domestic and Settlement Patterns thematic contexts. The Technology context may also be relevant to this site. Its chronological period is unidentified.

LBA excavated five shovel tests at Site 44AB429. Soil profiles included thin deposits of dark brown sandy loam reflecting A-horizon soils. Below these deposits were strong brown silt loam, transitional deposits between the A- and B-horizon soils. Yellowish red loamy clay represented B-horizon soils at the site.

The shovel testing yielded a total of 624 prehistoric artifacts from the transitional soils and upper portion of the B-horizon. Shovel Test A-43 yielded 620 artifacts, and 4 artifacts were recovered from Shovel Test A-44. The remaining shovel tests were negative with regard to cultural materials. The high proportion of material recovered from Shovel Test A-43 suggests that most activities at the site occurred in a restricted location.

The artifacts recovered from the site are primarily lithic debitage (N=619), with much lower numbers of other artifact types. These additional materials include 1 biface, 2 unifaces, and 2 cores. Of the debitage, 353 items represent flake fragments, and 205 are block shatter. Among the remaining 61 flakes, 44 represent early reduction flakes, 10 are flake shatter, 6 are biface reduction flakes, and 1 is a decortication flake. The single biface recovered represents an early-stage biface, and the cores are both bipolar. The unifaces reflect retouched flakes. Quartz is the only raw material represented in the assemblage.

The artifact assemblage indicates that lithic reduction occurred at this site. Quartz outcrops at and near the site, and this assemblage appears to represent the initial stages of chipped-stone tool production. The relatively high proportion of early reduction flakes in combination with high numbers of block shatter supports this suggestion. It should be noted that because of the difficulty of confidently classifying quartz debitage, the numbers of block shatter and flake fragments in this assemblage may be artificially inflated by the presence of naturally fractured raw material. The number of identifiable artifacts, however, suggests that much of the assemblage does reflect cultural activity.

15. Site 44AB430

Site 44AB430 is located in the center of the proposed ROW at Survey Station 833+00. The site lies along a narrow ridge with ephemeral drainages to the east and west. Quartz outcrops in several locations along the ridge crest. An unimproved road extends along the length of the ridge. Additional disturbance consists of push piles located at the southern and eastern portions of the site. Present vegetation at the site is forest with light understory. Site dimensions were indicated by natural boundaries and shovel test data. To the east and west, the site is bounded by the ridge flanks. Negative shovel tests indicated the southeast boundary. The site extends beyond the proposed ROW to the north, and this boundary was not delineated during the Phase I survey. The dimensions established thus measure a maximum of 76 meters (250 feet) east to west; the length from north to south measures a minimum of 152 meters (500 feet) (Figure 20).

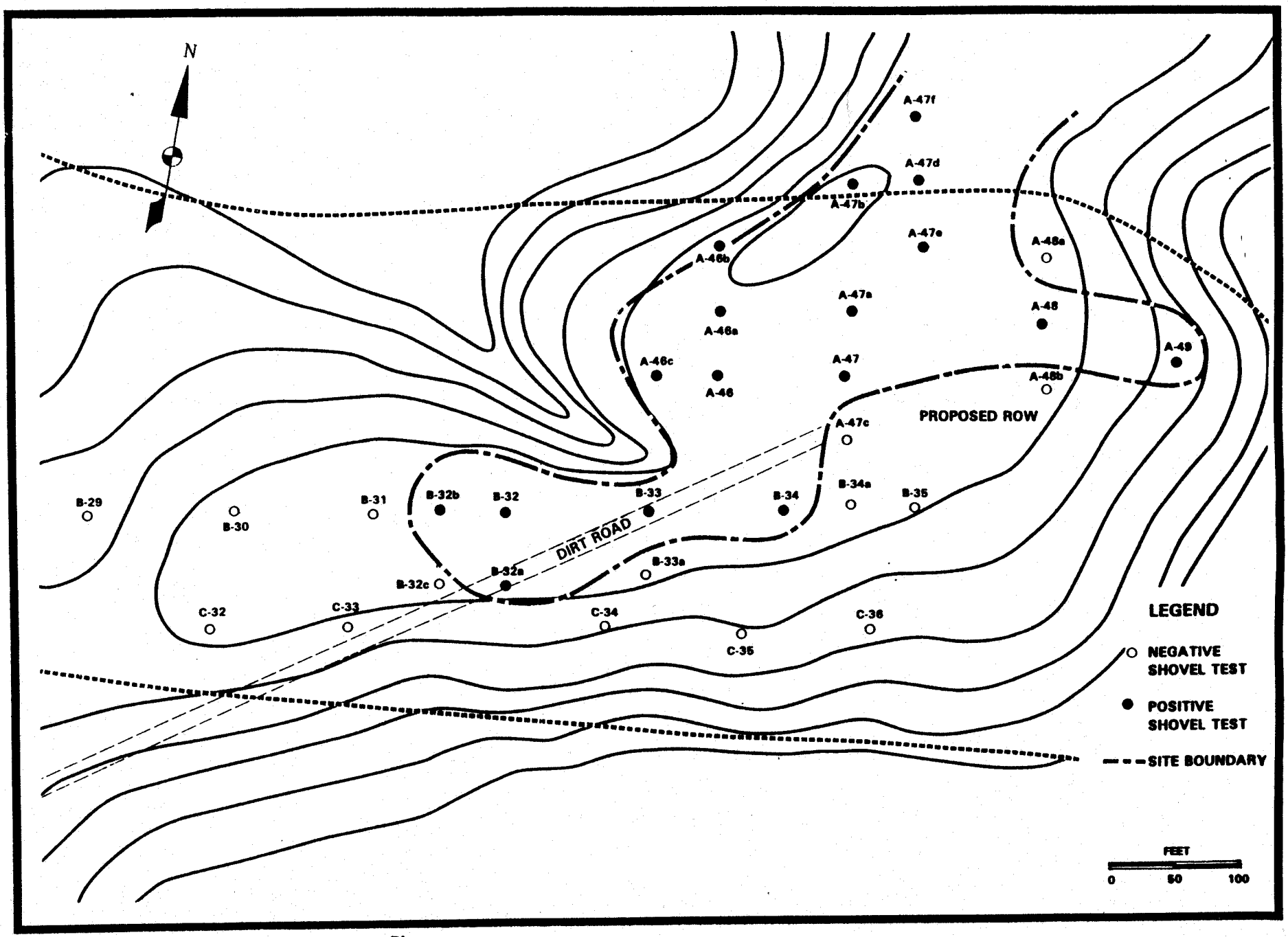


FIGURE 20. Site 44AB430, Phase I Survey Plan

The site represents a moderately dense lithic scatter reflecting a Middle Woodland period occupation and can probably be interpreted within the Domestic and Settlement Patterns thematic contexts.

Shovel tests at this site revealed soil profiles that included A-horizon soils of brown or dark brown silt loam. Below these deposits were yellowish brown, olive brown, or strong brown clay loam that represented transitional soils between the A- and B-horizons. B-horizon soils were described as yellowish red or yellowish brown loamy clay.

Phase I survey at Site 44AB430 yielded a total of 147 prehistoric artifacts. These materials include 139 debitage, 5 cores, and 3 bifaces. The debitage consists of 98 flake fragments, 19 early reduction flakes, 12 pieces of block shatter, and 10 biface reduction flakes. The cores include 3 freehand cores and 2 bipolar cores. Among the bifaces are an indeterminate point fragment and 2 projectile points. One of these represents a Guilford point and the other consists of a tip fragment. The Guilford point suggests a Middle Archaic component for the site. Among the lithic raw materials in the assemblage are 142 quartz and 5 quartzite specimens.

As suggested by the artifact assemblage, this site represents a limited-activity camp at which lithic reduction occurred. The high numbers of early reduction flakes and block shatter further indicate that the initial stages of biface production were the chief occupation at the site. Again, it is difficult to distinguish culturally produced quartz debitage from naturally fractured pieces; thus, the total numbers of each debitage type may be inflated by naturally broken fragments. The artifacts that were clearly identified, however, suggest that at least portions of the assemblage reflect human activity.

IV. RESULTS OF ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

The architectural resources identified during the present survey primarily reflect the Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1917) and the New Dominion (1945-present) periods as defined by VDHR (1992). The themes most generally applicable to the study area include Domestic, Agriculture, and Education. Figure 21 shows the location of the architectural resources in the project area.

The National Register-listed Faulkner House (VA 2-146) and the National Register-eligible Westover (VA 2-925) are located in the vicinity of Route 29, Revised Alternative 10. Neither of these resources, however, is within the area of potential effect of the transportation improvements as currently proposed.

1) **VA Inventory No.:** 2-939
Property Name and Address: Faulkner Tenant House, Old Ivy Road
Description: The Faulkner Tenant House is a one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, clad in composition siding, and has a side-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingle and a three-bay, asymmetrical front facade in the main block. The main block of the house has an off-center entrance and two gable dormers in the roof slope. A front-gable roof porch bisects the two dormers. The porch is supported by five square wooden posts. Rising between the north gable of the main block and the one-story, two-bay, north addition is an exterior corbelled brick chimney (Plate 1).
Date(s): 1940s
Potential Effect: Route 29, Revised Alternative 10, will pass approximately 600 feet to the north of this property and as proposed is not expected to result in any impacts.
Potential Significance: Located northeast of the Faulkner House (VA 2-146), this dwelling was erected to serve as a guest cottage for the main house when it operated as a public inn (1946-1963). Since 1963, the Faulkner House has been owned by the University of Virginia. Today, the main house is leased by the University to the White Burkett Center for Public Affairs, while the tenant house is one of several that are rented to University employees. Although the tenant house is associated with the National Register-listed Faulkner House, it does not contribute to the latter's significance. The tenant house was built between 1920-1940, and the period of significance established for the Faulkner House is 1855-1907. This property does not demonstrate characteristics of architectural or historical importance necessary for National Register eligibility.
Recommendation for Further Study: No further work recommended.

2) **VA Inventory No.:** 2-1231
Property Name and Address: Rock Store, intersection of Routes 743 and 631
Description: This one-story convenience store is of slab-rock construction. The store faces southwest and has a front-gable roof covered in asphalt shingles and an enclosed glass entrance attached to its front facade. There is a concrete block chimney in the east

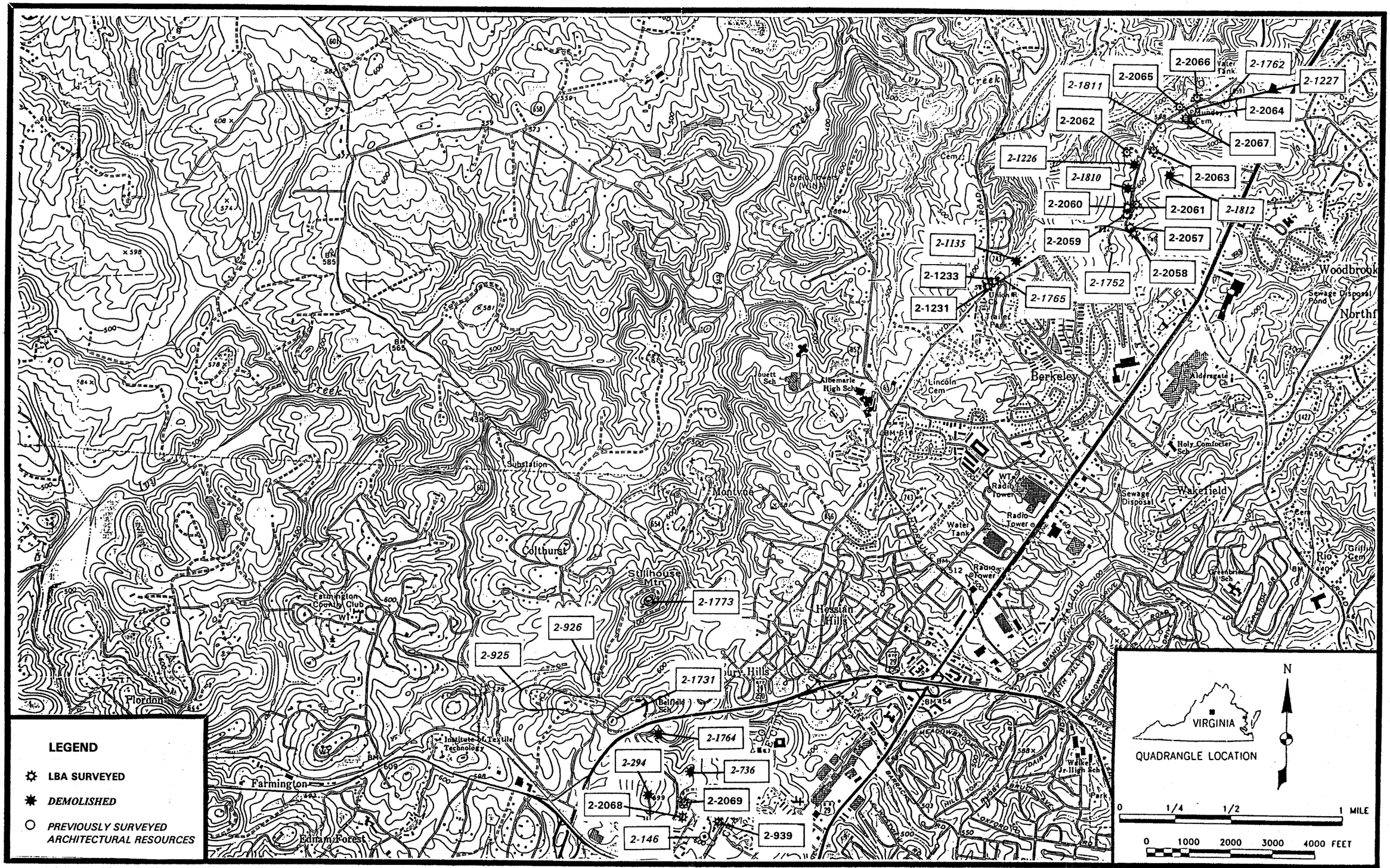


FIGURE 21: Architectural Resources within Project Area

SOURCE: USGS 7.5 Minute Series, Charlottesville East and Charlottesville West Quadrangles (photorevised 1987)

roof slope. The front gable above the glass entrance is clad in wood shingles. The building has a one-story small addition on the east elevation and a rear concrete block addition with exterior concrete block chimney (Plate 2).
Date(s): Circa 1920
Potential Effect: Route 29, Revised Alternative 10, as currently proposed will begin north of this building and is not expected to affect this property.
Potential Significance: Slab-rock construction may have become popular in rural areas due to the fact that agricultural extension bulletins advertised the technique. The store does not demonstrate characteristics of architectural or historical importance necessary for National Register eligibility.
Recommendation for Further Study: No further work recommended.

3) **VA Inventory No.:** 2-1233
Property Address: Second dwelling northeast of Rock Store on Route 631
Description: Similar to VA 2-1765, surveyed by John Milner Associates in 1988, this one-story concrete block dwelling is four bays across the front and has a side-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingle. There is a frame front-gable porch over the main entrance which is supported by two wooden posts. The roof has exposed rafter tails, windows are 6/6 double-hung sash, and there is a lean-to in the rear. This dwelling is in poor condition (Plate 3).
Date(s): 1920-30
Potential Effect: The segment of Route 29, Revised Alternative 10, currently under study begins north of this dwelling and is not expected to affect this property.
Potential Significance: Does not demonstrate characteristics of architectural or historical importance necessary for National Register eligibility.
Recommendation for Further Study: No further work recommended.

4) **VA Inventory No.:** 2-2068
Property Name and Address: Montesano, 2333 Old Ivy Road
Description: This two-story brick Colonial Revival dwelling is five bays across the main block, with flanking one-story brick wings. The facade is symmetrical and has a wood panel central entrance with broken pediment and 9/9 double-hung sash windows with shutters. The side-gabled roof is covered with slate shingles and has a corbelled chimney in each end. The house has a circular drive and is situated north of Old Ivy Road on a long driveway, between an apartment complex and University Gardens, which when completed will be a hotel/conference center. North of the dwelling is a brick and concrete block garage/shed (Plate 4).
Date(s): Circa 1940
Potential Effect: This dwelling is situated outside of the area of potential effect, approximately 600 feet south of Route 29, Revised Alternative 10.
Potential Significance: Called Montesano, this dwelling is built on land which was once part of the property associated with the Faulkner House (VA 2-146). Montesano was built by Mr. and Mrs. Albert Boardman Kerr. According to the current occupant (Mrs. Keith Kerr Loud, the daughter of Albert Boardman Kerr), the Kerrs owned the Faulkner

House sometime during the 1930s, selling off the house but retaining portions of land to the west. The Kerrs built Montesano in 1940. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Kerr married John McGavock. Mrs. John McGavock still owns this house, which is occupied by her daughter and husband (Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Loud). Montesano was designed by local architect Marshall Swain Wells. Wells designed several private residences in Charlottesville vicinity, and some of the most well known are situated within the Farmington Country Club. In the 1960s, the Kerrs divided up their property, selling an adjacent portion to the east on which the Ivy Garden Apartments were built. Although Montesano is in good condition, it is encroached upon on three sides by apartment buildings and its integrity of setting and feeling are thereby diminished. Montesano, like Mt. Falcon (VA 2-1733), is a representational example of the types of dwellings built in the Charlottesville area by prominent families during the 1930s and 1940s but does not appear to demonstrate clear qualities of architectural importance, nor does it possess important associations with significant persons or events. As such, Montesano does not appear to meet National Register Criteria.
Recommendation for Further Study: No further work recommended.

5) **VA Inventory No.:** 2-2069
Property Name and Address: Montesano Tenant House, 2333 Old Ivy Road
Description: The Montesano Tenant House is a one-story wood frame dwelling clad in weatherboard. The house is three bays across the front and has a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. Windows are 6/6 double-hung sash and there is an exterior brick wall chimney in the south gable (Plate 5).
Date(s): Circa 1941-1942
Potential Effect: This dwelling is situated outside of the area of potential effect, approximately 300 feet south of the proposed ROW for Route 29, Revised Alternative 10.
Potential Significance: This house is the tenant house, or "cottage," associated with Montesano, at 2333 Old Ivy Road. When the main house was built in 1940, a two-story cottage was also constructed at this location. The two-story tenant house burned and was replaced by the current dwelling. For many years, farmers rented this cottage, farming land on the property (Mrs. Keith Kerr Loud, personal communication 1994). The tenant house does not demonstrate characteristics of architectural distinction or important historical associations necessary for National Register eligibility.
Recommendation for Further Study: No further work recommended

6) **VA Inventory No.:** 2-2057
Property Address: 590 Rio Road
Description: This one-story modified Craftsman dwelling has wood frame construction with a concrete block foundation and a standing-seam gable roof with overhanging eaves. The dwelling is clad in aluminum siding and is two bays across on its gable end and three bays across its west (main) elevation. There is an interior brick chimney in the roof ridge of the north gable. All windows are 1/1 double-hung sash (Plate 6).
Date(s): Early twentieth century

Potential Effect: Route 29, Revised Alternative 10, as currently proposed would pass approximately 1,200 feet north of this dwelling; as such, there will be no effect.
Potential Significance: Does not demonstrate characteristics of architectural or historical importance necessary for National Register eligibility.
Recommendation for Further Study: No further work recommended.

7) **VA Inventory No.:** 2-2058
Property Address: 600 Rio Road
Description: This one-story frame Craftsman dwelling is clad in weatherboard and has a front-gable, standing-seam metal roof. There are two interior brick chimneys in the roof slope and partial returns at the cornice. The house has a few 2/2 double-hung sash windows and some modern metal 1/1 windows. There is a skylight in the roof slope. A one-story hipped-roof enclosed porch covers the main elevation and extends out from the house one bay. A two-bay rear addition is only one of the many renovations made to this dwelling (Plate 7).
Date(s): Early twentieth century
Potential Effect: Route 29, Revised Alternative 10, as currently proposed would pass approximately 1,300 feet north of this dwelling; as such, there will be no effect.
Potential Significance: Does not demonstrate characteristics of architectural or historical importance necessary for National Register eligibility.
Recommendation for Further Study: No further work recommended.

8) **VA Inventory No.:** 2-2059
Property Address: West side of Route 659
Description: This one-story frame dwelling clad in aluminum siding has a very shallow hipped roof covered in asphalt shingle that extends out in a wide overhang around the house. The roof extends to the south one bay, forming a porch which is supported by metal posts. Besides the bay window in the front elevation, all windows are 1/1 double-hung sash (Plate 8).
Date(s): Mid-twentieth century
Potential Effect: Route 29, Revised Alternative 10, as currently proposed would pass approximately 800 feet north of this dwelling; as such, there will be no effect.
Potential Significance: Does not demonstrate characteristics of architectural or historical importance necessary for National Register eligibility.
Recommendation for Further Study: No further work recommended.

9) **VA Inventory No.:** 2-2060
Property Address: West side of Route 659
Description: This dwelling is a one-story frame vernacular Cape-style house clad in aluminum siding, with an asphalt shingle roof. The house, which rests on a painted stucco foundation, is three bays across the front and two bays deep. There is a front-gabled screen enclosed porch covering two bays of the main elevation. The 1/1 double-hung sash windows have shutters and vinyl overhangs to shield out the sun. Immediately northeast of the dwelling is a garage clad with vertical wood boards (Plate 9).

Date(s): 1940s
Potential Effect: Route 29, Revised Alternative 10, as currently proposed would pass approximately 700 feet north of this dwelling; as such, there will be no effect.
Potential Significance: Does not demonstrate characteristics of architectural or historical importance necessary for National Register eligibility.
Recommendation for Further Study: No further work recommended.

10) **VA Inventory No.:** 2-2061
Property Address: East side of Route 659
Description: This one-story concrete block dwelling is three bays across the front and one bay deep and has a raised basement. The side-gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingles and has two interior chimneys in its ridge. Windows are 6/6 double-hung sash. There is a screen-enclosed shed-roof porch on the front elevation. There is a one-story addition on the north elevation, which has an exterior chimney in its north gable end, and a one-story, one-bay addition on the south elevation (Plate 10).
Date(s): 1940s
Potential Effect: Route 29, Revised Alternative 10, as currently proposed would pass approximately 1,000 feet north of this dwelling; as such, there will be no effect.
Potential Significance: Does not demonstrate characteristics of architectural or historical importance necessary for National Register eligibility.
Recommendation for Further Study: No further work recommended.

11) **VA Inventory No.:** 2-2062
Property Name and Address: Woodburn, West side of Route 659
Description: This two-story stuccoed dwelling is three bays across the main block and two bays deep. The hipped roof is covered with asphalt shingle. The main block is flanked by two one-story hipped-roof dependencies. All windows are of the modern casement variety. The central entrance has a flared gable-roof porch supported by paired iron posts. The principal outbuilding is a one-story open garden-type shed situated north of the dwelling. This building is square in shape and has a steeply pitched hipped roof, with finial, and is clad in wood shingles. There is a storage shed southwest of the dwelling (Plate 11).
Date(s): Circa 1940s
Potential Effect: This property may be adversely affected by the location of the road as currently proposed since the ROW of Route 29, Revised Alternative 10, passes within 200 feet of this dwelling, taking a large portion of the gravel drive which provides access to the dwelling from Route 659.
Potential Significance: Does not demonstrate characteristics of architectural or historical importance necessary for National Register eligibility.
Recommendation for Further Study: No further work recommended.

12) **VA Inventory No.:** 2-2063
Property Name and Address: J.P. Anderson House, Route 14, Box 9, Route 659
Description: This one-story frame dwelling is situated on the east side of Route 659, perpendicular to the road. It is of frame construction, set on a concrete block foundation, and clad with asbestos shingles. The asphalt-shingled gable roof features exposed rafter tails and a short brick chimney on the ridge. There is a screened, shed-roofed porch over two of the four bays in the main elevation. All windows are 1/1 metal sash (Plate 12).
Date(s): Circa 1940s
Potential Effect: This property would be adversely impacted by the location of Route 29, Revised Alternative 10, since it lies within the ROW as currently proposed.
Potential Significance: Dwelling does not demonstrate characteristics of architectural or historical importance necessary for National Register eligibility.
Recommendation for Further Study: No further work recommended.

13) **VA Inventory No.:** 2-2064
Property Address: Garage on east side of Route 659
Description: This one-story concrete block commercial garage has an arched roof with stepped parapets on the east and west elevations. The garage is three bays across its main elevation, with a central vehicular door flanked by a mandoor and a large commercial window. The vehicular door is flanked by concrete block pilasters; similar pilasters are also found on the long side of the garage between large commercial windows, demarcating divisions between the five bays. The garage is surrounded by a chain link fence (Plate 13).
Date(s): Mid-twentieth century
Potential Effect: Route 29, Revised Alternative 10, as currently proposed would pass 600 feet to the south of this building; as such, there will be no effect.
Potential Significance: Building does not demonstrate characteristics of architectural or historical importance necessary for National Register eligibility.
Recommendation for Further Study: No further work recommended.

14) **VA Inventory No.:** 2-2065
Property Address: Route 14, Box 38, Woodburn Road
Description: This one-story concrete block dwelling is three bays across the front with a side-gabled roof covered in asphalt shingles. There are two interior concrete block chimneys and a front gable porch supported by four wooden posts on a wooden deck. There is a one-story frame shed to the north of the dwelling (Plate 14).
Date(s): 1940s
Potential Effect: Road improvements as proposed would pass approximately 600 feet south of this property; as such, there will be no effect.
Potential Significance: Dwelling does not demonstrate characteristics of architectural or historical importance necessary for National Register eligibility.
Recommendation for Further Study: No further work recommended.

15) **VA Inventory No.:** 2-2066
Property Address: West side of Route 659
Description: This one-story vernacular concrete block dwelling is three bays across the front and three bays deep. The side-gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingles and has a concrete block chimney in the north end. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sash, with a bay window occupying the third bay of the main elevation. The central entrance is covered by a hipped-roof porch supported by two wooden posts (Plate 15).
Date(s): 1940s
Potential Effect: Route 29, Revised Alternative 10, as currently proposed would pass approximately 600 feet south of this property, causing no effect.
Potential Significance: Dwelling does not demonstrate characteristics of architectural or historical importance necessary for National Register eligibility.
Recommendation for Further Study: No further work recommended.

16) **VA Inventory No.:** 2-2067
Property Name and Address: Albemarle SPCA, East side of Route 659.
Description: This one-and-one-half-story frame building has a front-gable roof covered with asphalt shingles and is clad in horizontal wood siding and (on the front) stucco. The main elevation is symmetrically arranged, with a central entrance flanked by 6/6 double-hung sash windows. The hipped-roof porch is supported by four chamfered wood posts. The upper floor is illuminated by a long shed dormer on the east, two gabled dormers on the west, and a single 6/6 double-hung sash window in the south gable end. There is a square, hipped-roof cupola on the roof ridge. A long, one-story animal kennel extends east from the building. Frame sheds, barns, and penned animals can also be found east of the house beyond the kennels. VDOT design plans also indicate that there is a pet cemetery in the fenced-in area east of the main building (Plate 16).
Date(s): Mid-twentieth century
Potential Effect: Route 29, Revised Alternative 10, as currently proposed may require ROW acquisition of a portion of the pet cemetery and land to the south of the main SPCA building.
Potential Significance: Building does not demonstrate characteristics of architectural or historical importance necessary for National Register eligibility.
Recommendation for Further Study: No further work recommended.

PLATE 1: Faulkner Tenant House, View to Southeast

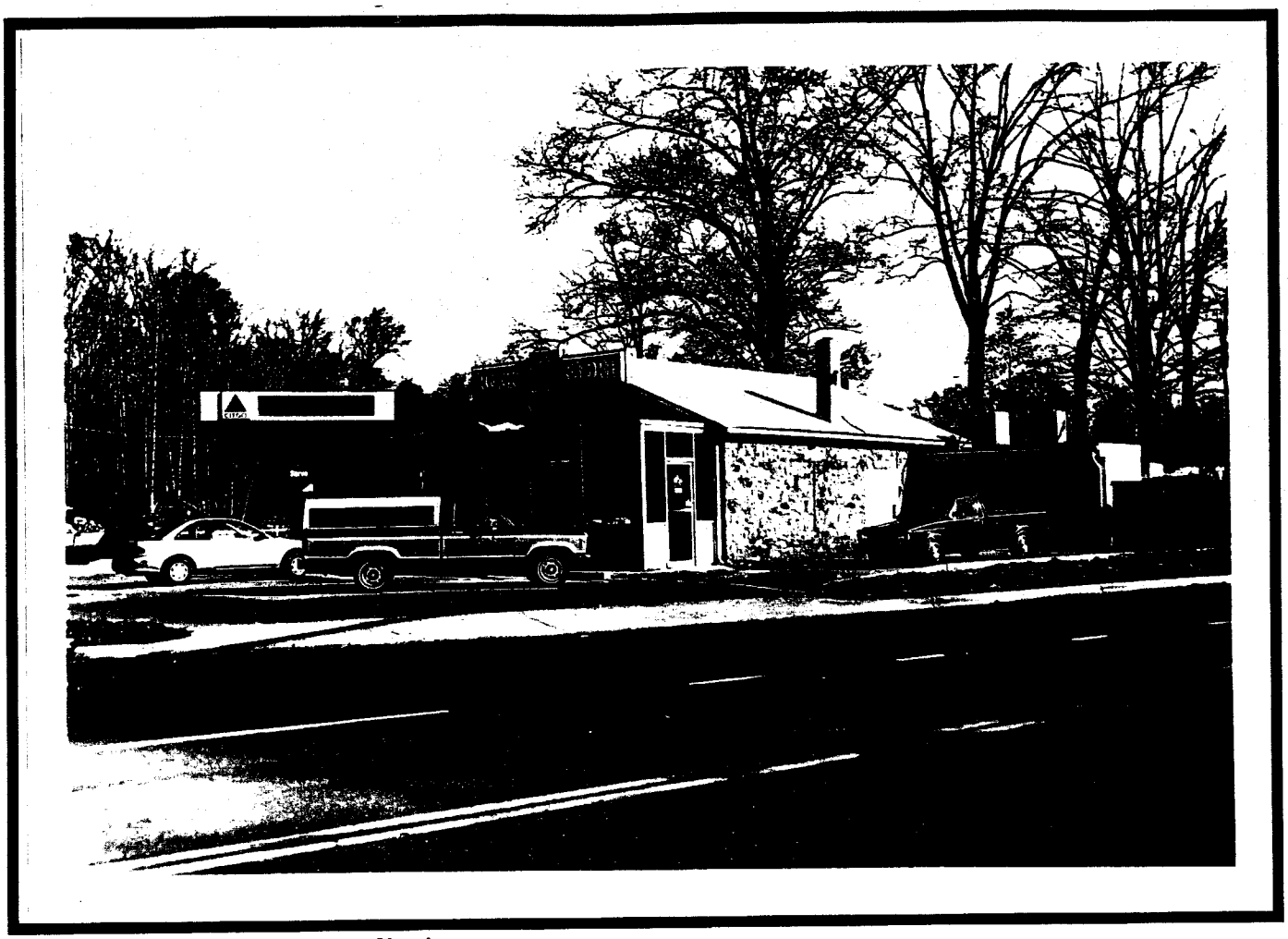


PLATE 2: Rock Store, View to North

PLATE 3: Second Dwelling North of Rock Store, View to West

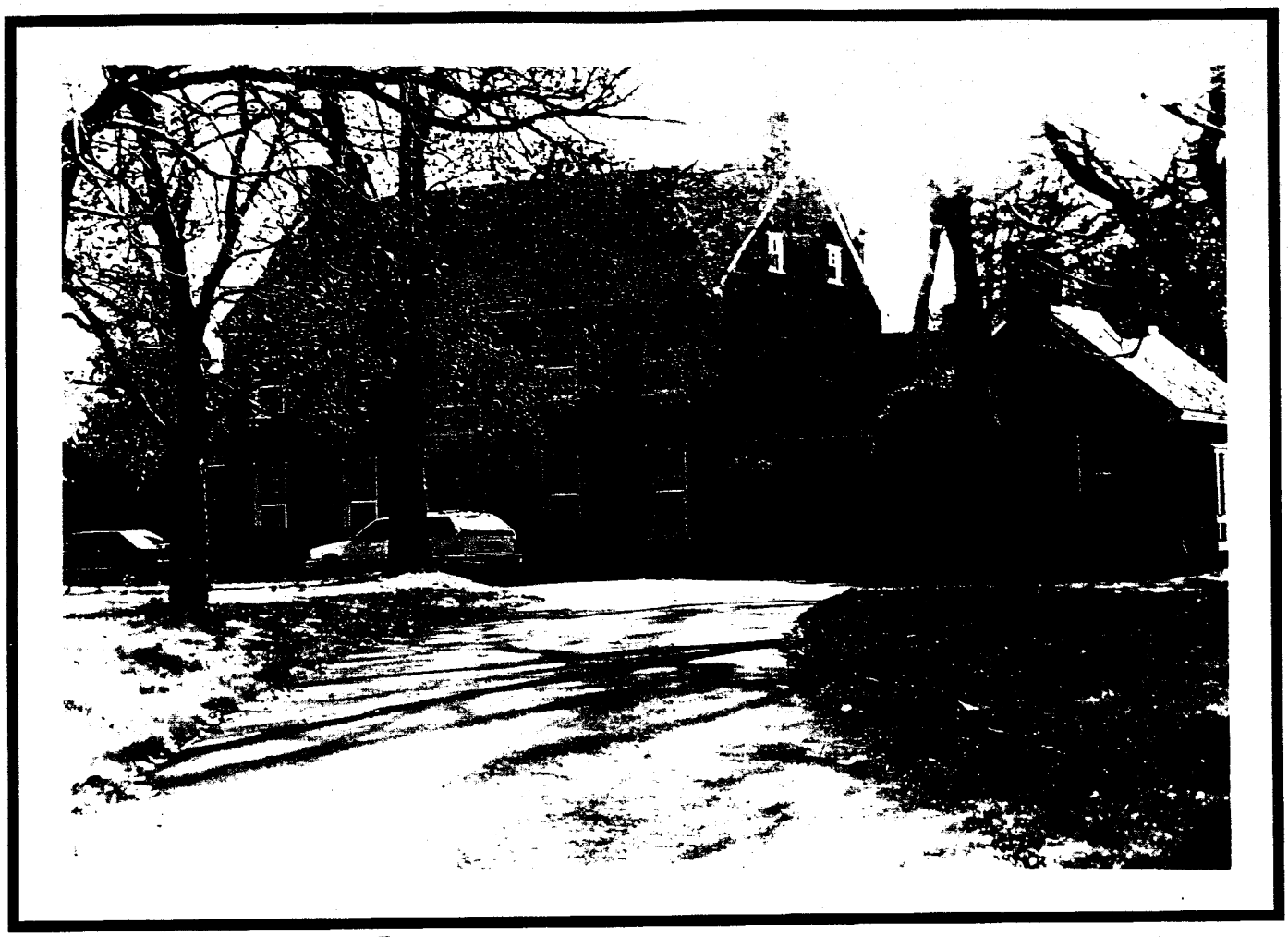


PLATE 4: Montesano, View to East

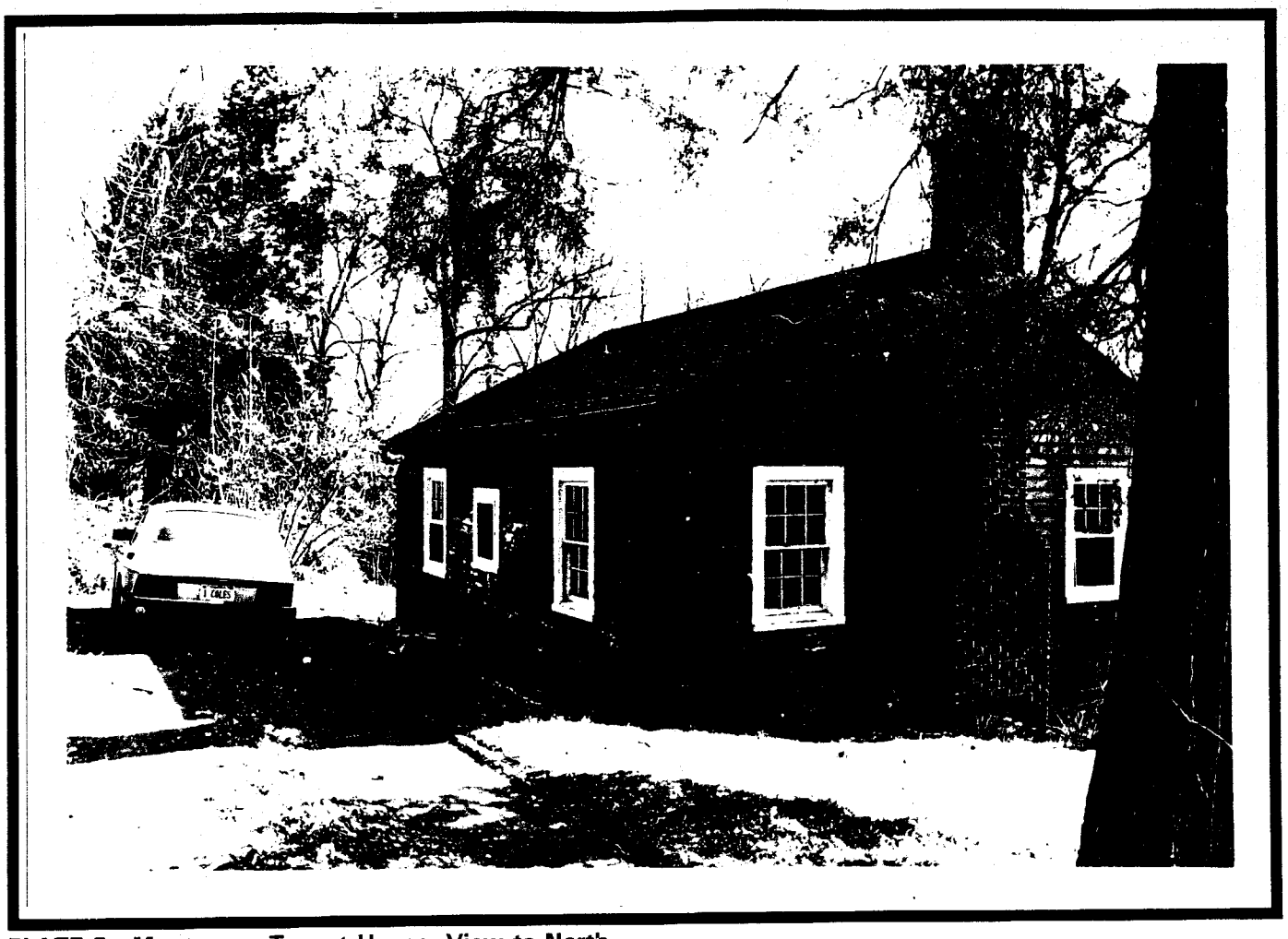


PLATE 5: Montesano Tenant House, View to North

PLATE 6: 590 Rio Road, View to Northeast

PLATE 7: 600 Rio Road, View to North

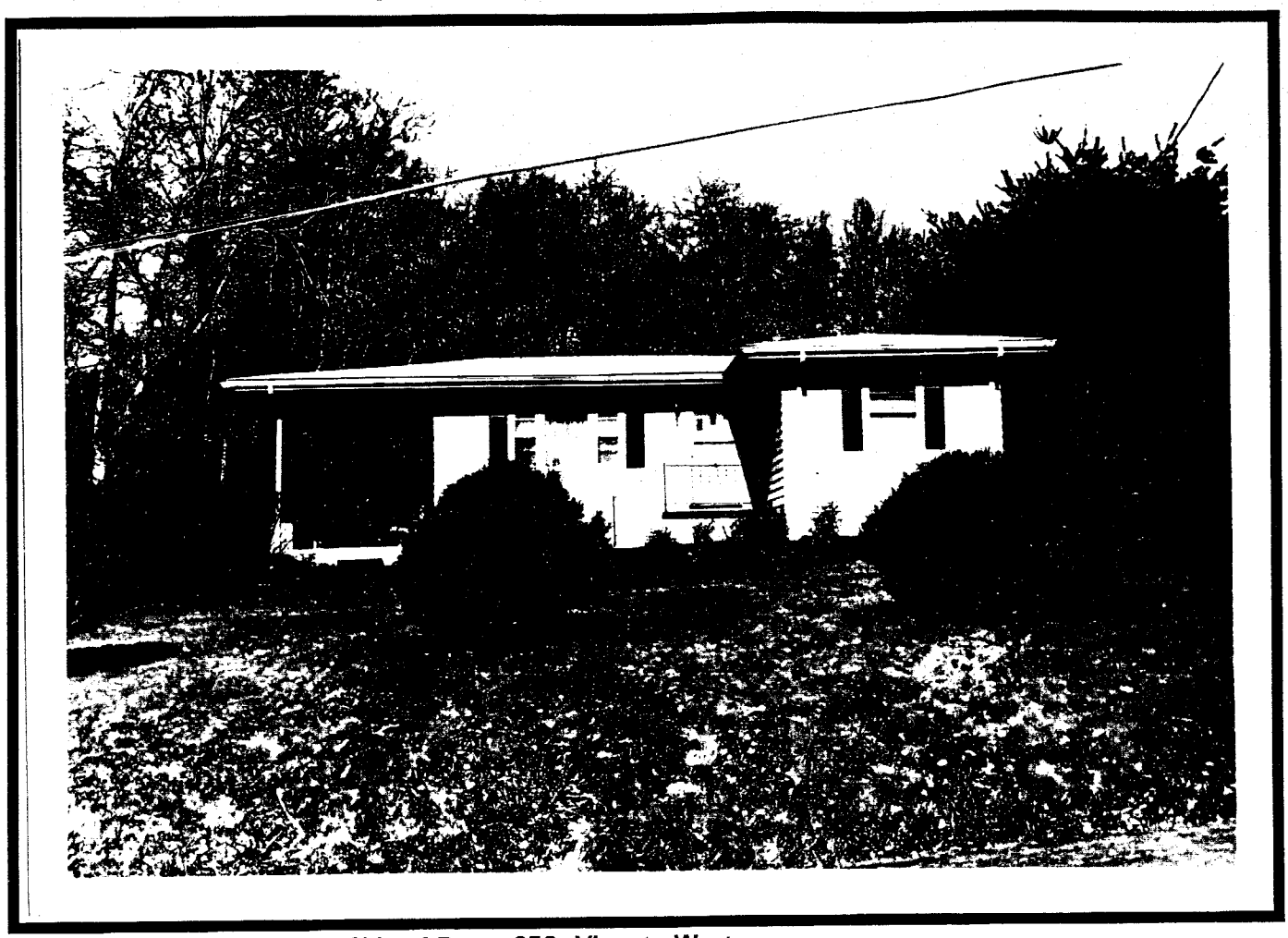


PLATE 8: Dwelling on West Side of Route 659, View to West

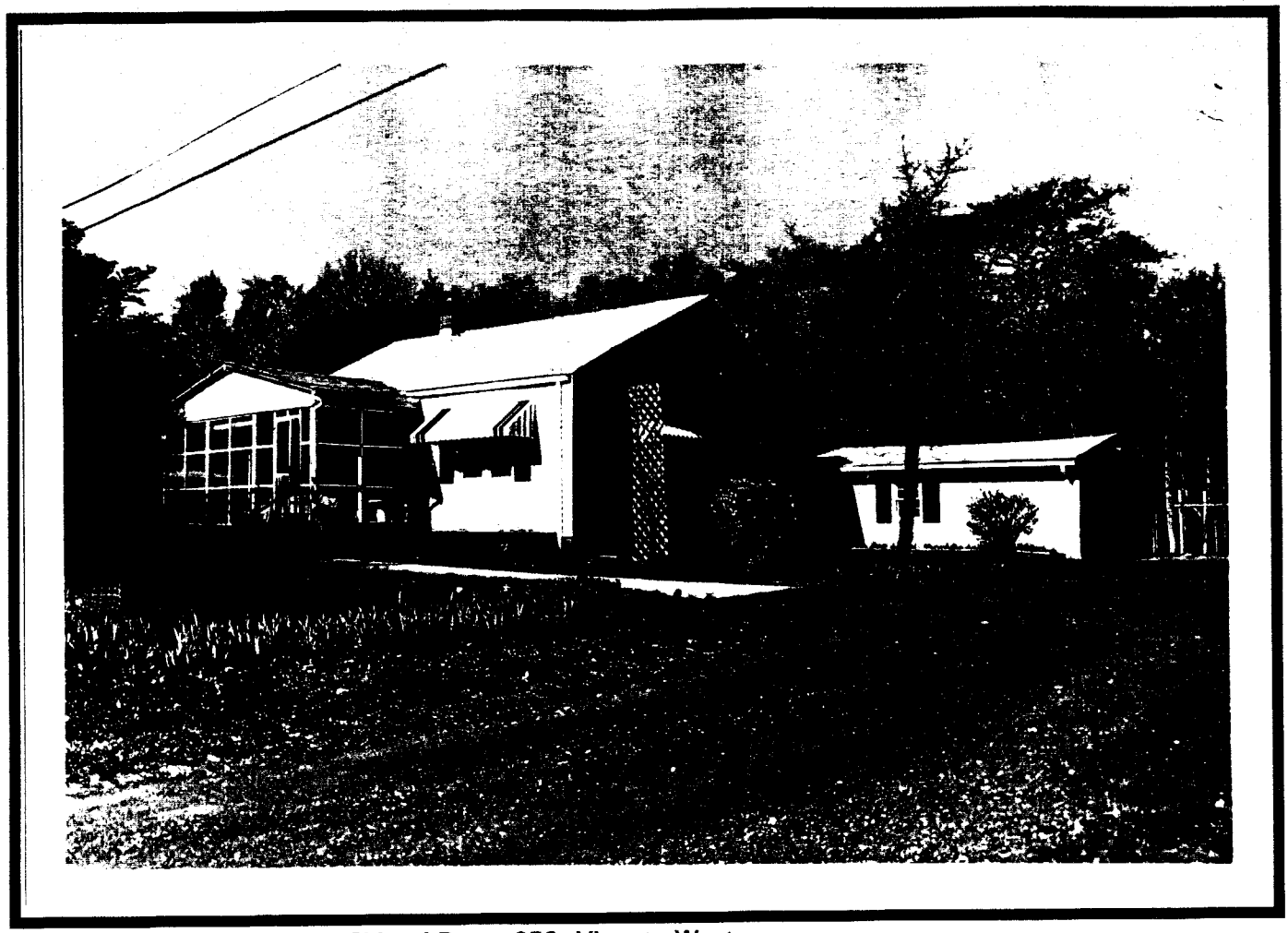


PLATE 9: Dwelling on West Side of Route 659, View to West

PLATE 10: Dwelling on East Side of Route 659, View to East

PLATE 11: Woodburn, View to West

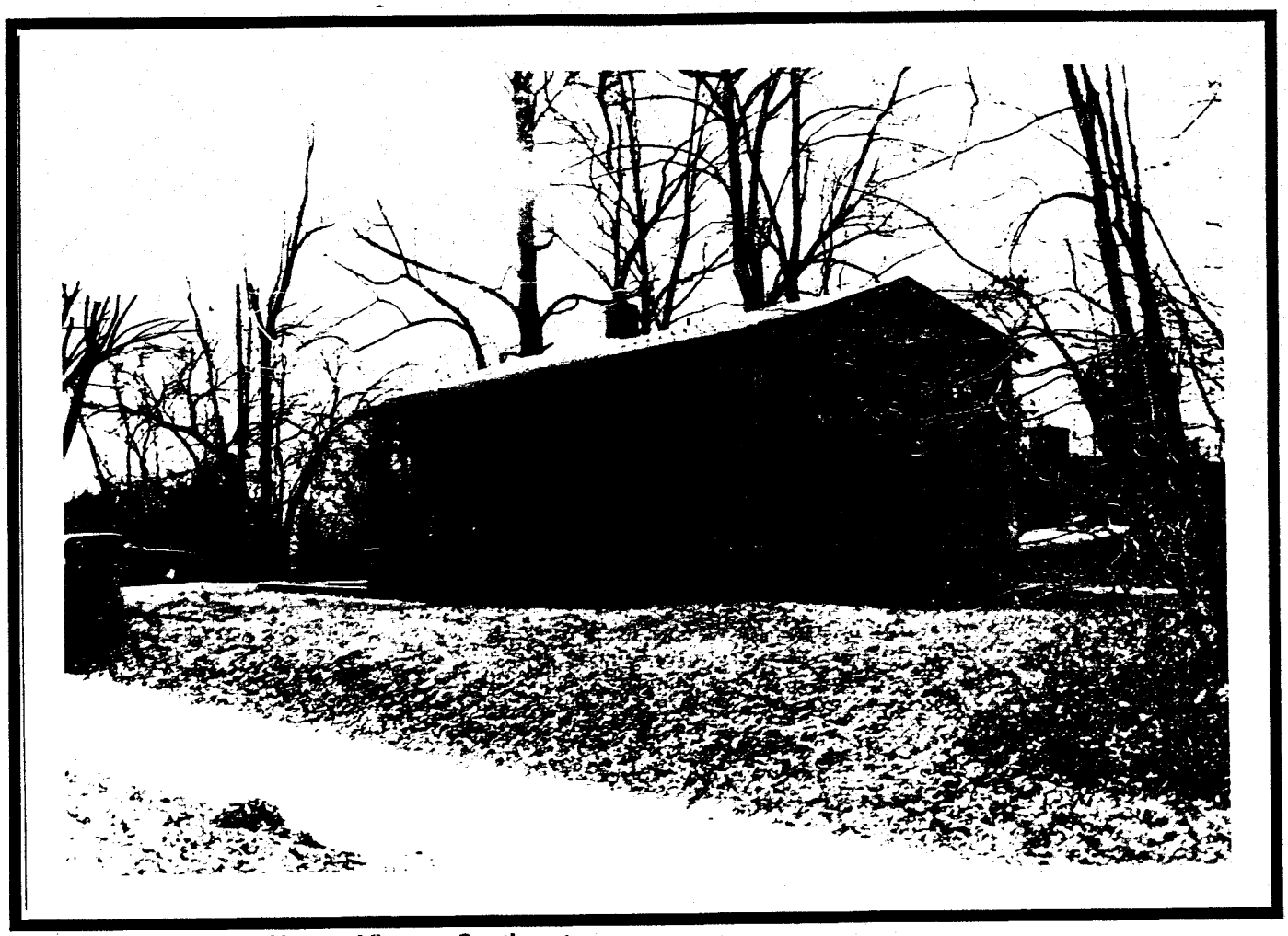


PLATE 12: Anderson House, View to Southeast

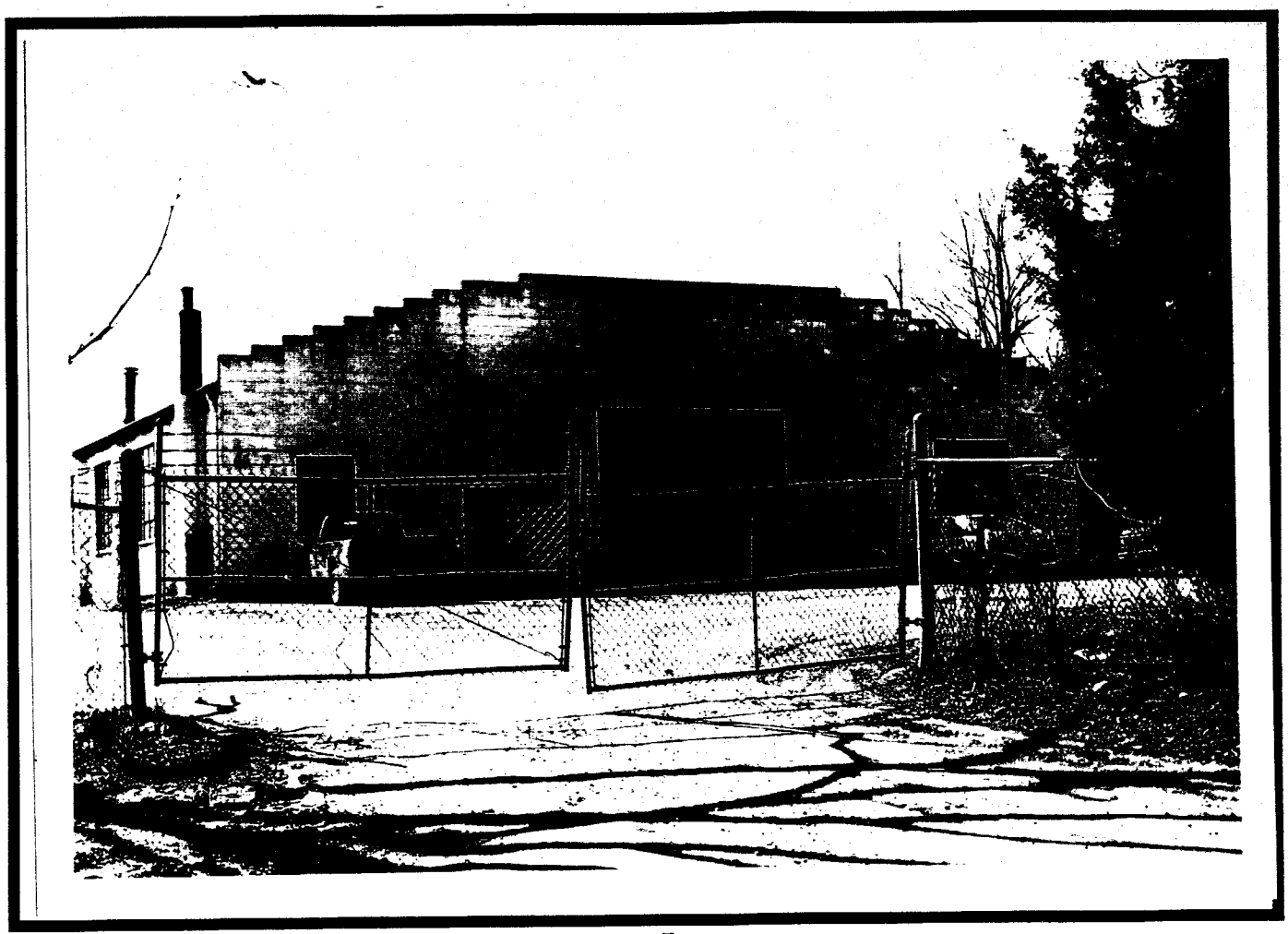


PLATE 13: Garage on East Side of Route 659, View to East

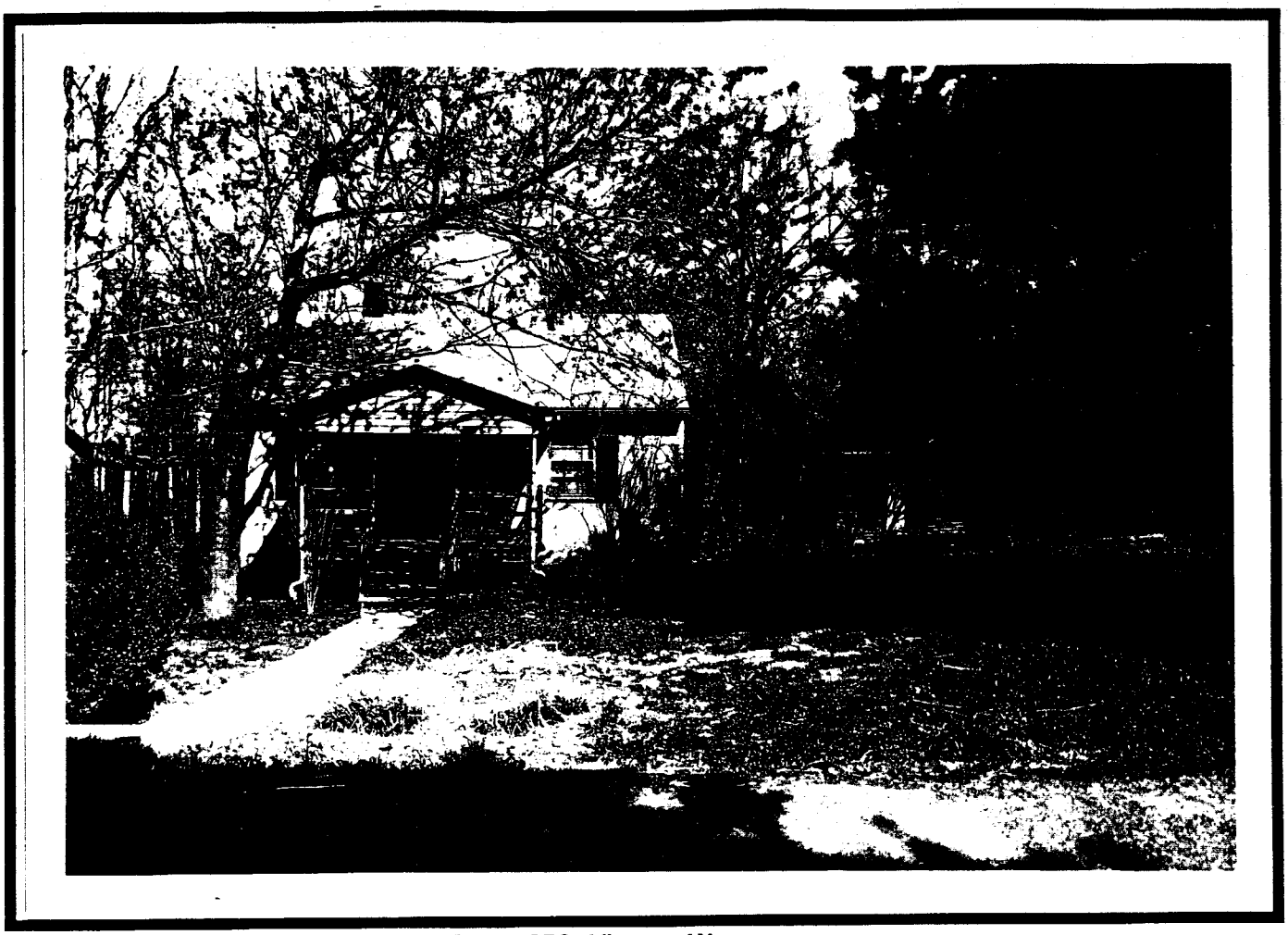


PLATE 14: Dwelling on West Side of Route 659, View to West

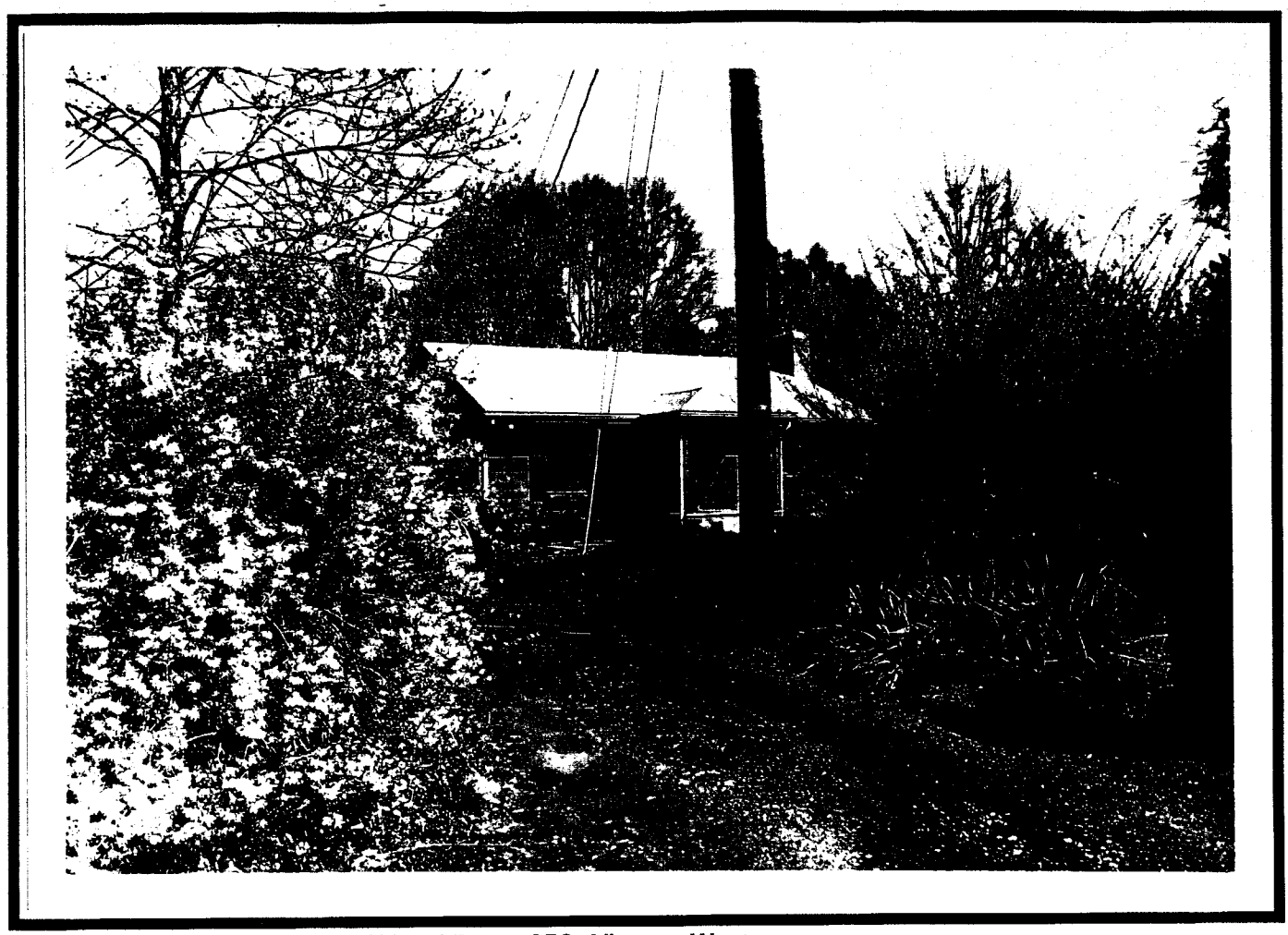


PLATE 15: Dwelling on West Side of Route 659, View to West

PLATE 16: Albemarle SPCA, View to North

V. EVALUATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter summarizes the results of the Phase I cultural resource survey of the new termini for Alternative 10 of the proposed improvements to Route 29 in Albemarle County and the City of Charlottesville, Virginia. This chapter also presents recommendations for further work. Tasks completed for this project included background research to identify the potential for cultural resources within the proposed project corridor, archaeological survey, and architectural survey.

Based on the background research, portions of the project corridor were considered to possess high potential for prehistoric and historic archaeological resources. LBA also characterized the project's area of potential effect as sensitive for architectural properties over 50 years of age.

A. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The archaeological survey resulted in the identification of 12 previously unrecorded sites. Of this total, 6 sites represent historic occupations, 3 represent prehistoric lithic scatters, and 3 contain both prehistoric and historic components. In addition, LBA located previously unrecorded elements of a known site, 44AB264. These sites are discussed in detail below, and are summarized in Table 1.

Site 44AB264 is represented by five building foundations and two retaining walls. Three of the buildings had been previously identified and lay outside the project ROW. During the Phase I survey, LBA identified two additional buildings and the foundation walls, all of which are inside the ROW. Based on the artifacts associated with the structures, the site dates between the late nineteenth and the early twentieth century and represents a farmstead with associated outbuildings. This site type is common in the region, and the low artifact densities at Site 44AB264 suggest that the site would not yield useful information. Therefore, no further work is recommended.

Site 44AB419 comprises a springhouse and a moderate scatter of artifacts dating to the late nineteenth and the first quarter of the twentieth century. The site apparently represents components of a farmstead dating to this period. No associated structures were located during the Phase I survey, although it is possible that the springhouse is related to a former architectural property, VA 2-1764. The lack of associated structures leaves the springhouse without a larger site context. Moreover, this type of site is not likely to have served as a focus of activity. For these reasons, this site would be expected to provide little information other than data on its location and construction characteristics, and this information has been obtained during the Phase I survey. The site therefore lacks archaeological significance, and no further work is recommended.

Site 44AB420 represents an improved springhead that includes a brick structure at the spring's outlet and masonry and concrete wing walls. The concrete portions of the site date to the twentieth century, but some portions may be of earlier construction. No other structures are associated with the site, and its locale was not likely to have been a focus of activity. Except for its location and aspects of its construction, the site does not appear to contain important information. It therefore does not possess archaeological significance, and no further work is recommended.

Site 44AB421 is represented by a filled cellar and a scatter of historic artifacts dating from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth century. Artifacts from the cellar suggest that it was filled during the late twentieth century. Thus, these fill deposits cannot be related to the period during which the site was occupied. The site appears to represent a domestic occupation, although the function of the structure represented by the cellar is uncertain; it may have been an outbuilding associated with a demolished architectural property. The site is disturbed by construction on three sides. Its function cannot be clearly defined, and the artifact deposits cannot be clearly related to any occupation or activity. The site therefore does not constitute a significant cultural resource and no further work is recommended.

Site 44AB422 apparently reflects a domestic occupation dating to the late nineteenth or the early twentieth century. Domestic sites dating to this period are the dominant site type in the region. Because this type of site is common in the area, Site 44AB422 does not comprise a significant resource and no further work is recommended at the site.

Site 44AB423 is represented by a sparse prehistoric lithic scatter as well as a historic cellar with an associated artifact scatter. The prehistoric artifacts suggest a limited-activity camp occupied for the purpose of conducting specific tasks. The artifacts associated with this component, however, may reflect the natural fracturing of quartz rather than past human activities. Because of the low prehistoric artifact density at the site and the probability that this component has been disturbed by historic occupation, the prehistoric component would not be likely to yield information important to the study of prehistory.

The historic occupation at Site 44AB423 appears to reflect a late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century dwelling distinguished by a cellar and an artifact scatter. A single handwrought nail suggests an earlier date, but it is possible that this artifact represents an incidental inclusion at the site; the majority of artifacts are more suggestive of a later occupation. The historic component, therefore, represents a site type common in the region. Neither the prehistoric component nor the historic component of Site 44AB423 comprises a significant cultural resource. Therefore, no further work is recommended.

Site 44AB424 consists of a sparse historic artifact scatter associated with an architectural property (VA 2-1762). The archaeological portion of this property represents sheet refuse deposited during the occupation of the house. The low number of artifacts and the disturbance in portions of the site suggest that the site possesses only partial integrity. Furthermore, it

represents a common site type. It thus does not possess archaeological significance and does not constitute a significant cultural resource. Therefore, no further work is recommended.

Site 44AB425 represents a prehistoric limited-activity site. Based on the disturbed condition of the soils at the site and the low number of prehistoric artifacts recovered, this site will not likely yield important information for the study of prehistory in the region. Historic artifacts from the site represent modern trash dumping. Site 44AB425 thus does not constitute a significant cultural resource. No further work is recommended.

Site 44AB426 contains prehistoric and historic components. A sparse scatter of lithic waste flakes reflects the prehistoric component; however, these artifacts cannot be confidently attributed to cultural activities. Therefore, this component would not be likely to yield additional information. Although the historic component at this site appears to reflect a late-nineteenth to early twentieth-century occupation, it is marked by artifacts from recently developed topsoil and truncated B-horizon soils, and no structural remains are evident. The historic component thus possesses limited research potential. The site also exhibited disturbance, probably as a result of erosion and road construction, further reducing its research potential. The site therefore does not constitute a significant cultural resource and no further work is recommended.

Site 44AB427 represents a domestic occupation dating to the late nineteenth through the early twentieth century. The site includes a possible cellar and well along with an associated artifact scatter. Because this site type occurs frequently in the region, Site 44AB427 does not constitute a significant cultural resource, and no further work is recommended.

Site 44AB428 consists of a prehistoric lithic scatter. A Morrow Mountain projectile point indicates a Middle Archaic component at the site. This site reflects a limited-activity occupation, although the recovered artifact sample does not indicate a specific function. The quartz outcrops at the site, however, suggest that lithic raw material procurement may have been a primary site activity. The site does not appear to be disturbed, and artifacts were recovered from unplowed A- and A/B-horizon soils. Because of the apparent intact character of the site, its large size, and the relatively high artifact density, it may contain information important in the study of the prehistory of the region. Phase II investigation of Site 44AB428 is recommended in order to evaluate its potential eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.

Site 44AB429 consists of a spatially constricted, high-density lithic scatter that reflects limited-activity site use. The principal site function represented by the artifacts appears to be the early stages of chipped-stone tool production. Because of the high numbers of cultural materials at this site, and the apparently undisturbed soils, Site 44AB429 may yield data important in the study of regional prehistory. Additional investigation at this site is therefore recommended in order to evaluate its potential eligibility for the National Register.

Site 44AB430 appears to be a limited-activity camp marked by a moderate lithic scatter with a Middle Archaic component. The artifacts suggest that the early stages of chipped-stone tool production occurred at the site. The soils at the site appear to be undisturbed. Therefore, the

site may possess integrity and may yield data useful in the study of the prehistory of the region. Further testing at the site is recommended in order to evaluate its eligibility for the National Register.

B. ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

Thirty-three architectural properties constructed prior to 1950 were located within the proposed Route 29, Alternative 10 and Revised Alternative 10, area of potential effect. This total includes 17 resources recorded by JMA during a previous survey of portions of the proposed Route 29 corridor (JMA 1988) and 16 resources identified by LBA during the present survey. Of the 17 resources identified by JMA, 7 had been demolished prior to the present survey. Thus, a total of 26 properties were considered by LBA during the architectural survey along the Revised Alternative 10 corridor. These resources and the results of the survey are summarized in Table 2.

During the present survey, LBA did not reexamine the properties identified by JMA. None of these properties, including three (VA 2-146, 2-925, and 2-926) that are listed in, or eligible for, the National Register, will be affected by the proposed project. Furthermore, none of the 16 architectural resources recorded by LBA possesses characteristics of architectural or historical significance necessary for National Register eligibility, and therefore no further work is recommended.

C. SUMMARY

As a result of this Phase I cultural resource survey, 12 archaeological sites were newly identified, along with previously unrecorded portions of Site 44AB264. In addition, LBA surveyed 16 architectural properties over 50 years of age during this project. Further, three previously recorded architectural resources (VA 2-146, 2-925, and 2-926) were noted in the project vicinity that are already listed in, or have been determined eligible for, the National Register.

Three of the archaeological sites, 44AB428, 44AB429, and 44AB430, represent prehistoric lithic scatters. These sites appear to possess integrity and may contribute information important in the study of regional prehistory. Therefore, LBA recommends additional investigations (Phase II) for these sites. The remainder of the archaeological sites identified do not constitute significant cultural resources and therefore do not require additional investigation.

Of the 16 newly recorded architectural properties, none possesses characteristics of significance with reference to the National Register criteria. In addition, the three previously identified properties that have already been listed in or nominated to the National Register lie in the vicinity of the proposed project but are outside its area of potential effect. Therefore, none of the architectural resources identified during this survey require additional investigation.

TABLE 1

ROUTE 29, REVISED ALTERNATIVE 10
SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

SITE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	RECOMMENDATION
44AB264	Historic 19th-20th century site; portions were previously identified, and present survey located additional portions within proposed ROW	No Further Work
44AB419	Historic 19th-20th century springhouse with associated structures and artifacts	No Further Work
44AB420	Walled-up springhead. Unidentified date, but portions are 20th century	No Further Work
44AB421	Historic 19th-20th century; cellar and artifact scatter	No Further Work
44AB422	Historic 19th-20th century; cellar and artifact scatter	No Further Work
44AB423	Prehistoric lithic scatter of unknown period; Historic 19th-20th century cellar with artifact scatter	No Further Work
44AB424	Historic 20th century, artifact scatter associated with architectural property 2-1762	No Further Work
44AB425	Prehistoric lithic scatter of unknown period; Historic trash dump, probably 20th century	No Further Work
44AB426	Prehistoric lithic scatter of unknown period; Historic 19th-20th century artifact scatter	No Further Work
44AB427	Historic 19th-20th century cellar and possible well with associated artifact scatter	No Further Work
44AB428	Prehistoric Middle Archaic lithic scatter	Phase II Testing
44AB429	Prehistoric lithic scatter of unknown period	Phase II Testing
44AB430	Prehistoric Middle Archaic lithic scatter	Phase II Testing

TABLE 2
ROUTE 29, REVISED ALTERNATIVE 10
SUMMARY OF ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

INVENTORY NUMBER	NAME	TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE	EFFECT	RECOMMENDATION
2-146	Faulkner House	Dwelling	NR	No	No Further Work
2-939	Faulkner Tenant House	Dwelling	No	No	No Further Work
2-1731	Belfield School	Dwelling	(JMA) No	No	No Further Work
2-926	Westover Tenant House	Dwelling	(JMA) Yes	No	No Further Work
2-925	Westover	Dwelling	NR Eligible	No	No Further Work
2-1733	Mt. Falcon	Dwelling	(JMA/VDHR) No	No	No Further Work
2-1231	Rock Store	Market	No	No	No Further Work
2-1765		Dwelling	(JMA) No	No	No Further Work
2-1233		Dwelling	No	No	No Further Work
2-1752		Dwelling	(JMA) Possible	No	No Further Work
2-1811		Dwelling	(JMA) No	No	No Further Work
2-1227		Cemetery	No	No	No Further Work
2-1762		Dwelling	(JMA) No	No	No Further Work
2-2068	Montesano	Dwelling	No	No	No Further Work
2-2069	Montesano Tenant House	Dwelling	No	No	No Further Work
2-2057	590 Rio Road	Dwelling	No	No	No Further Work
2-2058	600 Rio Road	Dwelling	No	No	No Further Work
2-2059		Dwelling	No	No	No Further Work
2-2060		Dwelling	No	No	No Further Work
2-2061		Dwelling	No	No	No Further Work
2-2062	Woodburn	Dwelling	No	No	No Further Work
2-2063	Anderson House	Dwelling	No	No	No Further Work
2-2064	Garage	Garage	No	No	No Further Work

INVENTORY NUMBER	NAME	TYPE	SIGNIFICANCE	EFFECT	RECOMMENDATION
2-2065		Dwelling	No	No	No Further Work
2-2066		Dwelling	No	No	No Further Work
2-2067	Albemarle SPCA	Animal Shelter	No	No	No Further Work

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n.d.b. Preliminary Plan of Route 29 Charlottesville, Revised Southern Terminus. On file at Virginia Department of Transportation, Richmond.

APPENDIX A

SHOVEL TEST DATA

PHASE I SHOVEL TESTS
ROUTE 29, REVISED ALTERNATIVE 10
NORTH SEGMENT

STP No.	SITE No.	DEPTH (cm)	SOIL DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
A-1		0-7	10YR 4/3 silty loam	-
		7-24	7.5YR 4/4 loam with moderate gravel	-
		24-40	7.5Y 4/4 mottled with 5YR 4/6 clay loam with heavy gravel content	-
A-2		0-15	10YR 2/2 silt loam	-
		15-26	10YR 4/4 silt loam with angular gravel	-
		26-32	7.5YR 5/8 clay loam	-
A-3	44AB421	0-20	7.5YR 3/3 loam	+
		20-27	2.5YR 4/8 clay	-
A-4		0-16	10YR 4/4 silty loam	-
		16-31	7.5YR 5/6 clayey loam	-
		31-40	2.5YR 4/6 clay	-
A-5		0-7	humic mat, 10YR 4/4 loamy silt	-
		7-26	2.5YR 4/8 loamy clay, quartz rocks throughout, heavier in Strata B and C	-
		26-36	10YR 4/4 mixed with 2.5YR 4/8 loamy clay	-
		36-46	7.5YR 5/6 sandy clay loam	-
		46-80	2.5Y 6/6 mottled with 2.5Y 4/8 loamy silt	-
A-6		0-9	10YR 3/3 silty loam, many roots	-
		9-20	10YR 5/4 sandy loam	-
		20-27	2.5Y 5/4 mottled with 7.5YR 5/8 sandy loamy silt	-
		27-37	10YR 6/6 wet sandy clay	-
A-7		0-10	10YR 3/3 loamy silt	-
		10-24	10YR 4/4 silt loam	-
		24-34	7.5YR 5/6 sand clay loam	-
		34-48	5YR 5/8 sand loamy clay	-
A-8		0-13	10YR 3/3 loamy silt	-
		13-32	10YR 6/6 clay loam	-
		32-46	5YR 5/8 sandy clay	-

STP No.	SITE No.	DEPTH (cm)	SOIL DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
A-1		0-7 7-24 24-40	10YR 4/3 silty loam 7.5YR 4/4 loam with moderate gravel 7.5Y 4/4 mottled with 5YR 4/6 clay loam with heavy gravel content	- - -
A-9		0-4 4-12 12-24 24-40	root mat 10YR 4/3 loam 10YR 5/8 sandy clay loam 7.5YR 5/8 sandy clay	- - - -
A-10		0-8 8-24 24-34	10YR 3/3 loam 10YR 4/6 clay loam 5YR 5/6 clay	- - -
A-11		0-6 6-18 18-27	root mat, 10YR 3/3 loamy sand 10YR 4/6 sandy clay loam 2.5YR 4/8 loamy clay	- - -
A-12		0-5 5-11 11-20	10YR 3/3 loam 10YR 4/6 clay loam 2.5YR 4/8 loamy clay	- - -
A-13	44AB423	0-8 8-20 20-30 30-34	10YR 3/3 loam 10YR 5/4 sandy loam 7.5YR 5/8 coarse sand loam 2.5YR 4/8 loamy clay	+ - - -
A-14	44AB423	0-9 9-20 20-27 27-37	10YR 3/3 loam 10YR 5/4 sandy loam 10YR 6/6 clayey sand 2.5YR 4/8 loamy clay	+ + - -
A-15	44AB423	0-8 8-30 30-37 37-43	10YR 2/2 silt 10YR 4/3 silt loam 2.5Y 6/6 loam 10YR 5/4 mottled with 2.5YR 4/8 clay loam	- + - -
A-16	44AB423	0-13 13-26 26-37	10YR 3/3 loam 10YR 6/6 sandy clay loam 7.5YR 5/6 sandy clay	+ + -
A-17		0-6 6-40	10YR 4/3 silt loam 10YR 4/4 sandy loam	- -

STP No.	SITE No.	DEPTH (cm)	SOIL DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
A-1		0-7 7-24 24-40	10YR 4/3 silty loam 7.5YR 4/4 loam with moderate gravel 7.5Y 4/4 mottled with 5YR 4/6 clay loam with heavy gravel content	- - -
A-37		0-6 6-17 17-23	10YR 3/2 silty loam 7.5YR 5/6 clay loam 2.5YR 4/8 clay	- - -
A-38		0-35 35-57 57-95	10YR 4/4 loamy silt 7.5YR 4/4 course silt 7.5YR 5/6 loamy sand	- - -
A-39		0-9 9-20 20-32	10YR 3/3 silt loam 7.5YR 5/6 sandy loam 5YR 4/6 loamy clay	- + -
A-40		0-5 5-20 20-29	10YR 3/3 silty loam 7.5YR 5/6 loam 5YR 4/6 clay loam	- - -
A-41		0-10 10-25 25-43	10YR 4/4 loam 7.5YR 5/6 sandy clay loam 2.5YR 3/6 silty clay	- - -
A-42	44AB428	0-5 5-29 29-40	10YR 3/3 silt loam 7.5YR 5/6 loamy silt 5YR 4/6 clayey silt	- + -
A-43	44AB429	0-10 10-20 20-38 38-44	10YR 3/3 silty loam 7.5YR 5/6 silt loam 7.5YR 4/6 loam 5YR 4/6 loamy clay	+ + + -
A-44	44AB429	0-7 7-20 20-28	10YR 3/3 silty clay loam 7.5YR 4/6 loam 5YR 4/6 clay loam, mica, compact	- + -
A-45		0-4 4-20 20-30	10YR 3/3 loamy silt 10YR 5/6 silty clay loam 5YR 5/6 loam	- - -
A-46	44AB430	0-7 7-23 23-33	10YR 3/3 silty loam 10YR 5/6 silty loam 5YR 4/6 clay	- + -

STP No.	SITE No.	DEPTH (cm)	SOIL DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
A-1		0-7 7-24 24-40	10YR 4/3 silty loam 7.5YR 4/4 loam with moderate gravel 7.5Y 4/4 mottled with 5YR 4/6 clay loam with heavy gravel content	- - -
A-47	44AB430	0-9 9-24 24-33	10YR 3/3 loam silt 2.5Y 4/4 compact loam 10YR 5/6 compact clay loam with crumbling rock	- + -
A-48	44AB430	0-6 6-28 28-34	10YR 4/3 silt loam 7.5YR 4/6 clay loam 5YR 4/6 loamy clay	- + -
A-49	44AB430	0-9 9-24 24-30	10YR 4/3 silt loam 7.5YR 4/6 clay loam 5YR 4/6 loam clay	- + -
B-1	44AB420	0-8 8-24 24-35 35-50	10YR 4/3 moist clay loam 7.5YR 5/6 clay loam 10YR 4/2 loamy clay 2.5Y 6/4 mottled with 2.5Y 6/8 loamy clay with some quartz gravel	- + - -
B-2		0-10 10-30	10YR 4/3 moist clay loam 5YR 4/6 loamy clay with moderate amount of quartz gravel	- -
B-3		0-10 10-22 22-35	10YR 4/3 clay loam 7.5YR 5/8 loamy clay 2.5Y 4/6 clay	+ - -
B-4		0-10 10-23 23-30	10YR 4/3 clay loam 7.5YR 5/8 clay loam 2.5Y 4/6 clay	- - -
B-5		0-12 12-18 18-30	10YR 4/3 loam 7.5YR 5/4 clay loam 2.5YR 4/8 clay	- - -
B-6		0-5 5-20 20-42 42-52	humus 7.5YR 5/6 sandy clay loam 10YR 5/6 sandy clay loam 10YR 6/6 clay loam	- - - -

STP No.	SITE No.	DEPTH (cm)	SOIL DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
A-1		0-7 7-24 24-40	10YR 4/3 silty loam 7.5YR 4/4 loam with moderate gravel 7.5Y 4/4 mottled with 5YR 4/6 clay loam with heavy gravel content	- - -
A-18		0-14 14-22 22-27 27-34	10YR 3/3 loam 10YR 5/6 sandy loam 10YR 6/8 sandy clay loam 2.5YR 4/8 sandy clay	- - - -
A-19		0-5 5-25 25-31	10YR 3/3 organic mat root and loam 5YR 5/6 clay loam 2.5YR 4/3 silty clay	- - -
A-20	44AB424	0-14 14-21 21-35 35-46	10YR 4/4 loam 10YR 4/6 silty clay 7.5YR 5/6 clay loam with gravel 2.5YR 4/8 slightly silty clay	+ - + -
A-21		0-14 14-25	5YR 5/4 silty loam 2.5YR 4/6 clay	- -
A-22	44AB425	0-14 14-24 24-36	10YR 4/4 loam 7.5Y 5/6 clay loam 5YR 5/6 loamy clay	+ - -
A-23	44AB425	0-24 24-35 35-40	2.5YR 4/6 silty clay loam 5YR 5/8 sandy clay loam 2.5YR 4/8 silty clay	+ - -
A-24		0-8 8-40 40-52	7.5YR 3/3 sandy loam 7.5YR 4/6 clay loam 5YR 4/6 sand clay loam	- - -
A-25		0-8 8-20 20-30	10YR 3/3 silt loam 5YR 5/8 sandy clay loam 2.5YR 4/8 silty clay	- - -
A-26		0-7 7-20 20-30	10YR 3/3 silty loam 10YR 6/6 sandy loam 5YR 5/8 slightly clayey loam	- - -
A-27		0-5 5-20 20-28	10YR 4/4 silty loam 10YR 5/6 sandy loam 5YR 5/6 clay loam	- - -

STP No.	SITE No.	DEPTH (cm)	SOIL DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
A-1		0-7 7-24 24-40	10YR 4/3 silty loam 7.5YR 4/4 loam with moderate gravel 7.5Y 4/4 mottled with 5YR 4/6 clay loam with heavy gravel content	- - -
A-28		0-23 23-33 33-40 40-49	5YR 5/6 silty clay loam 10YR 4/6 silty loam 7.5YR 5/8 silty loam 5YR 5/8 clay	- - - -
A-29	44AB427	0-14 14-32 32-40	10YR 3/3 silty loam rocks/gravel 10YR 5/6 sandy gritty loam 7.5YR 5/6 slightly loamy clay with decomposing sandstone	+ - -
A-30	44AB427	0-16 16-37 37-50	10YR 4/2 sandy loam 10YR 5/6 gritty clay loam 5YR 4/6 gritty clay	+ - -
A-31		0-14 14-27 27-37	10YR 4/2 sandy loam 7.5YR 5/6 clay loam 2.5YR 4/8 clay	- - -
A-32		0-7 7-16 16-32	10YR 3/2 silty loam 5YR 5/8 sandy loam 2.5YR 4/6 clay	- - -
A-33		0-10 10-33 33-44	10YR 4/2 silty loam 7.5YR 5/6 clay loam 2.5YR 4/8 clay	- - -
A-34		0-5 5-20 20-30	humus, 10YR 3/3 sandy loam 7.5YR 5/6 sandy loam 2.5YR 4/8 loamy clay	- - -
A-35		0-10 10-25 25-35	10YR 3/2 silty loam 7.5YR 5/6 clay loam 2.5YR 4/8 clay	- - -
A-36		0-10 10-24 24-39	10YR 3/2 silty loam 7.5YR 5/6 clay loam 2.5YR 4/8 clay	- - -

STP No.	SITE No.	DEPTH (cm)	SOIL DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
A-1		0-7 7-24 24-40	10YR 4/3 silty loam 7.5YR 4/4 loam with moderate gravel 7.5Y 4/4 mottled with 5YR 4/6 clay loam with heavy gravel content	- - -
B-7		0-14 14-25 25-48	2.5YR 5/4 moist clay loam 10YR 6/6 moist clay loam 7.5YR 5/8 loamy clay	- - -
B-8		0-10 10-37 37-45	10YR 3/1 organic loam 10YR 4/6 loam with moderate gravel 5YR 5/6 clay	- - -
B-9		0-10 10-23 23-30	10YR 2/1 organic loam 10YR 4/6 clay loam 5YR 5/6 clay	- - -
B-10	44AB423	0-11 11-25 25-38	10YR 3/2 loam 10YR 4/4 silt loam 7.5YR 5/6 clay loam	+ - -
B-11	44AB423	0-15 15-36 36-47	10YR 3/2 loam 10YR 4/4 sandy clay loam 2.5YR 4/6 loamy clay	+ - -
B-12		0-8 8-20 20-30	10YR 3/4 silt loam 7.5YR 4/6 clay loam 2.5YR 4/6 clay	- - -
B-13		0-24 24-35	7.5YR 4/6 clay loam and 2.5YR 4/6 clay with band of 10YR 4/2 clay loam 2.5YR 4/6 clay	- -
B-14		0-20 20-30	7.5YR 4/6 loamy clay 2.5YR 4/6 clay	- -
B-15		0-9 9-25 25-47	10YR 3/4 loam 10YR 3/6 sandy loam 7.5YR 4/6 clay loam	- - -
B-16		0-15 15-25	10YR 3/3 mottled with 2.5YR 4/6 clay loam 2.5YR 4/6 clay	- -

STP No.	SITE No.	DEPTH (cm)	SOIL DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
A-1		0-7 7-24 24-40	10YR 4/3 silty loam 7.5YR 4/4 loam with moderate gravel 7.5Y 4/4 mottled with 5YR 4/6 clay loam with heavy gravel content	- - -
B-17		0-7 7-26 26-35	10YR 3/3 loam organic loam 7.5YR 5/6 loam 2.5Y 4/8 clay	- - -
B-18		0-16 16-24	10YR 3/3 loam 10YR 5/4 sandy loam	- -
B-19		0-8 8-22 22-32	10YR 4/4 silty loam 7.5Y 5/6 clay loam 2.5YR 4/6 loamy clay	- - -
B-20		0-17 17-28 28-34	10YR 5/4 clay loam 7.5YR 5/8 sandy clay loam with numerous large quartz gravels 5YR 5/8 loamy clay	- - -
B-21		0-10 10-20 20-28	10YR 3/3 clay loam 7.5YR 5/8 clay loam with numerous small to medium quartz gravel 2.5YR 4/6 clay	- - -
B-22		0-8 8-22 22-37	10YR 2/2 clay loam 7.5YR 5/6 sandy loam 2.5YR 4/8 clay, moist	- - -
B-23		0-2 2-26 26-36	10YR 2/2 clay loamy organic layer 7.5Y 5/6 sandy loam 2.5YR 4/8 clay, moist	- - -
B-24	44AB429	0-12 12-26 26-49	10YR 3/3 loam 5YR 4/6 clay loam 2.5YR 3/6 loamy clay	+ - -
B-25		0-10 10-20 20-30	10YR 3/3 loam 5YR 4/6 clay loam 2.5Y 3/6 loamy clay	- - -
B-26	44AB429	0-6 6-23 23-34	10YR 3/3 loam 7.5YR 4/6 clay loam 2.5YR 4/6 clay	- + -

STP No.	SITE No.	DEPTH (cm)	SOIL DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
A-1		0-7 7-24 24-40	10YR 4/3 silty loam 7.5YR 4/4 loam with moderate gravel 7.5Y 4/4 mottled with 5YR 4/6 clay loam with heavy gravel content	- - -
B-27	44AB429	0-8 8-29 29-40	10YR 3/3 loam 7.5YR 4/6 clay loam 2.5YR 4/6 clay	- + -
B-28		0-7 7-22 22-39	10YR 3/3 loam 7.5YR 4/6 clay loam 2.5YR 4/6 clay	- - -
B-29		0-6 6-26 26-42	10YR 3/2 loam 7.5YR 4/6 clay loam 2.5YR 3/6 clay	- - -
B-30		0-5 5-18 18-37	10YR 3/2 loam 7.5YR 4/6 clay loam 2.5YR 4/6 clay	- - -
B-31		0-9 9-27 27-45	10YR 3/2 humus 10YR 5/4 sandy loam with moderate amount of blocky quartz and micaceous sandstone 2.5YR 4/8 slightly silty clay	- - -
B-32		0-10 10-16 16-30	2.5Y 4/4 loam 2.5Y 5/4 clay loam 2.5Y 4/6 clay	- + -
B-33	44AB430	0-10 10-29 29-50	10YR 3/4 sandy loam 7.5YR 4/6 sandy loam 5YR 4/6 loamy clay	+ + -
B-34	44AB430	0-5 5-26 26-36	10YR 3/2 organic loam 2.5Y 5/4 clay loam decomposing sandstone bedrock	- + -
B-35		0-8 8-20 20-32	10YR 3/3 clay loam 7.5YR 5/6 clay loam 2.5YR 4/6 loamy clay	- - -

STP No.	SITE No.	DEPTH (cm)	SOIL DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
A-1		0-7 7-24 24-40	10YR 4/3 silty loam 7.5YR 4/4 loam with moderate gravel 7.5Y 4/4 mottled with 5YR 4/6 clay loam with heavy gravel content	- - -
B-36		0-2 2-16 16-29	10YR 3/3 clay loam humus 7.5YR 5/6 clay loam 2.5Y 4/6 loamy clay with sandstone bedrock	- - -
C-1		0-11 11-23 23-32	10YR 3/2 silt loam 10YR 5/4 silt loam, occasional rocks 7.5YR 5/6 clayey loam with dense rocks	- - -
C-2		0-10 10-27 27-37	10YR 4/3 clayey loam 7.5YR 4/4 loamy clay 7.5YR 5/6 loamy clay	- - -
C-3		0-15 15-25	mottled stratum with 10YR 3/3 loam and 7.5YR 4/6 clay loam 2.5YR 4/8 clay	- -
C-4		0-12 12-25	7.5YR 4/4 silt loam 2.5YR 4/6 clay	- -
C-5		0-9 9-18 18-26	10YR 3/3 silt loam 7.5YR 4/4 clay loam 2.5YR 4/6 clay	- - -
C-6		0-12 12-26 26-34	10YR 3/3 silty loam 10YR 5/6 loam 7.5YR 5/6 loamy clay	- - -
C-7		0-10 10-24 24-32	10YR 3/2 sand loam 10YR 4/4 loam 5YR 5/8 clay	- - -
C-8	44AB422	0-8 8-33 33-43	10YR 3/2 silt loam 10YR 4/4 gritty clay loam 5YR 4/6 gritty clay	- + -
C-9	44AB422	0-8 8-36 36-45	10YR 3/2 silt loam 7.5YR 5/6 clay loam 5YR 4/6 clay	- + -

STP No.	SITE No.	DEPTH (cm)	SOIL DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
A-1		0-7 7-24 24-40	10YR 4/3 silty loam 7.5YR 4/4 loam with moderate gravel 7.5Y 4/4 mottled with 5YR 4/6 clay loam with heavy gravel content	- - -
C-10		0-5 5-27 27-40	10YR 3/2 silt loam 7.5YR 5/6 clay loam 5YR 4/6 clay	- - -
C-11		0-7 7-28 28-39	10YR 3/2 silt loam 7.5YR 5/6 clay loam 5YR 4/6 clay	- - -
C-12		0-14 14-25	5YR 4/6 loamy clay 2.5YR 4/6 clay	- -
C-13		0-22 22-61 61-73	7.5YR 4/6 loam 7.5YR 5/6 loam, loose 7.5YR 5/8 clay loam	- - -
C-14		0-11 11-26 26-38	10YR 4/4 loam 7.5YR 4/6 clay loam 2.5YR 4/6 loamy clay	- - -
C-15		0-10 10-26 26-36	10YR 4/4 loam 7.5YR 4/6 clay loam 2.5YR 4/6 loamy clay	- - -
C-16		0-8 8-23 23-33	10YR 3/2 silt loam 2.5Y 5/4 silt loam, dense gravel 7.5YR 5/6 clay loam, dense gravel and rock	- - -
C-17		0-15 15-20 20-30 30-44	10YR 2/2 fine sandy loam, shale gravel layer 7.5YR 4/6 loamy sand 10YR 4/4 fine sandy loam dense gravel 7.5YR 5/6 clay loam dense gravel	- - - -
C-18		0-15 15-29	10YR 3/2 mottled with 10YR 4/6 silt loam 5YR 4/6 loamy clay	- -

STP No.	SITE No.	DEPTH (cm)	SOIL DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
A-1		0-7 7-24 24-40	10YR 4/3 silty loam 7.5YR 4/4 loam with moderate gravel 7.5Y 4/4 mottled with 5YR 4/6 clay loam with heavy gravel content	- - -
C-19		0-8 8-19 19-30	10YR 4/4 loam 7.5YR 5/6 clay loam 5YR 5/6 loamy clay	- - -
C-20	44AB426	0-7 7-20 20-32	10YR 4/2 loam 10YR 5/2 loam mottled with 2.5YR 4/8 clay 2.5YR 4/8 crumbly clay	+ - -
C-21		0-7 7-22 22-33	10YR 4/2 loam 7.5YR 5/6 clay loam 2.5YR 4/8 clay	- - -
C-22		0-8 8-23 23-30	10YR 2/2 loamy silt, dense rock 10YR 4/4 silt loam with dense rock 10YR 5/8 loam with heavy rock inclusions	- - -
C-23		0-8 8-22 22-30	10YR 4/4 silt loam 7.5YR 4/6 clay loam 5YR 4/6 clay	- - -
C-24		0-9 9-23 23-29	10YR 4/4 silt loam 7.5YR 4/6 clay loam 5YR 4/6 clay	- - -
C-25		0-9 9-23 23-29	10YR 4/4 silt loam 5YR 4/6 clay loam 7.5YR 4/6 rocky, clay loam	- - -
C-26		0-3 3-11 11-30	10YR 4/4 silt loam 7.5YR 4/6 clay loam 2.5Y 4/6 clay	- - -
C-27		0-9 9-38 38-47	humus, 2.5Y 3/2 silt loam 2.5Y 4/3 silt clay loam 10YR 4/4 silt clay loam, dense rock	- - -

STP No.	SITE No.	DEPTH (cm)	SOIL DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
A-1		0-7 7-24 24-40	10YR 4/3 silty loam 7.5YR 4/4 loam with moderate gravel 7.5Y 4/4 mottled with 5YR 4/6 clay loam with heavy gravel content	- - -
C-28		0-6 6-27 27-36	10YR 4/3 silt loam 7.5YR 5/6 clay loam 7.5YR 5/8 clay loam with dense rock	- - -
C-29		0-11 11-25 25-35	10YR 4/4 silt loam 7.5YR 4/6 clay loam 2.5YR 4/6 clay	- - -
C-30		0-12 12-28 28-38	10YR 4/4 silt loam 7.5YR 4/6 clay loam 2.5YR 4/6 clay	- - -
C-31		0-9 9-27 27-37	10YR 4/4 silt loam 7.5Y 4/6 clay loam 2.5YR 4/6 clay	- - -
C-32		0-9 9-23 23-33	10YR 4/4 silt loam 7.5YR 4/6 clay loam 5YR 4/6 loamy clay	- - -
C-33		0-9 9-30 30-40	10YR 4/4 silt loam 7.5YR 4/6 clay loam 5YR 4/6 clay	- - -
C-34		0-10 10-23 23-32	10YR 4/4 silt loam 7.5YR 4/6 clay loam 5YR 4/6 clay	- - -
C-35		0-8 8-24 24-32	10YR 4/4 silt loam 7.5YR 4/6 clay loam 5YR 4/6 clay	- - -
C-36		0-10 10-28 28-35	10YR 4/4 silt loam 7.5YR 4/6 clay loam 5YR 4/6 clay	- - -
C-37		0-16	mottled 10YR 4/4 silt loam 7.5YR 4/6 and 5YR 4/6 clay loam	-

PHASE I SHOVEL TESTS
ROUTE 29, REVISED ALTERNATIVE 10
SOUTH SEGMENT

STP No.	SITE No.	DEPTH (cm)	SOIL DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
A-1		0-3	7.5YR 3/2 clay loam	-
		3-27	5YR 4/6 sand clay loam	-
A-2		0-10	7.5YR 3/2 clay loam	-
		10-25	5YR 4/6 loam clay	-
A-3	44AB264	0-5	10YR 4/2 silt loam	-
		5-11	10YR 4/4 loam	+
		11-33	7.5YR 5/6 clay loam	-
A-4		0-10	10YR 3/2 silt loam	-
		10-35	7.5Y 5/8 sand clay loam	-
B-1		0-11	10YR 4/2 sandy loam	-
		11-24	7.5YR 4/6 loamy sand	-
		24-38	7.5YR 3/4 clay loam	-
		38-51	7.5YR 4/4 sandy clay loam	-
		51-60	5YR 4/6 gritty clay	-
B-2		0-27	10YR 4/4 loam	-
		27-39	7.5YR 4/6 clay loam	-
		39-48	5YR 4/6 loamy clay	-
B-3	44AB264	0-43	10YR 4/3 sandy loam with charcoal flecking and fragments	+
		43-54	5YR 4/6 loamy clay	-
B-4		0-24	10YR 4/3 sandy loam	+
		24-34	5YR 4/6 loamy clay	-
B-5		0-14	10YR 4/3 clay loam	+
		14-30	10YR 4/4 gritty clay loam	-
		30-40	decomposing sandstone	-
B-6		0-25	10YR 4/4 clay loam	+
		25-39	7.5YR 5/8 with dense small gravel	-

STP No.	SITE No.	DEPTH (cm)	SOIL DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
A-1		0-3 3-27	7.5YR 3/2 clay loam 5YR 4/6 sand clay loam	- -
B-7		0-12 12-31 31-46	2.5YR 4/8 clay mottled with 7.5YR 4/6 loam 10YR 4/3 coarse sandy loam 10YR 5/4 clay sand, decomposing sandstone	+ - -
C-1		0-6 6-20 20-28	10YR 3/3 silt loam 10YR 5/6 sandy loam 7.5YR 5/8 loamy clay	- - -
C-2		0-10 10-26 26-40 40-49	10YR 4/3 silt loam three large rocks in Strata B and C shale 5YR 4/6 loamy clay and pebbles	+ + - -
C-3		0-10 10-26 26-40	10YR 3/2 silt loam 7.5YR 5/4 gritty loam 7.5YR 5/6 compact gritty loamy clay decaying rock	+ + -
C-4	44AB419	0-15 15-27 27-32	10YR 4/3 silt loam 7.5YR 4/6 loamy clay 2.5YR 4/8 silt clay	+ - -
C-5			disturbed grade next to Rt. 250/29 Bypass	
D-1		0-22 22-43 43-50	10YR 4/4 loamy gritty 10YR 5/4 gritty loam 5YR 4/6 gritty clay	- - -
D-2	44AB419	0-22 22-30 30-42	10YR 5/4 gritty loam 7.5YR 5/6 clay loam 5YR 4/6 gritty clay	+ - -
D-3		0-20 20-36	10YR 4/4 clay loam 2.5YR 4/6 silty clay	- -
D-4		0-7 7-22 22-41 41-51	10YR 4/4 clay loam 10YR 5/4 sand clay loam 5YR 4/6 sandy clay 2.5YR 4/6 silty clay	- - - -

STP No.	SITE No.	DEPTH (cm)	SOIL DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
A-1		0-3 3-27	7.5YR 3/2 clay loam 5YR 4/6 sand clay loam	- -
E-1		0-9 9-25 25-35	10YR 2/2 silty loam 10YR 5/6 sand loam 5YR 4/6 sandy clay with dense rocks	- - -
E-2		0-10 10-34	10YR 3/2 silty loam 7.5YR 4/6 clay loam with dense rocks	- -
E-3		0-7 7-23 23-31	10YR 3/2 silt loam 7.5YR 4/6 clay loam 2.5YR 4/6 clay	- - -
E-4		0-12 12-25 25-36	10YR 3/2 silt loam 7.5YR 4/6 clay loam 2.5YR 4/6 clay	- - -
F-1		0-23 23-33	10YR 5/4 gritty loam 2.5YR 4/6 clay	- -
G-1		0-9 9-23 23-38	10YR 3/2 loam 7.5YR 4/6 clay loam 5YR 4/6 loamy clay with rocks and pebbles	- - -
H-1		0-13 13-25 25-37	10YR 2/2 silt loam 7.5YR 4/6 loam with small gravel 7.5YR 5/4 loam with small gravel and rock	- - -
I-1		0-12 12-40 40-50	10YR 3/3 silty loam 7.5YR 5/6 loam 2.5YR 4/6 clay with small gravel	- - -
I-2		0-12 12-25 25-30	10YR 2/2 silty loam 7.5YR 5/8 sandy loam 2.5YR 4/8 gritty clay	- - -
I-3		0-14 14-41 41-50	10YR 3/3 silty loam 7.5YR 5/6 loam 5YR 4/6 loamy clay with shale	- - -

STP No.	SITE No.	DEPTH (cm)	SOIL DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
A-1		0-3 3-27	7.5YR 3/2 clay loam 5YR 4/6 sand clay loam	- -
I-4		0-7 7-25 25-30	10YR 3/3 silt loam 7.5YR 5/6 loam 5YR 4/6 clay	- - -
I-5		0-8 8-30 30-38 38-43	10YR 4/4 silt loam 7.5YR 4/6 clay loam with 7.5YR 5/6 loamy sand 7.5YR 5/8 sand 5YR 5/6 clay	- - - -
I-6		0-?	10YR 4/3 silt sand loam 7.5YR 5/6 sand loam 2.5YR 4/8 loam clay	- - -
I-7		0-9 9-23 23-28	10YR 3/2 silt loam 7.5YR 4/4 loam 2.5YR 4/6 loamy clay	- - -
I-8		0-11 11-28 28-36	10YR 3/2 silt loam 7.5YR 4/4 loam 2.5YR 4/6 clay	- - -
J-1		0-9 9-26 26-37	10YR 2/2 organic loam 7.5YR 5/6 loamy sand 2.5YR 4/8 sandy clay	- - -
J-2		0-11 11-32 32-48	10YR 2/2 organic loam 7.5YR 5/6 loamy sand 2.5YR 4/8 sandy clay	- - -
J-3		0-20 20-38 38-43	10YR 5/4 silt loam 7.5YR 5/6 loamy sand 2.5YR 4/8 sandy clay	- - -
J-4		0-11 11-25 25-44	10YR 3/2 sandy loam 10YR 4/4 sandy clay loam 2.5YR 4/6 sandy clay	- - -
J-5		0-14 14-27 27-45	10YR 3/2 sandy loam 10YR 4/2 sandy loam mottled with 5YR 4/6 clay 5YR 4/6 sandy clay	- - -

STP No.	SITE No.	DEPTH (cm)	SOIL DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
A-1		0-3 3-27	7.5YR 3/2 clay loam 5YR 4/6 sand clay loam	- -
K-1		0-10 10-30 30-40	10YR 2/2 organic loam 7.5YR 5/6 loamy sand 2.5YR 4/8 clay	- - -
K-2		0-8 8-20 20-33	10YR 2/2 organic loam 7.5YR 5/6 mottled with 2.5YR 4/8 loamy clay 2.5YR 4/8 clay	- - -
K-3		0-11 11-30 30-41	10YR 2/2 organic loam 7.5YR 5/6 loamy sand 2.5YR 4/8 loamy clay	- - -
L-1		0-10 10-24	10YR 4/3 loam 7.5YR 5/4 clay loam	- -
L-2		0-8 8-30 30-40	10YR 4/3 loam 7.5YR 5/4 clay loam 2.5YR 4/6 clay	- - -
L-3		0-2 2-22 22-35	10YR 4/4 sand loam 7.5YR 5/6 loam clay 2.5YR 4/8 clay	- - -
L-4		0-9 9-24 24-29	10YR 4/4 sand loam 7.5YR 5/6 sand loam clay 2.5YR 4/8 loam clay	- - -
L-5		0-10 10-52	10YR 3/3 silt loam 7.5YR 4/6 loam clay	- -
M-1		0-10	10YR 2/2 loam	-
M-2		0-11 11-29 29-40	10YR 3/2 sandy loam 7.5YR 4/6 sandy clay loam with moderate amount of sandstone 2.5YR 4/6 gritty clay	- - -
M-3		0-7 7-21 21-37	10YR 3/2 sandy loam 7.5YR 4/6 sand clay loam 2.5YR 4/6 gritty clay	- - -

STP No.	SITE No.	DEPTH (cm)	SOIL DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
A-1		0-3 3-27	7.5YR 3/2 clay loam 5YR 4/6 sand clay loam	- -
M-4		0-14 14-51 51-62	10YR 3/2 sandy loam 7.5YR 4/6 loamy sand 7.5YR 5/6 sandy clay	- - -
N-1		0-11 11-23	10YR 3/2 silt loam 7.5YR 4/6 loam	- -
N-2		0-14 14-24 24-40	10YR 3/3 loam 7.5YR 5/4 sand loam 5YR 5/8 loam clay	- - -
N-3		0-12 12-27 27-37	10YR 3/3 loam 7.5YR 5/4 sand loam 5YR 5/8 loam clay	- - -

ROUTE 29, REVISED ALTERNATIVE 10
PHASE I RADIAL SHOVEL TESTS

STP No.	SITE No.	DEPTH (cm)	SOIL DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
A-3a	44AB420	0-15	10YR 3/3 loam	+
		15-23	7.5YR 4/6 loam	+
		23-33	2.5YR 4/8 clay	-
A-3b	44AB420	0-12	10YR 3/3 loam	+
		12-21	2.5YR 4/8 clay	-
		21-28	7.5YR 4/6 loamy clay	+
		28-39	2.5YR 4/8 clay	-
A-3c	44AB420	0-16	10YR 3/3 clayey loam	+
		16-28	7.5YR 5/6 sandy loam	-
		28-39	2.5YR 4/8 clay	-
A-3d	44AB420	0-12	10YR 3/3 loam	+
		12-26	7.5YR 4/6 clay loam	-
		26-36	2.5YR 4/8 clay	-
A-3e	44AB420	0-9	10YR 3/3 loam	+
		9-24	7.5YR 4/6 clay loam	+
		24-35	2.5YR 4/8 clay	-
A-3f	44AB420	0-16	10YR 3/3 loam	+
		16-28	2.5YR 4/8 clay	-
A-3g	44AB420	0-12	7.5YR 4/4 clay loam	+
		12-26	10YR 4/4 loam	-
		26-36	5YR 5/8 clay	-
A-3h	44AB420	0-13	10YR 3/3 loam	+
		13-18	7.5YR 5/4 clay loam	-
		18-28	2.5YR 4/8 loamy clay	-
A-3i	44AB420	0-12	10YR 3/3 loam	+
		12-23	7.5YR 5/4 clay loam	-
		23-33	2.5YR 4/8 clay	-

STP No.	SITE No.	DEPTH (cm)	SOIL DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
A-3a	44AB420	0-15	10YR 3/3 loam	+
		15-23	7.5YR 4/6 loam	+
		23-33	2.5YR 4/8 clay	-
A?	44AB420	0-15	10YR 3/2 silt loam	+
		15-30	2.5YR 4/8 clay mottled with ribbon layers of 10YR 4/3 silt loam	+
		30-52	2.5YR 4/6 clay with many rocks and charcoal flecks	+
		52-56	2.5YR 4/6 gritty and coarse sandy clay	+
B-5a	44AB420	0-30	2.5YR 5/6 loamy clay mottled with 10YR 3/3 and 7.5YR 4/6 loam	-
		30-52	7.5YR 4/4 mottled with 10YR 3/3 and 7.5YR 4/6 loam	-
		52-73	5YR 4/6 mottled with 10YR 3/3 and 7.5YR 4/6 loam	-
C-8a	44AB422	0-12	10YR 3/3 silt loam	-
		12-27	7.5YR 5/8 sand clay loam	-
		27-35	2.5YR 4/8 loam clay	-
C-8b	44AB422	0-9	10YR 3/3 sandy loam	-
		9-29	10YR 5/6 sandy loam	-
		29-40	5YR 5/8 sandy clay	-
C-8c	44AB422	0-12	10YR 3/3 silt loam	-
		12-20	10YR 5/6 sand loam	-
		20-31	5YR 5/8 loamy clay	-
C-9a	44AB422	0-9	10YR 3/3 silt loam	-
		9-22	10YR 4/6 loam	+
		22-32	10YR 5/8 clay loam	-
		32-36	5YR 5/8 loam clay	-
C-9b	44AB422	0-14	10YR 3/3 silt loam	+
		14-29	10YR 4/6 loam sand	-
		29-50	7.5YR 5/6 sand clay	-
C-9c	44AB422	0-8	10YR 3/3 loamy sand	-
		8-20	7.5YR 5/6 loam	-
		20-31	5YR 5/8 clay loam	-

STP No.	SITE No.	DEPTH (cm)	SOIL DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
A-3a	44AB420	0-15 15-23 23-33	10YR 3/3 loam 7.5YR 4/6 loam 2.5YR 4/8 clay	+ + -
C-9d	44AB422	0-9 9-23 23-30	10YR 3/3 silt loam 10YR 5/8 clay loam 2.5YR 4/8 loamy clay	- - -
C-9e	44AB422	0-4 4-21 21-37	10YR 3/3 silt loam 7.5YR 5/6 clay loam 2.5YR 4/8 loam clay	- + -
C-9f	44AB422	0-5 5-19 19-36	10YR 3/3 silt loam 7.5YR 5/6 clay loam 2.5YR 4/8 clay	- + -
C-9g	44AB422	0-12 12-27 27-37	10YR 3/3 silt loam 10YR 5/6 loam 5YR 5/6 loam clay	- + -
C-9h	44AB422	0-8 8-24 24-43	10YR 4/2 silt loam 10YR 5/6 sand loam 5YR 4/6 sand clay	- - -
A-13a	44AB423	0-11 11-24 24-32	10YR 3/2 silt loam 10YR 5/6 loam 2.5YR 4/8 loam clay	- - -
A-13b	44AB423	0-6 6-18 18-37	10YR 3/3 silt loam 10YR 4/3 loam 5YR 5/8 clay	- - -
A-13c	44AB423	0-12 12-29 29-36	10YR 3/3 silt loam 10YR 5/6 loam 5YR 5/8 loamy clay	- - -
A-13d	44AB423	0-8 8-26 26-33 33-37	10YR 3/2 silt loam 10YR 5/4 loam 7.5YR 5/8 clay loam 2.5YR 4/8 loamy clay	- - - -
A-13e	44AB423	0-10 10-21 21-29 29-38	10YR 3/2 loam 10YR 4/4 silt loam 7.5YR 5/8 silt clay loam 5YR 4/6 silt clay	- + - -

STP No.	SITE No.	DEPTH (cm)	SOIL DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
A-3a	44AB420	0-15 15-23 23-33	10YR 3/3 loam 7.5YR 4/6 loam 2.5YR 4/8 clay	+ + -
A-13f	44AB423	0-12 12-27 27-34	10YR 3/2 loam 7.5YR 5/6 loam 5YR 4/6 silt clay	- - -
A-14a	44AB423	0-8 8-22 22-30	10YR 3/3 silt loam 10YR 4/6 loam 2.5Y 4/8 clay	- + -
A-14b	44AB423	0-7 7-18 18-31	10YR 3/3 loam 10YR 4/4 silt loam 5YR 4/6 silt clay	- - -
A-14c	44AB423	0-11 11-28 28-38	10YR 3/3 loam 7.5YR 5/6 clay loam 5YR 4/6 clay	- - -
A-14d	44AB423	0-7 7-21 21-30	10YR 3/3 silt loam 7.5YR 5/6 clay loam 5YR 5/8 clay	- - -
A-14e	44AB423	0-14 14-30 30-42	10YR 4/2 silt loam 10YR 5/6 silt loam 5YR 5/8 silt clay	- - -
A-14f	44AB423	0-13 13-24 24-33	10YR 3/2 silt loam 10YR 5/6 silt clay loam 5YR 5/8 silt clay	- - -
A-15a	44AB423	0-14 14-30 30-46	10YR 3/2 silt loam 10YR 4/4 silt loam 5YR 4/6 silt loam	- - -
A-15b	44AB423	0-20 20-30 30-35	10YR 2/1 silt loam 10YR 5/6 loam 7.5YR 5/6 loam clay	+ + -
A-15c	44AB423	0-12 12-30	10YR 4/2 silt loam 10YR 5/6 clay loam	- +

STP No.	SITE No.	DEPTH (cm)	SOIL DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
A-3a	44AB420	0-15	10YR 3/3 loam	+
		15-23	7.5YR 4/6 loam	+
		23-33	2.5YR 4/8 clay	-
B-11a	44AB423	0-13	10YR 2/2 loam silt	+
		13-29	10YR 4/6 sand clay loam	-
		29-38	5YR 5/8 loamy clay	-
B-11c	44AB423	0-16	10YR 3/2 silt loam	+
		16-31	10YR 4/4 loam	+
		31-44	7.5YR 5/6 clay loam	-
		44-59	5YR 4/6 loam clay	-
B-11d	44AB423	0-8	10YR 3/2 loam silt	-
		8-23	10YR 5/4 loam	-
		23-35	5YR 5/8 loamy clay	-
B-11e	44AB423	0-14	10YR 3/2 loam silt	-
		14-24	10YR 6/6 silt loam	-
		24-44	5YR 5/8 loam clay	-
A-20a	44AB424	0-9	7.5YR 4/6 loamy sand	-
		9-28	10YR 3/4 clay loam	-
		28-51	10YR 4/6 clay loam	-
		51-62	5YR 4/6 silty clay	-
A-20b	44AB424	0-3	7.5YR 4/4 clay loam	-
		3-8	2.5YR 4/8 clay	-
		8-19	7.5YR 4/6 loam	-
		19-31	5YR 5/8 loamy clay	-
A-20c	44AB424	0-8	10YR 3/2 silt loam	+
		8-16	7.5YR 4/6 loam	-
		16-26	2.5YR 4/8 clay	-
A-20d	44AB424	0-4	10YR 3/2 silt loam	-
		4-26	5YR 4/8 clay	-
A-20e	44AB424	0-8	10YR 3/2 silt loam	+
		8-23	7.5Y 4/6 clay loam	-
		23-33	2.5YR 4/8 clay	-

STP No.	SITE No.	DEPTH (cm)	SOIL DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
A-3a	44AB420	0-15	10YR 3/3 loam	+
		15-23	7.5YR 4/6 loam	+
		23-33	2.5YR 4/8 clay	-
A-20f	44AB424	0-5	fill	-
		5-11	fill	-
		11-20	7.5YR 3/2 loam	-
		20-22	7.5YR 5/6 clay loam	-
		22-30	2.5YR 4/8 clay	-
A-20g	44AB424	0-9	10YR 4/3 silt loam	+
		9-18	10YR 4/4 loam	-
		18-31	2.5YR 4/6 clay	-
A-20h	44AB424	0-13	10YR 4/4 silt loam	-
		13-30	2.5YR clay	-
A-20i	44AB424	0-8	10YR 4/3 silt loam	-
		8-14	7.5YR 5/6 loam	-
		14-33	mottled 5YR 5/6 clay loam and 7.5YR 5/6 loam	+
		33-40	2.5YR 4/8 clay	-
A-22a	44AB425	0-5	10YR 3/2 silt loam	-
		5-26	7.5YR 5/6 silt clay loam	-
		26-36	5YR 5/6 clay loam with	-
A-22b	44AB425	0-9	10YR 4/2 silt loam	-
		9-34	7.5YR 5/8 clay loam	-
		34-51	5YR 4/6 clay loam	-
A-22c	44AB425	0-9	10YR 4/2 silt loam	-
		9-25	7.5YR 5/8 clay loam	-
		25-36	5YR 4/6 loam clay	-
A-22d	44AB425	0-14	10YR 4/2 silt loam	-
		14-18	7.5YR 5/8 clay loam	-
		18-24	5YR 4/6 clay	-
A-23a	44AB425	0-10	10YR 4/2 silt loam	-
		10-31	7.5YR 5/6 clay loam	+
		31-41	5YR 5/8 clay	-

STP No.	SITE No.	DEPTH (cm)	SOIL DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
A-3a	44AB420	0-15	10YR 3/3 loam	+
		15-23	7.5YR 4/6 loam	+
		23-33	2.5YR 4/8 clay	-
A-23b	44AB425	0-6	7.5YR 4/4 silt loam	-
		6-22	5YR 4/6 clay loam	-
		22-41	7.5YR 4/6 sand clay loam	+
		41-60	7.5YR 5/6 silt clay loam	-
		60-68	increasing clay with depth	-
A-23c	44AB425	0-10	7.5YR 3/4 loam	-
		10-21	5YR 4/6 clay loam	-
		21-44	7.5YR 4/6 clay loam,	-
A-23d	44AB425	0-5	10YR 3/3 silt loam	-
		5-15	7.5YR 5/6 loam	-
		15-24	5YR 5/8 loam clay	-
		24-30	2.5YR 4/8 clay	-
A-23e	44AB425	0-7	10YR 2/2 loam	-
		7-20	7.5YR 4/6 clay loam	-
		20-31	2.5YR 4/6 clay	-
A-23f	44AB425	0-8	10YR 3/3 silt loam	-
		8-18	7.5YR 5/6 loam	-
		18-30	2.5YR 4/8 clay	-
A-23g	44AB425	0-8	10YR 3/3 silt loam	-
		8-23	7.5YR 5/6 loam	-
		23-30	2.5YR 4/8 clay	-
A-23h	44AB425	0-14	10YR 4/4 silt loam	-
		14-24	7.5YR 5/6 loam	-
		24-36	7.5YR 5/8 clay	-
A-23i	44AB425	0-9	10YR 3/4 loam with some gravel	-
		9-15	7.5YR 4/6 loam, slightly clayey	-
		15-25	2.5YR 4/6 sandy clay	-
		25-28	10YR 4/3 sandy loam with gravel	-
		28-33	7.5YR 4/6 compact loamy sand	-
A-23j	44AB425	0-10	7.5YR 4/4 silt loam	-
		10-55	7.5YR 5/8 clay loam, clay increasing with depth, slight reddening	-

STP No.	SITE No.	DEPTH (cm)	SOIL DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
A-3a	44AB420	0-15 15-23 23-33	10YR 3/3 loam 7.5YR 4/6 loam 2.5YR 4/8 clay	+ + -
A-23k	44AB425	0-12 12-29 29-40	10YR 4/2 silt loam 7.5YR 5/8 clay loam 2.5YR 4/6 clay	- - -
C-20a	44AB426	0-7 7-20 20-34	7.5YR 4/4 silt loam 7.5YR 4/6 loam 2.5YR 4/8 clay	+ + -
C-20b	44AB426	0-10 10-25	7.5YR 4/6 silty loam 2.5YR 4/8 silty clay	- -
C-20c	44AB426	0-29 29-43	7.5YR 4/6 silty loam with quartz gravels 2.5YR 4/6 silty clay	- -
C-20d	44AB426	0-5 5-18 18-24 24-37	10YR 2/2 loam silt 7.5YR 5/6 silt loam with gravel 7.5YR 6/6 dry sand loam with rock 2.5YR 4/8 dry clay	- + - -
C-20e	44AB426	0-24 24-37	10YR 3/3 silt loam 2.5YR 4/8 silty clay	+ -
C-20f	44AB426	0-5 5-16 16-26	10YR 2/2 loam silt 7.5YR 5/4 silt loam and gravel 2.5YR 4/8 clay	+ + -
C-20g	44AB426	0-35 35-46	10YR 4/4 loam silt 2.5YR 4/8 silty clay	+ -
C-20h	44AB426	0-8 8-25 25-37	10YR 4/4 silt loam 7.5YR 4/4 loam 2.5YR 4/6 clay	- + -
C-20i	44AB426	0-8 8-27	7.5YR 5/8 loam 5YR 4/6 clay	- -
C-20j	44AB426	0-18 18-39	7.5YR 3/4 loamy silt 2.5YR 4/6 loamy clay	- -
C-20k	44AB426	0-15 15-32	10YR 3/3 silty loam 2.5YR 4/6 clay	+ -

STP No.	SITE No.	DEPTH (cm)	SOIL DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
A-3a	44AB420	0-15 15-23 23-33	10YR 3/3 loam 7.5YR 4/6 loam 2.5YR 4/8 clay	+ + -
C-20l	44AB426	0-10 10-20 20-24	10YR 2/2 silty loam 7.5YR 5/4 loam 2.5YR 4/8 clay	- - -
C-20m	44AB426	0-5 5-19 19-30	10YR 2/2 silty loam 7.5YR 5/4 loam 2.5YR 4/8 clay	- + -
C-20n	44AB426	0-16 16-29	10YR 3/3 loam 2.5YR 4/6 clay	+ -
C-20o	44AB426	0-11 11-39 39-49	10YR 2/2 silty loam 7.5YR 5/4 loam 2.5YR 4/8 clay	- - -
C-20p	44AB426	0-24 24-39	10YR 3/3 clay loam with quartz gravel 5YR 5/8 loamy clay	+ -
C-20q	44AB426	0-19 19-36	10YR 3/2 silty loam 10YR 6/6 gritty silt, sandstone	- -
C-20r	44AB426	0-11 11-34	10YR 3/2 silty loam 10YR 4/4 loam & rocks	+ -
C-20s	44AB426	0-26 26-40	10YR 3/3 silty loam with densely packed quartz stones 5YR 4/8 silty clay	- -
C-20t	44AB426	0-12 12-34 34-38	10YR 3/3 silty loam 10YR 5/8 with loam rocks 7.5YR 5/6 clayey loam and rocks	- + -
A-29a	44AB427	0-17 17-28 28-40	10YR 4/3 silty loam with quartz rocks 10YR 6/6 loamy silt 5YR 5/6 loamy clay	+ - -
A-29b	44AB427	0-19 19-34 34-46	10YR 3/2 silty loam 10YR 6/6 gritty silty loam 5YR 5/8 silty clay	+ - -
A-29c	44AB427	0-17 17-29	10YR 4/2 silty loam with quartz gravel 5YR 5/8 silty clay	- -

STP No.	SITE No.	DEPTH (cm)	SOIL DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
A-3a	44AB420	0-15 15-23 23-33	10YR 3/3 loam 7.5YR 4/6 loam 2.5YR 4/8 clay	+ + -
A-29d	44AB427	0-16 16-38	10YR 3/3 loam 5YR 5/8 silty clay	- -
A-29e	44AB427	0-5 5-9 9-19 19-31	humus mat 2.5YR 4/6 clay 7.5YR 4/6 loam 5YR 5/8 loamy clay	- - - -
A-29f	44AB427	0-22 22-28 28-41	10YR 3/3 silty loam with quartzite rocks 10YR 6/6 clay loam 5YR 5/8 clay	- - -
A-29g	44AB427	0-20 20-36	10YR 4/3 silty clay loam 2.5YR 4/8 clay	+ -
A-29h	44AB427	0-16 16-33	10YR 4/4 silty loam 5YR 5/8 silty clay	- -
A-30a	44AB427	0-7 7-20 20-32	10YR 2/1 loamy 10YR 5/6 clay loam 7.5YR 4/8 clay	- - -
A-30b	44AB427	0-14 14-26 26-36	10YR 4/2 silty loam 7.5YR 5/6 loam 5YR 5/6 loamy clay	+ + -
A-30c	44AB427	0-8 8-28	10YR 4/2 silty loam 7.5YR 5/6 loam and rocks	- +
A-39a	44AB428	0-11 11-24 24-34	7.5YR 4/4 loam 7.5YR 4/6 loam 2.5YR 4/6 loamy clay	- - -
A-39b	44AB428	0-8 8-35 35-44	7.5YR 4/4 loam 7.5YR 4/6 loam 2.5YR 4/6 loamy clay	- - -
A-39c	44AB428	0-9 9-25 25-38	10YR 3/3 silty loam 7.5YR 4/6 loam 2.5YR 4/6 clay	- - -

STP No.	SITE No.	DEPTH (cm)	SOIL DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
A-3a	44AB420	0-15	10YR 3/3 loam	+
		15-23	7.5YR 4/6 loam	+
		23-33	2.5YR 4/8 clay	-
A-39d	44AB428	0-11	7.5YR 4/4 silty loam	-
		11-29	7.5YR 4/6 loam	-
		29-41	2.5YR 4/6 clay	-
B-24a	44AB428	0-13	7.5YR 3/4 sandy loam, dense gravels	-
		13-21	5YR 4/6 gritty loam	-
		21-32	2.5YR 4/6 clayey loam	-
B-24b	44AB428	0-16	10YR 3/3 sandy loam	+
		16-31	2.5YR 4/6 clay loam	-
B-24c	44AB428	0-23	10YR 3/3 sandy loam some quartzite rocks	-
		23-34	2.5YR 4/6 clay loam with quartzite gravels	-
B-24d	44AB428	0-10	10YR 3/3 silty loam	-
		10-24	7.5YR 4/6 loam	-
		24-36	2.5YR 4/6 clay	-
B-24e	44AB428	0-8	10YR 3/3 silty loam	+
		8-23	7.5YR 4/6 loam	+
		23-34	2.5YR 4/6 clay	-
B-24f	44AB428	0-8	7.5YR 3/3 silty loam	-
		8-23	7.5YR 4/6 clayey loam	+
		23-32	2.5YR 4/6 clay	-
B-26a	44AB428	0-12	7.5YR 3/4 loam	+
		12-26	2.5YR 4/6 clay	-
B-26b	44AB428	0-10	7.5YR 3/4 loam	-
		10-20	7.5YR 5/8 silty loam	-
		20-33	5YR 5/6 clay	-
B-26e	44AB428	0-19	7.5YR 4/6 sand loam with quartzite gravels	-
		19-41	5YR 5/8 loamy clay	-

STP No.	SITE No.	DEPTH (cm)	SOIL DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
A-3a	44AB420	0-15	10YR 3/3 loam	+
		15-23	7.5YR 4/6 loam	+
		23-33	2.5YR 4/8 clay	-
B-26f	44AB428	0-6	10YR 3/3 loam and humus	-
		6-34	10YR 5/6 loam	-
		34-46	5YR 4/6 loam	-
B-27a	44AB428	0-21	5YR 4/6 clay loam	-
		21-40	2.5YR 5/6 clay	-
B-27b	44AB428	0-9	10YR 3/3 silty loam	-
		9-34	7.5YR 4/6 loam	-
		34-46	2.5YR 4/6 clay	-
B-27d	44AB428	0-12	10YR 3/3 silty loam	-
		12-31	7.5YR 4/6 loam	-
		31-38	2.5YR 4/6 clay	-
B-27c	44AB428	0-5	10YR 3/2 loam	-
		5-19	5YR 5/8 dense gritty clay	+
B-26c	44AB428	0-7	10YR 3/3 silty loam	-
		7-14	7.5YR 5/6 clayey loam	+
		14-31	5YR 5/8 clay	-
B-26d	44AB428	0-14	10YR 4/4 sandy loam	-
		14-24	5YR 4/6 clay loam	+
		24-35	2.5YR 4/8 clay	-
A-43a	44AB429	0-14	10YR 3/3 silty loam	-
		14-26	7.5YR 4/6 loam	-
A-44a	44AB429	0-21	10YR 5/6 loamy silt with shale gravel	-
		21-35	7.5YR 5/6 clay loam	-
A-44b	44AB429	0-6	10YR 3/3 silty loam	-
		6-24	7.5YR 4/6 loam	-
		24-34	5YR 4/6 loamy clay	-
A-46a	44AB429	0-10	10YR 3/3 silty loam	-
		10-45	10YR 6/6 sandy loam	+
		45-58	2.5YR 4/6 clay	-

STP No.	SITE No.	DEPTH (cm)	SOIL DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
A-3a	44AB420	0-15 15-23 23-33	10YR 3/3 loam 7.5YR 4/6 loam 2.5YR 4/8 clay	+ + -
A-46b	44AB430	0-12 12-20 20-28	10YR 5/4 silty loam, humus above 10YR 5/6 loam 5YR 4/6 clay	- + -
A-46c	44AB430	0-7 7-24 24-35	10YR 4/3 silty loam 10YR 5/6 loam 5YR 4/6 clay	- + -
A-47a	44AB430	0-26 26-37 37-43	10YR 5/6 silty loam 7.5YR 5/6 silty loam 5YR 5/6 clay loam	- - -
A-47b	44AB430	0-14 14-31	10YR 3/3 loam 5YR 4/6 clay	+ -
A-47c	44AB430	0-18 18-38	10YR 5/3 clay loam 7.5YR 5/8 clay loam with quartz gravel	- -
A-47d	44AB430	0-11 11-43 43-53	10YR 4/3 silty loam 10YR 5/6 loam 5YR 4/6 loamy clay	- + -
A-47e	44AB430	0-11 11-19 19-30	10YR 4/2 silty loam 10YR 5/4 gritty sand silt with quartzite gravels 5YR 5/8 loamy clay	- + -
A-47f	44AB430	0-14 14-23 23-37	2.5YR 3/2 loam 10YR 5/4 silty loam with siltstone rocks 5YR 4/6 silty clay	+ - -
A-48a	44AB430	0-10 10-28 28-33	10YR 3/3 loam 10YR 5/6 clay loam 5YR 4/6 clay	- - -
A-48b	44AB430	0-10 10-22 22-30	10YR 3/3 silty loam 10YR 5/6 clay loam 2.5YR 5/8 clay	- - -

STP No.	SITE No.	DEPTH (cm)	SOIL DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
A-3a	44AB420	0-15 15-23 23-33	10YR 3/3 loam 7.5YR 4/6 loam 2.5YR 4/8 clay	+ + -
B-32a	44AB430	0-8 8-23 23-35	10YR 3/2 silty loam 7.5YR 5/8 clayey loam 5YR 4/6 silty clay	- + -
B-32b	44AB430	0-16 16-24 24-35	10YR 5/4 sandy loam 10YR 5/8 gritty sandy silt with quartz rocks 7.5YR 5/6 loamy clay	- - -
B-32c	44AB430	0-15 15-31 31-42	10YR 3/2 loam 10YR 6/6 clay loam 5YR 5/8 gritty clay	- - -
B-33a	44AB430	0-10 10-19 19-28	10YR 5/3 silty loam 7.5YR 5/8 loamy silt 2.5YR 4/8 loamy clay	- - -
B-34a	44AB430	0-6 6-25	10YR 4/3 sandy loam 2.5YR 4/8 silty clay	- -
B-4a	44AB264	0-32 32-44 44-55	10YR 4/3 sandy loam 7.5YR 5/8 sandy loam 5YR 5/6 sandy clay	+ - -
B-4b	44AB264	0-24 24-43	10YR 3/2 sandy loam 7.5YR 5/8 sandy clay loam with sandstone rock impasse	+ -
B-4c	44AB264	0-19 19-36	10YR 4/6 silty loam 2.5YR 4/6 clay loam	+ -
B-5a	44AB264	0-?	10YR 3/3 silty loam 7.5YR 5/6 loam 5YR 4/6 loamy clay	- - -
B-5b	44AB264	0-19 19-36 36-45	10YR 3/3 silty loam 7.5YR 4/6 loam 5YR 4/6 loamy clay	- + -

STP No.	SITE No.	DEPTH (cm)	SOIL DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
A-3a	44AB420	0-15 15-23 23-33	10YR 3/3 loam 7.5YR 4/6 loam 2.5YR 4/8 clay	+ + -
B-5c	44AB264	0-8 8-30 30-40	10YR 3/3 silty loam 7.5YR 4/6 loam 5YR 4/6 loamy clay	- - -
B-6a	44AB264	0-3 3-13 13-36	10YR 3/3 silty loam 7.5YR 4/6 loam 5YR 4/6 clay	- - -
B-6b	44AB264	0-4 4-18 18-32	10YR 3/3 silty loam 10YR 4/4 coarse, sandy loam 5YR 4/6 coarse, sandy clay	- + -
C	44AB264	0-17 17-35	10YR 4/2 sandy loam 10YR 6/4 clay sand with dense sandstone	- -
B-7a	44AB419	0-14 14-25 25-48	2.5YR 4/8 gritty clay 10YR 3/3 loam with grit some charcoal and crushed iron-laden sandstone 7.5YR 5/4 gritty clay loam with coarse sandstone	- + +
C-2a	44AB419	0-16 16-33	7.5YR 4/6 loam 2.5Y 4/6 clay and rock	- -
C-2b	44AB419	0-12 12-21	10YR 3/4 loam 10YR 5/3 loam with decayed bedrock	- -
C-3a	44AB419	0-21 21-28 28-34	10YR 4/4 gritty sand silty loam 7.5YR 5/6 gritty sand silt with sandstone 5YR 5/6 gritty sandy clay with sandstone	+ - -
C-3b	44AB419	0-15 15-29	10YR 2/2 silty loam 7.5YR 5/8 clay loam with sandstone	+ -
C-3c	44AB419	0-18 18-30	10YR 4/4 sandy loam 7.5YR 5/6 clay loam with sandstone	- -

STP No.	SITE No.	DEPTH (cm)	SOIL DESCRIPTION	RESULTS
A-3a	44AB420	0-15 15-23 23-33	10YR 3/3 loam 7.5YR 4/6 loam 2.5YR 4/8 clay	+ + -
C-3d	44AB419	0-14 14-29	10YR 4/3 clayey loam 5YR 5/6 sandy clay	- -
C-4a	44AB419	0-17 17-33	7.5YR 4/6 loam 2.5YR 4/6 clay	- -
C-4b	44AB419	0-13 13-22	10YR 3/4 loam 2.5YR 4/6 clay with sandstone	+ -
C-4c	44AB419	0-17 17-60 60-78	10YR 3/3 silty loam 7.5YR 4/6 loam 7.5YR 5/6 clayey loam	+ + -
C-4d	44AB419	0-15 15-48 48-58	10YR 3/3 silty loam 7.5YR 4/6 loam 5YR 5/6 coarse, sandy clay	+ + -
C-4e	44AB419	0-19 19-35 35-52 52-60	10YR 4/2 sandy clay loam 7.5YR 4/6 sandy loam 7.5YR 5/2 loamy grit with oxide staining 7.5YR 4/2 gritty clay with oxide stains	+ + - -
D-2a	44AB419	0-18 18-27 27-44	10YR 4/2 loamy sand 7.5YR 5/6 loamy clay sand 2.5YR 4/8 sandy clay	- - -
D-2b	44AB419	0-25 25-36	10YR 4/4 loamy sand 5YR 5/6 sandy clay	- -
D-2c	44AB419	0-25 25-42	10YR 4/2 sandy loam 7.5YR 5/8 sandy clay with loam sandstone	- -

APPENDIX B

LABORATORY ANALYSIS METHODS AND ARTIFACT INVENTORY

ARTIFACT CATALOGING AND METHODS

LABORATORY PROCESSING

All artifacts were transported from the field to LBA's laboratory in East Orange, New Jersey. In the field, artifacts were bagged in 4-milliliter resealable plastic bags, within paper bags. Artifact cards bearing provenience information were included in the plastic bags, and this information was also written onto the paper bags. A catalog number was assigned to each unique provenience in the field; this number appears with all the provenience information. The catalog number is used to track artifact processing.

In the lab, provenience information on each artifact card and bag was checked against a master list of catalog numbers with their proveniences. Any discrepancies were corrected at this time, and the artifact bags were sorted by catalog number for washing and analysis.

Historic artifacts were washed with a soft toothbrush in deionized soap (Orvis) and water. Fragile or unstable artifacts, such as overglaze-decorated ceramics, were cleaned with a wet toothbrush, without immersion, or simply dry-brushed. Prehistoric lithics not chosen for blood residue analysis were washed in water or simply dry-brushed with a soft-bristled paint brush. All artifacts were laid out to air dry, sorted by catalog number. Within each catalog number, the artifacts were separated into material classes for analysis: historic ceramics, tobacco pipes, curved (vessel) glass, small finds/architectural, faunal, and prehistoric lithics. Conservation of artifacts proceeded on an as-need basis after analysis.

Artifacts were labeled with the site number and catalog number on a base of Roplex mixed with water. The label was then sealed with a top coat of PVA mixed with acetone. If an artifact had been further identified by an artifact number, this was included in the label, after the catalog number.

After analysis, the artifacts were rebagged into clean, 4-milliliter resealable plastic bags with air holes. An acid-free artifact card with provenience information and catalog number was included in the bags.

ANALYTICAL METHODS

A computerized data management system developed by LBA was used to compile an artifact inventory for data manipulation. The system is written on an IBM PC-XT using R:BASE System V, a relational database development package. Artifact information (characteristics), recorded on the data entry forms by the analysts, was entered into the system. The system was then used to enhance the artifact records with the addition of provenience information. A second program added dates (when applicable) and translations for all artifact Type and Subtype codes. This system is used for coding all historic artifacts including ceramics, glass, small finds and architectural material, and pipes. It also used for coding faunal materials.

Pattern (group and class) codes, based on form or material type, were automatically assigned by the computer to each artifact entry, although for non-kitchen-related ceramics, Pattern codes, based on identified forms, were entered by hand. The purpose of artifact pattern analysis is to organize an assemblage and to provide a description of its contents. The pattern categories used follow the work of South (1977), as modified by LBA (1987).

Artifact Function codes were generated only for historic ceramics and for glass. Functional analysis is used as a supplement to pattern analysis to examine the proportions of vessel functional categories within assemblages. The functional categories used follow Beidleman et al. (1983) and Klein and Garrow (1984), as modified by LBA (1987). Ceramic Function codes are linked to identified vessel forms and were entered into the system manually. The Function codes for glass, however, are linked to the Type/Subtype codes and were therefore assigned automatically by the computer.

Procedures for artifact analysis, including descriptions of the analytical fields (with all modifiers or variables [VAR]), are presented below.

There were a total of 139 historic ceramics, 288 curved glass, 238 small finds/architectural, 1 tobacco pipe, 2 faunal, and 853 prehistoric lithics, for a total of 1521 artifacts.

Ceramic Methods of Analysis

The ceramic collection from the site was analyzed using a standardized format developed by the LBA Cultural Resource Group. This format is based on the South/Noel Hume typology (South 1977), as modified for use in a computerized system (LBA 1987; Stehling in Geismar 1983; Stehling and Janowitz 1986).

The ceramic tabulation was performed at a Stage 1 level of analysis. Stage 1 analysis provides the following information: identification of ware types and techniques of surface decoration; dates based on manufacturing and decorative techniques and, if present, makers' marks; identification of vessel forms and functions; and description of decorative motifs. The following are the variables used in the computer coding process.

Type/Subtype. The ceramic Type/Subtype is entered as a five-character alphanumeric code that consists of three letters and two digits. The first letter is always C, for Ceramic. The second letter refers to general ware groups: E, for Coarse Earthenwares; R, for Refined Earthenwares; S, for Coarse Stonewares; P, for Porcelain; and O, for Other and Unidentified. The third letter refers to specific ware types: e.g., R, for Redware; W, for Whiteware; and J, for Hard Paste Porcelain. The numbers following the letter code refer to particular decorative treatments or named types: e.g., CRI20 - Ironstone with Embossed Rim. Type/Subtype may have specific dates or may be descriptive and undated. Sources for the dates include, but are not limited to, Cameron (1986), Denker and Denker (1985), Ketchum (1983), Miller (1980), Noel Hume (1970), South (1977), and Wetherbee (1980).

Count. The number of sherds in each category was recorded in this field.

Begin Date/End Date. The begin and end dates were automatically assigned by the computer to each dated Type/Subtype. When more precise dates could be determined from makers' marks or particular decorations or forms, or when a generally undated type could be dated, this field was filled in on the coding sheet and the more specific dates were entered into the computer.

Form (VAR 5). Form indicates the shape and possible function of the complete vessel as represented by the sherds present. General categories, such as Body - General, are used for sherds whose small size or ambiguous characteristics make determination of form problematical. Definitions of forms are based, for the most part, on Beaudry et al. (1983), Greer (1981), Ketchum (1983), and Towner (1963).

Decoration/Motif (VAR 4). This field includes descriptions of decorative motifs (e.g., General Floral), pattern names (if present), and general descriptions (e.g., Blue).

Maker's Mark (VAR 1). The Maker's Mark field is used to record the actual marks seen on sherds. The dates listed in the Utilized Codes are the broadest manufacturing ranges for the pertinent potters or firms; when a particular mark indicated a narrower date range, the more precise date was used.

Part (VAR 7). This field is used to indicate what part of a vessel is represented by the sherd(s) present. For example, 1 in this field indicates that this ceramic piece is a body sherd. This field is not used when vessel part information is already noted in the Form field.

Comments. The Comments code is numerical and refers to information not covered in the other fields. A common entry in this field is 19, which translates as "See Written Comments."

Notes. The Notes field allows for individual written comments applicable to a specific entry. In general, notes were used to describe particulars of decorative motifs or unusual characteristics, or to record bibliographic references used for identification or dating.

Glass Methods of Analysis

The glass assemblages from the sites were broken down, for analytic purposes, into functionally distinct groupings based on Bottle, Table, Lighting, and Other use categories. Window glass, considered more functionally inclusive under an architectural group of artifacts, was subsumed for analysis under Small Finds/Architectural Materials.

Identification and tabulation of the glass under this section proceeded according to a Stage 1 level of analysis. This primarily involved, in addition to Type/Subtype, Date, and Count designations, the recordation of select descriptive attributes of the sherds (e.g., Color, Finish and/or Base Type, Manufacturing Technique, Motif, Embossment, Wear, and Maker's Mark).

The glass analysis utilized the typology and attribute list designed by LBA for all its projects. In addition to catalog and provenience information, a total of 15 fields of discrete glass data were available for recordation on the computer data entry sheets.

As previously stated, Pattern (group and class) and Function codes for glass were assigned automatically by the computer, based on the Type/Subtype entered for each artifact. The only category of glass which did not receive a function designation was totally unidentified glass. A brief description of coding procedures follows.

Type/Subtype. Tabulation of the glass proceeded according to artifact codes determined by function (Type) and form (Subtype). Codes are alphanumeric and consist of three letters and a two-digit number. The first letter, G, standard for all codes, denotes the artifact as Glass. The second letter denotes the general functional category in which the artifact falls: B, for Bottle; T, for Table; L, for Lighting Related; and O, for Other glass. The third letter denotes specific function, e.g., C, for Carbonate, under the general Bottle heading; X, for Tableware Associated, under the general Table heading; L, for Lamp, under the general Lighting Related heading; and U, for Unidentified, under the general Other heading. The two-digit number completes the identification and denotes vessel form: e.g., GBC01 - Soda Bottle; GTX04 - Handle/Tableware General; GLL23 - Lamp Chimney; and GOU01 - Total Unidentified Glass.

All artifacts, identified as to specific function and form, were coded as such regardless of the degree of fragmentation. The specific vessel part(s) encountered are inferred by the coding of the appropriate field(s), e.g., Base or Finish. Whole and fragmented bases, finishes, rims, and body sherds for which specific functional forms could not be identified were accommodated under Unidentified and Miscellaneous categories. Non-form-specific vessels and sherds were coded as above, when appropriate, or under expanded codes such as Wine/Liquor Bottle.

Count. The number of sherds in each category was recorded in this field.

Begin Date/End Date. Dating of the glass assemblage proceeded according to established diagnostic criteria. These criteria, utilized either singly or in combination, can include various technological aspects of glass manufacture such as finish treatments and mold markings, datable bottle embossments and makers' marks, and various stylistic elements associated with certain tablewares. In instances where no end date of manufacture was available, just the beginning date or terminus post quem (TPQ) for the artifact was recorded. Sources used for dating include Jones and Sullivan (1985), Munsey (1970), Toulouse (1971, 1977), and Woodhead et al. (1984).

Color (VAR 6). In general, color was assigned to glass sherds purely for descriptive purposes and is broadly defined for this collection. All shades of olive green, for example, were coded under Light Olive/Dark Olive Green. The exception was Amethyst Tinted (or Solarized), which is a datable color.

Finish (VAR 8). Finish types in the collection fell exclusively within the One-Part (100s) and Two-Part (200s) categories. Coded descriptions relate, for the most part, to the shape (in side profile) of the element(s) comprising each finish. In some cases, common names, for example, "Screw" and "Prescription," have been used.

Base (VAR 7). Base types in the collection refer to the marks on the basal surfaces of both bottles and tablewares. Machine-made basal markings were most frequently encountered. Base fragments which could not be associated with a diagnostic piece were coded as Unidentified.

Manufacturing Technique (VAR 5). Manufacturing technique refers to the distinctive mold seams and markings found on the bodies (and sometimes on the basal surfaces and over the finishes and rims) of completed glassware. Mold-Blown (Mold Type Indeterminate) was used to describe vessels for which a specific mold type could not be discerned. The code Unidentified was used to denote a totally unidentifiable manufacturing technique.

Motif (VAR 4). The Motif codes assigned to the collection refer to the general decorative patterns evidenced. The code Unidentified was used to denote partial patterns which could not be identified fully.

Wear (VAR 3). The code Melted/Burned was used to denote artifacts showing evidence of having been subjected to fire.

Embossment (VAR 11). Complete lettered embossments were assigned a number and recorded as encountered. Incomplete embossments, which could not be identified in their entirety, were coded Unidentified/Partial with either "illegible," or the legible portions, written out in the Notes field (see below).

Maker's Mark (VAR 1). Makers' marks, most often found on the basal surfaces of bottles, were also recorded as encountered. Each mark was drawn and then assigned a number identifying the company of origin. The primary source utilized for identification was Toulouse (1971).

Comments. Numerical Comments codes were utilized to convey additional descriptive or explanatory data not covered in the standard coded fields. The coded information recorded in this field for glass can include, for example, Thin-Walled and Possibly Lamp Related.

Notes. For the most part, notes were entered into the glass data base to record descriptive information for sherds, to record partial embossments, and to document dating references.

Small Finds/Architectural Methods of Analysis

The small finds/architectural materials received a Stage 1 level of analysis using the coding system created by LBA, based on the South/Noel Hume typology (South 1977). The Stage 1 coding system allows for a maximum of 14 fields of information for each artifact. At the minimum, each artifact was identified by its group and class, material type, and characteristic, and received a count or weight. For certain artifact types, additional descriptive information, such as weight and color, was coded. The remaining fields of information were used only if further information was provided by the artifact. Pattern (group and class) codes were automatically assigned by the program. Following is a brief description of coding procedures.

Type/Subtype. The Type/Subtype code is alphanumeric and consists of three letters and two digits. The first letter is always S, for Small Finds/Architectural; the second letter denotes Group: e.g., A, for Architecture; and the third letter denotes a class within a group: e.g., F, for Fasteners. The numerical Subtype code denotes the specific artifact type: e.g., SAF03 - Machine-Cut Nail.

Count. All artifacts were counted, except for heating byproducts, and the total was entered in this field.

Weight. Weights were recorded for brick, window glass, and heating byproducts.

Begin Date/End Date. Dates for certain artifacts were generated automatically by the computer based on their Type/Subtype. References used for dating of artifacts included Barnes (1985), Bridgewater and Kurtz (1967), Hogg (1985), Luscomb (1970), Nelson (1968), Noel Hume (1970), Pepper (1971), and White and Munhall (n.d.).

Material (VAR 3). The material composition of each artifact was determined and recorded.

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

Decoration (VAR 4). Any decorative characteristic not related to the form or manufacture of an artifact was described if present.

Maker's Mark (VAR 1). Makers' marks were recorded if present.

Color (VAR 6). Color was recorded for a bead.

Notes. The Notes field allows for additional, written comments.

Pipes Methods of Analysis

Pipes were tabulated by morphological type, decorative motif, maker's mark, use/wear, and stem bore diameter. The analysis is designed to describe the pipes and to generate dates, whenever this is possible. For this site, pipes were tabulated at a Stage 1 level of analysis, which includes the following variables.

Type/Subtype. The Type/Subtype code for pipes is alphanumeric and consists of three letters and two digits. The first two letters are always PT, indicating "Pipes - Tobacco." The third letter identifies the artifact as a general white clay bowl (E). The Subtype further defines the artifact. A numerical code is used to indicate specific bowl shapes and date ranges, when known.

Count. The number of pipe fragments was recorded in this field.

Begin Date/End Date. Dates for pipes were generated automatically by the computer based on their Type/Subtype, when appropriate. When a manufacturing range for a specific pipe could be determined, the date was coded and recorded.

Maker's Mark/Decoration (VAR 1). This field was used to describe the makers' marks or decorations found on bowls and stems.

Use (VAR 7). This modifier describes the types of evidence of use found on the pipes, including bite marks, discoloration from heat, whittling of mouthpieces, water-wear, and anomalies caused by the manufacturing process.

Bore Diameter (VAR 9). The bore diameters of stems were measured in sixty-fourths of an inch, using a set of drill bits ranging from 4/64 to 9/64. The entry "1" in this field indicates that the bore portion of the pipe was not present.

Comments. A standard set of numerical Comments codes was used for noting additional data not accommodated in other fields of information.

Notes. This is a write-in field used to record additional information, references employed in identification, or tentative dates.

Faunal Methods of Analysis

The faunal material received a Stage 1 level of analysis using the coding system created by the LBA Cultural Resource Group. This level of analysis allows for identification of species, element, and any modifications to the specimen (such as burning). Identifications were made with the aid of a comparative faunal type collection and the use of reference materials, which include Olsen (1964).

Type/Subtype. The Type/Subtype code is alphanumeric and consists of three letters and two digits. The first letter is always Z, which indicates Faunal; the second letter denotes the category: e.g., M, for Mammal; and the third letter distinguishes groups within a class: e.g., D, for Domesticated. The numerical Subtype code specifies species or size-range: e.g., ZMZ05 - Large Mammal.

Count. All bone was counted and the total entered in this field.

Element (VAR 5). This field indicates what bone, or element, was being quantified.

Part Present (VAR 6). This field indicates whether the specimen was whole, fragmentary, or a butchered section.

Butcher Marks (VAR 1). Cut marks were described in terms of the type of tool used to produce the cut of meat, as well as table cut marks.

Comments. A standard set of numerical Comments codes was used for noting additional data not accommodated in other fields of information. For example, the comment 69 translates as "Mend."

Notes. The Notes field allows for additional, written comments.

Lithic Artifact Analysis

The methods and procedures used to analyze the lithic artifacts from Charlottesville, Virginia, are discussed below. As the lithic artifacts were analyzed, specific observations were recorded on analysis sheets as a series of codes; the codes were then entered into a computer database program (R:BASE). A more complete discussion of the coding system can be found in Taylor and Koldehoff (1991).

Technological and Functional Analysis of Lithics

The analytical approach to stone-tool production and use that was used in this analysis can be described as technomorphological; that is, artifacts were grouped into general classes and then further divided into specific types based upon key morphological attributes, which are linked to or indicative of particular stone-tool production (reduction) strategies. Function was inferred from morphology as well as from use-wear. Surfaces and edges were examined for traces of use polish and damage with the unaided eye and with a 10X hand lens. A conservative approach to the identification of utilized and edge-retouched flakes was taken because a number of other factors can produce similar edge damage: for example, trampling of materials on living surfaces, spontaneous retouch during flake detachment, and trowel contact. Data derived from experimental and ethnoarchaeological research were relied upon in the identification and interpretation of artifact types. The works of Callahan (1979), Clark (1986), Crabtree (1972), Flenniken (1981), Gould (1980), and Parry (1987) were drawn upon most heavily.

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

Debitage. Debitage includes all types of chipped-stone refuse that bear no obvious traces of having been utilized or intentionally modified. There are two basic forms of debitage: flakes and shatter. Observations on raw material and cortex were recorded but are discussed later. The following descriptions are for the debitage types identified, but do not represent the full range of types described in Lithica (Taylor and Koldehoff 1991).

Decortication Flakes (DF) are intact or nearly intact flakes with 50% or more cortex covering their dorsal surface. These are the first series of flakes detached during lithic reduction.

Early Reduction Flakes (ER) are intact or nearly intact flakes with less than 50% dorsal cortex, fewer than four dorsal flake scars, on the average, and irregularly shaped platforms with minimal faceting and lipping. Platform grinding is not always present. These flakes could have been detached from early-stage bifaces or cores of the freehand and bipolar types.

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

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

Block Shatter (BS) are angular or blocky fragments that do not possess platforms or bulbs. Generally the result of uncontrolled fracturing along inclusions or internal fracture planes, block shatter is most frequently produced during the early reduction of cores and bifaces. Block shatter is also common in bipolar reduction, and it is equivalent to Binford and Quimby's (1963) "primary shatter."

Flake Shatter (FS) are small, flat fragments or splinters that lack platforms, bulbs, and other obvious flake attributes. Flake shatter is generated throughout a reduction sequence but is most common in later stages. It is a common byproduct of bipolar reduction, and it is equivalent to "secondary shatter" (Binford and Quimby 1963). Trampling of debitage on living surfaces also generates flake shatter, while thermal fracturing produces both flake and block shatter.

Cores. Cores are cobbles or blocks of raw material that have had one or more flakes detached and that have not been shaped into tools or used extensively for tasks other than as a nucleus from which flakes have been struck. The types of cores identified are listed below, but they do not represent the full range of types possible, as discussed in Lithica (Taylor and Koldehoff 1991).

Freehand Cores (FC) are blocks or cobbles that have had flakes detached in multiple directions by holding the core in one hand and striking it with a hammerstone held in the other (Crabtree 1972). This procedure generates flakes that can be used as is for expedient tools or can be worked into formalized tools. Freehand percussion cores come in various shapes and sizes, depending upon the raw material, form, and degree of reduction.

Bipolar Cores (BC) are blocks or cobbles that have had flakes detached by direct hard-hammer percussion on an anvil: the core is placed on the anvil and struck vertically with a hammerstone (Crabtree 1972; Hayden 1980). Cores typically assume a tabular shape, exhibit heavy crushing and battering, and flake scars tend to run between areas of crushing and battering. Bipolar cores are normally smaller than freehand cores because bipolar reduction is a technique for maximizing available raw materials. Most flakes that are detached are only suitable for expedient flake tools.

Uniface. A uniface can be a formalized tool or an informal expedient tool. Formalized tools are fashioned from a flake by uniformly retouching its edges to create a specific working edge and a standardized shape. There are two basic types of formal unifaces—endscrapers and sidescrapers. In the former, the working edge is transverse to the long axis of the tool; in the latter, the working edge (or

edges) parallels the long axis of the tool. Utilized and edge-retouched flakes are informal expedient tools. They are flakes that were struck from a core or a biface and used to perform one or more tasks, with little or no prior modification. In some cases, it is difficult to distinguish intentional retouch from use damage. The type of uniface recovered is discussed below, but does not represent the full range of unifaces, as discussed in Lithica (Taylor and Koldehoff 1991).

> Retouched Flakes (RF) are expedient tools that have had one or more edges retouched, either to resharpen the working edge, to create a dulled edge for grasping, or to form a specific edge angle or shape. The flake itself could have been detached from a core or a biface.

Bifaces. A biface is a flake or cobble that has had multiple flakes removed from the dorsal and ventral surfaces. Bilateral symmetry and a lenticular cross section are common attributes; however, these attributes vary with the stages of production, as do thickness and uniformity of edges (see Callahan 1979). Included in this artifact class are all hafted and unhafted bifaces that functioned as projectile points and/or knives, as well as bifacially worked drill bits and unfinished bifaces. Specific types of bifaces represented in the collection are described below.

> Early-Stage Bifaces (EB) are cobbles, blocks, or large flakes that have had their edges bifacially trimmed and a few large reduction flakes detached. These bifacial blanks are equivalent to Callahan's Stage 2 bifaces (1979). Because of their crude condition, these bifaces can be confused with freehand percussion cores and choppers.
>
> Projectile Points (PP) are finished bifaces that were usually hafted and functioned primarily as projectiles and/or knives.
>
> Indeterminate Bifaces (IB) are sections of bifaces that are too badly damaged to be assigned to a specific type.

Raw Material Analysis

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

Raw material analysis assigned lithic artifacts to one of four different raw material types. Each type is listed below, followed by its R:BASE code and a brief description of its physical properties and its availability.

Cortex was recorded for all chipped-stone artifacts with the following codes: A = absent, B = block, C = cobble cortex, and I = indeterminate cortex. Block cortex denotes lithic procurement from primary sources or outcrops, while cobble cortex denotes procurement from secondary sources (e.g., gravel bars). Generally, block cortex is rather coarse textured, while cobble cortex is smooth and often polished. However, some cobbles frequently contain internal fracture planes, and when exposed by knapping, can appear similar to block cortex. Cortex was coded as indeterminate when it was unclear whether the cortex exhibited on an artifact was cobble or block.

> Quartz is one of the most common minerals in the earth's crust, formed from igneous magma and hydrothermal veins. Quartz is fairly conducive to knapping due to a conchoidal fracture pattern,

but it also usually possesses many fracture planes, causing a lot of uncontrolled breakage during reduction. Its hardness also makes for difficult reduction, although this in turn is an advantage for producing and edge that will hold up well during use. The material is derived from local bedrock and/or stream cobbles.

Quartzite (6.0) like quartz, exhibits a conchoidal fracture pattern. Quartzite has been traditionally considered as metamorphosed sandstone. Heat and/or pressure are accredited with having transformed the sandstone into a more homogeneous matrix, which more readily transmits fractures through individual sand grains rather than around them. The material is derived from local bedrock and/or stream cobbles.

Stylistic Analysis

Only projectile points or hafted bifaces were stylistically analyzed. These artifacts were segregated into groups on the basis of shared attributes related to morphology (overall size and shape, blade and haft shape) and technology (production and resharpening methods [flaking patterns], presence or absence of haft grinding, and presence or absence of blade serration). It is important to stress that projectile points are formalized tools that were designed to be maintained and reused. As a consequence, their morphology is not static but dynamic, and attempts by archaeologists to construct meaningful typologies must take this fact into account. The effects of resharpening and recycling on projectile point morphology should not be underestimated, but at the same time, these factors do not negate the usefulness of hafted bifaces as "index fossils" of past cultures. Raw material was not considered a variable, except to the degree in which different materials may have affected morphology because of their varying fracture mechanics (see Callahan 1979). These groups were then compared to a literature review of existing point types and types assigned whenever possible. If a point did fit into an established type, it was classed as untyped and a suitable description was noted.

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TRANSLATIONS OF UTILIZED CODES

CERAMICS TYPOLOGY

EARTHENWARES

		Beg. Date - End Date
Red Bodied		
CER01	Unglazed	Undated
Whiteware		
CRW02	Plain	1815-Present
CRW20	Other Embossed Rims	1815-Present
CRW50	Transfer Printed - Blue, General	1815-1915
CRW53	Transfer Printed - Flowing Colors	1835-1910
CRW55	Transfer Printed - Other Colors	1825-1915
CRW70	Sponged	1815-1940
CRW80	Decal - Overglaze	1880-Present
CRW90	Other 20th Century	1900-Present
CRW98	Other Whiteware	1815-Present
Ironstone		
CRI02	Plain	1840-Present
CRI20	Embossed Rim	1840-Present
CRI25	Embossed Body	1840-Present
CRI50	Transfer Printed - General	1840-1915
CRI75	Semi-Porcelain	1870-Present.
CRI80	Decal - Overglaze	1885-Present
CRI81	Decal - Underglaze	1897-Present
Yellowware		
CRY70	Sponged	1827-1940
CRY75	Miscellaneous Brown Glaze	1850-1940
Other Earthenwares		
COZ02	Discolored Unidentifiable	Undated

STONEWARES

Gray Stonewares		
CSL75	Buff Body - Bristol Type Slip	1835-Present

PORCELAIN

Soft Paste Porcelain		
CPF02	Plain	Other Dates

PORCELAIN Continued

		Beg. Date - End Date
Hard Paste Porcelain - Non Oriental		
CPJ02	Plain	Other Dates
CPJ57	Decal - Overglaze	1830-Present
CPJ85	Hotel China	1860-Present

CERAMICS MODIFIERS

MAKERS MARK'S (VAR 1)

19	See Written Comments
540	Edwin Bennett Pottery Co., Baltimore 1856-1936 (Barber:143-146, Kovel & Kovel 1986:25)
999	Unidentified Incomplete

MOTIF/PATTERN (VAR 4)

019	See Written Comments
050	Blue
052	Red
100	General Floral
113	Small Scale Floral with Gilded Band
200	Chinoiserie - General
912	Beaded
923	Slightly Raised Small-Scale Beading
999	Insufficient Evidence to Determine Pattern

FORM (VAR 5)

General

003	Miscellaneous Flatware Base
010	Miscellaneous Hollowware Body
011	Miscellaneous Hollowware Rim
014	Body - General
015	Rim - General
016	Base - General

Flatwares

050	Plate - Unidentified Diameter
075	Miscellaneous Tableware (service or consumption)

Teawares

099	Teacup - General
101	Teacup with Handle
104	Small Saucer/Bowl(6" or less)

FORM (VAR 5) Continued

Serving Pieces

202	Oval Dish 6"-10"
205	Dish Diameter Unknown
220	Deep Bowl 4"-6"

Sanitary, Household Etc.

500	Chamber Pot
520	Flower Pot
560	Toy Tea/Dinner Set

Other

611	Unattached Finial - Medium
706	Medium Hollowware - Rim
722	Body - Large
727	Rim - Large

PART - (VAR 7)

1	Body
2	Rim
3	Base
4	Rim to Base
6	Base and Body
20	Spall

COMMENTS

19	See Written Comments
60	Named as a Vessel but not Totally Mendable
69	Mendable
96	Organically Stained and Mendable
98	Organically Stained
99	Burned

PATTERN ANALYSIS - CERAMICS

GROUP

1	Kitchen
6	Personal
8	Activities

CLASS

01	Ceramics
43	Hygiene/Personal Care
56	Household Related
59	Toys

FUNCTION

1	Teawares
2	Tablewares
5	Hygiene
7	Toys
8	Miscellaneous
99	Unidentifiable

GLASS TYPOLOGY

GLASS-BOTTLE

Alcohols-Bottle
GBA03 Wine/Liquor Bottle

Carbonates
GBC01 Soda

Pharmaceutical/Apothecary-General
GBP01 Pharmaceutical Bottle/Jar

Pharmaceutical/Apothecary-Medicines
GBP06 Patent/Proprietary Medicine/Drug

Miscellaneous-Bottle
GBX05 Jar/General

Miscellaneous-Bottle Associated
GBX51 Glass Liner/Fruit Jar
GBX52 Glass Lid/Fruit Jar

Unidentified
GBU01 Unidentified Bottle Glass/General

GLASS-TABLE

Miscellaneous-Tableware Associated
GTX04 Handle

Unidentified
GTU01 Unidentified Table Glass/General

GLASS-LIGHTING

Lamp-General
GLL23 Lamp Chimney

GLASS-OTHER

Unidentified-Other
GOU01 Total Unidentified Glass/General

GLASS MODIFIERS

MAKER'S MARK (VAR 1)

3	Owens-Illinois Glass Co.

WEAR (VAR 3)

9	Melted/Burned

MOTIF/PATTERN (VAR 4)

1	Panel
27	Stipple
30	Floral/General
131	Flashing
9999	Unidentified

MOLD TYPE/MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE (VAR 5)

1	Mold-blown (Mold Type Indeterminate)
17	Pressed
23	Machine-made (General)
24	Automatic Bottle Machine-made
99	Unidentified

COLOR (VAR 6)

1	Clear (or White)
2	Milkglass (or Opaque White)
3	Emerald Green/Teal
5	Light Olive/Dark Olive Green
6	Black
7	Brown/Amber/Honey
9	Aquamarine (All Shades)
11	Amethyst Tint (or Solarized)
12	Cobalt
99	N/A (Obscured Due to Devitrification)

BASE (VAR 7)

8	Machine Cut Off Scar (ABM)
9	Machine-made Valve Mark
99	Unidentified

FINISHES (VAR 8)

<u>One-part: Lip Only (Varied Diameters)</u>

120	Straight (or Plain)
128	Straight, Fire Polished
133	Scalloped (or Variation), Fire Polished
140	Screw, Continuous or Interrupted
145	Prescription
147	Patent/Extract
150	Short, Flat Collar

<u>Two-part: Lip and String Rim</u>

201	Davis-type

LETTERED EMBOSSMENTS (VAR 11)

98	LISTERINE/LAMBERT/PHARMACAL COMPANY (front)
9999	Unidentified partial

COMMENTS

33	Thin Walled
34	Straight Sided
35	Possibly Lamp Related

PATTERN ANALYSIS - DIAGNOSTIC GLASS

GROUP

1	Kitchen
3	Furnishings
6	Personal

CLASS

02	Bottles
05	Miscellaneous Glassware
10	Kitchen - Other
21	Lighting Related
44	Pharmaceutical/Medicine

FUNCTION

0	Not Assigned
21	Wine/Liquor
23	Soda/Mineral Water
25	Culinary/Condiment
27	Pharmaceutical
28	Miscellaneous Bottle - Other
31	Miscellaneous Tableware
32	Lighting Related

PIPES TYPOLOGY

		Beg. Date - End Date
BOWLS		
PTE95	Unidentified Shape Decorated Bowl	Undated

PIPES MODIFIERS

MAKER'S MARK/DECORATION (VAR 1)

19	See Written Comments

BORE DIAMETER (VAR 9)

1	Unmeasurable or not present (on bowls)

PATTERN ANALYSIS - SMOKING PIPES

GROUP

7	Tobacco Pipes

CLASS

51	White Clay Pipes

SMALL FINDS/ARCHITECTURAL TYPOLOGY

		Beg. Date - End Date
ARCHITECTURAL		
Building Materials		
SAB01	Brick	
Fasteners		
SAF03	Machine-Cut Nail	1830 -
SAF05	Machine-Cut/Wrought Nail	
SAF06	Wire Nail	1850 -
SAF07	Unidentified Nail	
SAF23	Staple	
SAF29	Clinch Nail	
Glass		
SAG01	Modern Window Glass	
SAG09	Plate Glass	
SAG10	Glass Cobble	
SAG11	Broad Glass	1820 - 1926
Hardware		
SAH28	Wire Strands	
Plumbing/Heating		
SAP01	Salt-glazed Stoneware Pipe	1810 -
SAP08	Metal Pipe	
CLOTHING		
Fasteners		
SCF01	Unidentified Button	
Sewing Related Items		
SCS08	Safety Pin	1857 -
Shoes		
SCZ98	Miscellaneous Shoe Parts	
KITCHEN		
Containers, Utensils, Sundries		
SDA52	Pop Top	

ARMS AND AMMUNITION

Beg. Date - End Date

Ammunition

SGB31	Bullet Casing - .22 Caliber
SGB32	Bullet Casing - .32 Caliber
SGB33	Bullet Casing - .45 Caliber

UNIDENTIFIED

Other

SOS01	Unidentified Metal
SOS03	Melted Glass
SOS10	Rock/Stone
SOS13	Plastic

PERSONAL

Pharmaceuticals

SPD02	Comb

Personal Items

SPP27	Jewelry Bead

FURNISHINGS

Fasteners

SUF01	Upholstery Tack

Hardware

SUH98	Furniture Hardware - Miscellaneous

Lighting Equipment

SUL98	Miscellaneous Lamp Parts

Miscellaneous Furnishing Pieces

SUM20	Mirror Glass

ACTIVITIES

Heating Byproducts

SXA01	Coal
SXA02	Charcoal
SXA05	Slag

ACTIVITIES Continued

Beg. Date - End Date

Household/Domestic Items

SXD15	Miscellaneous Metal Cans	

Hardware (Non-Architectural)

SXH03	Bolt	
SXH13	Chain	
SXH98	Miscellaneous Hardware	

SMALL FINDS/ARCHITECTURAL MODIFIERS

Beg. Date - End Date

MAKERS MARKS (VAR 1)

160	OREM-UMC (Remington Arms - Union Metallic Cartridge Co.)	1911 -
161	H (Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven, Connecticut)	1866 -
180	U (Union Metallic Cartridge Company (1867-1914), Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company (1911-1921), Remington Arms Company, Inc. (1921-present), Bridgeport Connecticut	1867 -

MATERIALS (VAR 3)

001	Ceramic	
002	Glass	
014	Plastic	
031	Slag	
036	Charcoal	
042	Ferrous Metal	
044	Copper Alloy	
046	Brass	
047	Aluminum	1886 -
061	Galvanized Steel/Iron	
088	Leather and Metal	
107	Coal	
110	Slate	
117	Quartzite	
161	Stoneware	
400	Hard Rubber (Goodyear Patent Date)	1851 -

DECORATION (VAR 4)

024	Embossed Floral	

CHARACTERISTICS (VAR 5)

		Beg. Date - End Date
001	Whole	
002	Portion/Fragment	
057	Cast	
320	Rimfire	1857 -
321	Center Fire	1875 -
417	Head (nail)	
750	Unidentified Shank	

COLOR (VAR 6)

10	Clear
11	Aqua
12	Green
14	Blue

PATTERN ANALYSIS - SMALL FINDS/ARCHITECTURAL

GROUP

1	Kitchen
2	Architecture
3	Furnishings
4	Arms
5	Clothing
6	Personal
8	Activities

CLASS

02	Bottles
11	Window Glass/Caming/Etc.
12	Nails, Spikes, Tacks, Etc., and Misc. Construction Hardware
15	Plumbing/Toilet/Sink Fixtures
16	Misc. Building Materials/Floor Covering/Roofing Materials
20	Architecture - Other
21	Lighting Related
26	Ammunition
34	Shoes
43	Hygiene/Personal Care
56	Household Related
63	Heating Related
90	Activities - Other

FAUNAL TYPOLOGY

SPECIES

ZMZ05 Large Mammal

FAUNAL MODIFIERS

BUTCHER MARKS (VAR 1)

01 Sawed

ELEMENTS (VAR 5)

120 Longbone

PART PRESENT (VAR 6)

03 Section

COMMENTS

69 Mend

PATTERN ANALYSIS - FAUNAL

GROUP

11 Faunal

CLASS

99 Faunal/Floral - Other

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
ROUTE 29 - CITY OF CHARLOTTESVILLE AND
ALBEMARLE COUNTY
PREHISTORIC ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Report Date: 06/28/94
Report Page: 1

Charlottesville, VA

SITE	CAT#	TRSCT	STP	OTHER	STRAT	ART#	CNT#	CLASS	MATERIAL	TYPE	CORTEX	COND	COUNT	WEIGHT	LENGTH	WIDTH	THICKNESS	NOTE
44AB419	12	C	04C	-	A	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Fragments	Absent	-	1	1.4	-	-	-	-
44AB423	16	A	13E	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Fragments	Absent	-	4	2.4	-	-	-	-
44AB423	3	A	14	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Fragments	Absent	-	2	0.6	-	-	-	-
44AB423	17	A	14A	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Block Shatter	Absent	-	2	5.6	-	-	-	-
44AB423	17	A	14A	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Fragments	Block	-	1	2.5	-	-	-	-
44AB423	6	A	16	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Fragments	Absent	-	2	0.8	-	-	-	-
44AB423	12	B	11C	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Block Shatter	Absent	-	1	0.3	-	-	-	-
44AB423	12	B	11C	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Block Shatter	Block	-	1	86.1	-	-	-	-
44AB423	12	B	11C	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Fragments	Absent	-	1	0.2	-	-	-	-
44AB423	12	B	11C	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Fragments	Cobble	-	1	0.6	-	-	-	-
44AB423	13	B	15B	-	A	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Fragments	Block	-	1	0.3	-	-	-	-
44AB423	14	B	15B	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Fragments	Absent	-	1	0.2	-	-	-	-
44AB425	3	A	23A	-	B	-	-	Cores	Quartz	Freehand Cores	Absent	-	1	47.4	-	-	-	-
44AB425	4	A	23B	-	C	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Block Shatter	Cobble	-	1	45.1	-	-	-	-
44AB425	4	A	23B	-	C	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Fragments	Absent	-	2	3.8	-	-	-	-
44AB425	4	A	23B	-	C	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Shatter	Cobble	-	1	0.1	-	-	-	-
44AB425	5	A	23C	-	C	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Biface Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	1	0.7	-	-	-	-
44AB425	5	A	23C	-	C	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Early Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	1	0.9	-	-	-	-
44AB426	3	C	20A	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Fragments	Absent	-	1	0.4	-	-	-	-
44AB426	5	C	20E	-	A	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Early Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	1	2.	-	-	-	-
44AB426	9	C	20H	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Block Shatter	Block	-	1	19.9	-	-	-	-
44AB426	9	C	20H	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Early Reduction Flakes	Block	-	1	1.2	-	-	-	-
44AB426	9	C	20H	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Fragments	Absent	-	1	0.2	-	-	-	-
44AB426	9	C	20H	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Fragments	Block	-	1	0.3	-	-	-	-
44AB426	9	C	20H	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake Fragments	Absent	-	1	0.1	-	-	-	-
44AB426	15	C	20T	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Early Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	1	0.4	-	-	-	-
44AB426	15	C	20T	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Fragments	Absent	-	1	1.3	-	-	-	-
44AB427	7	A	38B	-	A	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Biface Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	1	1.3	-	-	-	-
44AB427	8	A	38B	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Early Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	1	0.9	-	-	-	-
44AB428	1	A	39	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Block Shatter	Absent	-	1	11.8	-	-	-	-
44AB428	1	A	39	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartzite	Early Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	1	0.3	-	-	-	-
44AB428	1	A	39	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Fragments	Absent	-	1	0.1	-	-	-	-
44AB428	2	B	24	-	A	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Biface Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	1	0.2	-	-	-	-
44AB428	5	B	24B	-	A	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Block Shatter	Absent	-	1	3.4	-	-	-	-
44AB428	5	B	24B	-	A	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Fragments	Absent	-	1	0.3	-	-	-	-
44AB428	6	B	24E	-	A	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Block Shatter	Absent	-	1	1.5	-	-	-	-
44AB428	6	B	24E	-	A	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Fragments	Absent	-	2	0.8	-	-	-	-

SITE	CAT	TRSCT	STP	OTHER	STRAT	ART	CNTS	CLASS	MATERIAL	TYPE	CORTEX	COND	COUNT	WEIGHT	LENGTH	WIDTH	THICKNESS	NOTE
44AB428	7	B	24E	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Block Shatter	Absent	-	2	59.4	-	-	-	-
44AB428	7	B	24E	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Early Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	1	2.2	-	-	-	-
44AB428	7	B	24E	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Fragments	Absent	-	9	3.6	-	-	-	-
44AB428	8	B	24F	-	B	-	-	Bifaces	Quartz	Projectile Points	Absent	WHL	1	6.6	41.6	23.6	10.7	MORROW MOUNTAIN POINT.
44AB428	8	B	24F	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Biface Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	1	0.4	-	-	-	-
44AB428	8	B	24F	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Fragments	Absent	-	5	12.0	-	-	-	-
44AB428	8	B	24F	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Fragments	Block	-	1	0.5	-	-	-	-
44AB428	3	B	26	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Early Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	1	1.0	-	-	-	-
44AB428	3	B	26	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Fragments	Absent	-	2	3.	-	-	-	-
44AB428	10	B	26A	-	A	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Biface Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	1	0.1	-	-	-	-
44AB428	10	B	26A	-	A	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Early Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	2	16.9	-	-	-	MEND.
44AB428	11	B	26C	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartzite	Biface Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	1	1.5	-	-	-	-
44AB428	11	B	26C	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartzite	Early Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	1	0.6	-	-	-	-
44AB428	9	B	26D	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Block Shatter	Absent	-	1	0.5	-	-	-	-
44AB428	9	B	26D	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Early Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	3	17.6	-	-	-	-
44AB428	9	B	26D	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Fragments	Absent	-	2	0.3	-	-	-	-
44AB428	9	B	26D	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake Fragments	Cobble	-	1	3.2	-	-	-	-
44AB428	4	B	27	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Biface Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	1	1.1	-	-	-	-
44AB428	12	B	27C	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Biface Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	1	0.4	-	-	-	-
44AB429	1	A	43	-	A	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Biface Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	2	0.3	-	-	-	-
44AB429	1	A	43	-	A	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Block Shatter	Absent	-	59	202.1	-	-	-	-
44AB429	1	A	43	-	A	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Block Shatter	Block	-	44	277.0	-	-	-	-
44AB429	1	A	43	-	A	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Early Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	10	20.4	-	-	-	-
44AB429	1	A	43	-	A	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Early Reduction Flakes	Block	-	2	0.5	-	-	-	-
44AB429	1	A	43	-	A	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Fragments	Absent	-	94	60.3	-	-	-	-
44AB429	1	A	43	-	A	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Fragments	Block	-	25	0.2	-	-	-	-
44AB429	1	A	43	-	A	-	-	Unifaces	Quartz	Retouched Flakes	Absent	BRK	1	33.1	-	-	-	-
44AB429	2	A	43	-	BC	-	-	Bifaces	Quartz	Early-Stage Bifaces	Absent	-	1	75.1	-	-	-	-
44AB429	2	A	43	-	BC	-	-	Cores	Quartz	Bipolar Cores	Absent	-	2	5.7	-	-	-	-
44AB429	2	A	43	-	BC	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Biface Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	4	2.1	-	-	-	-
44AB429	2	A	43	-	BC	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Block Shatter	Absent	-	34	140.	-	-	-	-
44AB429	2	A	43	-	BC	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Block Shatter	Block	-	41	294.	-	-	-	-
44AB429	2	A	43	-	BC	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Block Shatter	Cobble	-	4	47.8	-	-	-	-
44AB429	2	A	43	-	BC	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Decortication Flakes	Cobble	-	1	9.4	-	-	-	-
44AB429	2	A	43	-	BC	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Early Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	22	49.3	-	-	-	-
44AB429	2	A	43	-	BC	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Early Reduction Flakes	Block	-	9	55.3	-	-	-	-
44AB429	2	A	43	-	BC	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Early Reduction Flakes	Cobble	-	1	3.9	-	-	-	-
44AB429	2	A	43	-	BC	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Fragments	Absent	-	210	171.1	-	-	-	-
44AB429	2	A	43	-	BC	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Fragments	Block	-	23	35.9	-	-	-	-
44AB429	2	A	43	-	BC	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Shatter	Absent	-	5	0.5	-	-	-	-
44AB429	2	A	43	-	BC	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Shatter	Block	-	5	1.5	-	-	-	-
44AB429	2	A	43	-	BC	-	-	Unifaces	Quartz	Retouched Flakes	Absent	WHL	1	97.5	68.2	64.6	41.4	-
44AB429	3	A	44	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Block Shatter	Absent	-	2	1.4	-	-	-	-
44AB429	3	A	44	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Block Shatter	Block	-	1	3.9	-	-	-	-
44AB429	3	A	44	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Fragments	Absent	-	1	0.2	-	-	-	-
44AB430	1	A	46	-	B	-	-	Cores	Quartz	Freehand Cores	Cobble	-	1	95.3	-	-	-	-
44AB430	1	A	46	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Fragments	Absent	-	1	0.2	-	-	-	-
44AB430	12	A	46A	-	B	-	-	Cores	Quartz	Freehand Cores	Absent	-	1	99.9	-	-	-	-
44AB430	12	A	46A	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Biface Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	1	2.2	-	-	-	-
44AB430	12	A	46A	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Block Shatter	Absent	-	1	9.	-	-	-	-
44AB430	12	A	46A	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Fragments	Absent	-	3	0.5	-	-	-	-

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY
ROUTE 29 - CITY OF CHARLOTTESVILLE AND
ALBEMARLE COUNTY
HISTORIC ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Report Date: 06/28/94
Report Page: 1

Charlottesville, Va

SITE	CAT#	TRSCT	STP	OTHER	STR	TYPE	COUNT	WEIGHT	BEGDATE	ENDDATE	VAR1	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	VAR8	VAR9	VAR11	PATH	FNCT	CNTS	TRANSLATION	NOTE
44AB264	1	A	03	-	B	GBU 1	1	- -	-	-	-	-	-	99	9	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB264	1	A	03	-	B	GBU 1	1	-	1880	1915	-	-	-	99	11	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	DATED MUNSEY 1970:55.
44AB264	2	B	03	-	A	CRI 2	2	-	1840	1990	-	-	-	722	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	96	Ironstone - Plain	BODY STAINED ORANGE/BROWN.
44AB264	2	B	03	-	A	CRI 2	1	-	1840	1990	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	19	Ironstone - Plain	STAINED BLACK.
44AB264	2	B	03	-	A	CRW90	1	-	1900	1990	-	-	19	14	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Whiteware - Other 20th Century	BODY STAINED ORANGE/BROWN; RED/PURPLE GLAZE BOTH SURFACES; POSSIBLY FIESTA-STYLE.
44AB264	2	B	03	-	A	CRW90	2	-	1815	1990	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	96	Other Whiteware	BODY TAN/ORANGE; LOOKS LIKE A VERY LIGHTLY MOTTLED ROCKINGHAM-STYLE GLAZE.
44AB264	2	B	03	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	9	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB264	2	B	03	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	1880	1915	-	-	-	1	11	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	DATED MUNSEY 1970:55.
44AB264	2	B	03	-	A	GBU 1	2	-	-	-	-	9	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB264	2	B	03	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	1880	1915	-	-	-	1	11	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	DATED MUNSEY 1970:55.
44AB264	2	B	03	-	A	GBU 1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB264	2	B	03	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	120	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB264	2	B	03	-	A	SA011	2	0.001	1820	1926	-	2	-	2	11	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Bread Glass	-
44AB264	2	B	03	-	A	SMS 1	2	-	-	-	-	42	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	Unidentified Metal	-
44AB264	2	B	03	-	A	SRS10	1	-	-	-	-	110	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	Rock/Stone	-
44AB264	2	B	03	-	A	SUL90	1	-	-	-	-	61	24	2	-	-	-	-	-	321	-	-	Miscellaneous Loop Parts	COLLAR.
44AB264	3	B	04	-	A	CRW80	1	-	1800	1990	-	-	100	10	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Whiteware - Decal - Overglaze	PINKS AND GREENS.
44AB264	3	B	04	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	2	-	-	-	-	110	0	35	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	WITH OPAQUE GREEN GLASS.
44AB264	3	B	04	-	A	SA011	1	0.003	1820	1926	-	2	-	2	11	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Bread Glass	-
44AB264	3	B	04	-	A	SIA 3	-	0.001	-	-	-	31	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	863	-	-	Slag	-
44AB264	8	B	04B	-	A	CRI 2	1	-	1840	1990	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Ironstone - Plain	-
44AB264	8	B	04B	-	A	SA011	1	0.001	1820	1926	-	2	-	2	10	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Bread Glass	-
44AB264	9	B	04C	-	A	CRW 2	1	-	1815	1990	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	90	Whiteware - Plain	STAINED ORANGE/BROWN; SMALL PLATE OR SAUCER BASE.
44AB264	4	B	05	-	A	CRW 2	1	-	1815	1990	-	-	-	75	-	1	-	-	-	101	2	19	Whiteware - Plain	FLAT PIECE WITH PART OF A HOLE - DRAINER ?
44AB264	10	B	05B	-	B	CPJ57	1	-	1800	1930	-	-	113	75	-	2	-	-	-	101	2	-	Hard Paste Porcelain Decal - Overglaze	SMALL PLATE OR DISH RIM.
44AB264	5	B	06	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	1889	-	-	-	-	23	9	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	GHOST SEAM EVIDENT; BEGDATE AS PER JONES & SULLIVAN 1985:39.
44AB264	5	B	06	-	A	SAF 7	1	-	-	-	-	42	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Unidentified Nail	-
44AB264	11	B	06B	-	B	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB264	6	B	-	50'N.05	SS	GBP 6	1	-	1929	1954	3	-	-	24	1	0	150	-	90	644	27	-	PATENT/PROPRIETARY MEDICINE/DRUG	INTACT; DATED TOULOUSE 1971:403.
44AB264	7	B	-	NEARB4C	SS	CRW53	1	-	1835	1910	-	-	100	50	-	3	-	-	-	101	2	19	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Flowing Colors	BLUE FLORAL MOTIF.
44AB419	6	B	04A	-	A	CRI 2	2	-	1840	1990	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Ironstone - Plain	-
44AB419	6	B	04A	-	A	GBU 1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	9999	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	ILLEGIBLE ENDOSSMENTS.
44AB419	6	B	04A	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	9	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB419	6	B	04A	-	A	GBU 1	3	-	-	-	-	-	131	99	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	35	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	CLEAR FLASHED WITH RED.
44AB419	6	B	04A	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	1880	1915	-	-	1	1	11	99	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	DATED MUNSEY 1970:55.
44AB419	6	B	04A	-	A	GBU 1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB419	6	B	04A	-	A	SUF 1	1	-	-	-	-	46	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	322	-	-	Upholstery Tack	MODERN.
44AB419	7	B	07A	-	B	GBU 1	1	-	1880	1915	-	-	-	1	11	-	-	-	-	102	20	34	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	DATED MUNSEY 1970:55.
44AB419	7	B	07A	-	B	SAF 3	1	-	1830	-	-	42	-	417	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Machine Cut Nail	-
44AB419	8	B	07A	-	C	CRI 2	1	-	1840	1990	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Ironstone - Plain	PROBABLY A LARGE VESSEL.

SITE	CAT#	TRSCT	STP	OTHER	STRAT	ART#	CNTS	CLASS	MATERIAL	TYPE	CORTEX	COND	COUNT	WEIGHT	LENGTH	WIDTH	THICKNESS	NOTE
44AB430	13	A	46B	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Block Shatter	Absent	-	1	1.2	-	-	-	-
44AB430	13	A	46B	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Fragments	Absent	-	5	1.2	-	-	-	-
44AB430	13	A	46B	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Fragments	Block	-	1	0.1	-	-	-	-
44AB430	13	A	46B	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Fragments	Cobble	-	1	0.2	-	-	-	-
44AB430	14	A	46C	-	B	-	-	Cores	Quartz	Bipolar Cores	Absent	-	1	7.7	-	-	-	-
44AB430	14	A	46C	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Early Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	2	0.7	-	-	-	-
44AB430	14	A	46C	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Fragments	Absent	-	10	21.0	-	-	-	-
44AB430	2	A	47	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Early Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	1	1.4	-	-	-	-
44AB430	15	A	47A	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Block Shatter	Absent	-	1	2.3	-	-	-	-
44AB430	15	A	47A	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Block Shatter	Block	-	1	0.9	-	-	-	-
44AB430	15	A	47A	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartzite	Early Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	1	0.5	-	-	-	-
44AB430	16	A	47B	-	A	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Fragments	Absent	-	7	5.3	-	-	-	-
44AB430	17	A	47D	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Biface Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	3	2.2	-	-	-	-
44AB430	17	A	47D	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartzite	Biface Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	1	0.2	-	-	-	-
44AB430	17	A	47D	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Block Shatter	Absent	-	2	26.5	-	-	-	-
44AB430	17	A	47D	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Early Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	9	32.4	-	-	-	-
44AB430	17	A	47D	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Fragments	Absent	-	28	17.9	-	-	-	-
44AB430	18	A	47E	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Biface Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	1	0.2	-	-	-	-
44AB430	19	A	47F	-	A	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Biface Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	1	0.6	-	-	-	-
44AB430	19	A	47F	-	A	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Fragments	Absent	-	1	0.5	-	-	-	-
44AB430	3	A	48	-	B	-	-	Bifaces	Quartzite	Projectile Points	Absent	TIP	1	5.0	-	-	-	-
44AB430	3	A	48	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartzite	Early Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	1	5.0	-	-	-	-
44AB430	4	A	49	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Fragments	Absent	-	1	0.2	-	-	-	-
44AB430	5	B	32	-	A	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Biface Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	3	0.8	-	-	-	-
44AB430	5	B	32	-	A	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Block Shatter	Absent	-	9	38.1	-	-	-	-
44AB430	5	B	32	-	A	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Early Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	3	1.6	-	-	-	-
44AB430	5	B	32	-	A	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Fragments	Absent	-	19	4.5	-	-	-	-
44AB430	5	B	32	-	A	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Fragments	Cobble	-	1	0.1	-	-	-	-
44AB430	5	B	32	-	A	-	-	Debitage	Quartzite	Flake Fragments	Absent	-	1	0.8	-	-	-	-
44AB430	10	B	32A	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Early Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	1	0.2	-	-	-	-
44AB430	10	B	32A	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Fragments	Absent	-	1	0.1	-	-	-	-
44AB430	11	B	32B	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Early Reduction Flakes	Absent	-	1	0.1	-	-	-	-
44AB430	11	B	32B	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Fragments	Absent	-	7	14.8	-	-	-	-
44AB430	6	B	33	-	A	-	-	Cores	Quartz	Bipolar Cores	Absent	-	1	3.4	-	-	-	-
44AB430	6	B	33	-	A	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Block Shatter	Cobble	-	1	13.7	-	-	-	-
44AB430	6	B	33	-	A	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Fragments	Absent	-	2	0.5	-	-	-	-
44AB430	7	B	33	-	B	-	-	Bifaces	Quartz	Indeterminate Biface Fragments	Absent	BRK	1	3.4	-	-	-	-
44AB430	7	B	33	-	B	-	-	Cores	Quartz	Freehand Cores	Absent	-	1	86.3	-	-	-	-
44AB430	8	B	34	-	B	-	-	Debitage	Quartz	Flake Fragments	Absent	-	1	0.7	-	-	-	-
44AB430	9	B	-	NEARBY SS	-	-	-	Bifaces	Quartz	Projectile Points	Absent	BAS	1	7.	-	-	-	POSSIBLE GUILFORD POINT.

SITE	CAT#	TRSCT	STP	OTHER	STR	TYPE	COUNT	WEIGHT	BEGDATE	ENDDATE	VAR1	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	VAR8	VAR9	VAR11	PATN	FNCT	CNTS	TRANSLATION	NOTE
44AB419	8	B	07A	-	C	SAF 3	3	-	1830	-	-	42	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Machine Cut Nail	-
44AB419	8	B	07A	-	C	SAF 5	2	-	-	-	-	42	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Machine Cut/Wrought Nail	-
44AB419	1	C	02	-	A	SAF 6	2	-	1850	-	-	42	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Wire Nail	-
44AB419	1	C	02	-	A	SAF 7	1	-	-	-	-	42	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Unidentified Nail	-
44AB419	1	C	02	-	A	SOS 1	2	-	-	-	-	42	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	Unidentified Metal	-
44AB419	2	C	02	-	B	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	120	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB419	2	C	02	-	B	GBU 1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB419	2	C	02	-	B	SAF 1	1	-	1810	-	-	161	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	215	-	-	Salt-Glazed Stoneware Pipe	-
44AB419	2	C	02	-	B	SGB32	1	-	1867	1914	100	46	-	320	-	-	-	-	-	426	-	-	Bullet Casing - 32 Caliber	-
44AB419	2	C	02	-	B	SGB33	1	-	1911	-	160	46	-	321	-	-	-	-	-	426	-	-	Bullet Casing - 45 Caliber	-
44AB419	2	C	02	-	B	SHW90	3	-	-	-	-	42	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	090	-	-	Miscellaneous Hardware	-
44AB419	3	C	03	-	B	CRW 2	1	-	1815	1990	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Whiteware - Plain	-
44AB419	9	C	03A	-	A	SAB11	1	0.001	1820	1926	-	2	-	2	10	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-
44AB419	10	C	03B	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB419	10	C	03B	-	A	SAF 6	1	-	1850	-	-	42	-	417	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Wire Nail	-
44AB419	10	C	03B	-	A	SAB11	3	0.002	1820	1926	-	2	-	2	11	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-
44AB419	10	C	03B	-	A	SOS 1	2	-	-	-	-	42	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	Unidentified Metal	-
44AB419	10	C	03B	-	A	SXA 1	-	0.001	-	-	-	107	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	863	-	-	Coal	-
44AB419	4	C	04	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	27	1	1	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB419	4	C	04	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	3	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB419	4	C	04	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	99	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB419	4	C	04	-	A	GBX 9	1	-	1893	-	-	-	-	23	1	-	140	-	-	102	25	-	JAR/GENERAL	BEGDATE AS PER JONES & SULLIVAN 1985:39.
44AB419	4	C	04	-	A	GBU 1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB419	11	C	04B	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB419	12	C	04C	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB419	12	C	04C	-	A	SAB11	2	-	1820	1926	-	2	-	2	11	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-
44AB419	13	C	04C	-	B	SAF 5	1	-	-	-	-	42	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Machine Cut/Wrought Nail	-
44AB419	14	C	04D	-	A	GBU 1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	102	20	34	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB419	15	C	04D	-	B	CRI 2	1	-	1840	1990	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	90	Ironstone - Plain	STAINED ORANGE/BROWN.
44AB419	15	C	04D	-	B	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	9	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB419	15	C	04D	-	B	GLL23	1	-	1877	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	133	-	-	321	32	-	LAMP CHIMNEY	MACHINE CRIMPED "PIE CRUST" RIM; BEGDATE AS PER WOODHEAD ET AL. 1984:62.
44AB419	16	C	04E	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	9	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB419	16	C	04E	-	A	GBX 5	1	-	1850	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	140	-	-	102	25	-	JAR/GENERAL	BEGDATE AS PER JONES & SULLIVAN 1985:81.
44AB419	16	C	04E	-	A	SAF 1	2	-	1810	-	-	161	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	215	-	-	Salt-Glazed Stoneware Pipe	-
44AB419	17	C	04E	-	B	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	9	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB419	5	B	02	-	A	CPF 2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Soft Paste Porcelain - Plain	-
44AB420	1	B	01	-	B	SOS 1	27	-	-	-	-	42	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	Unidentified Metal	-
44AB421	14	A	03	AUX.TST	A	CRI20	1	-	1840	1990	-	-	923	75	-	2	-	-	-	101	2	90	Ironstone - Embossed Rim	PLATE OR SMALL DISH RIM; BODY STAINED ORANGE/BROWN.
44AB421	14	A	03	AUX.TST	A	CRW90	1	-	1900	1990	-	-	19	786	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	90	Whiteware - Other 20th Century	EMBOSSED BAND BELOW RIM; TEAL GREEN GLAZE ON EXTERIOR; BODY STAINED ORANGE/BROWN.
44AB421	14	A	03	AUX.TST	A	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	99	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB421	14	A	03	AUX.TST	A	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB421	14	A	03	AUX.TST	A	GBU 1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB421	15	A	03	AUX.TST	B-B	CPJ05	4	-	1860	1990	-	-	-	220	-	4	-	-	-	101	2	69	Hard Paste Porcelain - Hotel China	3 SHERDS ARE SPALLS; OBVIOUS GLAZING ERROR ON EXTERIOR; 5 1/2" DIAM., 2 3/4" HEIGHT.

SITE	CAT#	TRSCT	STP	OTHER	STR	TYPE	COUNT	WEIGHT	BEGDATE	ENDDATE	VAR1	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	VAR8	VAR9	VAR11	PATH	FNCT	CNTS	TRANSLATION	NOTE
44AB421	15	A	03	AUX.TST	B-D	CPJ05	1	-	1900	1940	999	-	-	202	-	4	-	-	-	101	2	19	Hard Paste Porcelain - Hotel China	UNDERGLAZE DECAL SMALL-SCALE NEO-CLASSICAL BORDER DESIGN; SLIGHTLY EVERTED RIM; PARTIAL MARK "HA.../ THE H.../ ATLA..." IS PROBABLY A RESTAURANT/HOTEL MARK. ATLANTA ? ATLANTIC ?
44AB421	15	A	03	AUX.TST	B-D	CRI 2	4	-	1840	1990	-	-	-	205	-	2	-	-	-	101	2	69	Ironstone - Plain	-
44AB421	15	A	03	AUX.TST	B-D	CRI75	1	-	1870	1990	-	-	-	99	-	6	-	-	-	101	1	-	Ironstone - Semi-Porcelain	ANGULAR SHAPE.
44AB421	15	A	03	AUX.TST	B-D	CRI80	13	-	1880	1990	-	-	100	203	-	4	-	-	-	101	2	69	Ironstone - Decal - Overglaze	FLAT, SLIGHTLY EVERTED RIM WITH SHORT FLUTES BELOW RIM; FLORAL SPRIGS; STAINED ORANGE/BROWN.
44AB421	15	A	03	AUX.TST	B-D	CRI81	9	-	1897	1990	-	-	19	30	-	4	-	-	-	101	2	69	Ironstone - Decal - Underglaze	BURNED AND PARTIALLY STAINED ORANGE/BROWN; FLORAL SWAGS BENEATH ART NOUVEAU-STYLE GEOMETRIC DESIGN.
44AB421	15	A	03	AUX.TST	B-D	CRW 2	1	-	1815	1990	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	90	Whiteware - Plain	STAINED ORANGE/BROWN.
44AB421	15	A	03	AUX.TST	B-D	BBU 1	1	-	1930	1940	-	-	-	23	1	9	-	-	9999	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	PROBABLE MILK BOTTLE; EMBOSSED "...[QUART] LIQUI[D] / SEALED IT 1 (lower body) - MONTICELLO / ...N 47 / ...(base)"; DATED RUNSEY 1970:40-41.
44AB421	15	A	03	AUX.TST	B-D	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB421	15	A	03	AUX.TST	B-D	GBU 1	2	-	-	-	-	9	-	99	9	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	POSSIBLE WINDOW GLASS.
44AB421	15	A	03	AUX.TST	B-D	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB421	15	A	03	AUX.TST	B-D	NAF 6	5	-	1850	-	-	42	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Wire Nail	-
44AB421	15	A	03	AUX.TST	B-D	NAF 7	4	-	-	-	-	42	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Unidentified Nail	-
44AB421	15	A	03	AUX.TST	B-D	NAG 1	1	0.001	-	-	-	2	-	2	10	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Modern Window Glass	-
44AB421	15	A	03	AUX.TST	B-D	NBA52	1	-	-	-	-	47	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	102	-	-	Pop Top	-
44AB421	15	A	03	AUX.TST	B-D	NIA 2	-	0.002	-	-	-	36	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	863	-	-	Charcoal	-
44AB421	15	A	03	AUX.TST	B-D	NIB15	5	-	-	-	-	42	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	856	-	-	Misc. Metal Cans	-
44AB421	1	A	03	-	A	COZ 2	1	-	-	-	-	-	19	16	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	90	Earthenware - Discolored Unidentifiable	REFINED EARTHENWARE; BODY STAINED ORANGE/BROWN; POSSIBLY DIPPED WHITEWARE.
44AB421	1	A	03	-	A	CRW 2	1	-	1815	1900	-	-	-	611	-	-	-	-	-	101	2	90	Whiteware - Plain	STAINED ORANGE/BROWN; POINTED MUSHROOM SHAPE; HEAVY ICE-BLUE PUDDLING; DISH OR TUREEN LID FINIAL PROBABLY.
44AB421	1	A	03	-	A	GBU 1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB421	1	A	03	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	1880	1915	-	-	-	99	11	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	DATED RUNSEY 1970:55.
44AB421	1	A	03	-	A	NAF 5	1	-	-	-	-	42	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Machine Cut/Wrought Nail	-
44AB421	1	A	03	-	A	ZNI 3	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	120	3	-	-	-	-	1199	-	69	Large Mammal	1/2" THICK.
44AB421	2	A	03A	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	102	20	34	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB421	2	A	03A	-	A	NAF 3	1	-	1830	-	-	42	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Machine Cut Nail	-
44AB421	2	A	03A	-	A	NDS 1	2	-	-	-	-	42	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	Unidentified Metal	-
44AB421	3	A	03A	-	B	CER 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	19	520	-	2	-	-	-	856	0	-	Redware - Unglazed	LARGE VESSEL COLLAR; LARGE SCALE EMBOSSED DESIGN; COARSE BROWN GRAY BODY.
44AB421	3	A	03A	-	B	CRI 2	1	-	1800	1936	540	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	90	Ironstone - Plain	PRINTED GLOBE WITHIN DOUBLE CONCENTRIC CIRCLES WITHIN WHICH IS THE WORD "WARRANTED" SEE BARBER 1904:145. DATE IS AN APPROXIMATION AND IS LIKELY TO BE CLOSER TO 1804-1900. BODY STAINED ORANGE/BROWN.
44AB421	3	A	03A	-	B	GBU 1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	9	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB421	3	A	03A	-	B	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	102	20	34	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB421	3	A	03A	-	B	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	9999	1	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB421	3	A	03A	-	B	NAF 3	3	-	1830	-	-	42	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Machine Cut Nail	-
44AB421	3	A	03A	-	B	NAF 3	1	-	1830	-	-	42	-	417	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Machine Cut Nail	-
44AB421	3	A	03A	-	B	NAG11	1	0.001	1820	1926	-	2	-	2	11	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Bread Glass	-
44AB421	3	A	03A	-	B	NCZ98	2	-	-	-	-	88	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	934	-	-	Misc. Shoe Part	EYELETS.
44AB421	3	A	03A	-	B	NDS 1	1	-	-	-	-	42	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	Unidentified Metal	-
44AB421	3	A	03A	-	B	NDS10	1	-	-	-	-	117	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	Rock/Stone	-

Charlottesville, Va

SITE	CAT#	TRSCT	STP	OTHER	STR	TYPE	COUNT	WEIGHT	BEGDATE	ENDDATE	VAR1	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	VAR8	VAR9	VAR11	PATN	FNCT	CNTS	TRANSLATION	NOTE
44AB421	4	A	03B	-	A	CRW 2	1	-	1815	1998	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	98	Whiteware - Plain	STAINED ORANGE/BROWN.
44AB421	4	A	03B	-	A	GBU 1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	7	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB421	4	A	03B	-	A	GBU 1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB421	4	A	03B	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	9999	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	ILLEGIBLE ENDOSSMENT.
44AB421	4	A	03B	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	9999	1	7	-	-	-	-	102	20	34	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB421	4	A	03B	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	9999	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	ILLEGIBLE ENDOSSMENT.
44AB421	4	A	03B	-	A	GBU 1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB421	4	A	03B	-	A	GBU 1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	9	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB421	4	A	03B	-	A	SOS 1	4	-	-	-	-	42	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	Unidentified Metal	-
44AB421	4	A	03B	-	A	SLA 5	-	0.006	-	-	-	31	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	863	-	-	Slag	-
44AB421	5	A	03B	-	C	GBU 1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB421	5	A	03B	-	C	GAB11	1	0.001	1820	1926	-	2	-	2	11	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Bread Glass	-
44AB421	6	A	03C	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	7	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB421	6	A	03C	-	A	SIN90	1	-	-	-	-	42	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	890	-	-	Miscellaneous Hardware	FLAT, RECTANGLE.
44AB421	7	A	03D	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	12	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB421	8	A	03E	-	A	CRW 2	1	-	1815	1998	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	98	Whiteware - Plain	STAINED ORANGE/BROWN.
44AB421	8	A	03E	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB421	8	A	03E	-	A	SAF 3	2	-	1830	-	-	42	-	417	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Machine Cut Nail	-
44AB421	8	A	03E	-	A	SAF 5	1	-	-	-	-	42	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Machine Cut/Wrought Nail	-
44AB421	8	A	03E	-	A	SOS 1	5	-	-	-	-	42	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	Unidentified Metal	-
44AB421	9	A	03E	-	B	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	7	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB421	9	A	03E	-	B	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	9999	99	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	POSSIBLY SOLARIZED (1880-1915; MUNSEY 1970:55).
44AB421	10	A	03F	-	A	CRI 2	1	-	1840	1998	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Ironstone - Plain	-
44AB421	10	A	03F	-	A	CRI 2	1	-	1840	1998	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Ironstone - Plain	THIN BODY.
44AB421	10	A	03F	-	A	CRI 2	2	-	1840	1998	-	-	-	58	-	6	-	-	-	101	2	69	Ironstone - Plain	-
44AB421	10	A	03F	-	A	CRI 2	1	-	1840	1998	-	-	-	722	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Ironstone - Plain	-
44AB421	10	A	03F	-	A	CRI25	2	-	1840	1998	-	-	923	75	-	2	-	-	-	101	2	69	Ironstone - Embossed Body	PLATE OR SMALL DISH RIM.
44AB421	10	A	03F	-	A	GBU 1	2	-	1880	1915	-	-	-	1	11	-	-	-	9999	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	SHERDS GROUPED; ENDOSSED "... / ...RIST / ...T..."; DATED MUNSEY 1970:55.
44AB421	10	A	03F	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB421	10	A	03F	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	9	-	99	99	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	POSSIBLE WINDOW GLASS.
44AB421	10	A	03F	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB421	10	A	03F	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	2	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB421	10	A	03F	-	A	SAF 3	1	-	1830	-	-	42	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Machine Cut Nail	-
44AB421	10	A	03F	-	A	SAF 7	1	-	-	-	-	42	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Unidentified Nail	-
44AB421	10	A	03F	-	A	GAB11	4	0.007	1820	1926	-	2	-	2	11	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Bread Glass	-
44AB421	10	A	03F	-	A	SAN20	1	-	-	-	-	42	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	220	-	-	Wire Strands	-
44AB421	10	A	03F	-	A	SOS 3	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	Melted Glass	-
44AB421	10	A	03F	-	A	SOS 3	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	Melted Glass	-
44AB421	10	A	03F	-	A	SIN13	1	-	-	-	-	42	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	890	-	-	Chain	-
44AB421	10	A	03F	-	A	SIN90	1	-	-	-	-	42	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	890	-	-	Miscellaneous Hardware	RING.
44AB421	11	A	03G	-	B	CRW20	1	-	1815	1998	-	-	912	11	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	98	Whiteware - Other Embossed Rim	BODY STAINED ORANGE/BROWN; GLAZE HAS HEAVY ICE-BLUE PUDDLING; MEDIUM-SCALE BEADS AROUND RIM; THICK BODY.
44AB421	11	A	03G	-	D	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	9	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB421	11	A	03G	-	D	GBU 1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB421	12	A	03H	-	A	CRW 2	1	-	1815	1998	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	98	Whiteware - Plain	BODY STAINED ORANGE/BROWN.
44AB421	12	A	03H	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	102	20	34	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB421	12	A	03H	-	A	GBU 1	3	-	1880	1915	-	-	-	99	11	-	-	-	-	110	0	35	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	DATED MUNSEY 1970:55.
44AB421	12	A	03H	-	A	SAF 3	2	-	1830	-	-	42	-	417	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Machine Cut Nail	-
44AB421	12	A	03H	-	A	GAB11	1	0.001	1820	1926	-	2	-	2	11	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Bread Glass	-
44AB421	12	A	03H	-	A	SOS 1	4	-	-	-	-	42	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	Unidentified Metal	-
44AB421	13	A	03I	-	A	SAF 7	2	-	-	-	-	42	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Unidentified Nail	-

Charlottesville, Va

SITE	CAT#	TRACT	STP	OTHER	STR	TYPE	COUNT	WEIGHT	BEGDATE	ENDDATE	VAR1	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	VAR8	VAR9	VAR11	PATH	FNCT	CNT#	TRANSLATION	NOTE
44AB421	13	A	031	-	A	SOS	3	1 -	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	Melted Glass	-
44AB422	1	C	08	-	B	CRW	2	1 -	1815	1990	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	98	Whiteware - Plain	STAINED LIGHT ORANGE.
44AB422	2	C	09	-	B	GBU	1	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	99	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB422	2	C	09	-	B	GBU	1	4 -	-	-	-	-	-	99	9	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB422	2	C	09	-	B	GOU	1	2 -	1880	1915	-	-	-	99	11	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	DATED MUNSEY 1970:55.
44AB422	2	C	09	-	B	GOU	1	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB422	2	C	09	-	B	SAF	7	1 -	-	-	-	42	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Unidentified Nail	-
44AB422	3	C	09A	-	A	CRW	2	1 -	1815	1990	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	99	Whiteware - Plain	-
44AB422	3	C	09A	-	A	CRW	2	1 -	1815	1990	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Whiteware - Plain	-
44AB422	3	C	09A	-	A	CRW35	1	1 -	1825	1915	-	-	32	14	-	20	-	-	-	101	99	-	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Other Colors	-
44AB422	3	C	09A	-	A	GBU	1	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	9999	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	ENDOSSED "...MERICA[N] / ...A...".
44AB422	3	C	09A	-	A	GBU	1	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	99	9	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB422	3	C	09A	-	A	SAF	3	3 -	1830	-	-	42	-	417	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Machine Cut Nail	-
44AB422	3	C	09A	-	A	SAB11	3	0.003	1820	1920	-	2	-	2	11	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-
44AB422	4	C	09B	-	A	GBU	1	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	99	9	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB422	4	C	09B	-	A	GBU	1	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	33	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB422	4	C	09B	-	A	GBU	1	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB422	4	C	09B	-	A	SAB10	1	0.001	-	-	-	2	-	2	10	-	-	-	-	216	-	-	Glass Cobble	-
44AB422	4	C	09B	-	A	SOS	1	2 -	-	-	-	42	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	Unidentified Metal	-
44AB422	5	C	09E	-	B	CRW	2	2 -	1815	1990	-	-	-	14	-	20	-	-	-	101	99	99	Whiteware - Plain	-
44AB422	5	C	09E	-	B	SAB	1	1	0.014	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	216	-	-	Brick	-
44AB422	6	C	09F	-	B	CRI	2	1 -	1840	1990	-	-	-	50	-	1	-	-	-	101	2	98	Ironstone - Plain	STAINED ORANGE, POSSIBLY BURNED.
44AB422	6	C	09F	-	B	CRI	2	1 -	1840	1990	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	98	Ironstone - Plain	STAINED ORANGE POSSIBLY BURNED.
44AB422	6	C	09F	-	B	GBA	3	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	99	6	99	-	-	-	102	21	-	WINE/LIQUOR BOTTLE	-
44AB422	6	C	09F	-	B	GOU	1	2 -	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	35	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB422	6	C	09F	-	B	GOU	1	1 -	1880	1915	-	-	-	1	11	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB422	6	C	09F	-	B	GTU	1	1 -	1880	1915	-	-	-	1	11	-	-	-	-	105	31	-	UNIDENTIFIED TABLEWARE/GENERAL	-
44AB422	6	C	09F	-	B	GTU	4	1 -	1880	1915	-	-	-	1	11	-	-	-	-	105	31	-	HANDLE/TABLEWARE GENERAL	POSSIBLY PRESS-MOLDED; DATED MUNSEY 1970:55.
44AB422	6	C	09F	-	B	SAB	1	2	0.006	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	216	-	-	Brick	-
44AB422	6	C	09F	-	B	SAB	1	1	0.001	-	-	-	2	-	2	10	-	-	-	211	-	-	Modern Window Glass	-
44AB422	7	C	09G	-	B	CRI	2	1 -	1840	1990	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Ironstone - Plain	UNCRAZED.
44AB422	7	C	09G	-	B	CRI	2	2 -	1840	1990	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	98	Ironstone - Plain	STAINED ORANGE.
44AB422	7	C	09G	-	B	CRI	2	1 -	1840	1990	19	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Ironstone - Plain	IMPRESSED "23".
44AB422	7	C	09G	-	B	GBU	1	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	99	9	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB422	7	C	09G	-	B	GBU	1	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	9999	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	ENDOSSED "...B...".
44AB422	7	C	09G	-	B	SPO	2	1 -	1851	-	-	400	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	643	-	-	Comb	-
44AB423	1	A	13	-	A	SAF	3	1 -	1830	-	-	42	-	417	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Machine Cut Nail	-
44AB423	2	A	14	-	A	GBU	1	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB423	4	A	15	-	B	CRI75	1	1 -	1870	1990	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Ironstone - Semi-Porcelain	-
44AB423	4	A	15	-	B	SOS	1	6 -	-	-	-	42	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	Unidentified Metal	-
44AB423	15	A	15C	-	B	GOU	1	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB423	5	A	16	-	A	CRI	2	1 -	1840	1990	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Ironstone - Plain	-
44AB423	5	A	16	-	A	CRI	2	1 -	1840	1990	-	-	-	50	-	2	-	-	-	101	2	-	Ironstone - Plain	LARGE VESSEL.
44AB423	5	A	16	-	A	SAF	29	1 -	-	1820	-	42	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Clinch Nail	HANDWROUGHT.
44AB423	7	B	10	-	A	CRI	2	1 -	1840	1990	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Ironstone - Plain	-
44AB423	8	B	11	-	A	CPJ	2	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	560	-	4	-	-	-	039	7	-	Hard Paste Porcelain - Plain	1/2 OF A TEACUP.
44AB423	8	B	11	-	A	GOU	1	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB423	8	B	11	-	A	SAB	1	1	0.001	-	-	-	2	-	2	10	-	-	-	211	-	-	Modern Window Glass	-
44AB423	9	B	11A	-	A	GBU	1	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	9999	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	ENDOSSED "...IL...".
44AB423	9	B	11A	-	A	GOU	1	7 -	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-

Charlottesville, Va

SITE	CAT#	TRSCT	STP	OTHER	BTR	TYPE	COUNT	WEIGHT	BEGDATE	ENDDATE	VAR1	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	VAR8	VAR9	VAR11	PATN	FNCT	CRTS	TRANSLATION	NOTE
44AB423	9	B	11A	-	A	GOU 1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB423	9	B	11A	-	A	GOU 1	2	-	-	-	-	9	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB423	9	B	11A	-	A	SAB 1	1	0.001	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	216	-	-	Brick	-
44AB423	9	B	11A	-	A	SAF 3	2	-	1830	-	-	42	-	417	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Machine Cut Nail	-
44AB423	9	B	11A	-	A	SAG 9	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Plate Glass	-
44AB423	9	B	11A	-	A	SAG11	1	0.001	1820	1926	-	2	-	2	11	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-
44AB423	9	B	11A	-	A	SAG11	5	0.002	1820	1926	-	2	-	2	10	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-
44AB423	10	B	11B	-	A	GOU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	9	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB423	10	B	11B	-	A	GOU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	5	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB423	10	B	11B	-	A	GOU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB423	10	B	11B	-	A	GOU 1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	33	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB423	10	B	11B	-	A	GOU 1	2	-	1800	1915	-	-	-	1	11	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	DATED MUNSEY 1970:55.
44AB423	10	B	11B	-	A	SAF 3	6	-	1830	-	-	42	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Machine Cut Nail	-
44AB423	10	B	11B	-	A	SAF 3	2	-	1830	-	-	42	-	417	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Machine Cut Nail	-
44AB423	10	B	11B	-	A	SAF 5	1	-	-	-	-	42	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Machine Cut/Wrought Nail	-
44AB423	10	B	11B	-	A	SAG11	2	0.002	1820	1926	-	2	-	2	11	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-
44AB423	10	B	11B	-	A	SBB32	1	-	1867	1914	100	46	-	320	-	-	-	-	-	426	-	-	Bullet Casing - 32 Caliber	-
44AB423	11	B	11C	-	A	GOU 1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	102	20	34	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB423	11	B	11C	-	A	GOU 1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB423	11	B	11C	-	A	GOU 1	1	-	1800	1915	-	-	-	1	11	-	-	-	-	110	0	34	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	DATED MUNSEY 1970:55.
44AB423	11	B	11C	-	A	SAG11	1	0.002	1820	1926	-	2	-	2	11	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-
44AB423	11	B	11C	-	A	SBB31	1	-	1866	-	161	46	-	320	-	-	-	-	-	426	-	-	Bullet Casing - 22 Caliber	-
44AB423	12	B	11C	-	B	CRI 2	1	-	1840	1990	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	99	Ironstone - Plain	-
44AB423	12	B	11C	-	B	CRW70	1	-	1815	1940	-	-	50	99	-	-	2	-	-	101	1	-	Whiteware - Sponged	-
44AB423	12	B	11C	-	B	GOU 1	1	-	-	-	-	9	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB423	12	B	11C	-	B	GOU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	2	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB423	12	B	11C	-	B	SAF 6	3	-	1850	-	-	42	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Wire Nail	-
44AB423	12	B	11C	-	B	SAG11	1	0.001	1820	1926	-	2	-	2	11	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-
44AB423	12	B	11C	-	B	SXB15	1	-	-	-	-	42	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	856	-	-	Misc. Metal Cans	-
44AB423	13	B	13B	-	A	GOU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB423	13	B	13B	-	A	GOU 1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB424	1	A	20	-	A	GOU 1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB424	1	A	20	-	A	SOS13	1	-	-	-	-	14	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	Plastic	-
44AB424	2	A	20	-	C	SAB 1	1	0.000	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	216	-	-	Brick	SWIRLED CLAYS.
44AB424	3	A	20C	-	A	GOU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	3	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB424	3	A	20C	-	A	GOU 1	1	-	-	-	-	9	-	99	9	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB424	3	A	20C	-	A	GOU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB424	3	A	20C	-	A	SAB 1	2	0.035	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	216	-	-	Brick	SWIRLED CLAYS.
44AB424	3	A	20C	-	A	SOS 3	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	Melted Glass	-
44AB424	4	A	20E	-	A	CPJ 2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	3	-	-	-	101	2	-	Hard Paste Porcelain - Plain	-
44AB424	5	A	20G	-	A	CRI 2	4	-	1840	1990	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	90	Ironstone - Plain	VARIOUS; STAINED ORANGE/BROWN.
44AB424	5	A	20G	-	A	CRI 2	2	-	1840	1990	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	19	Ironstone - Plain	STAINED ORANGE/BROWN AND BURNED.
44AB424	5	A	20G	-	A	CRI20	2	-	1840	1990	-	-	19	50	-	2	-	-	-	101	2	90	Ironstone - Embossed Rim	SIMPLE "RIBBON" MOTIF AT RIM; STAINED ORANGE/BROWN.
44AB424	5	A	20G	-	A	CRW30	3	-	1815	1915	-	-	999	50	-	2	-	-	-	101	2	19	Whiteware - Transfer Printed - Blue, General	BURNED, STAINED, AND MENDABLE.
44AB424	5	A	20G	-	A	GOU 1	1	-	1800	1915	-	-	-	1	11	-	147	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	DATED MUNSEY 1970:55.
44AB424	5	A	20G	-	A	SOS 3	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	Melted Glass	-
44AB424	6	A	20I	-	B	GBI51	4	-	1869	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	102	25	-	GLASS LINER/FRUIT JAR	MENDABLE; BEGDATE AS PER TOULOUSE 1977:184.
44AB423	1	A	22	-	A	GOU 1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	POSSIBLY BOLARIZED (1800-1915; MUNSEY 1970:55).

Charlottesville, Va

SITE	CAT#	TRDCT	STP	OTHER	STR	TYPE	COUNT	WEIGHT	BEGDATE	ENDDATE	VAR1	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	VAR8	VAR9	VAR11	PATN	FNCT	CNTS	TRANSLATION	NOTE
44AB425	2	A	23	-	A	BAF 3	1	-	1830	-	-	42	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Machine Cut Nail	-
44AB426	1	C	20	-	B	CRI 2	1	-	1840	1990	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	90	Ironstone - Plain	STAINED ORANGE/BROWN.
44AB426	1	C	20	-	B	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	5	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB426	1	C	20	-	B	GOU 1	2	-	-	-	-	9	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB426	2	C	20A	-	A	GOU 1	1	-	1900	1915	-	-	-	99	11	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	DATED MUNSEY 1970:55.
44AB426	3	C	20A	-	B	CPJ 2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Hard Paste Porcelain - Plain	-
44AB426	3	C	20A	-	B	CRI 2	1	-	1840	1990	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	90	Ironstone - Plain	STAINED ORANGE/BROWN.
44AB426	3	C	20A	-	B	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	30	1	9	-	-	-	9999	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	ILLEGIBLE ENDOSSMENT.
44AB426	3	C	20A	-	B	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	9999	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	ILLEGIBLE ENDOSSMENT.
44AB426	3	C	20A	-	B	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	99	-	-	9999	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	EMBOSSED " CHESE[ROUGH]/ NEW - YO[RK] (reverse arch)".
44AB426	3	C	20A	-	B	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB426	3	C	20A	-	B	GBU 1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	9	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB426	3	C	20A	-	B	GOU 1	1	-	1900	1915	-	-	1	1	11	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	DATED MUNSEY 1970:55.
44AB426	3	C	20A	-	B	GOU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB426	3	C	20A	-	B	GOU 1	1	-	1900	1915	-	-	-	99	11	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	DATED MUNSEY 1970:55.
44AB426	3	C	20A	-	B	BAF 3	1	-	1830	-	-	42	-	417	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Machine Cut Nail	-
44AB426	4	C	20B	-	B	CRI 2	1	-	1840	1930	-	-	-	500	-	-	2	-	-	643	5	-	Ironstone - Plain	LID RIM.
44AB426	4	C	20B	-	B	GMP 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	145	-	644	27	-	PHARMACEUTICAL BOTTLE/JAR	-
44AB426	4	C	20B	-	B	GOU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB426	5	C	20E	-	A	CRI 2	3	-	1840	1990	-	-	19	14	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Ironstone - Plain	-
44AB426	5	C	20E	-	A	CRI50	1	-	1840	1915	-	-	50	16	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	19	Ironstone - Transfer Printed - General	BLUE TRANSFER DESIGN INCLUDES A WILLOW BRANCH.
44AB426	5	C	20E	-	A	CRY70	2	-	1827	1940	-	-	-	727	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	69	Yellowware - Sponged	BLUE "CHICKEN WIRE" SPONGING; DARK YELLOW/BUFF BODY, WHITE SLIP; POSSIBLY A BOWL, DISH, OR NAPPIE.
44AB426	5	C	20E	-	A	CRY75	2	-	1850	1940	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Yellowware - Miscellaneous Brown Glaze	-
44AB426	5	C	20E	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	102	20	34	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB426	5	C	20E	-	A	GBU 1	5	-	1900	1915	-	-	-	1	11	-	-	-	-	102	20	34	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	DATED MUNSEY 1970:55.
44AB426	5	C	20E	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	7	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB426	5	C	20E	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	102	20	34	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB426	5	C	20E	-	A	GBU 1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	9	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB426	5	C	20E	-	A	GBU 1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	5	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB426	5	C	20E	-	A	GOU 1	3	-	1900	1915	-	-	-	99	11	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	DATED MUNSEY 1970:55.
44AB426	5	C	20E	-	A	GOU 1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB426	5	C	20E	-	A	SAF 6	1	-	1850	-	-	42	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Wire Nail	-
44AB426	5	C	20E	-	A	SCS 8	1	-	1857	-	-	44	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	844	-	-	Safety Pin	-
44AB426	5	C	20E	-	A	SIH 3	1	-	-	-	-	42	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	898	-	-	Bolt	-
44AB426	6	C	20F	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	27	1	1	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB426	6	C	20F	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	102	20	34	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB426	6	C	20F	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	1903	-	9999	-	-	24	5	8	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	BEGDATE AS PER JONES & SULLIVAN 1985:30.
44AB426	7	C	20F	-	B	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	5	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB426	7	C	20F	-	B	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	99	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB426	7	C	20F	-	B	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	102	20	34	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB426	8	C	20G	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	1900	1915	-	-	-	1	11	-	201	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	DATED MUNSEY 1970:55.
44AB426	8	C	20G	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB426	8	C	20G	-	A	GDI51	1	-	1869	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	9999	102	25	-	GLASS LINER/FRUIT JAR	EMBOSSED "...(POR)CELA[IN]..."; BEGDATE AS PER TOULOUSE 1977:106.
44AB426	8	C	20G	-	A	SAP 8	1	-	-	-	-	44	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	215	-	-	Metal Pipe	THIN.
44AB426	9	C	20H	-	B	CRI 2	1	-	1840	1990	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	90	Ironstone - Plain	STAINED ORANGE/BROWN.

SITE	CAT#	TRSCT	STP	OTHER	STR	TYPE	COUNT	WEIGHT	BEGDATE	ENDDATE	VAR1	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	VAR8	VAR9	VAR11	PATN	FNCT	CNTS	TRANSLATION	NOTE
44AB426	9	C	20H	-	B	PTE95	1	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	751	-	-	Pipe Bowls - Unidentied Shape Decorated Bowl	OVERALL GRAY COLOR - PROBABLY BURNED; DESIGN CONSISTS OF CURVED FLUTES, AND RIDGES BELOW RIM; PROBABLY LATE 19th CENTURY; SHAPE PROBABLY VERY SIMILAR TO A "POWHATTAN" BOWL ILLUSTRATED IN GEORGE ZORN & Co. CATALOGUE p.21 #11. CATALOGUE IS DATED 1892.
44AB426	10	C	20K	-	A	CRI 2	3	-	1840	1990	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Ironstone - Plain	-
44AB426	10	C	20K	-	A	CRI 2	1	-	1840	1990	19	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Ironstone - Plain	SMUDGED, STAMPED CIRCULAR ILLEGIBLE MARK.
44AB426	10	C	20K	-	A	CRI 2	1	-	1840	1990	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	19	Ironstone - Plain	UNCRAZED.
44AB426	10	C	20K	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	9	-	99	9	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB426	10	C	20K	-	A	GBU 1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	9	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB426	10	C	20K	-	A	GOU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	33	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB426	10	C	20K	-	A	GOU 1	2	-	1880	1915	-	-	-	99	11	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	DATED MUNSEY 1970:55.
44AB426	10	C	20K	-	A	GOU 1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB426	10	C	20K	-	A	SAB11	3	0.003	1820	1926	-	2	-	2	11	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-
44AB426	10	C	20K	-	A	SCI90	1	-	-	-	-	46	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	534	-	-	Misc. Shoe Part	SHOELACE EYELET.
44AB426	10	C	20K	-	A	SOS 1	1	-	-	-	-	42	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unidentified Metal	-
44AB426	11	C	20H	-	B	SAF 3	1	-	1830	-	-	42	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Machine Cut Nail	-
44AB426	11	C	20H	-	B	SAN20	1	-	-	-	-	42	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	220	-	-	Wire Strands	-
44AB426	12	C	20H	-	A	CRI 2	5	-	1840	1990	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Ironstone - Plain	VARIOUS, SOME POSSIBLY PART OF PLATE THIS CAT.
44AB426	12	C	20H	-	A	CRI 2	1	-	1840	1990	-	-	-	104	-	2	-	-	-	101	1	-	Ironstone - Plain	-
44AB426	12	C	20H	-	A	CRI 2	1	-	1840	1990	-	-	-	50	-	3	-	-	-	101	2	-	Ironstone - Plain	-
44AB426	12	C	20H	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	9	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB426	12	C	20H	-	A	GBU 1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	3	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB426	12	C	20H	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	99	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB426	12	C	20H	-	A	GOU 1	3	-	1880	1915	-	-	-	99	11	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	DATED MUNSEY 1970:55.
44AB426	12	C	20H	-	A	GOU 1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB426	12	C	20H	-	A	GTU 1	2	-	-	-	-	-	9999	17	1	-	120	-	-	105	31	-	UNIDENTIFIED TABLEWARE/GENERAL	-
44AB426	12	C	20H	-	A	GCF 1	1	-	-	-	-	44	-	750	-	-	-	-	-	531	-	-	Unidentified Button	I.D. TENTATIVE.
44AB426	12	C	20H	-	A	SOS10	1	-	-	-	-	110	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rock/Stone	-
44AB426	12	C	20H	-	A	SUN90	1	-	-	-	-	46	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	322	-	-	Furniture Hardware - Miscellaneous	DIAMOND-SHAPED SCREW IN FINISH.
44AB426	13	C	20P	-	A	CRI 2	1	-	1840	1990	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Ironstone - Plain	-
44AB426	13	C	20P	-	A	CRI 2	2	-	1840	1990	-	-	-	101	-	1	-	-	-	101	1	-	Ironstone - Plain	-
44AB426	13	C	20P	-	A	CRI50	1	-	1840	1915	-	-	200	16	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Ironstone - Transfer Printed - General	PROBABLY BLUE WILLOW.
44AB426	13	C	20P	-	A	GBU 1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	9	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB426	13	C	20P	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB426	13	C	20P	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	9999	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	EMBOSSED "...OLA...".
44AB426	13	C	20P	-	A	GOU 1	2	-	1880	1915	-	-	-	99	11	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	DATED MUNSEY 1970:55.
44AB426	13	C	20P	-	A	GOU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	2	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB426	13	C	20P	-	A	GOU 1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB426	13	C	20P	-	A	SAF 6	1	-	1850	-	-	42	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Wire Nail	-
44AB426	13	C	20P	-	A	SUN20	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	325	-	-	Mirror Glass	-
44AB426	14	C	20R	-	A	CRI 2	5	-	1840	1990	-	-	-	50	-	6	-	-	-	101	2	60	Ironstone - Plain	-
44AB426	14	C	20R	-	A	CRI20	3	-	1870	1930	-	-	19	50	-	2	-	-	-	101	2	69	Ironstone - Embossed Rim	SMALL, LOW-RELIEF SCALLOPS.
44AB426	14	C	20R	-	A	GBU 1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	9	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB426	14	C	20R	-	A	SAF 3	1	-	1830	-	-	42	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Machine Cut Nail	-
44AB426	14	C	20R	-	A	SAN20	2	-	-	-	-	42	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	220	-	-	Wire Strands	-
44AB427	1	A	29	-	A	SAB11	1	0.001	1820	1926	-	2	-	2	11	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-
44AB427	3	A	29A	-	A	CRI 2	1	-	1840	1990	19	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Ironstone - Plain	BLACK SPOT THAT MIGHT BE A FRAGMENT OF A MAKER'S MARK.
44AB427	3	A	29A	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	9999	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	ILLEGIBLE EMBOSSMENT.

Charlottesville, Va

SITE	CAT#	TRSCT	STP	OTHER	STR	TYPE	COUNT	WEIGHT	BEGDATE	ENDDATE	VAR1	VAR3	VAR4	VAR5	VAR6	VAR7	VAR8	VAR9	VAR11	PATH	FNCT	CNTG	TRANSLATION	NOTE
44AB427	4	A	29B	-	A	GBU 1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	9	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB427	4	A	29B	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	102	20	-	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	-
44AB427	4	A	29B	-	A	GBI52	6	-	1877	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	102	25	-	GLASS LID/FRUIT JAR	SOME SHERDS GROUPED; LIGHTNING TYPE; BEGDATE AS PER TOULOUSE 1977:126.
44AB427	4	A	29B	-	A	SAF 6	2	-	1850	-	-	42	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Wire Nail	-
44AB427	4	A	29B	-	A	SA011	5	0.01	1820	1926	-	2	-	2	11	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-
44AB427	4	A	29B	-	A	SOS 1	4	-	-	-	-	42	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	Unidentified Metal	FLAT, THIN.
44AB427	5	A	29F	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	1800	1915	-	-	-	1	11	-	-	-	-	102	20	34	UNIDENTIFIED BOTTLE/GENERAL	DATED MUNSEY 1970:55.
44AB427	6	A	29G	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	9	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB427	6	A	29G	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	9	-	1	1	99	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB427	6	A	29G	-	A	SAF 6	2	-	1850	-	-	42	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Wire Nail	-
44AB427	6	A	29G	-	A	SAF23	1	-	-	-	-	42	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Staple	-
44AB427	6	A	29G	-	A	SA011	1	0.001	1820	1926	-	2	-	2	11	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	Broad Glass	-
44AB427	6	A	29G	-	A	SPP27	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	14	-	-	-	-	642	-	-	Jewelry Bead	-
44AB427	2	A	30	-	A	CBL75	1	-	1835	1990	-	-	19	10	-	-	-	-	-	101	99	-	Stoneware - Buff Body - Bristol Type Slip	SLIP BOTH SURFACES; FRAGMENT.
44AB427	2	A	30	-	A	GBU 1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB427	2	A	30	-	A	GBU 1	1	-	1800	1915	-	-	-	99	11	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	DATED MUNSEY 1970:55.
44AB427	7	A	30B	-	A	SOS 1	6	-	-	-	-	42	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	- -	-	-	Unidentified Metal	-
44AB427	8	A	30D	-	D	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB427	8	A	30D	-	D	GBU 1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	110	0	-	TOTAL UNIDENTIFIED GLASS/GENERAL	-
44AB427	8	A	30D	-	D	SAF 6	2	-	1850	-	-	42	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	Wire Nail	2 ARE ROOFING NAILS.
44AB427	9	A	30C	-	A	GBC 1	15	-	1800	1915	-	-	1	1	11	99	-	-	9999	102	23	-	SODA	SOME SHERDS GROUPED; (2) MENDING SHERDS ENDOSSED "...ka-Kola (on panel, in script) -...[a]ka-Kola (on panel, in script) - CONTENTS 6 1/2 ozs. (around lower body) - PA[T]... / APPLIED F[OR] (on base)"; OTHER SHERDS VARIOUSLY ENDOSSED "...aka-Kol[a] (on panel, in script)"; "Ta[ka]...(on panel, in script)"; "[R]EGISTER[ED] (around upper body)"; POSSIBLE MACHINE CUT-OFF SCAR - ADM (1983 TPB; JONES & SULLIVAN 1985:38).

APPENDIX C

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORMS

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

City/County: Albemarle County
Site Name: Site1
Temporary Designation:

VDHR Site Number: 44AB420
Other VDHR Number:

Cultural/Temporal Affilition: historic - Late 19th to 20th century

Site Class: X Terrestrial, Open-Air __Terrestrial, Cave/Rockshelter __Underwater

Thematic Contexts: domestic, subsistence/agriculture

Site Function: secondary structure; walled-up spring head

Specialized Contexts:

USGS Quadrangle: Charlottesville East, Va.
UTM Zone: 17 Easting: 720,930 Northing: 4,218,650

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

Physiographic Province: Piedmont
Landform: Ridge flank
Elevation: 560 AMSL
Site Soils: Chester Loam
Nearest Water Source: spring

Drainage: James
Aspect: west
Slope: 0-5%
Adjacent Soils: Louisberg sandy loam
Distance: adjacent

Ownership Status: _xPrivate __ Public/Local: __ Public/State: __ Public/Federal:

Owner Name (if private):
Owner Address:

Owner Telephone:

Informant Name:
Informant Address:

Informant Telephone:

Surveyed By: Louis Berger & Assoc., Inc. Affiliation:
Address: 1001 E Broad St.
Suite 220 - Richmond, Va. 23219

Date: March 94

Site Dimensions: 12 x 8 ft.

Survey Strategy: __ Historic Map Projection __ Informant __Observation
X Surface Testing X Subsurface Testing

Survey Description:

Site was identified during Phase I survey for new road corridor. Survey technique included shovel tests at 100 ft. intervals with additional tests at smaller intervals. Site encompasses a walled-up spring head. Wall is built of fieldstone with a fragmented course of brick on top of stone. A circular enclosure is built around spring, and it is flanked by two wing walls. A possible former house site is 400 ft. northwest.

Site Condition: Site possesses surface deposits/remains; subsurface was not tested extensively enough to determine integrity.

Current Land Use: forest

Specimens Obtained: X Yes __ No Depository: Temporarily with LBA
Assemblage Description:
nail fragments

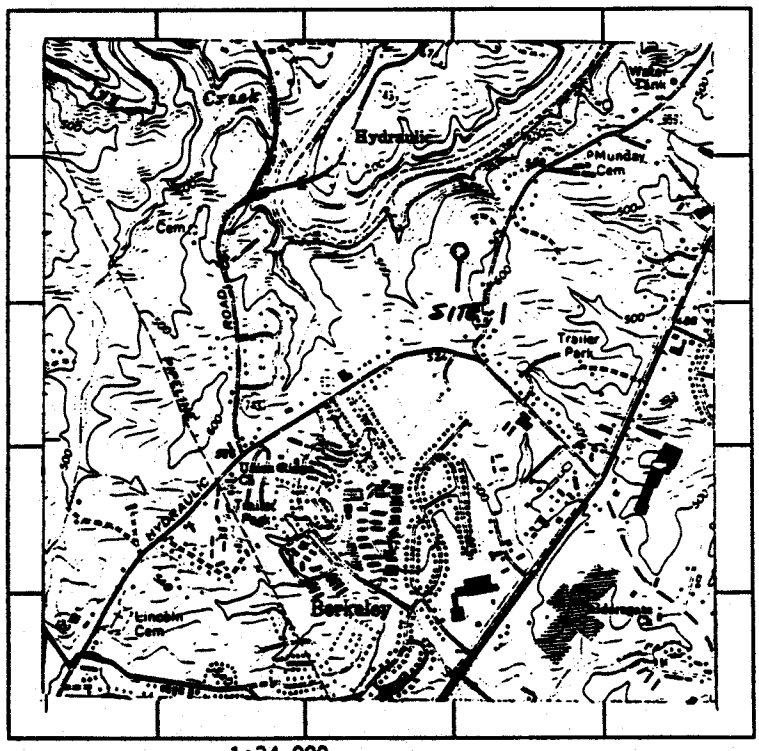
Specimens Reported: __ Yes X No
Owner Name: Owner Address:
Assemblage Description:

Field Notes: X Yes __ No Depository: with LBA

Photographic Documentation: __ Yes __ No Depository:

Report(s): X Yes __ No Depository: VDHR
Reference(s):
Phase I cultural resources survey of Rt. 29, Albemarle County, Virginia.
By Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. Richmond, Virginia (1994)

Additional Comments:



Scale: 1:24,000

Form Completed By: Brad Botwick Affiliation: Louis Berger & Assoc. Date: April 1994
Address: 1001 E. Broad St., Suite 220
Richmond, VA 23219

For VDHR Staff Only

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

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

City/County: Albemarle County
Site Name: Site 2
Temporary Designation: Historic - Late 19th to 20th Century

VDHR Site Number: 44AB421
Other VDHR Number:

Cultural/Temporal Affilition:

Site Class: X Terrestrial, Open-Air __Terrestrial, Cave/Rockshelter __Underwater

Thematic Contexts: Domestic

Site Function: Single Dwelling: Residence

Specialized Contexts:

USGS Quadrangle: Charlottesville East, Va. Loran:
UTM Zone: 17 Easting: 721,080 Northing: 4,218,740

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

Physiographic Province: Piedmont
Landform: Broad Ridge Crest
Elevation: 590 Feet AMSL
Site Soils: Pacolet sandy loam
Nearest Water Source: spring

Drainage: James
Aspect: North
Slope: 0-5%
Adjacent Soils:
Distance: 400' southwest

Ownership Status: X Private __ Public/Local: __ Public/State: __ Public/Federal:

Owner Name (if private):
Owner Address:

Owner Telephone:

Informant Name:
Informant Address:

Informant Telephone:

Surveyed By: Louis Berger & Assoc., Inc. Affiliation: Date: March 94
Address: 1001 E Broad St.
Suite 220 - Richmond, Va. 23219
Site Dimensions: 300 x 300 ft.

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

Survey Description:

Site was identified during Phase I survey for new road corridor. Survey technique included shovel tests at 100 ft. intervals with additional tests at smaller intervals. Site consists of a scatter of historic artifacts dating between the late 19th to early 2oth centuries. It also includes a depression that may reflect a cellar. The site may reflect a historic property (inventory #2-1226) that has been razed.

Site Condition: Evidence of grading and late 20th century trash is scattered on surface.

Surface deposits present with an intact cultural level.

Current Land Use: Domestic, Residential Yard

Specimens Obtained: X Yes __ No Depository: Temporarily with LBA
Assemblage Description:
Historic Ceramics, glass, architectural materials

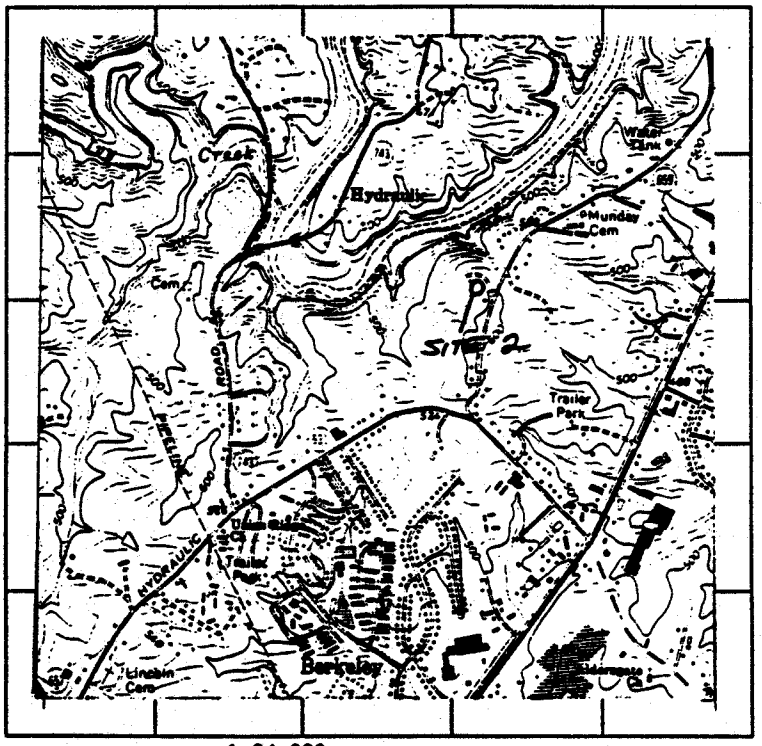
Specimens Reported: __ Yes X No
Owner Name: Owner Address:
Assemblage Description:

Field Notes: X Yes __ No Depository: with LBA

Photographic Documentation: __ Yes __ No Depository:

Report(s): X Yes __ No Depository: VDHR
Reference(s):
Phase I cultural resources survey of Rt. 29, Albemarle County, Virginia.
By Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. Richmond, Virginia (1994)

Additional Comments:



Scale: 1:24,000

Form Completed By: Brad Botwick Affiliation: Louis Berger & Assoc. Date: April 1994
Address: 1001 E. Broad St., Suite 220
Richmond, VA 23219

For VDHR Staff Only

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

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

City/County: Albemarle County
Site Name: Site 3
Temporary Designation: Historic - Late 19th Century

VDHR Site Number: 44AB422
Other VDHR Number:

Cultural/Temporal Affilition:

Site Class: X Terrestrial, Open-Air __Terrestrial, Cave/Rockshelter __Underwater

Thematic Contexts: Domestic

Site Function: Single Dwelling Residence

Specialized Contexts:

USGS Quadrangle: Charlottesville East, Va.
UTM Zone: 17 Easting: 721,790
Loran:
Northing: 4,218,320

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

Physiographic Province: Piedmont
Landform: Broad Ridge Crest
Elevation: 580 ft. AMSL
Site Soils: Pacolet Sandy Loam
Nearest Water Source: Intermittent Drainage

Drainage: James
Aspect: Southeast
Slope: 0-5%
Adjacent Soils:
Distance: 500 Northeast

Ownership Status: X Private __ Public/Local: __ Public/State: __ Public/Federal:

Owner Name (if private):
Owner Address:

Owner Telephone:

Informant Name:
Informant Address:

Informant Telephone:

Surveyed By: Louis Berger & Assoc., Inc. Affiliation:
Address: 1001 E Broad St.
Suite 220 - Richmond, Va. 23219

Date: March 94

Site Dimensions: 160 x 140 ft.

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

Survey Description:

Site was identified during Phase I survey for new road corridor. Survey technique included shovel tests at 100 ft. intervals with additional tests at smaller intervals. Site is characterized by a square depression and a scatter of late 19th century artifacts.

Site Condition: no surface deposits, but an intact cultural level present.

Current Land Use: forest

Specimens Obtained: X Yes __ No Depository: Temporarily with LBA

Assemblage Description:
historic ceramics, glass, architectural materials

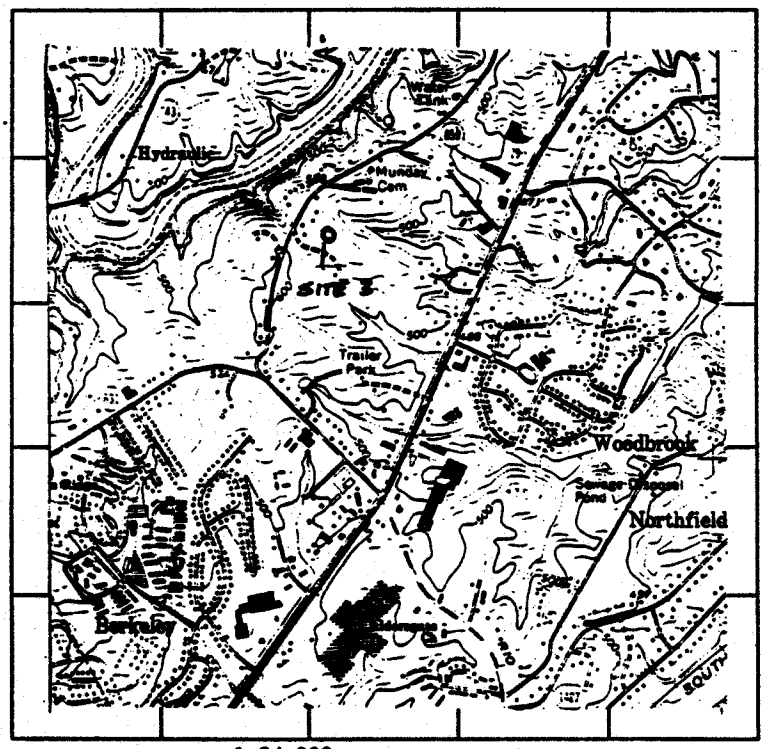
Specimens Reported: __ Yes X No
Owner Name: Owner Address:
Assemblage Description:

Field Notes: X Yes __ No Depository: with LBA

Photographic Documentation: __ Yes __ No Depository:

Report(s): X Yes __ No Depository: VDHR
Reference(s):
Phase I cultural resources survey of Rt. 29, Albemarle County, Virginia.
By Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. Richmond, Virginia (1994)

Additional Comments:



Scale: 1:24,000

Form Completed By: Brad Botwick Affiliation: Louis Berger & Assoc. Date: April 1994
Address: 1001 E. Broad St., Suite 220
Richmond, VA 23219

For VDHR Staff Only

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

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

City/County: Albemarle County
Site Name: Site 5
Temporary Designation:

VDHR Site Number: 44AB423
Other VDHR Number:

Cultural/Temporal Affilition: prehistoric & historic

Site Class: X Terrestrial, Open-Air __Terrestrial, Cave/Rockshelter __Underwater

Thematic Contexts: domestic; subsistence/agriculture

Site Function: farmstead (?); camp: temporary hunting/gathering camp

Specialized Contexts:

USGS Quadrangle: Charlottesville East, Va.
UTM Zone: 17 Easting: 721,620 Northing: 4,218,990

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

Physiographic Province: Piedmont
Landform: Broad Ridge Crest
Elevation: 540-560 ft. AMSL
Site Soils: ELIOAK Loam
Nearest Water Source: Intermittent 1st order stream

Drainage: James
Aspect: east
Slope: 0-5%
Adjacent Soils: Glenelg Loam
Distance: 500 ft. south

Ownership Status: X Private __ Public/Local: __ Public/State: __ Public/Federal:

Owner Name (if private):
Owner Address:

Owner Telephone:

Informant Name:
Informant Address:

Informant Telephone:

Surveyed By: Louis Berger & Assoc., Inc. Affiliation:
Address: 1001 E Broad St.
Suite 220 - Richmond, Va. 23219

Date: March 94

Site Dimensions: 350 x 200 ft.

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

Survey Description:

Site was identified during Phase I survey for new road corridor. Survey technique included shovel tests at 100 ft. intervals with additional tests at smaller intervals. Site consists of a low-density scatter of historic artifacts. A square depression, walled-up spring, and concrete foundation are also present. A small number of quartz flakes were also recovered from plowzone deposits.

Site Condition: no surface deposits, but with an intact cultural level

Current Land Use: forest

Specimens Obtained: X Yes __ No Depository: Temporarily with LBA

Assemblage Description:
historic ceramics, glass, prehistoric quartz flakes

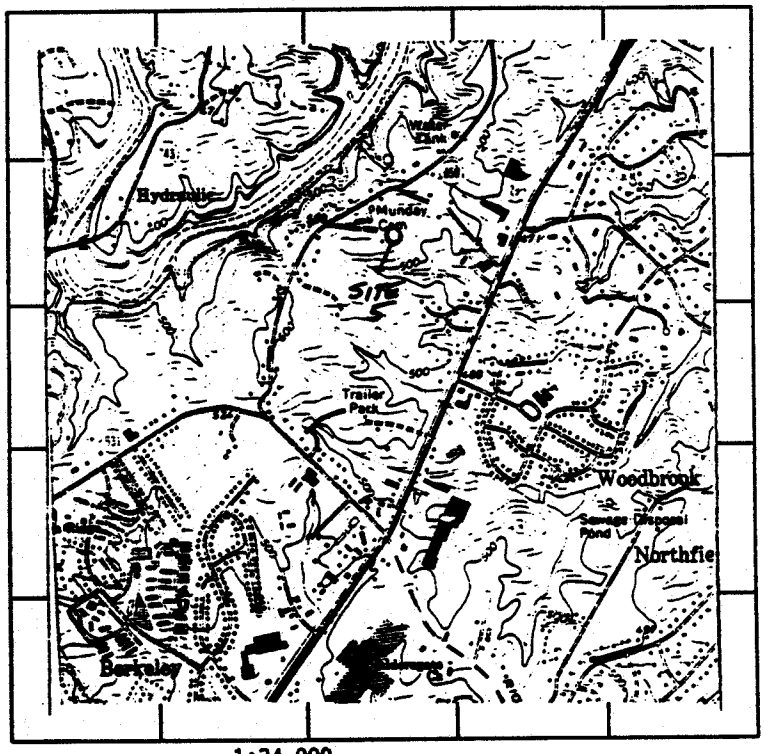
Specimens Reported: __ Yes X No
Owner Name: Owner Address:
Assemblage Description:

Field Notes: X Yes __ No Depository: with LBA

Photographic Documentation: __ Yes __ No Depository:

Report(s): X Yes __ No Depository: VDHR
Reference(s):
Phase I cultural resources survey of Rt. 29, Albemarle County, Virginia.
By Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. Richmond, Virginia (1994)

Additional Comments:



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Form Completed By: Brad Botwick Affiliation: Louis Berger & Assoc. Date: April 1994
Address: 1001 E. Broad St., Suite 220
Richmond, VA 23219

For VDHR Staff Only

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

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

City/County: Albemarle County
Site Name: Site 6
Temporary Designation:

VDHR Site Number: 44AB424
Other VDHR Number:

Cultural/Temporal Affilition: historic 19th to 20th century

Site Class: X Terrestrial, Open-Air __Terrestrial, Cave/Rockshelter __Underwater

Thematic Contexts: domestic

Site Function: single dwelling: residence

Specialized Contexts:

USGS Quadrangle: Charlottesville East, Va.
UTM Zone: 17 Easting: 721,740
Loran:
Northing: 4,219,140

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

Physiographic Province: Piedmont
Landform: Broad Ridge Crest
Elevation: 540 ft. AMSL
Site Soils: I ELIOAK Loam
Nearest Water Source: Intermittent 1st Order stream
Drainage: James
Aspect: East
Slope: 0-5%
Adjacent Soils:
Distance: 1,000 ft. south

Ownership Status: X Private __ Public/Local: __ Public/State: __ Public/Federal:

Owner Name (if private):
Owner Address:
Owner Telephone:

Informant Name:
Informant Address:
Informant Telephone:

Surveyed By: Louis Berger & Assoc., Inc. Affiliation:
Address: 1001 E Broad St.
Suite 220 - Richmond, Va. 23219
Date: March 94
Site Dimensions: 140 x 120 ft.

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

Survey Description:

Site was identified during Phase I survey for new road corridor. Survey technique included shovel tests at 100 ft. intervals with additional tests at smaller intervals. Site consists of artifacts deposits associated with property 2-1762. Artifacts are 20th century materials from disturbed soils. Mid-to-late 20th century trash dumps post-dating house are located east & south of structure.

Site Condition: surface deposits represent with no subsurface integrity

Current Land Use: forest: clearing

Specimens Obtained: X Yes __ No Depository: Temporarily with LBA
Assemblage Description:
20th century artifacts

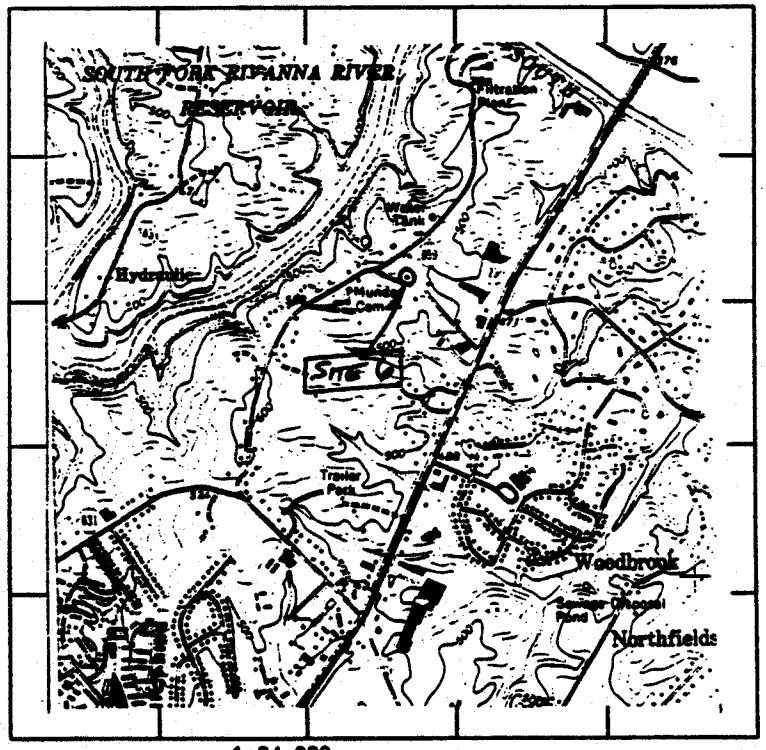
Specimens Reported: __ Yes X No
Owner Name: Owner Address:
Assemblage Description:

Field Notes: X Yes __ No Depository: with LBA

Photographic Documentation: __ Yes __ No Depository:

Report(s): X Yes __ No Depository: VDHR
Reference(s):
Phase I cultural resources survey of Rt. 29, Albemarle County, Virginia.
By Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. Richmond, Virginia (1994)

Additional Comments:



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Form Completed By: Brad Botwick Affiliation: Louis Berger & Assoc. Date: April 1994
Address: 1001 E. Broad St., Suite 220
Richmond, VA 23219

For VDHR Staff Only

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

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

City/County: Albemarle County
Site Name: Site 7
Temporary Designation:

VDHR Site Number:
Other VDHR Number: 44AB425

Cultural/Temporal Affilition: Pre historic ; historic 20th century

Site Class: X Terrestrial, Open-Air __Terrestrial, Cave/Rockshelter __Underwater

Thematic Contexts: domestic

Site Function: camp; temporary hunting/gathering; trash deposit:trash scatter

Specialized Contexts:

USGS Quadrangle: Charlottesville East, Va.
UTM Zone: 17 Easting: 721,810
Loran:
Northing: 4,219,250

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

Physiographic Province: Piedmont
Landform: Ridge
Elevation: 540 ft. AMSL
Site Soils: Pacolet sandy loam
Nearest Water Source: Southfork Rivanna River
Drainage: James
Aspect: East
Slope: 0-5%
Adjacent Soils:
Distance: 1200 Ft. west

Ownership Status: X Private __ Public/Local: __ Public/State: __ Public/Federal:

Owner Name (if private):
Owner Address:
Owner Telephone:

Informant Name:
Informant Address:
Informant Telephone:

Surveyed By: Louis Berger & Assoc., Inc. Affiliation:
Address: 1001 E Broad St.
Suite 220 - Richmond, Va. 23219
Date: March 94

Site Dimensions: 75 x 50 ft.

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

Survey Description:

Site was identified during Phase I survey for new road corridor. Survey technique included shovel tests at 100 ft. intervals with additional tests at smaller intervals. Site consists of a low density scatter of prehistoric artifacts associated with a 20th century trash dump. All artifacts were recovered fro a ridge flank. These are probably secondary deposits from ridge crest which is presently occupied by a modern road.

Site Condition:

Destruction of surface and subsurface deposit; unknown portion of site destroyed

Current Land Use: forest

Specimens Obtained: X Yes __ No Depository: Temporarily with LBA
Assemblage Description: prehistoric flakes (quartz)
historic 20th century artifacts

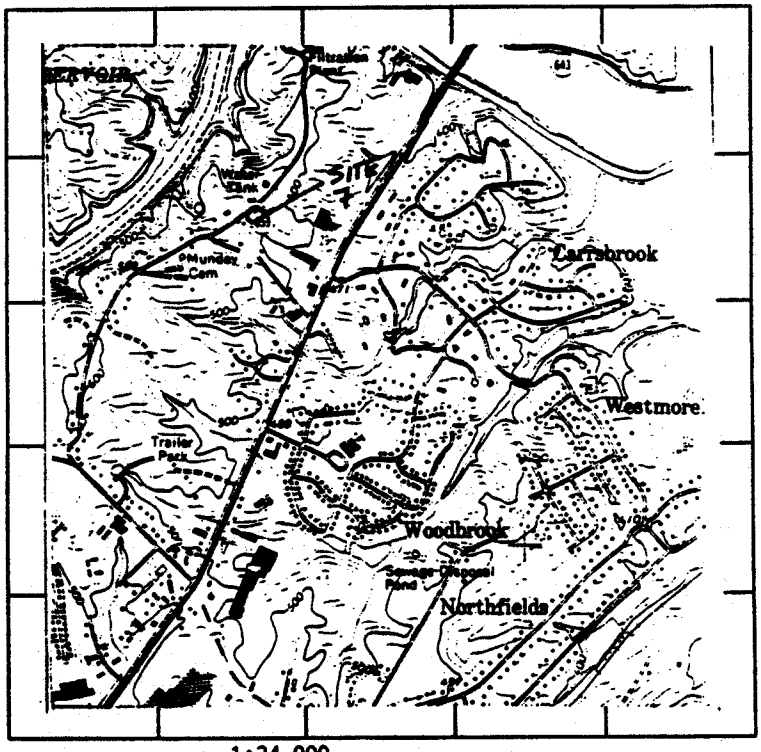
Specimens Reported: __ Yes X No
Owner Name: Owner Address:
Assemblage Description:

Field Notes: X Yes __ No Depository: with LBA

Photographic Documentation: __ Yes __ No Depository:

Report(s): X Yes __ No Depository: VDHR
Reference(s):
Phase I cultural resources survey of Rt. 29, Albemarle County, Virginia.
By Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. Richmond, Virginia (1994)

Additional Comments:



Scale: 1:24,000

Form Completed By: Brad Botwick Affiliation: Louis Berger & Assoc. Date: April 1994
Address: 1001 E. Broad St., Suite 220
Richmond, VA 23219

For VDHR Staff Only

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

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

City/County: Albemarle County
Site Name: Site 8
Temporary Designation:

VDHR Site Number: 44AB426
Other VDHR Number:

Cultural/Temporal Affilition: historic - late 19th to 20th century

Site Class: X Terrestrial, Open-Air __Terrestrial, Cave/Rockshelter __Underwater

Thematic Contexts: domestic

Site Function: farmstead

Specialized Contexts:

USGS Quadrangle: Charlottesville East, Va.
UTM Zone: 17 Easting: 721,920
Loran:
Northing: 4,219,200

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

Physiographic Province: Piedmont
Landform: ridgespur
Elevation: 520 ft. AMSL
Site Soils: Hazel loam
Nearest Water Source: Intermittent 1st order stream

Drainage: James
Aspect:
Slope: 0-5%
Adjacent Soils:
Distance: 1300 ft. west

Ownership Status: X Private __ Public/Local: __ Public/State: __ Public/Federal:

Owner Name (if private):
Owner Address:

Owner Telephone:

Informant Name:
Informant Address:

Informant Telephone:

Surveyed By: Louis Berger & Assoc., Inc. Affiliation:
Address: 1001 E Broad St.
Suite 220 - Richmond, Va. 23219

Date: March 94

Site Dimensions: 160 x 120 ft.

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

Survey Description:

Site was identified during Phase I survey for new road corridor. Survey technique included shovel tests at 100 ft. intervals with additional tests at smaller intervals. Site consists fo a scatter of historic artifacts dating from the late 19th through 20th centuries, and light scatter of 20th century trash is present on the surface. No structural remains are present but an old road trace runs E-W through the site.

Site Condition:

Surface deposits present; no subsurface integrity

Current Land Use:

forest

Specimens Obtained: X Yes __ No Depository: Temporarily with LBA

Assemblage Description:

historic artifacts

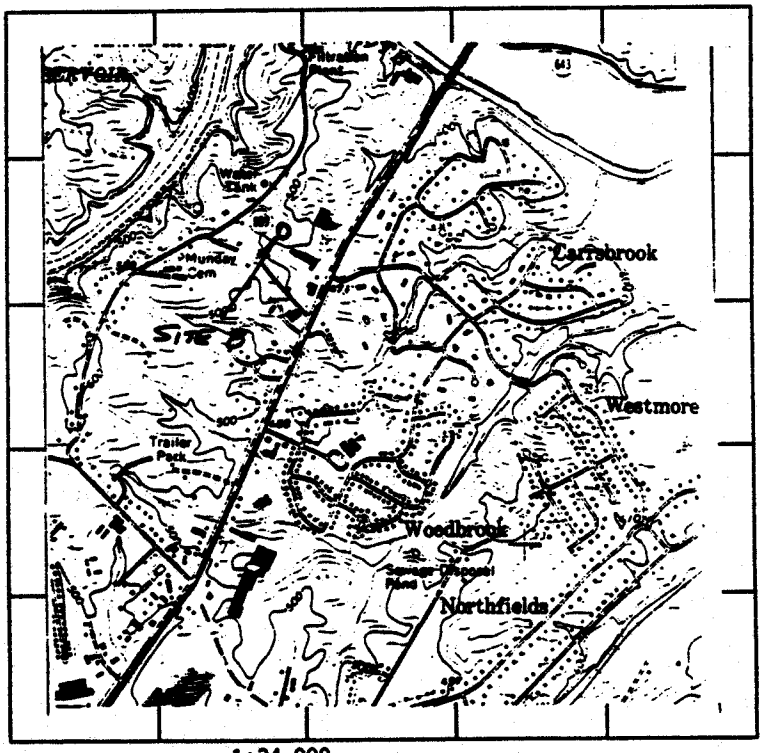
Specimens Reported: __ Yes X No
Owner Name: Owner Address:
Assemblage Description:

Field Notes: X Yes __ No Depository: with LBA

Photographic Documentation: __ Yes __ No Depository:

Report(s): X Yes __ No Depository: VDHR
Reference(s):
Phase I cultural resources survey of Rt. 29, Albemarle County, Virginia.
By Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. Richmond, Virginia (1994)

Additional Comments:



Scale: 1:24,000

Form Completed By: Brad Botwick Affiliation: Louis Berger & Assoc. Date: April 1994
Address: 1001 E. Broad St., Suite 220
Richmond, VA 23219

For VDHR Staff Only

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

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

City/County: Albemarle County
Site Name: Site 9
Temporary Designation:

VDHR Site Number: 44AB427
Other VDHR Number:

Cultural/Temporal Affilition: historic late 19th to 20th century

Site Class: X Terrestrial, Open-Air __Terrestrial, Cave/Rockshelter __Underwater

Thematic Contexts: domestic

Site Function: single dwelling; residence

Specialized Contexts:

USGS Quadrangle: Charlottesville East, Va.
UTM Zone: 17 Easting: 721,880
Loran:
Northing: 4,219,410

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

Physiographic Province: Piedmont
Landform: ridge
Elevation: 520 ft. AMSL
Site Soils: Pacolet sandy loam
Nearest Water Source: Southfork Rivanna River
Drainage: James
Aspect: Northwest
Slope: 0-5%
Adjacent Soils:
Distance: 700 ft. west

Ownership Status: __ Private __ Public/Local: __ Public/State: __ Public/Federal:

Owner Name (if private):
Owner Address:
Owner Telephone:

Informant Name:
Informant Address:
Informant Telephone:

Surveyed By: Louis Berger & Assoc., Inc. Affiliation:
Address: 1001 E Broad St.
Suite 220 - Richmond, Va. 23219
Date: March 94

Site Dimensions: 160 x 140 ft.

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

Survey Description:

Site was identified during Phase I survey for new road corridor. Survey technique included shovel tests at 100 ft. intervals with additional tests at smaller intervals. Site is characterized by a sparse scatter of historic artifact from late 19th to 20th centuries. Two surface features at site are depressions that could reflect a cellar and well. An unmarked cemetery is located 175' southwest of site.

Site Condition: surface deposit/features with intact cultural level

Current Land Use: forest

Specimens Obtained: X Yes __ No Depository: Temporarily with LBA
Assemblage Description:

historic artifacts

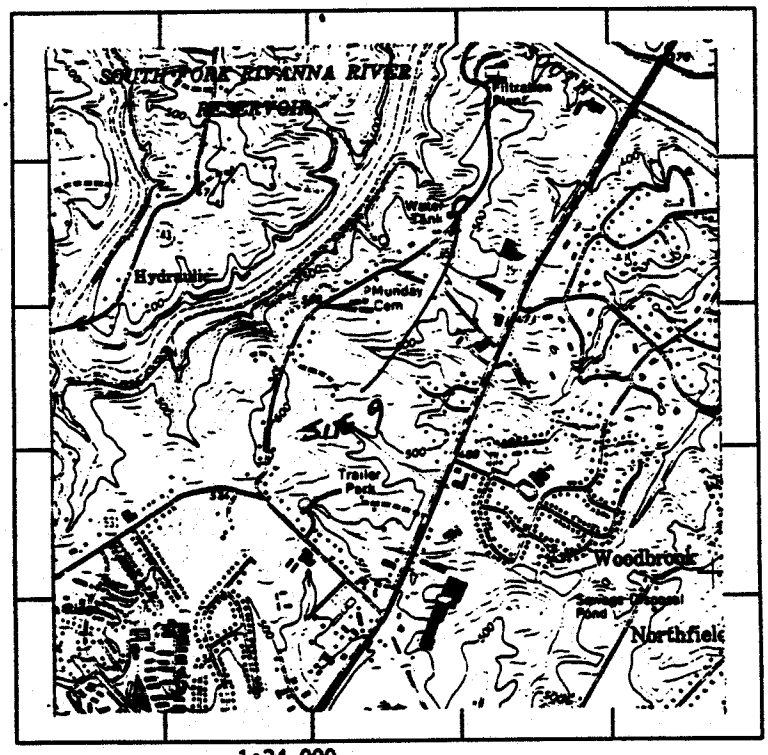
Specimens Reported: __ Yes X No
Owner Name: Owner Address:
Assemblage Description:

Field Notes: X Yes __ No Depository: with LBA

Photographic Documentation: __ Yes __ No Depository:

Report(s): X Yes __ No Depository: VDHR
Reference(s):
Phase I cultural resources survey of Rt. 29, Albemarle County, Virginia.
By Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. Richmond, Virginia (1994)

Additional Comments:



Scale: 1:24,000

Form Completed By: Brad Botwick Affiliation: Louis Berger & Assoc. Date: April 1994
Address: 1001 E. Broad St., Suite 220
Richmond, VA 23219

For VDHR Staff Only

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

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

City/County: Albemarle County
Site Name:
Temporary Designation: Site 10

VDHR Site Number: 44AB428
Other VDHR Number:

Cultural/Temporal Affilition: Prehistoric - Archaic - Middle

Site Class: X Terrestrial, Open-Air __Terrestrial, Cave/Rockshelter __Underwater

Thematic Contexts: Settlement Patterns; Domestic

Site Function: Camp: temporary hunting/gathering camp

Specialized Contexts:

USGS Quadrangle: Charlottesville East, Va.
UTM Zone: 17 Easting: 722,400 Northing: 4,220,320

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

Physiographic Province: Piedmont
Landform: Ridge
Elevation: 440 feet amsl
Site Soils: Pacolet Sandy Loam
Nearest Water Source: Ephemeral Drainage

Drainage: James
Aspect: South-Southeast
Slope: 0-5%
Adjacent Soils:
Distance: 500 feet

Ownership Status: X Private __ Public/Local: __ Public/State: __ Public/Federal:

Owner Name (if private):
Owner Address:

Owner Telephone:

Informant Name:
Informant Address:

Informant Telephone:

Surveyed By: Louis Berger & Assoc., Inc. Affiliation:
Address: 1001 E Broad St.
Suite 220 - Richmond, Va. 23219

Date: March 94

Site Dimensions: 270 x 100 feet

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

Survey Description:

Site was identified during Phase I survey for new road corridor. Survey technique included shovel tests at 100 ft. intervals with additional tests at smaller intervals. Site consists of a moderately dense scatter of quartz debitage on a narrow ridge crest. One Morrow Mountain point was recovered. All artifacts were from A-horizon soils.

Site Condition:

No surface deposits but with an intact cultural level.

Current Land Use:

Forest

Specimens Obtained: X Yes __ No Depository: Temporarily with LBA

Assemblage Description:

Quartz Debitage, 1 Morrow Mountain point

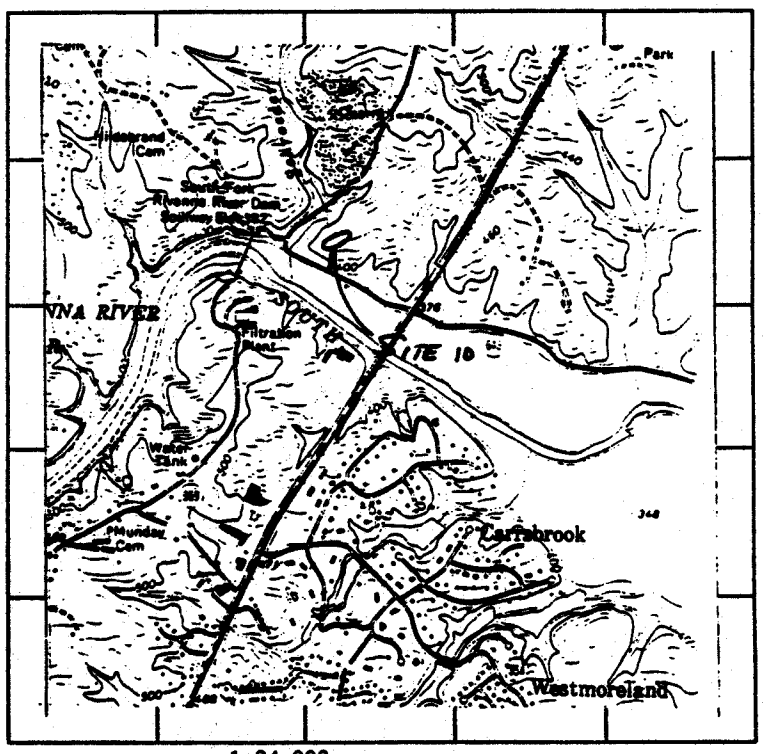
Specimens Reported: __ Yes X No
Owner Name: Owner Address:
Assemblage Description:

Field Notes: X Yes __ No Depository: with LBA

Photographic Documentation: __ Yes __ No Depository:

Report(s): X Yes __ No Depository: VDHR
Reference(s):
Phase I cultural resources survey of Rt. 29, Albemarle County, Virginia.
By Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. Richmond, Virginia (1994)

Additional Comments:



Scale: 1:24,000

Form Completed By: Brad Botwick Affiliation: Louis Berger & Assoc. Date: April 1994
Address: 1001 E. Broad St., Suite 220
Richmond, VA 23219

For VDHR Staff Only

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

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

City/County: Albemarle County
Site Name: Site 11
Temporary Designation:

VDHR Site Number: 44AB429
Other VDHR Number:

Cultural/Temporal Affilition: Prehistoric, Unknown

Site Class: X Terrestrial, Open-Air __Terrestrial, Cave/Rockshelter __Underwater

Thematic Contexts: Settlement Patterns; Domestic

Site Function: Camp: temporary hunting/gathering camp

Specialized Contexts:

USGS Quadrangle: Charlottesville East, Va.
UTM Zone: 17 Easting: 722,600
Loran:
Northing: 4,220,600

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

Physiographic Province: Piedmont
Landform: Ridge
Elevation: 460 feet amsl
Site Soils: Louisburg sandy loam
Nearest Water Source: Ephemeral Drainage

Drainage: James
Aspect: Southwest
Slope: 0-5%
Adjacent Soils:
Distance: 500 feet west

Ownership Status: _x Private __ Public/Local: __ Public/State: __ Public/Federal:

Owner Name (if private):
Owner Address:

Owner Telephone:

Informant Name:
Informant Address:

Informant Telephone:

Surveyed By: Louis Berger & Assoc., Inc. Affiliation:
Address: 1001 E Broad St.
Suite 220 - Richmond, Va. 23219

Date: March 94

Site Dimensions: 160 x 80 feet

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

Survey Description:

Site was identified during Phase I survey for new road corridor. Survey technique included shovel tests at 100 ft. intervals with additional tests at smaller intervals. Site is characterized by a small scatter of quartx debitage on a narrow ridge crest. Artifacts are present in high densities, and all were recovered from A-horizon soils.

Site Condition:

No surface deposits but with subsurface cultural level.

Current Land Use:

Forest

Specimens Obtained: X Yes __ No Depository: Temporarily with LBA

Assemblage Description:

Quartz debitage

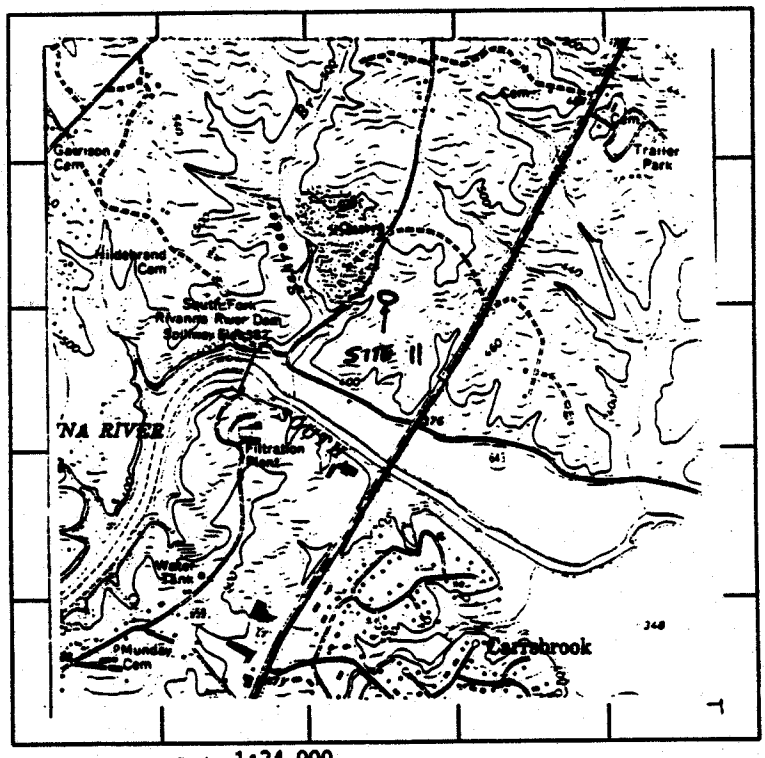
Specimens Reported: __ Yes X No
Owner Name: Owner Address:
Assemblage Description:

Field Notes: X Yes __ No Depository: with LBA

Photographic Documentation: __ Yes __ No Depository:

Report(s): X Yes __ No Depository: VDHR
Reference(s):
Phase I cultural resources survey of Rt. 29, Albemarle County, Virginia.
By Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. Richmond, Virginia (1994)

Additional Comments:



Scale: 1:24,000

Form Completed By: Brad Botwick Affiliation: Louis Berger & Assoc. Date: April 1994
Address: 1001 E. Broad St., Suite 220
Richmond, VA 23219

For VDHR Staff Only

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

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

City/County: Albemarle County
Site Name: Site 12
Temporary Designation:

VDHR Site Number: 44AB430
Other VDHR Number:

Cultural/Temporal Affilition: Prehistoric, Archaic - Middle

Site Class: X Terrestrial, Open-Air __Terrestrial, Cave/Rockshelter __Underwater

Thematic Contexts: Settlement Patterns; Domestic

Site Function: Camp: temporary hunting/gathering camp

Specialized Contexts:

USGS Quadrangle: Charlottesville East, Va.
UTM Zone: 17 Easting: 722,770
Loran:
Northing: 4,220,650

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

Physiographic Province: Piedmont
Landform: Ridge
Elevation: 500 feet amsl
Site Soils: Pacolet Sandy Loam
Nearest Water Source: intermittent 1st order stream
Drainage: James
Aspect: South-Southeast
Slope: 0-5%
Adjacent Soils: Wedowee Sandy Loam
Distance: 700 feet northeast

Ownership Status: x Private __ Public/Local: __ Public/State: __ Public/Federal:
Owner Name (if private):
Owner Address:
Owner Telephone:

Informant Name:
Informant Address:
Informant Telephone:

Surveyed By: Louis Berger & Assoc., Inc. Affiliation:
Address: 1001 E Broad St.
Suite 220 - Richmond, Va. 23219
Date: March 94

Site Dimensions:
600 x 250 feet
Survey Strategy: __ Historic Map Projection __ Informant __Observation __ Surface Testing x_ Subsurface Testing

Survey Description:

Site was identified during Phase I survey for new road corridor. Survey technique included shovel tests at 100 ft. intervals with additional tests at smaller intervals. Site consists of a sparse scatter of quartz debitage on a narrow ridge crest. A Guilford Point was recovered from a tree fall. Artifacts were from A-horizon soils.

Site Condition:

No surface deposits but with an intact subsurface cultural level

Current Land Use:

Forest

Specimens Obtained: X Yes __ No Depository: Temporarily with LBA
Assemblage Description:

Quartz debitage; 1 Guilford Point

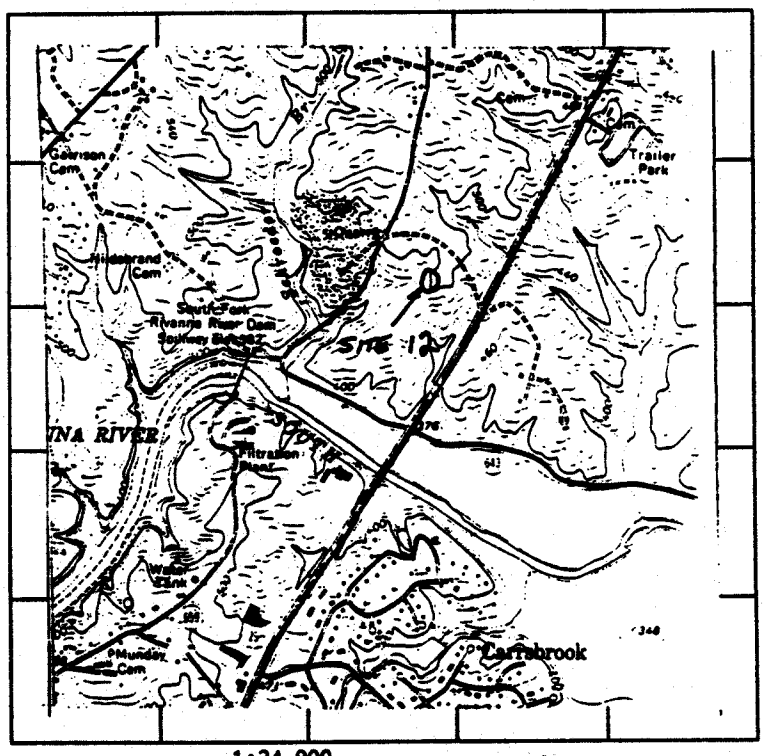
Specimens Reported: __ Yes X No
Owner Name: Owner Address:
Assemblage Description:

Field Notes: X Yes __ No Depository: with LBA

Photographic Documentation: __ Yes __ No Depository:

Report(s): X Yes __ No Depository: VDHR
Reference(s):
Phase I cultural resources survey of Rt. 29, Albemarle County, Virginia.
By Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. Richmond, Virginia (1994)

Additional Comments:



Scale: 1:24,000

Form Completed By: Brad Botwick Affiliation: Louis Berger & Assoc. Date: April 1994
Address: 1001 E. Broad St., Suite 220
Richmond, VA 23219

For VDHR Staff Only

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

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

City/County: Albemarle County
Site Name: Site 14
Temporary Designation:

VDHR Site Number: 44AB419
Other VDHR Number:

Cultural/Temporal Affilition: Historic 19th to 20th century

Site Class: X Terrestrial, Open-Air __Terrestrial, Cave/Rockshelter __Underwater

Thematic Contexts: Domestic

Site Function: Secondary Structure: springhouse

Specialized Contexts:

USGS Quadrangle: Charlottesville West, Va.
UTM Zone: 17 Easting: 717,790 Loran:
Northing: 4,214,510

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

Physiographic Province: Piedmont
Landform: Ridgespur
Elevation: 600 feet amsl
Site Soils: Culpeper fine sandy loam
Nearest Water Source: spring head

Drainage: James
Aspect: east
Slope: 0-5%
Adjacent Soils:
Distance: adjacent

Ownership Status: x Private __ Public/Local: __ Public/State: __ Public/Federal:

Owner Name (if private):
Owner Address:

Owner Telephone:

Informant Name:
Informant Address:

Informant Telephone:

Surveyed By: Louis Berger & Assoc., Inc. Affiliation:
Address: 1001 E Broad St.
Suite 220 - Richmond, Va. 23219

Date: March 94

Site Dimensions:
300 x 300 feet

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

Survey Description:

Site was identified during Phase I survey for new road corridor. Survey technique included shovel tests at 100 ft. intervals with additional tests at smaller intervals. Site encompasses a possibly nineteenth-century springhouse and a sparse artifact scatter associated with a possible former structure. Concrete structural remains are also present. Springhouse is stone with modern plumbing fixtures. Large trees adjacent to structure suggest it is circa 100 years old.

Site Condition: Modern trash was also noted at site.

Surface remains and features, with disturbed cultural level

Current Land Use:

forest

Specimens Obtained: X Yes __ No Depository: Temporarily with LBA
Assemblage Description:

Historic architectural materials.

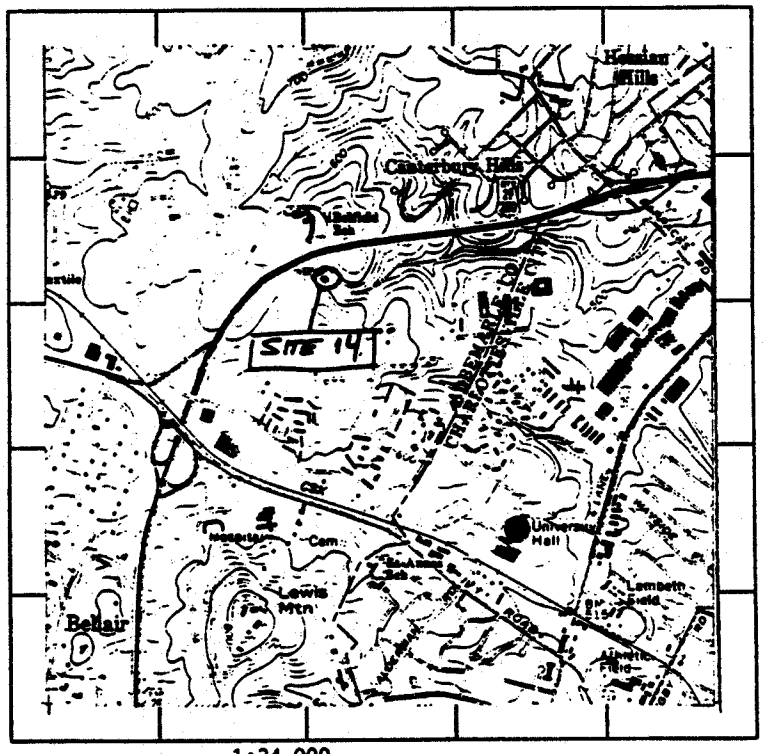
Specimens Reported: __ Yes X No
Owner Name: Owner Address:
Assemblage Description:

Field Notes: X Yes __ No Depository: with LBA

Photographic Documentation: __ Yes __ No Depository:

Report(s): X Yes __ No Depository: VDHR
Reference(s):
Phase I cultural resources survey of Rt. 29, Albemarle County, Virginia.
By Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. Richmond, Virginia (1994)

Additional Comments:



Scale: 1:24,000

Form Completed By: Brad Botwick Affiliation: Louis Berger & Assoc. Date: April 1994
Address: 1001 E. Broad St., Suite 220
Richmond, VA 23219

For VDHR Staff Only

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

APPENDIX D

VDHR FORMS FOR PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF SURVEY FORM

File no. 02-146
Negative no(s). X-19
JMA #3111
Alt. 10

City/Town/Village/Hamlet Charlottesville
Street address or route number Old Ivy Road, just west of the Albemarle County line
Historic name Seymour
County Albemarle
U.S.G.S. Quad Charlottesville West, VA
Common name Faulkner House
Present use White Burkett Miller Center of Public Affair
Original use dwelling
Building Style Jeffersonian Neoclassical
Building Date(s) 1855-1856; 1907; mid 1980s

1. Construction Materials

- ☐ wood frame
- ☒ brick
  - bond: ☐ English ☐ Flemish ☐ ____-course American ☒ stretcher ☐ other painted pencil joints
- ☐ stone
  - ☐ random rubble
  - ☐ coursed rubble
  - ☐ ashlar ☐ dressed ☐ rock-faced
- ☐ log:
  - ☐ squared ☐ unsquared
  - notching: ☐ V-notch ☐ saddle ☐ square ☐ half dovetail ☐ full dovetail ☐ diamond
- ☐ concrete block
- ☐ terra cotta
- ☐ steel frame
- ☐ other

2. Cladding Material

- ☐ weatherboard
- ☐ vertical siding
- ☐ board & batten
- ☐ shingle: ☐ wood ☐ asbestos ☐ asphalt
- ☐ bricktex
- ☐ composition siding
- ☐ stucco
- ☐ aluminum or vinyl siding
- ☐ cast iron
- ☐ sheet metal
- ☐ enameled metal
- ☐ glass
- ☐ other

3. Stories (number) 2
☐ low basement ☒ raised basement

4. Bays (number): front 9 side (church) ____
☒ symmetrical ☐ asymmetrical

5. Roof Type
- ☐ shed ☐ parapet?
- ☐ gable ☐ pediment? ☐ parapet? ☐ clipped end? ☐ cross gable? ☐ central front gable?
- ☒ hipped ☐ pyramidal?
- ☐ mansard ☐ false mansard ☐ gambrel ☐ flat ☐ parapet? ☐ roof not visible
- ☐ other

6. Roofing Material
- ☐ shingle ☐ composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) ☐ wood
- ☐ metal ☐ standing seam ☐ corrugated ☐ pressed tin (simulated shingles)
- ☐ tile ☐ pantile ☐ flat ☐ glazed
- ☒ slate
- ☐ not visible

7. Dormers (number): front ____ side ____
☐ gable ☐ pediment? ☐ shed ☐ hipped

8. Primary Porch
style Neoclassical
stories 2
levels 1 bays 3
materials wood/brick
description and decorative details portico with colossal Tuscan columns; Doric frieze; pediment with modillions and bored guttae; diagonal/diamond design on soffit; fanlight in tympanum; 2nd floor balcony under porch

9. General supplementary description and decoration: 6/6 double-hung sash; brick watertable; molded brick belt course between 1st & 2nd floors; main block has tall entablature; molded cornice, front portico and 2-story wings built in 1895; main entry originally on north elevation

10. Major additions and alterations: presently reoriented to face road renovated 1907, Waddy Wood (D.C.), and Marshall Wells, architects, east wing addition constructed mid-1980s

11. Outbuildings: one early 20th c wood-frame dependency, 3 mid-20th c cottages, wood-frame vehicle shed, metal shed, heat pump

12. Landscape Features: circle drive at front with driveway off Old Ivy Rd, brick walks and planting beds around house, garden at rear with axial brick walk that bisects rear quadrangle, quadrangle surrounded by cottages and outbuildings

13. Significance:
Listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register. Appears significant under both Criterion A, as the headquarters of Major General Thomas Devin in 1865, and Criterion C as an excellent example of Jeffersonian Neoclassical architecture. Recommended potentially eligible for the National Register.

Surveyed by: Margarita J. Wuellner, John Milner Associates, Inc., Alexandria, VA
Date: 2/27/92

VIRGINIA HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION

SURVEY FORM

File no. 02-926
Negative no(s). 5913

Historic name Log House, Westover
Common name
County/~~Town/City~~ Albemarle
Street address or route number Rt. 601, N. of
USGS Quad Charlottesville West 7.5
Date or period Ca. 1900-15; ca. 1920s
Original owner
Architect/builder/craftsmen
Original use tenant house (?)
Present owner Hunter Faulconer
Source of name devised by writer
Present owner address Westover
Source of date architectural evidence
Charlottesville, Va.
Stories one
Present use vacant; abandoned
Foundation and wall const'n log and frame walls; rubblestone foundations/piers
Acreage large
Roof type gable; low hip

State condition of structure and environs The house stands on fairly level ground near the bottom of a hollow. It is surrounded by woods, but pastureland begins only a few yards to the west. The hous is decaying, but the log section is still salvageable.
State potential threats to structure gradual decay.
Note any archaeological interest

Should be investigated for possible register potential? yes ___ no ___

Architectural description (Note significant features of plan, structural system and interior and exterior decoration, taking care to point out aspects not visible or clear from photographs. Explain nature and period of all alterations and additions. List any outbuildings and their approximate ages, cemeteries, etc.)

This small turn-of-the-century log house may have been built as a tenant house on the Westover property. Between about 1910 and 1930 it grew from a one-room-plan structure to a house with three main-floor rooms, a loft and a shed-roofed back porch. Located on a slight slope near the bottom of a draw, the building stands virtually unaltered, having been abandoned twenty or more years ago.

The original portion of the house is a 16'-2" x 17'-0" one-room-plan log structure with raised loft and low-pitched gable roof. Resting on rubblestone piers, it is heated by an exterior end chimney of crudely-laid unshaped stones. The building is constructed of square-hewn logs about 4½ or 5 inches thick and ranging between seven and eleven inches high. These are square-notched at the corners and the interstices are chinked with staubs and mud.

The roof of the house is constructed in a manner seldom seen on buildings of this type. The rafters, which sit directly on the walls (the plate is about 30" above the floorlevel of the loft) are reinforced by three rows of intermediate purlins. This method of construction is not traditional, and presumably was introduced with current balloon-frame methods. Wire nails were used throughout.

Unlike many larger, earlier log dwellings, the exterior of this house was never covered with weatherboards. Inside, the log walls were simply whitewashed. There is no sign of any other sheathing--either newspaper, cardboard or wallpaper--which is unusual for a house occupied well into the second quarter of twentieth century. (The loft ceiling, though, was sheathed with cardboard). Throughout the house the finish is rudimentary. Round pole joists are exposed on the main floor. The flooring is standard-width 3¼" pine. The window sash is gone, but presumable was of six-over-six-pane configuration. Original batten doors open at both front and back. In the southeast

Interior inspected? Yes.

(Continued)

Historical significance (Chain of title; individuals, families, events, etc., associated with the property.)

The main house on the property, a large Classical Revival structure called Westover, was built in 1915 on a knoll 200 yards west. It is not known whether the log dwelling was erected as a tenant house, or whether it was part of an individual holding purchased by P.H. Faulconer, Westover's builder, in the 1910s. Faulconer's son and heir knows nothing about the history of the building.

Sources and bibliography

Published sources (Books, articles, etc., with bibliographic data.)

Primary sources (Manuscript documentary or graphic materials; give location.)

Names and addresses of persons interviewed

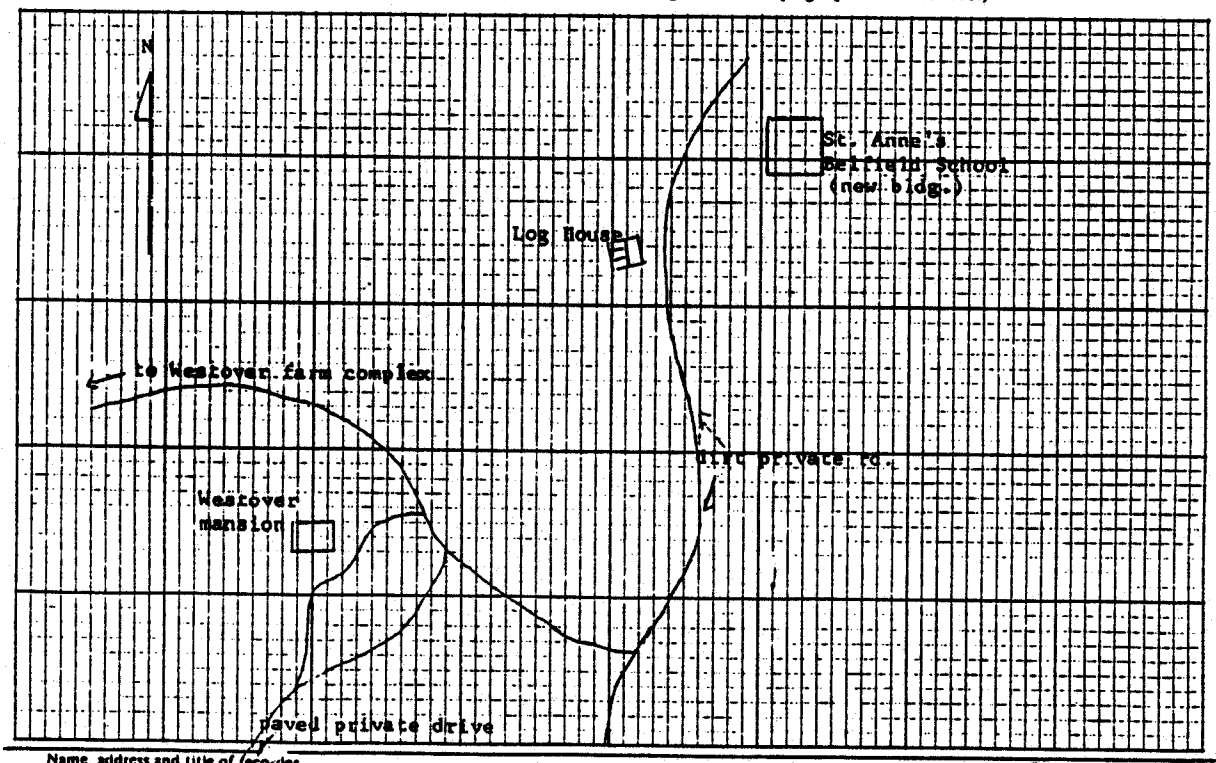
Bernard Chamberlaine, Charlottesville

Hunter Faulconer, Westover 296-7927; office 318 Park Place 296-6683

Plan (Indicate locations of rooms, doorways, windows, alterations, etc.)

SEE ENCLOSED MEASURED PLAN

Site plan (Locate and identify outbuildings, dependencies and significant topographical features.)



Name, address and title of recorder

Jeff O'Dell

Date

3-82; 5-82

Arch. description, cont'd:

corner of the room, an enclosed straight-run stair leads to the loft. The stair itself is sheathed in vertical matchboard, with unenclosed soffit and no door to close off the upstairs and thereby conserve heat.

In the late 1910s or 20s a .two-room-plan frame extension with low hipped roof was added to the east end of the log structure. This unit is sheathed with plain weatherboards secured with wire nails. The interior is divided into two small rooms (12'-3" and 10"-10" wide, respectively). This addition was heated by stoves, and the interior detailing is somewhat better than that of the earlier log section. Plain-board trim appears at all openings, and manufactured paneled doors are used. Both rooms are sheathed with boards, but while the south room has all horizontal matchboard, the north room (which was evidently used as the kitchen) features five-foot-high vertical matchboard wainscot with contrasting wider, horizontal boards above it. Matchboard is also used to finish the ceilings in both rooms.

Misc. data:

Ceiling 7'-3" in log section (measuring to floorboards of loft).

VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF SURVEY FORM

File no. 2-1731
Negative no(s). 1-13
JMA #3008
Alts.10,11,12

City/Town/Village/Hamlet
Street address or route number Falconer Rd. N. of Rte. 601
Historic name
County Albemarle
U.S.G.S. Quad Charlottesville West
Common name

Present use house
Original use house
Building Style four square, Colonial Revival
Building Date(s) e 20th c, 1980

1. Construction Materials

- ☒ wood frame
- ☐ brick
  - bond: ☐ English ☐ Flemish ☐ ___-course American ☐ stretcher ☐ other ___
- ☐ stone
  - ☐ random rubble
  - ☐ coursed rubble
  - ☐ ashlar ☐ dressed ☐ rock-faced
- ☐ log:
  - ☐ squared ☐ unsquared
  - notching: ☐ V-notch ☐ saddle ☐ square ☐ half dovetail ☐ full dovetail ☐ diamond
- ☐ concrete block
- ☐ terra cotta
- ☐ steel frame
- ☐ other ___

2. Cladding Material

- ☐ weatherboard
- ☐ vertical siding
- ☐ board & batten
- ☐ shingle: ☐ wood ☒ asbestos ☐ asphalt
- ☐ bricktex
- ☐ other ___
- ☐ composition siding
- ☐ stucco
- ☐ aluminum or vinyl siding
- ☐ cast iron
- ☐ sheet metal
- ☐ enameled metal
- ☐ glass

3. Stories (number) 2
☒ low basement ☐ raised basement

4. Bays (number): front 2 side (church) ___
☐ symmetrical ☒ asymmetrical

5. Roof Type
- ☐ shed ☐ parapet?
- ☐ gable ☐ pediment? ☐ parapet? ☐ clipped end? ☐ cross gable? ☐ central front gable?
- ☐ other ___
- ☒ hipped ☐ pyramidal?
- ☐ mansard
- ☐ false mansard
- ☐ gambrel
- ☐ flat ☐ parapet?
- ☐ roof not visible

6. Roofing Material
- ☒ shingle ☒ composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) ☐ wood
- ☐ metal ☐ standing seam ☐ corrugated ☐ pressed tin (simulated shingles)
- ☐ tile ☐ pantile ☐ flat ☐ glazed
- ☐ slate
- ☐ not visible

7. Dormers (number): front ___ side ___
☐ gable ☐ pediment? ☐ shed ☐ hipped

8. Primary Porch
style Porte-cochere
stories ___
levels ___ bays ___
materials ___
description and decorative details Tuscan columns, coupled

9. General supplementary description and decoration:
entry door with fanlight, 6/6 double hung sash

10. Major additions and alterations:
front door, under porte-cochere

11. Outbuildings:
garage with weather-boarding and standing seam roof

12. Landscape Features:
large trees, brick walk at edge

13. Significance:
This foursquare is architecturally undistinguished. The property is recommended not eligible for the National Register.

Surveyed by: John C. Haggard, John Milner Associates, Inc., Alexandria, VA Date: 9/88

DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF SURVEY FORM

File no. 2-1227
Negative no(s). V-3,4,5,6
JMA #3108
Alt. 10

City/Town/Village/Hamlet Charlottesville
Street address or route number SE side of Rt. 659
Historic name
County Albemarle
U.S.G.S. Quad Charlottesville East, VA
Common name Munday Cemetery

Present use abandoned
Original use family cemetery
Building Style
Building Date(s) 1907-late 1930s

1. Construction Materials

- ☐ wood frame
- ☐ brick
  - bond: ☐ English ☐ Flemish ☐ ____-course American ☐ stretcher ☐ other ____
- ☐ stone
  - ☐ random rubble
  - ☐ coursed rubble
  - ☐ ashlar ☐ dressed ☐ rock-faced
- ☐ log:
  - ☐ squared ☐ unsquared
  - notching: ☐ V-notch ☐ saddle ☐ square ☐ half dovetail ☐ full dovetail ☐ diamond
- ☐ concrete block
- ☐ terra cotta
- ☐ steel frame
- ☐ other ____

2. Cladding Material

- ☐ weatherboard
- ☐ vertical siding
- ☐ board & batten
- ☐ shingle: ☐ wood ☐ asbestos ☐ asphalt
- ☐ bricktex
- ☐ other ____
- ☐ composition siding
- ☐ stucco
- ☐ aluminum or vinyl siding
- ☐ cast iron
- ☐ sheet metal
- ☐ enameled metal
- ☐ glass

3. Stories (number) ____
☐ low basement ☐ raised basement

4. Bays (number): front ____ side (church) ____
☐ symmetrical ☐ asymmetrical

5. Roof Type

- ☐ shed ☐ parapet?
- ☐ gable ☐ pediment? ☐ parapet? ☐ clipped end? ☐ cross gable? ☐ central front gable?
- ☐ hipped ☐ pyramidal?
- ☐ mansard
- ☐ false mansard
- ☐ gambrel
- ☐ flat ☐ parapet?
- ☐ roof not visible
- ☐ other ____

6. Roofing Material

- ☐ shingle
  - ☐ composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.)
  - ☐ wood
- ☐ metal
  - ☐ standing seam
  - ☐ corrugated
  - ☐ pressed tin (simulated shingles)
- ☐ tile ☐ pantile ☐ flat ☐ glazed
- ☐ slate
- ☐ not visible

7. Dormers (number): front ____ side ____
☐ gable ☐ pediment?
☐ shed
☐ hipped

8. Primary Porch
style ____
stories ____
levels ____ bays ____
materials ____
description and decorative details

9. General supplementary description and decoration: small family cemetery with stone and metal markers facing SE. 4 stone markers; 6 metal markers, stones still standing; only one metal marker still legible, 3 granite; 1 marble marker, 2 stone markers have carved decorative flower design

10. Major additions and alterations:

11. Outbuildings:

12. Landscape Features:
located in midst of woods on side of sloping hill, accessible only by foot, creek down hill to east

13. Significance:
Typical early 20th century rural family cemetery, now abandoned. Recommended not eligible for the National Register.

Surveyed by: Margarita Wuellner, John Milner Associates, Inc., Alexandria, VA
Date: 2/20/92

VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF SURVEY FORM

File no. 2-1733
Negative no(s). 1-17

JMA #3011
Alts. 10,11,12

City/Town/Village/Hamlet
Street address or route number 2700 Barracks Road
Historic name

County Albemarle
U.S.G.S. Quad Charlottesville West
Common name

Present use house
Original use house

Building Style Classical Revival
Building Date(s) 1930s

1. Construction Materials

- ☐ wood frame
- ☒ brick
  - bond: ☐ English ☐ Flemish ☐ ____-course American ☐ stretcher ☐ other ____
- ☐ stone
  - ☐ random rubble
  - ☐ coursed rubble
  - ☐ ashlar ☐ dressed ☐ rock-faced
- ☐ log:
  - ☐ squared ☐ unsquared
  - notching: ☐ V-notch ☐ half dovetail ☐ saddle ☐ full dovetail ☐ square ☐ diamond
- ☐ concrete block
- ☐ terra cotta
- ☐ steel frame
- ☐ other ____

2. Cladding Material

- ☐ weatherboard
- ☐ vertical siding
- ☐ board & batten
- ☐ shingle: ☐ wood ☐ asbestos ☐ asphalt
- ☐ bricktex
- ☐ composition siding
- ☐ stucco
- ☐ aluminum or vinyl siding
- ☐ cast iron
- ☐ sheet metal
- ☐ enameled metal
- ☐ glass
- ☐ other ____

3. Stories (number) 2
- ☒ low basement
- ☐ raised basement

4. Bays (number): front 7 + 1 side (church) ____
- ☐ symmetrical
- ☒ asymmetrical

5. Roof Type
- ☐ shed ☐ parapet?
- ☒ gable ☐ pediment? ☐ parapet? ☐ clipped end? ☐ cross gable? ☐ central front gable?
- ☐ hipped ☐ pyramidal?
- ☐ mansard
- ☐ false mansard
- ☐ gambrel
- ☐ flat ☐ parapet?
- ☐ roof not visible
- ☐ other ____

6. Roofing Material
- ☐ shingle
  - ☐ composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.)
  - ☐ wood
- ☐ metal
  - ☐ standing seam
  - ☐ corrugated
  - ☐ pressed tin (simulated shingles)
- ☐ tile ☐ pantile ☐ flat ☐ glazed
- ☒ slate
- ☐ not visible

7. Dormers (number): front ____ side ____
- ☐ gable ☐ pediment?
- ☐ shed
- ☐ hipped

8. Primary Porch
style temple front
stories 2
levels Tuscan columns bays 3
materials ____
description and decorative details
dentils

9. General supplementary description and decoration:

10. Major additions and alterations:
none

11. Outbuildings:
garage

12. Landscape Features:
tall trees

13. Significance:
This house is typical of its type and period. The property is recommended not eligible for the National Register.

Surveyed by: John C. Haggard, John Milner Associates, Inc., Alexandria, VA Date: 9/88

VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF SURVEY FORM

File no. 2-1752
Negative no(s). N-8,9,10
JMA #3072
Alt. 10

City/Town/Village/Hamlet
Street address or route number Rio Road, Rte. 631, west of Rte. 659
Historic name Oakleigh
County Albemarle
U.S.G.S. Quad Charlottesville East
Common name

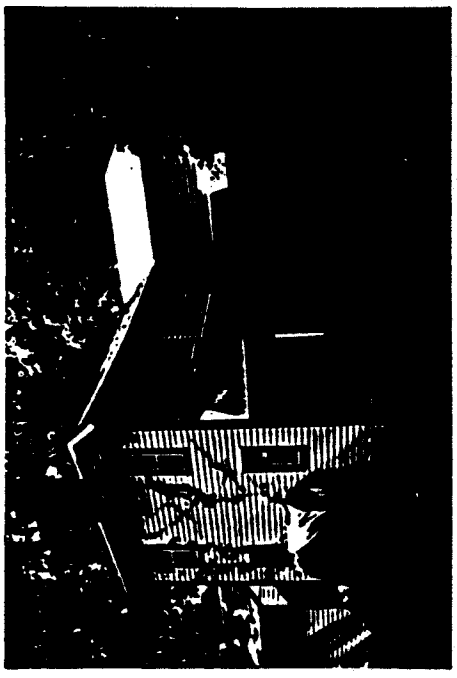
Present use residence
Original use residence
Building Style
Building Date(s) 1897

1. Construction Materials

- ☒ wood frame
- ☐ brick
  - bond: ☐ English ☐ Flemish ☐ ___-course American ☐ stretcher ☐ other ___
- ☐ stone
  - ☐ random rubble
  - ☐ coursed rubble
  - ☐ ashlar ☐ dressed ☐ rock-faced
- ☐ log:
  - ☐ squared ☐ unsquared
  - notching: ☐ V-notch ☐ saddle ☐ square ☐ half dovetail ☐ full dovetail ☐ diamond
- ☐ concrete block
- ☐ terra cotta
- ☐ steel frame
- ☐ other ___

2. Cladding Material

- ☒ weatherboard
- ☐ vertical siding
- ☐ board & batten
- ☐ shingle: ☐ wood ☐ asbestos ☐ asphalt
- ☐ bricktex
- ☐ other ___
- ☐ composition siding
- ☐ stucco
- ☐ aluminum or vinyl siding
- ☐ cast iron
- ☐ sheet metal
- ☐ enameled metal
- ☐ glass



3. Stories (number) 2
☐ low basement ☒ raised basement

4. Bays (number): front ___ side (church) ___
☐ symmetrical ☐ asymmetrical

5. Roof Type
- ☐ shed ☐ parapet?
- ☐ gable L-plan ☐ pediment? ☐ parapet? ☐ clipped end? ☐ cross gable? ☐ central front gable?
- ☒ hipped ☐ pyramidal?
- ☐ mansard
- ☐ false mansard
- ☐ gambrel
- ☐ flat ☐ parapet?
- ☐ roof not visible
- ☐ other ___

6. Roofing Material
- ☐ shingle ☐ composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) ☐ wood
- ☐ metal ☐ standing seam ☐ corrugated ☐ pressed tin (simulated shingles)
- ☐ tile ☐ pantile ☐ flat ☐ glazed
- ☐ slate
- ☐ not visible

7. Dormers (number): front ___ side ___
☐ gable ☐ pediment?
☐ shed
☐ hipped

8. Primary Porch
style wrap-around
stories 1
levels 1 bays 12
materials ___
description and decorative details chamfered posts, square balusters, brackets and slate roof on original section, addition has turne posts and asphalt shingles

9. General supplementary description and decoration:

10. Major additions and alterations:
front projection may be an addition, small rear additions

11. Outbuildings:
several post World War II barns

12. Landscape Features:

13. Significance:
possible significant historical associations. This property is recommended potentially eligible for the National Register.

Randall Skeirik

Surveyed by: John Milner Associates, Inc. Alexandria, VA
Date: 10/13/88

VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF SURVEY FORM

File no. 2-1762
Negative no(s). 0-11
JMA #3095
Alt. 10

City/Town/Village/Hamlet
Street address or route number Rte. 14, Box 45 (Route 659, Woodburn Rd., north of Rte. 631)
Historic name
County Albemarle
U.S.G.S. Quad Charlottesville East
Common name

Present use residence
Original use residence
Building Style
Building Date(s) c. 1908

1. Construction Materials

- ☒ wood frame
- ☐ brick
  - bond: ☐ English ☐ Flemish ☐ ____-course American ☐ stretcher ☐ other ____
- ☐ stone
  - ☐ random rubble
  - ☐ coursed rubble
  - ☐ ashlar ☐ dressed ☐ rock-faced
- ☐ log
  - ☐ squared ☐ unsquared
  - notching: ☐ V-notch ☐ half dovetail ☐ saddle ☐ full dovetail ☐ square ☐ diamond
- ☐ concrete block
- ☐ terra cotta
- ☐ steel frame
- ☐ other ____

2. Cladding Material

- ☐ weatherboard
- ☐ vertical siding
- ☐ board & batten
- ☒ shingle:
  - ☐ wood
  - ☐ asbestos
  - ☒ asphalt
- ☐ bricktex
- ☐ other ____
- ☐ composition siding
- ☐ stucco
- ☐ aluminum or vinyl siding
- ☐ cast iron
- ☐ sheet metal
- ☐ enameled metal
- ☐ glass

3. Stories (number) 2
☒ low basement ☐ raised basement

4. Bays (number): front 3 side (church) ____
☒ symmetrical ☐ asymmetrical

5. Roof Type
- ☐ shed
  - ☐ parapet?
- ☒ gable
  - ☐ pediment?
  - ☐ parapet?
  - ☐ clipped end?
  - ☒ cross gable? (small)
  - ☐ central front gable?
- ☐ other ____
- ☐ hipped
  - ☐ pyramidal?
- ☐ mansard
- ☐ false mansard
- ☐ gambrel
- ☐ flat
  - ☐ parapet?
- ☐ roof not visible

6. Roofing Material
- ☒ shingle
  - ☒ composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.)
  - ☐ wood
- ☐ metal
  - ☐ standing seam
  - ☐ corrugated
  - ☐ pressed tin (simulated shingles)
- ☐ tile
  - ☐ pantile ☐ flat ☐ glazed
- ☐ slate
- ☐ not visible

7. Dormers (number): front ____ side ____
- ☐ gable ☐ pediment?
- ☐ shed
- ☐ hipped

8. Primary Porch
style ____
stories 1
levels 1 bays 3
materials wood
description and decorative details square wood posts on concrete deck, shed roof

9. General supplementary description and decoration:
1/1 double hung sash windows

10. Major additions and alterations:

11. Outbuildings:

12. Landscape Features:

13. Significance: This property is undistinguished architecturally and is unlikely to be associated wi significant historic events or people. The propert is recommended not eligible for the National Regist

Surveyed by: Randall Skeirik, John Milner Associates, Inc., Alexandria, VA
Date: 10/14/88

VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF SURVEY FORM

File no. 2-1765
Negative no(s). P-5,6
JMA #3102
Alt. 10

City/Town/Village/Hamlet
Street address or route number Rte. 631, north of junction with Rte. 743
Historic name
County Albemarle
U.S.G.S. Quad Charlottesville East
Common name

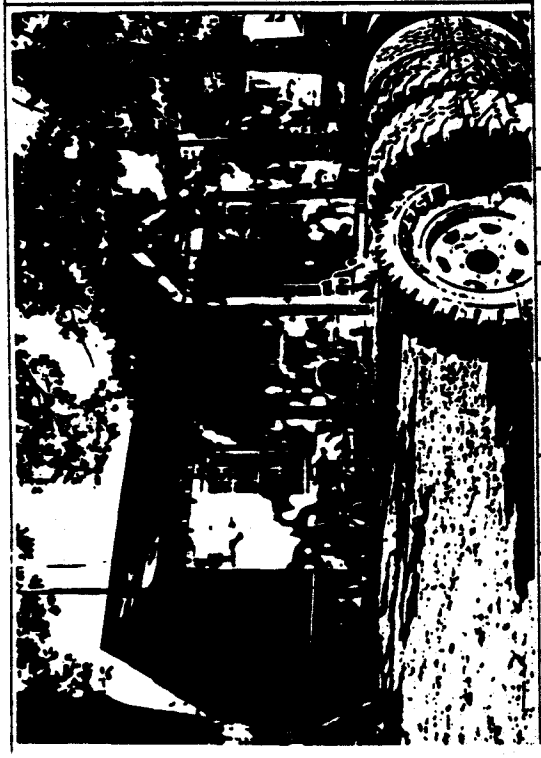
Present use residence
Original use residence
Building Style
Building Date(s) e 20th c

1. Construction Materials

- ☐ wood frame
- ☐ brick
  - bond: ☐ English ☐ Flemish ☐ ___-course American ☐ stretcher ☐ other ___
- ☐ stone
  - ☐ random rubble
  - ☐ coursed rubble
  - ☐ ashlar ☐ dressed ☐ rock-faced
- ☐ log:
  - ☐ squared ☐ unsquared
  - notching: ☐ V-notch ☐ half dovetail ☐ saddle ☐ full dovetail ☐ square ☐ diamond
- ☒ concrete block
- ☐ terra cotta
- ☐ steel frame
- ☐ other ___

2. Cladding Material

- ☐ weatherboard
- ☐ vertical siding
- ☐ board & batten
- ☐ shingle: ☐ wood ☐ asbestos ☐ asphalt
- ☐ bricktex
- ☒ other painted
- ☐ composition siding
- ☐ stucco
- ☐ aluminum or vinyl siding
- ☐ cast iron
- ☐ sheet metal
- ☐ enameled metal
- ☐ glass



3. Stories (number) 1
☒ low basement ☐ raised basement

4. Bays (number): front 4 side (church) ___
☐ symmetrical ☒ asymmetrical

5. Roof Type
- ☐ shed ☐ parapet?
- ☒ gable ☐ pediment? ☐ parapet? ☐ clipped end? ☐ cross gable? ☐ central front gable?
- ☐ hipped ☐ pyramidal?
- ☐ mansard
- ☐ false mansard
- ☐ gambrel
- ☐ flat ☐ parapet?
- ☐ roof not visible
- ☐ other ___

6. Roofing Material
- ☒ shingle
  - ☒ composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.)
  - ☐ wood
- ☐ metal ☐ standing seam ☐ corrugated ☐ pressed tin (simulated shingles)
- ☐ tile ☐ pantile ☐ flat ☐ glazed
- ☐ slate
- ☐ not visible

7. Dormers (number): front ___ side ___
☐ gable ☐ pediment? ☐ shed ☐ hipped

8. Primary Porch
style
stories 1
levels 1 bays
materials concrete block
description and decorative details
concrete deck with concrete block columns supporting a central gable porch roof

9. General supplementary description and decoration:

10. Major additions and alterations:
rear shed addition

11. Outbuildings:

12. Landscape Features:

13. Significance: This building is architecturally undistinguished and is recommended not eligible for the National Register.

Surveyed by Randall Skeirik, John Milner Associates, Inc., Alexandria, VA 10/19/88
Date

VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF SURVEY FORM

File no. 2-1611
Negative no(s). 4-8
JMA #2071
Alt. 10

City/Town/Village/Hamlet
Street address or route number Rte. 659
Historic name
County Albemarle
U.S.G.S. Quad Charlottesville East
Common name

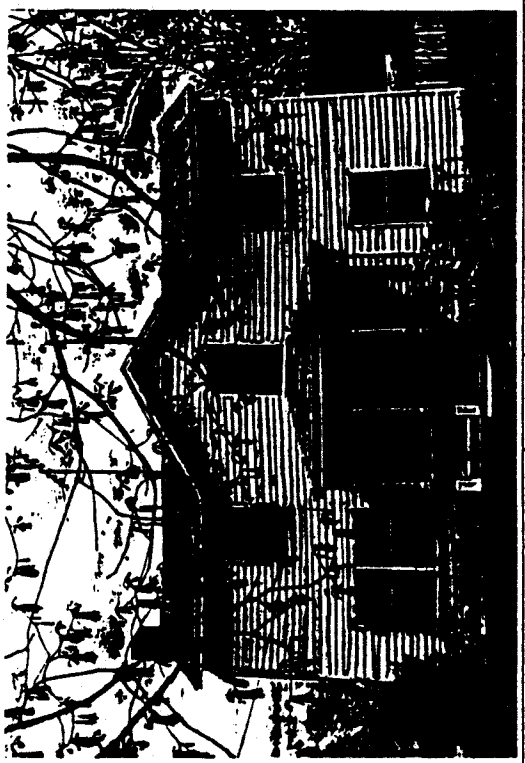
Present use dwelling
Original use dwelling
Building Style vernacular I-House
Building Date(s) late 19th c

1. Construction Materials

- ☒ wood frame
- ☐ brick
  - bond: ☐ English ☐ Flemish ☐ ____-course American ☐ stretcher ☐ other ____
- ☐ stone
  - ☐ random rubble
  - ☐ coursed rubble
  - ☐ ashlar ☐ dressed ☐ rock-faced
- ☐ log:
  - ☐ squared ☐ unsquared
  - notching: ☐ V-notch ☐ half dovetail ☐ saddle ☐ full dovetail ☐ square ☐ diamond
- ☐ concrete block
- ☐ terra cotta
- ☐ steel frame
- ☐ other ____

2. Cladding Material

- ☒ weatherboard
- ☐ vertical siding
- ☐ board & batten
- ☐ shingle: ☐ wood ☐ asbestos ☐ asphalt
- ☐ bricktex
- ☐ other ____
- ☐ composition siding
- ☐ stucco
- ☐ aluminum or vinyl siding
- ☐ cast iron
- ☐ sheet metal
- ☐ enameled metal
- ☐ glass



3. Stories (number) 2
☒ low basement ☐ raised basement

4. Bays (number): front 3 side (church) ____
☒ symmetrical ☐ asymmetrical

5. Roof Type
- ☐ shed ☐ parapet?
- ☒ gable ☐ pediment? ☐ parapet? ☐ clipped end? ☐ cross gable? ☒ central front gable?
- ☐ hipped ☐ pyramidal?
- ☐ mansard
- ☐ false mansard
- ☐ gambrel
- ☐ flat ☐ parapet?
- ☐ roof not visible
- ☐ other ____

6. Roofing Material
- ☐ shingle
  - ☐ composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.)
  - ☐ wood
- ☒ metal
  - ☒ standing seam
  - ☐ corrugated
  - ☐ pressed tin (simulated shingles)
- ☐ tile ☐ pantile ☐ flat ☐ glazed
- ☐ slate
- ☐ not visible

7. Dormers (number): front ____ side ____
☐ gable ☐ pediment? ☐ shed ☐ hipped

8. Primary Porch
style ____
stories 1
levels 1 bays 3
materials wood, concrete
description and decorative details
4 turned columns and hand railing rest upon concrete foundation, columns support the roof

9. General supplementary description and decoration: stone foundation walls, 6 over 6 lights, double sash windows, 2 stone and brick exterior chimney stacks

10. Major additions and alterations:
rear ell, 2 stories, frame, gable roof, 2 story lean-to frame, 2 1-story frame lean-to's

11. Outbuildings:
1

12. Landscape Features:
grassy lawn, old evergreen trees

13. Significance:
indicative of late settlement pattern of this area. This property is recommended not eligible for the National Register.

Surveyed by: Helen P. Ross, John Milner Associates, Inc., Alexandria, VA Date: 4/29/88

APPENDIX E

VDHR FORMS FOR ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEYED BY LBA

VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM

File no. 2-2057
Negative no(s).

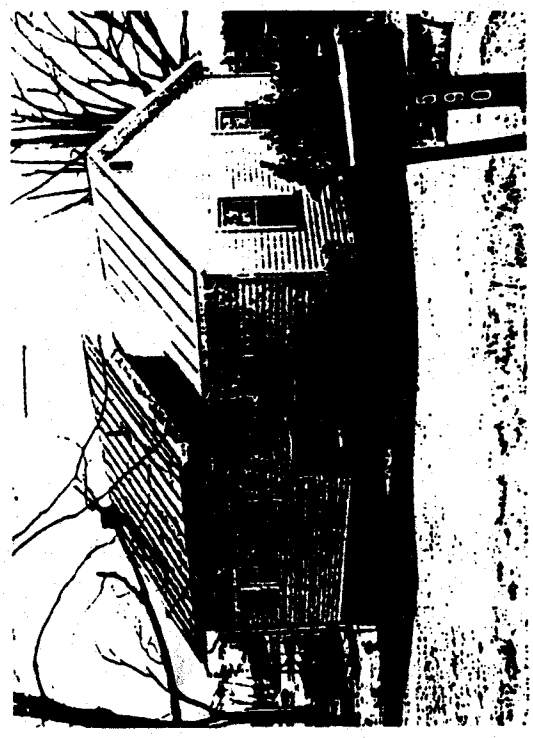
City/Town/Village/Hamlet — County Albemarle
Street address or route number 590 Rio Road — U.S.G.S Quad Charlottesville East
Historic name — Common name
Present use Dwelling — Building Style Modified Craftsman
Original use Dwelling — Building Date(s) Twentieth Century

1. Construction Materials

- ■ wood frame
- ☐ brick
  - bond: ☐ English ☐ Flemish ☐ _____-course American ☐ stretcher ☐ other _____
- ☐ stone
  - ☐ random rubble
  - ☐ coursed rubble
  - ☐ ashlar ☐ dressed ☐ rock-faced
- ☐ log:
  - ☐ squared ☐ unsquared
  - notching: ☐ V-notch ☐ saddle ☐ square ☐ half dovetail ☐ full dovetail ☐ diamond
- ■ concrete block
- ☐ terra cotta
- ☐ steel frame
- ☐ other _____

2. Cladding Material

- ☐ weatherboard
- ☐ vertical siding
- ☐ board & batten
- ☐ shingle: ☐ wood ☐ asbestos ☐ asphalt
- ☐ bricktex
- ☐ other _____
- ☐ composition siding
- ☐ stucco
- ■ aluminum/vinyl siding
- ☐ cast iron
- ☐ sheet metal
- ☐ enameled metal
- ☐ glass



3. Stories (number) 1
- ☐ low basement ☐ raised basement

4. Bays (number): front 2 side (church) _____
- ☐ symmetrical ■ asymmetrical

5. Roof Type
- ☐ shed ☐ parapet?
- ■ gable ☐ pediment? ☐ parapet? ☐ clipped end? ☐ cross gable? ☐ central front gable?
- ☐ hipped ☐ pyramidal?
- ☐ mansard
- ☐ false mansard
- ☐ gambrel
- ☐ flat ☐ parapet?
- ☐ roof not visible
- ☐ other _____

6. Roofing Material
- ☐ shingle ☐ composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) ☐ wood
- ■ metal ■ standing seam ☐ corrugated ☐ pressed tin (simulated shingles)
- ☐ tile ☐ pantile ☐ flat ☐ glazed
- ☐ slate
- ☐ not visible

7. Dormers (number): front____ side____
- ☐ gable ☐ pediment? ☐ shed ☐ hipped

8. Primary Porch
- style _____
- stories _____
- levels _____ bays _____
- materials _____
- description and decorative details

9. General supplementary description and decoration:

Frame dwelling rests on concrete block foundation. Has overhanging eaves, modern windows and an interior brick chimney in the north gable roof ridge.

10. Major additions and alterations:

11. Outbuildings:

12. Landscape Features:

13. Significance:

Dwelling does not demonstrate characteristics of architectural or historical importance necessary for National Register eligibility.

Surveyed by: Louis Berger & Assocs., Inc. Date: April, 1994

Primary Sources

Interviews
Name
Address

Phone
Date

Name
Address

Phone
Date

Published Sources

Name
Address

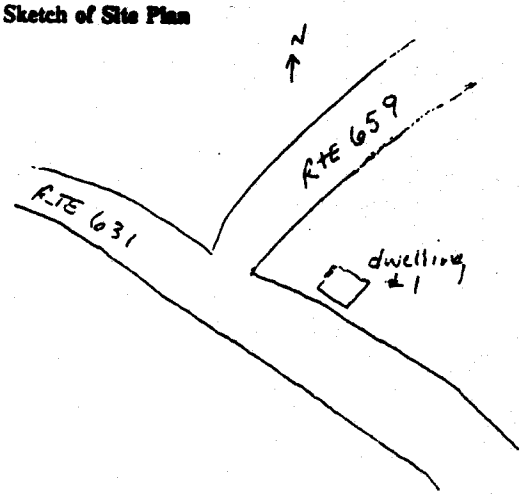
Phone
Date

Plan and Massing (Note original features, additions, and alterations)

One story gable front massed plan.

Drawing of Plan

Sketch of Site Plan



Historical Information

VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM

File no. 2-2058
Negative no(s).

City/Town/Village/Hamlet — County Albemarle
Street address or route number 600 Rio Road — U.S.G.S Quad Charlottesville East
Historic name — Common name
Present use Dwelling — Building Style Craftsman
Original use Dwelling — Building Date(s) Twentieth Century

1. Construction Materials

- ■ wood frame
- ☐ brick
  - bond: ☐ English ☐ Flemish ☐ _____-course American ☐ stretcher ☐ other _____
- ☐ stone
  - ☐ random rubble
  - ☐ coursed rubble
  - ☐ ashlar ☐ dressed ☐ rock-faced
- ☐ log:
  - ☐ squared ☐ unsquared
  - notching: ☐ V-notch ☐ saddle ☐ square ☐ half dovetail ☐ full dovetail ☐ diamond
- ☐ concrete block
- ☐ terra cotta
- ☐ steel frame
- ☐ other _____

2. Cladding Material

- ■ weatherboard
- ☐ vertical siding
- ☐ board & batten
- ☐ shingle: ☐ wood ☐ asbestos ☐ asphalt
- ☐ bricktex
- ☐ other _____
- ☐ composition siding
- ☐ stucco
- ☐ aluminum/vinyl siding
- ☐ cast iron
- ☐ sheet metal
- ☐ enameled metal
- ☐ glass

3. Stories (number) 1 ½
- ☐ low basement
- ☐ raised basement

4. Bays (number): front _____ side (church) _____
- ☐ symmetrical
- ■ asymmetrical

5. Roof Type
- ☐ shed ☐ parapet?
- ■ gable ☐ pediment? ☐ parapet? ☐ clipped end? ☐ cross gable? ☐ central front gable?
- ☐ hipped ☐ pyramidal?
- ☐ mansard
- ☐ false mansard
- ☐ gambrel
- ☐ flat ☐ parapet?
- ☐ roof not visible
- ☐ other _____

6. Roofing Material
- ☐ shingle ☐ composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) ☐ wood
- ■ metal ■ standing seam ☐ corrugated ☐ pressed tin (simulated shingles)
- ☐ tile ☐ pantile ☐ flat ☐ glazed
- ☐ slate
- ☐ not visible

7. Dormers (number): front ____ side ____
- ☐ gable ☐ pediment?
- ☐ shed
- ☐ hipped

8. Primary Porch
style Hip roof porch over front entrance
stories 1
levels 1 bays _____
materials _____
description and decorative details

9. General supplementary description and decoration:

This gable front dwelling has 2 interior brick chimneys in roof slope, partial returns at the cornice, 2/2 double hung sash windows, some replaced windows and skylights.

10. Major additions and alterations:

There is a porch addition which has modern windows, a two bay rear addition and skylights.

11. Outbuildings:

12. Landscape Features:

13. Significance:

Dwelling does not demonstrate characteristics of architectural or historical importance necessary for National Register eligibility.

Surveyed by: Louis Berger & Assocs., Inc. Date:

Primary Sources

Published Sources

Interviews
Name
Address

Phone
Date

Name
Address

Phone
Date

Name
Address

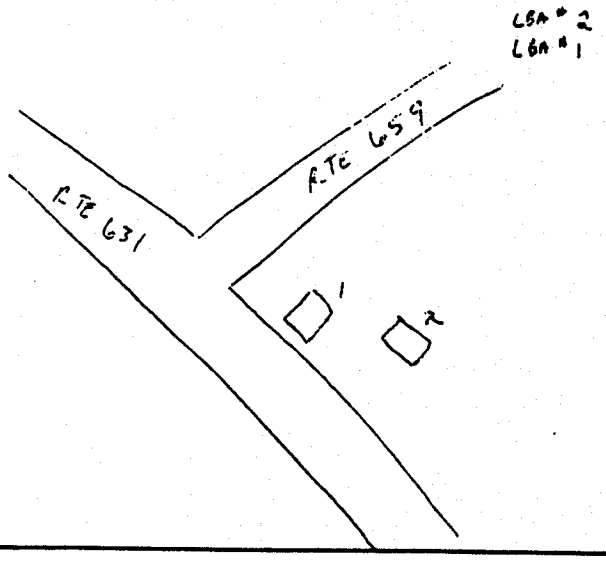
Phone
Date

Plan and Massing (Note original features, additions, and alterations)

One story gable-fronted massed plan

Drawing of Plan

Sketch of Site Plan



Historical Information

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VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM

File no. 2-2059
Negative no(s).

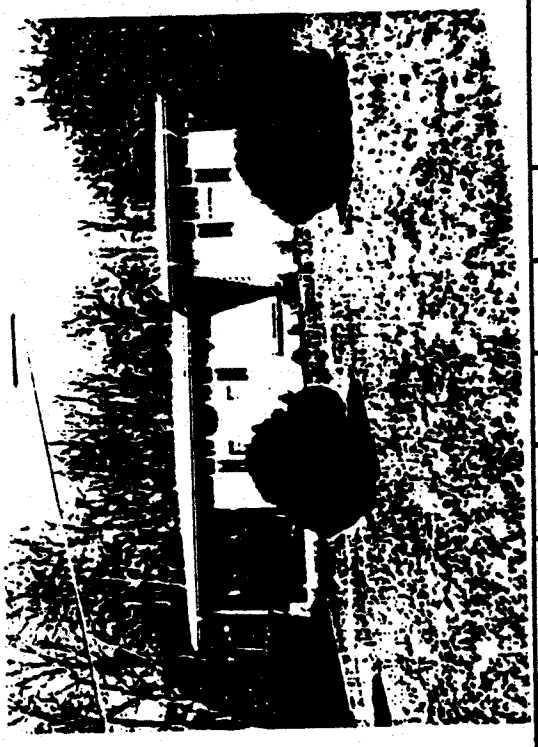
City/Town/Village/Hamlet — County Albemarle
Street address or route number West side of Route 659 — U.S.G.S Quad Charlottesville East
Historic name — Common name
Present use Dwelling — Building Style Vernacular
Original use Dwelling — Building Date(s) 1930-1950

1. Construction Materials

- ■ wood frame
- ☐ brick
  - bond: ☐ English ☐ Flemish ☐ _____-course American ☐ stretcher ☐ other _____
- ☐ stone
  - ☐ random rubble
  - ☐ coursed rubble
  - ☐ ashlar ☐ dressed ☐ rock-faced
- ☐ log:
  - ☐ squared ☐ unsquared
  - notching: ☐ V-notch ☐ saddle ☐ square ☐ half dovetail ☐ full dovetail ☐ diamond
- ☐ concrete block
- ☐ terra cotta
- ☐ steel frame
- ☐ other _____

2. Cladding Material

- ☐ weatherboard
- ☐ vertical siding
- ☐ board & batten
- ☐ shingle: ☐ wood ☐ asbestos ☐ asphalt
- ☐ composition siding
- ☐ stucco
- ■ aluminum/vinyl siding
- ☐ cast iron
- ☐ sheet metal
- ☐ enameled metal
- ☐ glass
- ☐ brick tex
- ☐ other _____



3. Stories (number) 1
- ☐ low basement ☐ raised basement

4. Bays (number): front _____ side (church) _____
- ☐ symmetrical ☐ asymmetrical

5. Roof Type
- ☐ shed ☐ parapet?
- ☐ gable ☐ pediment? ☐ parapet? ☐ clipped end? ☐ cross gable? ☐ central front gable?
- ■ hipped ☐ pyramidal?
- ☐ mansard
- ☐ false mansard
- ☐ gambrel
- ☐ flat ☐ parapet?
- ☐ roof not visible
- ☐ other _____

6. Roofing Material
- ■ shingle
  - ■ composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.)
  - ☐ wood
- ☐ metal
  - ☐ standing seam
  - ☐ corrugated
  - ☐ pressed tin (simulated shingles)
- ☐ tile ☐ pantile ☐ flat ☐ glazed
- ☐ slate
- ☐ not visible

7. Dormers (number): front ____ side ____
- ☐ gable ☐ pediment?
- ☐ shed
- ☐ hipped

8. Primary Porch
style Part of roof overhang
stories 1
levels _____ bays _____
materials _____
description and decorative details

9. General supplementary description and decoration:
This vernacular dwelling has a Prairie-influenced overhanging roofline and modern windows.

10. Major additions and alterations:

11. Outbuildings:

12. Landscape Features:

13. Significance:
Dwelling does not demonstrate characteristics of architectural or historical importance necessary for National Register eligibility.

Surveyed by: Louis Berger & Assocs., Inc. Date: April 1994

Primary Sources

Interviews
Name
Address

Phone
Date

Name
Address

Phone
Date

Name
Address

Phone
Date

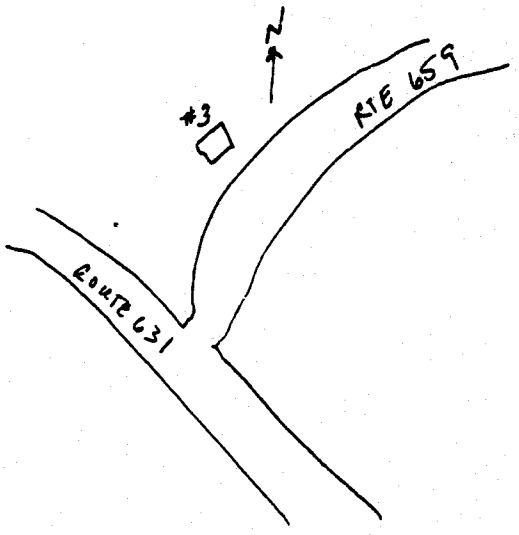
Published Sources

Plan and Massing (Note original features, additions, and alterations)

One story L-shaped plan.

Drawing of Plan

Sketch of Site Plan



Historical Information

VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM

File no. 2-2060
Negative no(s).

City/Town/Village/Hamlet — County Albemarle
Street address or route number West side of Route 659 — U.S.G.S Quad Charlottesville East
Historic name — Common name
Present use Dwelling — Building Style Vernacular Cape-style
Original use Dwelling — Building Date(s) Twentieth century

1. Construction Materials

- ■ wood frame
- ☐ brick
  - bond: ☐ English ☐ Flemish ☐ _____-course American ☐ stretcher ☐ other _____
- ☐ stone
  - ☐ random rubble
  - ☐ coursed rubble
  - ☐ ashlar ☐ dressed ☐ rock-faced
- ☐ log:
  - ☐ squared ☐ unsquared
  - notching: ☐ V-notch ☐ saddle ☐ square ☐ half dovetail ☐ full dovetail ☐ diamond
- ☐ concrete block
- ☐ terra cotta
- ☐ steel frame
- ☐ other _____

2. Cladding Material

- ☐ weatherboard
- ☐ vertical siding
- ☐ board & batten
- ☐ shingle: ☐ wood ☐ asbestos ☐ asphalt
- ☐ brick/tex
- ☐ other _____
- ☐ composition siding
- ☐ stucco
- ■ aluminum/vinyl siding
- ☐ cast iron
- ☐ sheet metal
- ☐ enameled metal
- ☐ glass

3. Stories (number) 1
☐ low basement ☐ raised basement

4. Bays (number): front 3 side (church) _____
☐ symmetrical ■ asymmetrical

5. Roof Type

- ☐ shed ☐ parapet?
- ■ gable ☐ pediment? ☐ parapet? ☐ clipped end? ☐ cross gable? ☐ central front gable?
- ☐ hipped ☐ pyramidal?
- ☐ mansard
- ☐ false mansard
- ☐ gambrel
- ☐ flat ☐ parapet?
- ☐ roof not visible
- ☐ other _____

6. Roofing Material

- ■ shingle
  - ■ composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.)
  - ☐ wood
- ☐ metal
  - ☐ standing seam
  - ☐ corrugated
  - ☐ pressed tin (simulated shingles)
- ☐ tile ☐ pantile ☐ flat ☐ glazed
- ☐ slate
- ☐ not visible

7. Dormers (number): front____ side____
☐ gable ☐ pediment? ☐ shed ☐ hipped

8. Primary Porch
style Front gable screen enclosed porch
stories 1
levels 1 bays 2
materials Frame
description and decorative details

9. General supplementary description and decoration:
Dwelling rests on a painted stucco foundation. There are modern windows with shutters and an interior brick chimney.

10. Major additions and alterations:

11. Outbuildings:
There is a garage constructed of vertical wood panels.

12. Landscape Features:

13. Significance:
This dwelling does not demonstrate characteristics of architectural or historical importance necessary for National Register eligibility.

Surveyed by: Louis Berger & Assocs., Inc. Date: April 1994

Primary Sources

Published Sources

Interviews
Name
Address

Phone
Date

Name
Address

Phone
Date

Name
Address

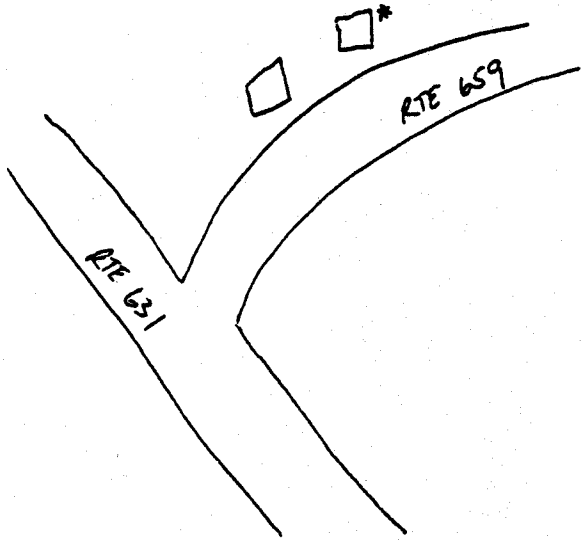
Phone
Date

Plan and Massing (Note original features, additions, and alterations)

One story frame massed plan.

Drawing of Plan

Sketch of Site Plan



Historical Information

VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM

File no. 2-2061
Negative no(s).

City/Town/Village/Hamlet — County Albemarle
Street address or route number East side of Route 659 — U.S.G.S Quad Charlottesville East
Historic name — Common name
Present use Dwelling — Building Style Vernacular
Original use Dwelling — Building Date(s) Twentieth Century

1. Construction Materials

- ☐ wood frame
- ☐ brick
  - bond: ☐ English ☐ Flemish ☐ _____-course American ☐ stretcher ☐ other _____
- ☐ stone
  - ☐ random rubble
  - ☐ coursed rubble
  - ☐ ashlar ☐ dressed ☐ rock-faced
- ☐ log:
  - ☐ squared ☐ unsquared
  - notching: ☐ V-notch ☐ half dovetail ☐ saddle ☐ full dovetail ☐ square ☐ diamond
- ■ concrete block
- ☐ terra cotta
- ☐ steel frame
- ☐ other _____

2. Cladding Material

- ☐ weatherboard
- ☐ vertical siding
- ☐ board & batten
- ☐ shingle: ☐ wood ☐ asbestos ☐ asphalt
- ☐ brick
- ■ other Painted
- ☐ composition siding
- ☐ stucco
- ☐ aluminum/vinyl siding
- ☐ cast iron
- ☐ sheet metal
- ☐ enameled metal
- ☐ glass

3. Stories (number) 1½
- ☐ low basement
- ■ raised basement

4. Bays (number): front 3 side (church) _____
- ☐ symmetrical
- ■ asymmetrical

5. Roof Type
- ☐ shed ☐ parapet?
- ■ gable ☐ pediment? ☐ parapet? ☐ clipped end? ☐ cross gable? ☐ central front gable?
- ☐ hipped ☐ pyramidal?
- ☐ mansard
- ☐ false mansard
- ☐ gambrel
- ☐ flat ☐ parapet?
- ☐ roof not visible
- ☐ other _____

6. Roofing Material
- ■ shingle
  - ■ composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.)
  - ☐ wood
- ☐ metal
  - ☐ standing seam
  - ☐ corrugated
  - ☐ pressed tin (simulated shingles)
- ☐ tile
  - ☐ pantile ☐ flat ☐ glazed
- ☐ slate
- ☐ not visible

7. Dormers (number): front ____ side ____
- ☐ gable ☐ pediment?
- ☐ shed
- ☐ hipped

8. Primary Porch
style Shed roof porch
stories 1
levels 1 bays 2
materials _____
description and decorative details
Screen enclosed porch

9. General supplementary description and decoration:

Windows are 6/6 double-hung sash. There are 2 interior brick chimneys in the roof ridge of the main block and one exterior chimney in the north gable end of the one story addition.

10. Major additions and alterations:

One-story addition on north elevation and one-story one-bay addition on south elevation.

11. Outbuildings:

12. Landscape Features:

13. Significance:

Dwelling does not demonstrate characteristics of architectural or historical importance necessary for National Register eligibility.

Surveyed by: Louis Berger & Assocs., Inc. Date: April, 1994

Primary Sources

Published Sources

Interviews
Name
Address

Phone
Date

Name
Address

Phone
Date

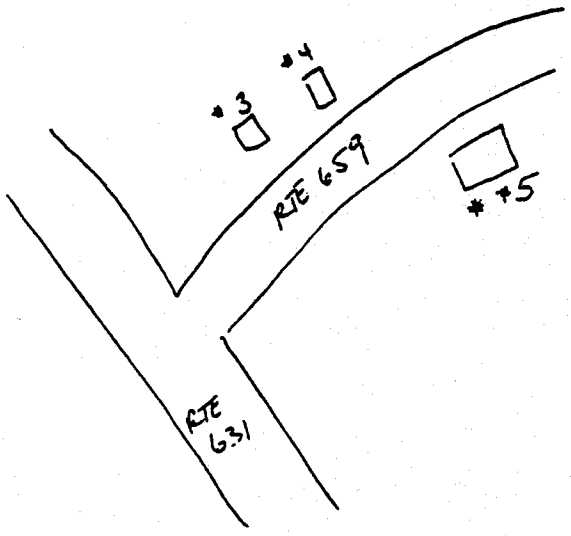
Name
Address

Phone
Date

Plan and Massing (Note original features, additions, and alterations)

Drawing of Plan

Sketch of Site Plan



Historical Information

VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM

File no. 2-2062
Negative no(s).

City/Town/Village/Hamlet
Street address or route number West side Route 659
Historic name
Present use Dwelling
Original use Dwelling

County Albemarle
U.S.G.S Quad Charlottesville East
Common name Woodburn
Building Style
Building Date(s) Twentieth Century

1. Construction Materials

- ☐ wood frame
- ☐ brick
  - bond: ☐ English ☐ Flemish ☐ _____-course American ☐ stretcher ☐ other _____
- ☐ stone
  - ☐ random rubble
  - ☐ coursed rubble
  - ☐ ashlar ☐ dressed ☐ rock-faced
- ☐ log:
  - ☐ squared ☐ unsquared
  - notching: ☐ V-notch ☐ saddle ☐ square ☐ half dovetail ☐ full dovetail ☐ diamond
- ☐ concrete block
- ☐ terra cotta
- ☐ steel frame
- ☐ other

2. Cladding Material

- ☐ weatherboard
- ☐ vertical siding
- ☐ board & batten
- ☐ shingle: ☐ wood ☐ asbestos ☐ asphalt
- ☐ bricktex
- ☐ other
- ☐ composition siding
- ■ stucco
- ☐ aluminum/vinyl siding
- ☐ cast iron
- ☐ sheet metal
- ☐ enameled metal
- ☐ glass

3. Stories (number) 2
- ☐ low basement ☐ raised basement

4. Bays (number): front 3 main block side (church) _____
- ■ symmetrical ☐ asymmetrical

5. Roof Type
- ☐ shed ☐ parapet?
- ☐ gable ☐ pediment? ☐ parapet? ☐ clipped end? ☐ cross gable? ☐ central front gable?
- ■ hipped ☐ pyramidal?
- ☐ mansard
- ☐ false mansard
- ☐ gambrel
- ☐ flat ☐ parapet?
- ☐ roof not visible
- ☐ other

6. Roofing Material
- ■ shingle
  - ■ composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.)
  - ☐ wood
- ☐ metal
  - ☐ standing seam
  - ☐ corrugated
  - ☐ pressed tin (simulated shingles)
- ☐ tile
  - ☐ pantile ☐ flat ☐ glazed
- ☐ slate
- ☐ not visible

7. Dormers (number): front____ side____
- ☐ gable ☐ pediment?
- ☐ shed
- ☐ hipped

8. Primary Porch
style Flared gable roof over front entrance
stories 1
levels 1 bays 1
materials
description and decorative details
Decorative double iron porch supports

9. General supplementary description and decoration:

Dwelling has two one-story hipped roof dependencies on either side of the main block, modern casement windows, a central double-panel front entrance, and a large stucco chimney.

10. Major additions and alterations:

Two one-story dependencies

11. Outbuildings:

There is a storage shed southwest of the dwelling and an independent stucco building with steep hipped roof covered in wood shingles with a roof spire.

12. Landscape Features:

Set back on a long stone rubble circular driveway on west side of Route 659.

13. Significance:

Dwelling does not demonstrate characteristics of architectural or historical importance necessary for National Register eligibility.

Surveyed by: Louis Berger & Assocs., Inc. Date: April 1994

Primary Sources

Interviews
Name
Address

Phone
Date

Name
Address

Phone
Date

Published Sources

Name
Address

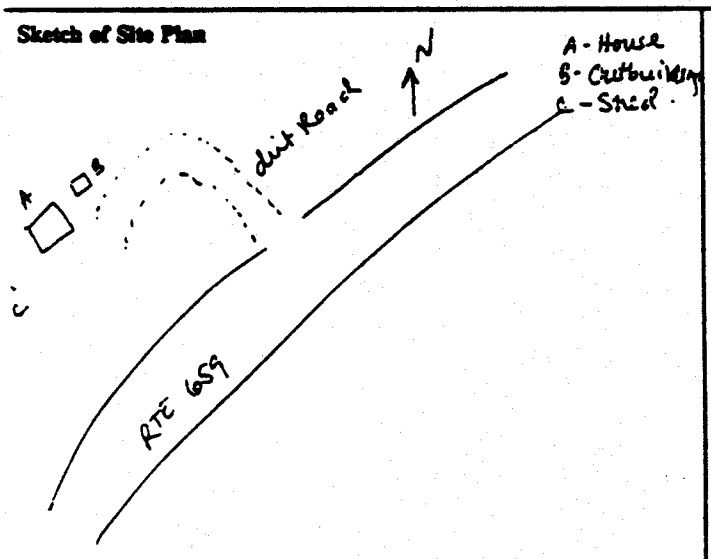
Phone
Date

Plan and Massing (Note original features, additions, and alterations)

Two story stucco massed plan.

Drawing of Plan

Sketch of Site Plan



Historical Information

VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM

File no. 2-2063
Negative no(s).

City/Town/Village/Hamlet
Street address or route number Rt. 14, Box 9, Route 659
Historic name
Present use Dwelling
Original use Dwelling

County Albemarle
U.S.G.S Quad Charlottesville East
Common name Anderson House
Building Style Vernacular
Building Date(s) Twentieth Century

1. Construction Materials

- ■ wood frame
- ☐ brick
  - bond: ☐ English ☐ Flemish ☐ _____-course American ☐ stretcher ☐ other _____
- ☐ stone
  - ☐ random rubble
  - ☐ coursed rubble
  - ☐ ashlar ☐ dressed ☐ rock-faced
- ☐ log:
  - ☐ squared ☐ unsquared
  - notching: ☐ V-notch ☐ half dovetail ☐ saddle ☐ full dovetail ☐ square ☐ diamond
- ☐ concrete block
- ☐ terra cotta
- ☐ steel frame
- ☐ other _____

2. Cladding Material

- ☐ weatherboard
- ☐ vertical siding
- ☐ board & batten
- ■ shingle:
  - ☐ wood
  - ■ asbestos
  - ☐ asphalt
- ☐ bricktex
- ☐ other _____
- ☐ composition siding
- ☐ stucco
- ☐ aluminum/vinyl siding
- ☐ cast iron
- ☐ sheet metal
- ☐ enameled metal
- ☐ glass

3. Stories (number) 1
☐ low basement ☐ raised basement

4. Bays (number): front 4 side (church)
☐ symmetrical ■ asymmetrical

5. Roof Type

- ☐ shed
  - ☐ parapet?
- ■ gable
  - ☐ pediment?
  - ☐ parapet?
  - ☐ clipped end?
  - ☐ cross gable?
  - ☐ central front gable?
- ☐ hipped
  - ☐ pyramidal?
- ☐ mansard
- ☐ false mansard
- ☐ gambrel
- ☐ flat
  - ☐ parapet?
- ☐ roof not visible
- ☐ other _____

6. Roofing Material

- ■ shingle
  - ■ composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.)
  - ☐ wood
- ☐ metal
  - ☐ standing seam
  - ☐ corrugated
  - ☐ pressed tin (simulated shingles)
- ☐ tile
  - ☐ pantile ☐ flat ☐ glazed
- ☐ slate
- ☐ not visible

7. Dormers (number): front ____ side ____
☐ gable ☐ pediment?
☐ shed
☐ hipped

8. Primary Porch
style Screen enclosed shed roof porch
stories 1
levels 1 bays 2
materials
description and decorative details

9. General supplementary description and decoration:
Dwelling rests on concrete block foundation, has one interior brick chimney in roof ridge, exposed rafter tails and modern windows.

10. Major additions and alterations:

11. Outbuildings:

12. Landscape Features:

13. Significance:
Dwelling does not demonstrate characteristics of architectural or historical importance necessary for National Register eligibility.

Surveyed by: Louis Berger & Assocs., Inc. Date: April, 1994

Primary Sources

Interviews
Name
Address

Phone
Date

Name
Address

Phone
Date

Name
Address

Phone
Date

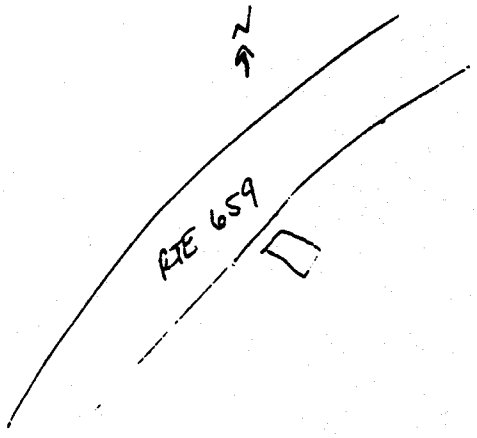
Published Sources

Plan and Massing (Note original features, additions, and alterations)

This dwelling is a one-story side-gabled linear plan.

Drawing of Plan

Sketch of Site Plan



Historical Information

VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM

File no. 2-2064
Negative no(s).

City/Town/Village/Hamlet
Street address or route number East side Route 659
Historic name
Present use Garage
Original use

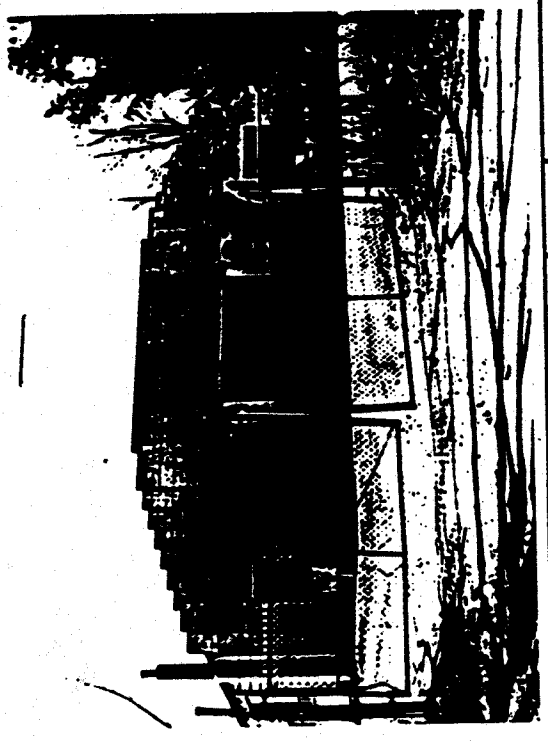
County Albemarle
U.S.G.S Quad Charlottesville East
Common name
Building Style Vernacular
Building Date(s) Twentieth Century

1. Construction Materials

- ☐ wood frame
- ☐ brick
  - bond: ☐ English ☐ Flemish ☐ _____-course American ☐ stretcher ☐ other _____
- ☐ stone
  - ☐ random rubble
  - ☐ coursed rubble
  - ☐ ashlar ☐ dressed ☐ rock-faced
- ☐ log:
  - ☐ squared ☐ unsquared
  - notching: ☐ V-notch ☐ saddle ☐ square ☐ half dovetail ☐ full dovetail ☐ diamond
- ■ concrete block
- ☐ terra cotta
- ☐ steel frame
- ☐ other _____

2. Cladding Material

- ☐ weatherboard
- ☐ vertical siding
- ☐ board & batten
- ☐ shingle: ☐ wood ☐ asbestos ☐ asphalt
- ☐ bricktex
- ■ other Paint
- ☐ composition siding
- ☐ stucco
- ☐ aluminum/vinyl siding
- ☐ cast iron
- ☐ sheet metal
- ☐ enameled metal
- ☐ glass



3. Stories (number) 1
☐ low basement ☐ raised basement

4. Bays (number): front 3 side (church) _____
☐ symmetrical ☐ asymmetrical

5. Roof Type
- ☐ shed ☐ parapet?
- ☐ gable ☐ pediment? ☐ parapet? ☐ clipped end? ☐ cross gable? ☐ central front gable?
- ☐ hipped ☐ pyramidal?
- ☐ mansard
- ☐ false mansard
- ☐ gambrel
- ☐ flat ☐ parapet?
- ☐ roof not visible
- ☐ other Arched with a graduated parapet on the north and south elevations.

6. Roofing Material
- ■ shingle ■ composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) ☐ wood
- ☐ metal ☐ standing seam ☐ corrugated ☐ pressed tin (simulated shingles)
- ☐ tile ☐ pantile ☐ flat ☐ glazed
- ☐ slate
- ☐ not visible

7. Dormers (number): front ____ side ____
☐ gable ☐ pediment? ☐ shed ☐ hipped

8. Primary Porch
style _____
stories _____
levels _____ bays _____
materials _____
description and decorative details

9. General supplementary description and decoration:
Concrete block pilasters demarcate the separate bays.

10. Major additions and alterations:

11. Outbuildings:

12. Landscape Features:
Surrounded by chain link fence.

13. Significance:
This garage does not demonstrate characteristics of architectural or historical importance necessary for National Register eligibility.

Surveyed by: Louis Berger & Assocs., Inc. Date: April, 1994

'rimary Sources

Interviews
Name
Address

Phone
Date

Name
Address

Phone
Date

Name
Address

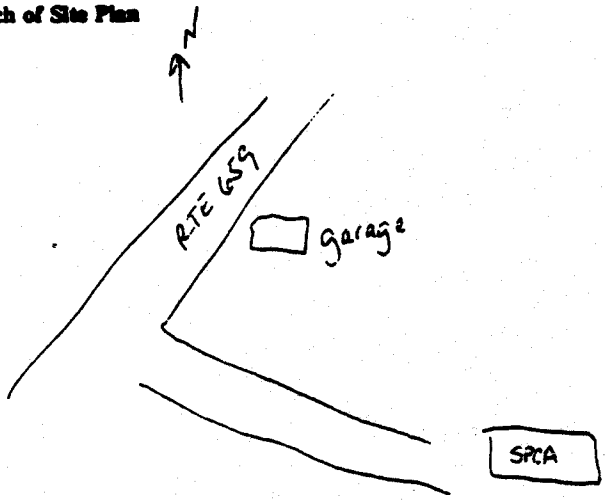
Phone
Date

Published Sources

Plan and Massing (Note original features, additions, and alterations)

Drawing of Plan

Sketch of Site Plan



Historical Information

VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM

File no. 2-2065
Negative no(s).

City/Town/Village/Hamlet
Street address or route number Route 14, Box 38, Route 659
Historic name
Present use Dwelling
Original use Dwelling

County Albemarle
U.S.G.S Quad Charlottesville East
Common name
Building Style Vernacular
Building Date(s) Twentieth Century

1. Construction Materials

- ☐ wood frame
- ☐ brick
  - bond: ☐ English ☐ Flemish ☐ _____-course American ☐ stretcher ☐ other _____
- ☐ stone
  - ☐ random rubble
  - ☐ coursed rubble
  - ☐ ashlar ☐ dressed ☐ rock-faced
- ☐ log:
  - ☐ squared ☐ unsquared
  - notching: ☐ V-notch ☐ saddle ☐ square ☐ half dovetail ☐ full dovetail ☐ diamond
- ■ concrete block
- ☐ terra cotta
- ☐ steel frame
- ☐ other

2. Cladding Material

- ☐ weatherboard
- ☐ vertical siding
- ☐ board & batten
- ☐ shingle: ☐ wood ☐ asbestos ☐ asphalt
- ☐ composition siding
- ☐ stucco
- ☐ aluminum/vinyl siding
- ☐ cast iron
- ☐ sheet metal
- ☐ enameled metal
- ☐ glass
- ☐ bricktex
- ■ other Paint

3. Stories (number) 1
- ☐ low basement
- ☐ raised basement

4. Bays (number): front 3 side (church)
- ■ symmetrical
- ☐ asymmetrical

5. Roof Type
- ☐ shed ☐ parapet?
- ■ gable ☐ pediment? ☐ parapet? ☐ clipped end? ☐ cross gable? ☐ central front gable?
- ☐ hipped ☐ pyramidal?
- ☐ mansard
- ☐ false mansard
- ☐ gambrel
- ☐ flat ☐ parapet?
- ☐ roof not visible
- ☐ other

6. Roofing Material
- ■ shingle ■ composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) ☐ wood
- ☐ metal ☐ standing seam ☐ corrugated ☐ pressed tin (simulated shingles)
- ☐ tile ☐ pantile ☐ flat ☐ glazed
- ☐ slate
- ☐ not visible

7. Dormers (number): front____ side____
- ☐ gable ☐ pediment?
- ☐ shed
- ☐ hipped

8. Primary Porch
style Gable roof front porch
stories 1
levels 1 bays
materials Frame
description and decorative details
Porch is supported by 4 wood posts

9. General supplementary description and decoration:
Dwelling has two interior concrete block chimneys.

10. Major additions and alterations:

11. Outbuildings:
There is a frame shed to the north of the dwelling

12. Landscape Features:

13. Significance:
Dwelling does not demonstrate characteristics of architectural or historical importance necessary for National Register eligibility.

Surveyed by: Louis Berger & Assocs., Inc. Date: April, 1994

Primary Sources

Published Sources

Interviews
Name
Address

Phone
Date

Name
Address

Phone
Date

Name
Address

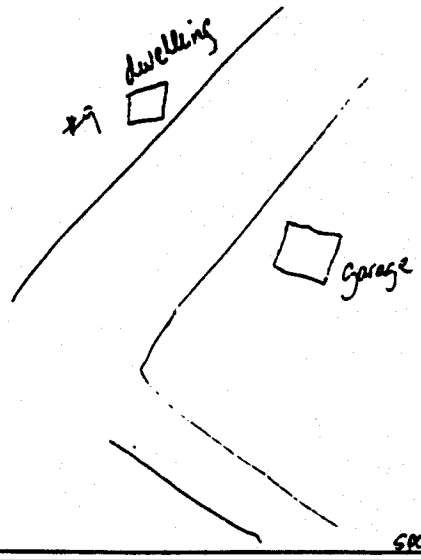
Phone
Date

Plan and Massing (Note original features, additions, and alterations)

One story massed plan

Drawing of Plan

Sketch of Site Plan



Historical Information

VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM

File no. 2-2066
Negative no(s).

City/Town/Village/Hamlet
County Albemarle
Street address or route number West side Route 659
U.S.G.S Quad Charlottesville East
Historic name
Common name
Present use Dwelling
Building Style Vernacular
Original use Dwelling
Building Date(s) Twentieth Century

1. Construction Materials

- ☐ wood frame
- ☐ brick
  - bond: ☐ English ☐ Flemish ☐ _____-course American ☐ stretcher ☐ other _____
- ☐ stone
  - ☐ random rubble
  - ☐ coursed rubble
  - ☐ ashlar ☐ dressed ☐ rock-faced
- ☐ log:
  - ☐ squared ☐ unsquared
  - notching: ☐ V-notch ☐ saddle ☐ square ☐ half dovetail ☐ full dovetail ☐ diamond
- ■ concrete block
- ☐ terra cotta
- ☐ steel frame
- ☐ other _____

2. Cladding Material

- ☐ weatherboard
- ☐ vertical siding
- ☐ board & batten
- ☐ shingle: ☐ wood ☐ asbestos ☐ asphalt
- ☐ bricktex
- ■ other Paint
- ☐ composition siding
- ☐ stucco
- ☐ aluminum/vinyl siding
- ☐ cast iron
- ☐ sheet metal
- ☐ enameled metal
- ☐ glass

3. Stories (number) 1
- ☐ low basement ☐ raised basement

4. Bays (number): front 3 side (church) _____
- ☐ symmetrical ☐ asymmetrical

5. Roof Type
- ☐ shed ☐ parapet?
- ■ gable ☐ pediment? ☐ parapet? ☐ clipped end? ☐ cross gable? ☐ central front gable?
- ☐ hipped ☐ pyramidal?
- ☐ mansard
- ☐ false mansard
- ☐ gambrel
- ☐ flat ☐ parapet?
- ☐ roof not visible
- ☐ other _____

6. Roofing Material
- ■ shingle
  - ■ composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.)
  - ☐ wood
- ☐ metal
  - ☐ standing seam
  - ☐ corrugated
  - ☐ pressed tin (simulated shingles)
- ☐ tile
  - ☐ pantile ☐ flat ☐ glazed
- ☐ slate
- ☐ not visible

7. Dormers (number): front ____ side ____
- ☐ gable ☐ pediment?
- ☐ shed
- ☐ hipped

8. Primary Porch
- style Hip roof porch over front entrance
- stories 1
- levels 1 bays 1
- materials
- description and decorative details
  Porch is supported by two wooden posts.

9. General supplementary description and decoration:

Dwelling has bay window, and a concrete block chimney in the north gable end.

10. Major additions and alterations:

11. Outbuildings:

12. Landscape Features:

13. Significance:

Dwelling does not demonstrate characteristics of architectural or historical importance necessary for National Register eligibility.

Surveyed by: Louis Berger & Assocs., Inc. Date: April, 1994

Primary Sources

Interviews
Name
Address

Phone
Date

Name
Address

Phone
Date

Name
Address

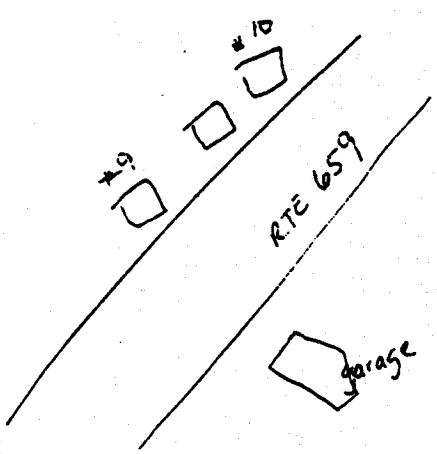
Phone
Date

Published Sources

Plan and Massing (Note original features, additions, and alterations)

Drawing of Plan

Sketch of Site Plan



Historical Information

VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM

File no. 2-2067
Negative no(s).

City/Town/Village/Hamlet
Street address or route number East side Route 659
Historic name
Present use SPCA
Original use

County Albemarle
U.S.G.S Quad Charlottesville East
Common name Albemarle SPCA
Building Style
Building Date(s) Twentieth Century

1. Construction Materials

- ■ wood frame
- ☐ brick
  - bond: ☐ English ☐ Flemish ☐ _____-course American ☐ stretcher ☐ other _____
- ☐ stone
  - ☐ random rubble
  - ☐ coursed rubble
  - ☐ ashlar ☐ dressed ☐ rock-faced
- ☐ log:
  - ☐ squared ☐ unsquared
  - notching: ☐ V-notch ☐ saddle ☐ square ☐ half dovetail ☐ full dovetail ☐ diamond
- ☐ concrete block
- ☐ terra cotta
- ☐ steel frame
- ☐ other _____

2. Cladding Material

- ☐ weatherboard
- ☐ vertical siding
- ☐ board & batten
- ☐ shingle: ☐ wood ☐ asbestos ☐ asphalt
- ☐ composition siding
- ☐ stucco
- ☐ aluminum/vinyl siding
- ☐ cast iron
- ☐ sheet metal
- ☐ enameled metal
- ☐ glass
- ☐ brickette
- ■ other Horizontal wooden boards

3. Stories (number) 2
☐ low basement ☐ raised basement

4. Bays (number): front 3 side (church)
☐ symmetrical ■ asymmetrical

5. Roof Type

- ☐ shed ☐ parapet?
- ■ gable ☐ pediment? ☐ parapet? ☐ clipped end? ☐ cross gable? ■ central front gable?
- ☐ other _____
- ☐ hipped ☐ pyramidal?
- ☐ mansard
- ☐ false mansard
- ☐ gambrel
- ☐ flat ☐ parapet?
- ☐ roof not visible

6. Roofing Material

- ■ shingle ■ composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) ☐ wood
- ☐ metal ☐ standing seam ☐ corrugated ☐ pressed tin (simulated shingles)
- ☐ tile ☐ pantile ☐ flat ☐ glazed
- ☐ slate
- ☐ not visible

7. Dormers (number): front ____ side 3
■ gable ☐ pediment?
■ shed
☐ hipped

8. Primary Porch
style Hip roof front porch
stories 1
levels 1 bays 3
materials
description and decorative details
Porch is supported by four chamfered wooden posts.

9. General supplementary description and decoration:
Windows are 6/6 double-hung sash. There is a hip roof cupola on top of the building. There are 2 gable dormers in the west elevation and one full length shed roof dormer in the east elevation.

10. Major additions and alterations:

11. Outbuildings:
There are animal pens, sheds, and barns.

12. Landscape Features:
The only building situated down a road off of east side of Route 659

13. Significance:
Building does not demonstrate characteristics of architectural or historical importance necessary for National Register eligibility.

Surveyed by: Louis Berger & Assocs., Inc. Date: April, 1994

Primary Sources

Interviews
Name
Address

Phone
Date

Name
Address

Phone
Date

Name
Address

Phone
Date

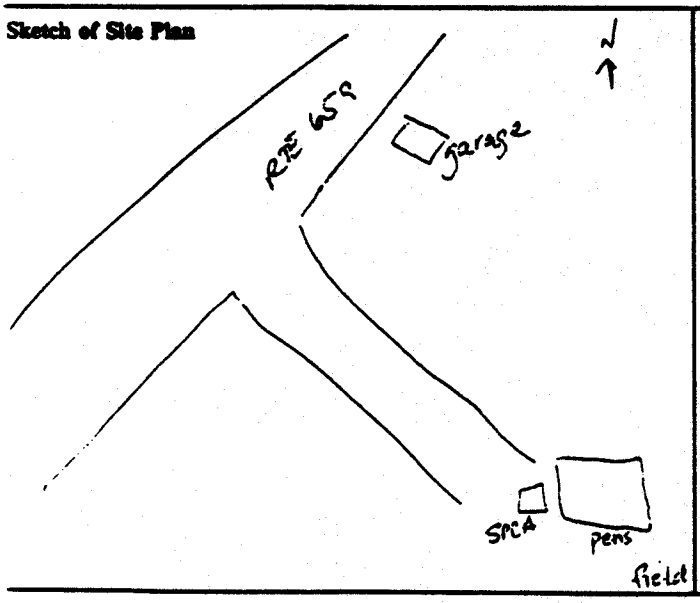
Published Sources

Plan and Massing (Note original features, additions, and alterations)

Two story massed plan

Drawing of Plan

Sketch of Site Plan



Historical Information

VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM

File no. 2-2068
Negative no(s).

City/Town/Village/Hamlet
Street address or route number 2333 Old Ivy Road
Historic name Montesano
Present use Dwelling
Original use Dwelling

County Albemarle
U.S.G.S Quad Charlottesville West
Common name McGavock House
Building Style Colonial Revival
Building Date(s) 1940

1. Construction Materials

- ☐ wood frame
- ■ brick
  - bond: ☐ English ☐ Flemish ☐ _____-course American ☐ stretcher ☐ other _____
- ☐ stone
  - ☐ random rubble
  - ☐ coursed rubble
  - ☐ ashlar ☐ dressed ☐ rock-faced
- ☐ log:
  - ☐ squared ☐ unsquared
  - notching: ☐ V-notch ☐ saddle ☐ square ☐ half dovetail ☐ full dovetail ☐ diamond
- ☐ concrete block
- ☐ terra cotta
- ☐ steel frame
- ☐ other _____

2. Cladding Material

- ☐ weatherboard
- ☐ vertical siding
- ☐ board & batten
- ☐ shingle: ☐ wood ☐ asbestos ☐ asphalt
- ☐ bricktex
- ☐ other _____
- ☐ composition siding
- ☐ stucco
- ☐ aluminum/vinyl siding
- ☐ cast iron
- ☐ sheet metal
- ☐ enameled metal
- ☐ glass

3. Stories (number) 2½
- ☐ low basement ☐ raised basement

4. Bays (number): front 5 side (church) _____
- ■ symmetrical ☐ asymmetrical

5. Roof Type
- ☐ shed ☐ parapet?
- ■ gable ☐ pediment? ☐ parapet? ☐ clipped end? ☐ cross gable? ☐ central front gable?
- ☐ hipped ☐ pyramidal?
- ☐ mansard
- ☐ false mansard
- ☐ gambrel
- ☐ flat ☐ parapet?
- ☐ roof not visible
- ☐ other _____

6. Roofing Material
- ■ shingle ☐ composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) ☐ wood
- ☐ metal ☐ standing seam ☐ corrugated ☐ pressed tin (simulated shingles)
- ☐ tile ☐ pantile ☐ flat ☐ glazed
- ■ slate
- ☐ not visible

7. Dormers (number): front _____ side _____
- ☐ gable ☐ pediment?
- ☐ shed
- ☐ hipped

8. Primary Porch
- style _____
- stories _____
- levels _____ bays _____
- materials _____
- description and decorative details _____

9. General supplementary description and decoration:

Dwelling has 9/9 double-hung sash windows with shutters, a wood panel central entrance with broken pediment, paired corbelled end chimneys.

10. Major additions and alterations:

Two one-story L-shaped brick wing additions with paired end chimneys are attached to the north and south elevations of the main block which faces west.

11. Outbuildings:

One story brick and concrete block garage/storage shed

12. Landscape Features:

Dwelling is situated in close proximity to an apartment complex and University of Virginia construction.

13. Significance:

This dwelling may be a related property to National Register property 2-146, the William Faulkner House owned by the University of Virginia.

Surveyed by: Louis Berger & Assocs., Inc. Date: April, 1994

Primary Sources

Albemarle County Real Estate records.

Published Sources

Interviews

Name
Address

Phone
Date

Name
Address

Phone
Date

Name
Address

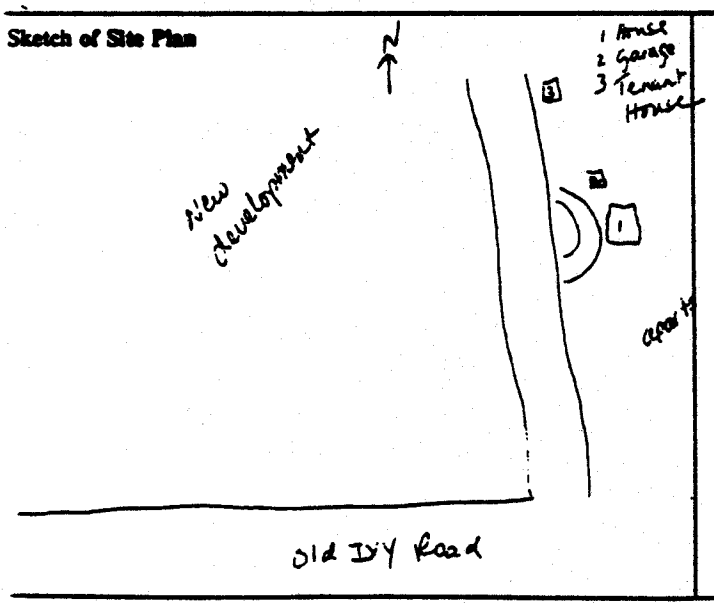
Phone
Date

Plan and Massing (Note original features, additions, and alterations)

Two-story massed plan

Drawing of Plan

Sketch of Site Plan



Historical Information

VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM

File no. 2-2069
Negative no(s).

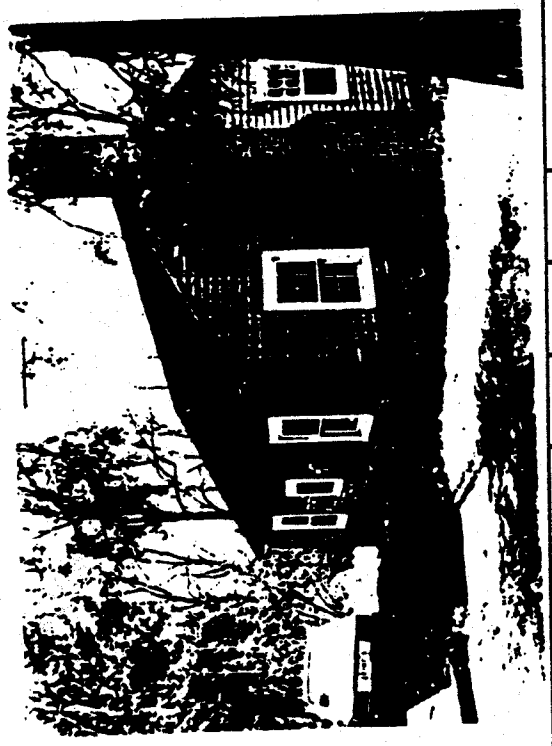
City/Town/Village/Hamlet — County Albemarle
Street address or route number Old Ivy Road, north of Montesano — U.S.G.S Quad Charlottesville West
Historic name — Common name Montesano Tenant House
Present use Dwelling — Building Style
Original use Dwelling — Building Date(s) Twentieth Century

1. Construction Materials

- ■ wood frame
- ☐ brick
  - bond: ☐ English ☐ Flemish ☐ _____-course American ☐ stretcher ☐ other _____
- ☐ stone
  - ☐ random rubble
  - ☐ coursed rubble
  - ☐ ashlar ☐ dressed ☐ rock-faced
- ☐ log:
  - ☐ squared ☐ unsquared
  - notching:
  - ☐ V-notch ☐ half dovetail
  - ☐ saddle ☐ full dovetail
  - ☐ square ☐ diamond
- ☐ concrete block
- ☐ terra cotta
- ☐ steel frame
- ☐ other _____

2. Cladding Material

- ■ weatherboard
- ☐ vertical siding
- ☐ board & batten
- ☐ shingle:
  - ☐ wood
  - ☐ asbestos
  - ☐ asphalt
- ☐ bricktex
- ☐ other _____
- ☐ composition siding
- ☐ stucco
- ☐ aluminum/vinyl siding
- ☐ cast iron
- ☐ sheet metal
- ☐ enameled metal
- ☐ glass



3. Stories (number) 1
- ☐ low basement ☐ raised basement

4. Bays (number): front 3 side (church)_____
- ■ symmetrical ☐ asymmetrical

5. Roof Type
- ☐ shed
  - ☐ parapet?
- ■ gable
  - ☐ pediment?
  - ☐ parapet?
  - ☐ clipped end?
  - ☐ cross gable?
  - ☐ central front gable?
- ☐ hipped
  - ☐ pyramidal?
- ☐ mansard
- ☐ false mansard
- ☐ gambrel
- ☐ flat
  - ☐ parapet?
- ☐ roof not visible
- ☐ other _____

6. Roofing Material
- ■ shingle
  - ■ composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.)
  - ☐ wood
- ☐ metal
  - ☐ standing seam
  - ☐ corrugated
  - ☐ pressed tin (simulated shingles)
- ☐ tile
  - ☐ pantile ☐ flat ☐ glazed
- ☐ slate
- ☐ not visible

7. Dormers (number): front____ side____
- ☐ gable ☐ pediment?
- ☐ shed
- ☐ hipped

8. Primary Porch
- style _____
- stories _____
- levels _____ bays_____
- materials _____
- description and decorative details _____

9. General supplementary description and decoration:

This dwelling has 6/6 double-hung sash windows, an exterior south gable wall brick chimney.

10. Major additions and alterations:

11. Outbuildings:

12. Landscape Features:

13. Significance:

This dwelling is the probable tenant house associated with 2333 Old Ivy Road. It does not demonstrate characteristics of architectural or historical importance necessary for National Register eligibility.

Surveyed by: Louis Berger & Assocs., Inc. Date: April, 1994

Primary Sources

Interviews
Name
Address

Phone
Date

Name
Address

Phone
Date

Published Sources

Name
Address

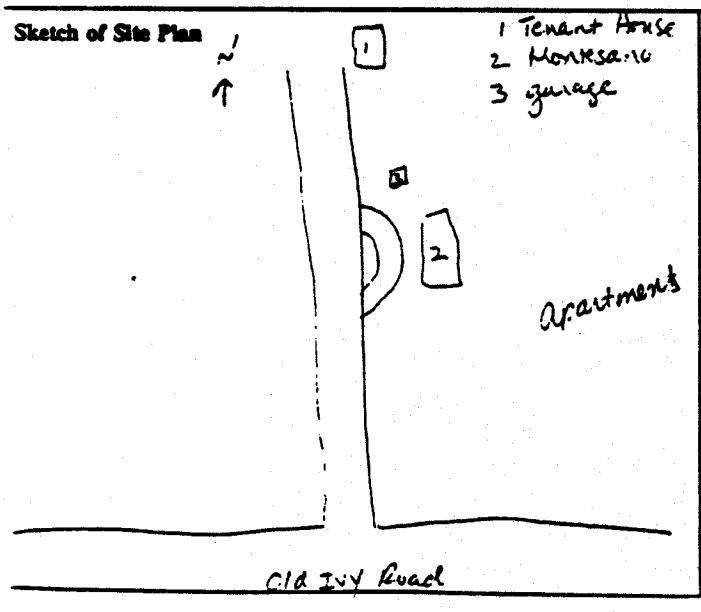
Phone
Date

Plan and Massing (Note original features, additions, and alterations)

One story hall and parlor plan.

Drawing of Plan

Sketch of Site Plan



Historical Information

VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM

File no. 2-1231
Negative no(s).

City/Town/Village/Hamlet — County Albemarle
Street address or route number Intersection of Rts. 743 and 631 — U.S.G.S Quad Charlottesville East
Historic name — Common name Rock Store
Present use Convenience market — Building Style Slab Rock
Original use Store — Building Date(s) Twentieth Century

1. Construction Materials

- ☐ wood frame
- ☐ brick
  - bond: ☐ English ☐ Flemish ☐ _____-course American ☐ stretcher ☐ other _____
- ■ stone
  - ☐ random rubble
  - ☐ coursed rubble
  - ☐ ashlar ☐ dressed ☐ rock-faced
- ☐ log:
  - ☐ squared ☐ unsquared
  - notching: ☐ V-notch ☐ saddle ☐ square ☐ half dovetail ☐ full dovetail ☐ diamond
- ☐ concrete block
- ☐ terra cotta
- ☐ steel frame
- ■ other Slab Rock

2. Cladding Material

- ☐ weatherboard
- ☐ vertical siding
- ☐ board & batten
- ☐ shingle: ☐ wood ☐ asbestos ☐ asphalt
- ☐ composition siding
- ☐ stucco
- ☐ aluminum/vinyl siding
- ☐ cast iron
- ☐ sheet metal
- ☐ enameled metal
- ☐ glass
- ☐ bricktex
- ☐ other _____

3. Stories (number) 1
- ☐ low basement ☐ raised basement

4. Bays (number): front _____ side (church) _____
- ☐ symmetrical ☐ asymmetrical

5. Roof Type
- ☐ shed ☐ parapet?
- ■ gable ☐ pediment? ☐ parapet? ☐ clipped end? ☐ cross gable? ☐ central front gable?
- ☐ hipped ☐ pyramidal?
- ☐ mansard
- ☐ false mansard
- ☐ gambrel
- ☐ flat ☐ parapet?
- ☐ roof not visible
- ☐ other _____

6. Roofing Material
- ■ shingle ■ composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) ☐ wood
- ☐ metal ☐ standing seam ☐ corrugated ☐ pressed tin (simulated shingles)
- ☐ tile ☐ pantile ☐ flat ☐ glazed
- ☐ slate
- ☐ not visible

7. Dormers (number): front _____ side _____
- ☐ gable ☐ pediment?
- ☐ shed
- ☐ hipped

8. Primary Porch
- style _____
- stories _____
- levels _____ bays _____
- materials _____
- description and decorative details _____

9. General supplementary description and decoration:

The store faces southwest and has an enclosed glass entrance attached to its front facade and a concrete block chimney in the east roof slope. The front gable is clad in wood shingles.

10. Major additions and alterations:

There is a one story small addition with flat roof on the east elevation and a rear concrete block addition with exterior concrete block chimney.

11. Outbuildings:

12. Landscape Features:

Located in a residential neighborhood at the intersection of Routes 631 and 743.

13. Significance:

Does not demonstrate characteristics of architectural or historical importance necessary for National Register eligibility.

Surveyed by: Louis Berger & Assocs., Inc. Date: April 1994

Primary Sources

Published Sources

Interviews
Name
Address

Phone
Date

Name
Address

Phone
Date

Name
Address

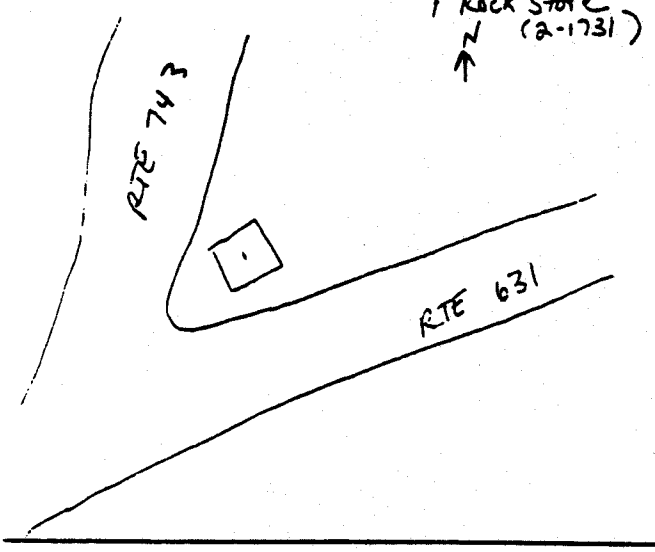
Phone
Date

Plan and Massing (Note original features, additions, and alterations)

One story open commercial space, with additions on rear and east elevations.

Drawing of Plan

Sketch of Site Plan



Historical Information

VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM

File no. 2-1233
Negative no(s).

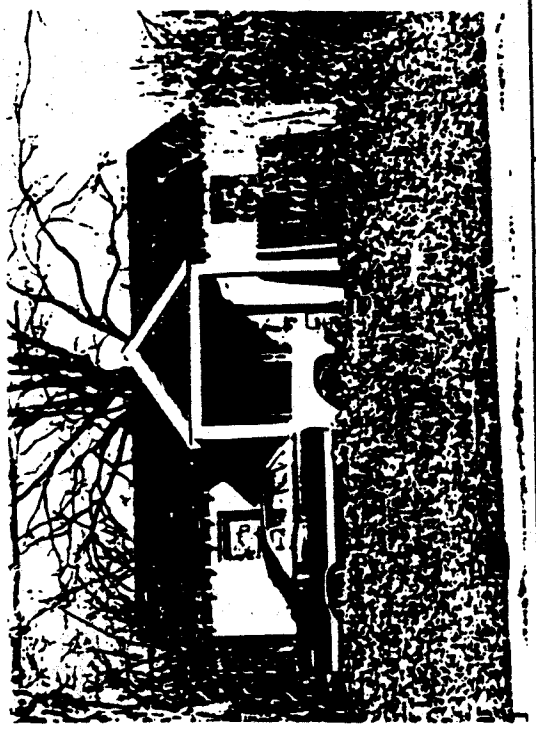
City/Town/Village/Hamlet — County Albemarle
Street address or route number 1st house NE from Rock Store — U.S.G.S Quad Charlottesville East
Historic name — Common name
Present use Dwelling — Building Style Vernacular
Original use Dwelling — Building Date(s) Early 20th century

1. Construction Materials

- ☐ wood frame
- ☐ brick
  - bond: ☐ English ☐ Flemish ☐ _____-course American ☐ stretcher ☐ other _____
- ☐ stone
  - ☐ random rubble
  - ☐ coursed rubble
  - ☐ ashlar ☐ dressed ☐ rock-faced
- ☐ log:
  - ☐ squared ☐ unsquared
  - notching: ☐ V-notch ☐ saddle ☐ square ☐ half dovetail ☐ full dovetail ☐ diamond
- ■ concrete block
- ☐ terra cotta
- ☐ steel frame
- ☐ other _____

2. Cladding Material

- ☐ weatherboard
- ☐ vertical siding
- ☐ board & batten
- ☐ shingle: ☐ wood ☐ asbestos ☐ asphalt
- ☐ bricktex
- ☐ other _____
- ☐ composition siding
- ☐ stucco
- ☐ aluminum/vinyl siding
- ☐ cast iron
- ☐ sheet metal
- ☐ enameled metal
- ☐ glass



3. Stories (number) 1
- ☐ low basement ☐ raised basement

4. Bays (number): front 4 side (church) _____
- ☐ symmetrical ■ asymmetrical

5. Roof Type
- ☐ shed ☐ parapet?
- ■ gable ☐ pediment? ☐ parapet? ☐ clipped end? ☐ cross gable? ☐ central front gable?
- ☐ hipped ☐ pyramidal?
- ☐ mansard
- ☐ false mansard
- ☐ gambrel
- ☐ flat ☐ parapet?
- ☐ roof not visible
- ☐ other _____

6. Roofing Material
- ■ shingle ■ composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.) ☐ wood
- ☐ metal ☐ standing seam ☐ corrugated ☐ pressed tin (simulated shingles)
- ☐ tile ☐ pantile ☐ flat ☐ glazed
- ☐ slate
- ☐ not visible

7. Dormers (number): front ____ side ____
- ☐ gable ☐ pediment? ☐ shed ☐ hipped

8. Primary Porch
style _____
stories 1
levels 1 bays 1
materials frame
description and decorative details
Two wood posts supporting a frame central gable porch roof.

9. General supplementary description and decoration:
Dwelling is in poor condition. Has 6/6 double hung sash windows and exposed rafter tails.

10. Major additions and alterations:
There is a lean-to rear addition.

11. Outbuildings:

12. Landscape Features:
Situated on Route 631, in front of small trailer park community.

13. Significance:
This property does not demonstrate characteristics of architectural or historical importance necessary for National Register eligibility.

Surveyed by: Louis Berger & Assocs., Inc. Date: April 1994

Primary Sources

Interviews
Name
Address

Phone
Date

Name
Address

Phone
Date

Published Sources

Name
Address

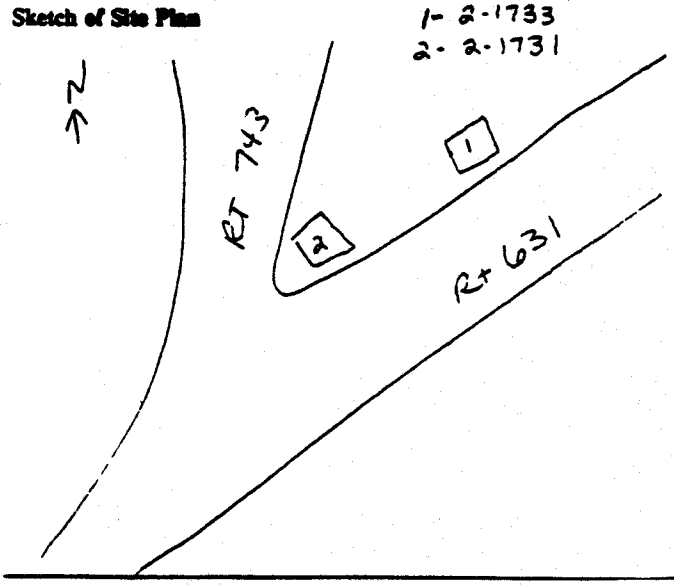
Phone
Date

Plan and Massing (Note original features, additions, and alterations)

One story massed plan.

Drawing of Plan

Sketch of Site Plan



Historical Information

VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT/BRIEF
SURVEY FORM

File no. 2-939
Negative no(s).

City/Town/Village/Hamlet — County Albemarle
Street address or route number — U.S.G.S Quad Charlottesville West
Historic name — Common name Faulkner Tenant House
Present use University of Virginia — Building Style
Original use Tenant/Guest House — Building Date(s) Twentieth Century

1. Construction Materials

- ■ wood frame
- ☐ brick
  - bond: ☐ English ☐ Flemish ☐ _____-course American ☐ stretcher ☐ other _____
- ☐ stone
  - ☐ random rubble
  - ☐ coursed rubble
  - ☐ ashlar ☐ dressed ☐ rock-faced
- ☐ log:
  - ☐ squared ☐ unsquared
  - notching: ☐ V-notch ☐ saddle ☐ square ☐ half dovetail ☐ full dovetail ☐ diamond
- ☐ concrete block
- ☐ terra cotta
- ☐ steel frame
- ☐ other _____

2. Cladding Material

- ☐ weatherboard
- ☐ vertical siding
- ☐ board & batten
- ☐ shingle: ☐ wood ☐ asbestos ☐ asphalt
- ☐ brick-tex
- ☐ other _____
- ■ composition siding
- ☐ stucco
- ☐ aluminum/vinyl siding
- ☐ cast iron
- ☐ sheet metal
- ☐ enameled metal
- ☐ glass

3. Stories (number) 1
- ☐ low basement
- ☐ raised basement

4. Bays (number): front 3 side (church) _____
- ☐ symmetrical
- ■ asymmetrical

5. Roof Type
- ☐ shed ☐ parapet?
- ■ gable ☐ pediment? ☐ parapet? ☐ clipped end? ☐ cross gable? ☐ central front gable?
- ☐ other _____
- ☐ hipped ☐ pyramidal?
- ☐ mansard
- ☐ false mansard
- ☐ gambrel
- ☐ flat ☐ parapet?
- ☐ roof not visible

6. Roofing Material
- ■ shingle
  - ■ composition (asphalt, asbestos, etc.)
  - ☐ wood
- ☐ metal
  - ☐ standing seam
  - ☐ corrugated
  - ☐ pressed tin (simulated shingles)
- ☐ tile
  - ☐ pantile ☐ flat ☐ glazed
- ☐ slate
- ☐ not visible

7. Dormers (number): front 2 side _____
- ■ gable ☐ pediment?
- ☐ shed
- ☐ hipped

8. Primary Porch
style Gable front porch
stories 1
levels 1 bays 1
materials _____
description and decorative details
Supported by 5 square wood posts

9. General supplementary description and decoration:

House has 6/6 double-hung sash with shutters (except the dormers), a corbelled brick exterior chimney in the north gable end.

10. Major additions and alterations:

One-story addition on north gable end.

11. Outbuildings:

12. Landscape Features:

University buildings and apartments

13. Significance:

Although the William Faulkner House is listed on the National Register, this dwelling, although associated, does not contribute to the significance of the William Faulkner House. By itself this dwelling does not demonstrate characteristics of architectural or historical importance necessary for listing on the National Register.

Surveyed by: Louis Berger & Assocs., Inc. Date: April, 1994

Primary Sources

VDHR - notes on 2-146 by Jeff O'Dell

Interviews

Name
Address

Phone
Date

Name
Address

Phone
Date

Name
Address

Phone
Date

Published Sources

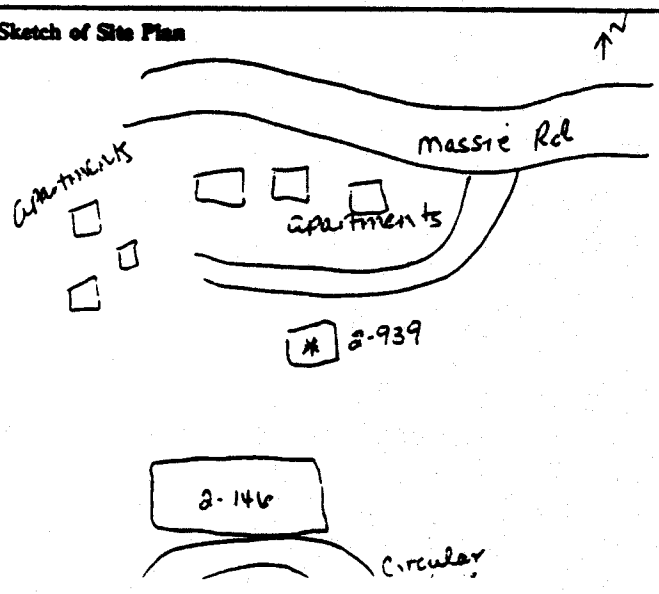
National Register nomination of 2-146 mentions this property, on file at VDHR and Albemarle Historical Society.

Plan and Massing (Note original features, additions, and alterations)

One story frame linear plan.

Drawing of Plan

Sketch of Site Plan



Historical Information

APPENDIX F

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION FORM FOR FAULKNER HOUSE

2-146

NPS Form 10-900
0-420

OMB No. 1024-0018
Exp. 10-31-84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For NPS use only
received
date entered

1. Name

historic Seymour, Montesano, Garallan, Old Ivy Inn

and/or common FAULKNER HOUSE (Preferred) (VHLC 02-146)

2. Location

street & number 2201 Old Ivy Road N/A not for publication

city, town Charlottesville X vicinity of

state Virginia code 51 county Albemarle code 003

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	X public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
X building(s)	___ private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	X educational	___ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	N/A	___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Rector and Board of Visitors, University of Virginia

street & number c/o President's Office, Pavilion VIII, East Lawn, University of Virginia

city, town Charlottesville N/A vicinity of state Virginia 22903

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Albemarle County Courthouse

street & number Court Square

city, town Charlottesville state Virginia 22901

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes X no

date 1970, 1983 ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records 221 Governor Street

city, town Richmond state Virginia 23219

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
_X_ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	_X_ original site
___ good	___ ruins	X altered	___ moved date N/A
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

A large, two-story brick country house located a mile northwest of the main campus of the University of Virginia, the Faulkner House was built in 1855-56 and enlarged in 1907. The original portion, or central block, features an unusual central-passage, double-pile floor plan in which the rear file of rooms is inset several feet from the front file. Prominent Washington, DC architect Waddy B. Wood remodeled the house in 1907, adding the present two-story flanking wings and monumental front portico. Wood's careful and sympathetic remodeling retains much of the fabric of the original Greek Revival house, while at the same time transforming it into a grander, more sophisticated dwelling in the Colonial Revival style. Having remained substantially unaltered since 1907, the house is complemented by its park-like setting on a low ridge overlooking the University of Virginia and the western suburbs of Charlottesville.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

The Faulkner House occupies the north end of an approximately 2½-acre tract on the outskirts of Charlottesville, just west of the University Hall playing fields. The house faces south-southwest toward Lewis Mountain, overlooking a long park extending to Old Ivy Road, three hundred yards south. The smaller side yards are planted with boxwood and tall shade trees, while the back yard is given over to several 20th-century cottages now rented out as residences by University of Virginia employees. In the 19th and early 20th centuries an orchard stood on the west side of the house.

A two-story brick structure, the Faulkner House was erected in two or possibly three stages. The original portion is the fifty foot long central block, built in 1855-56 for Addison Maupin. In 1907, Washington, DC architect Waddy B. Wood enlarged and remodeled the house for Senator Thomas S. Martin, adding the recessed, single-pile side wings.[1] It is unclear whether the rear file of rooms in the central block are coeval with the 1855 house or whether they were added shortly afterwards. However, since the weight of evidence suggests the entire central block was built as a unit, it will be treated as such in the following description.

The 19th-century portion of the house rises a full two stories above a grade-level basement and is covered with a hipped roof.[2] According to tradition, the basement formerly held both the kitchen and dining room. Originally, the house had a symmetrical three-bay front, but in 1907 the openings were altered to produce the present five-bay south facade. The original structure probably had a monumental portico similar to that on the north face of the house, but this was replaced by the present portico in 1907.[3]

The floor plan of the main block is an interesting variation on the standard double-pile, central-passage plan commonly found in large 19th-century Virginia country houses. As mentioned, this plan may have resulted from the addition in the mid-19th century of a rear file of rooms, but in any case the plan is a distinctive one. The front file of rooms in the main block is disposed symmetrically on either side of a wide passage, each being heated by an interior end chimney. Originally a U-plan stair ascended just to the left of the front door, but this was removed in 1907.

(See Continuation Sheet #1)

7. DESCRIPTION--Architectural Analysis

The rear rooms are similar in plan to those at the front of the house, but are smaller, being sixteen feet square rather than 19' x 20'. The ten foot wide central passage continues directly through both the front and rear file of rooms without narrowing, and originally a smaller straight-run stair--perhaps designed for the use of servants--ascended at the back of the passage. In many symmetrical, double-pile, central-passage plan Virginia houses, the rear rooms are shallower than the front ones. The Faulkner House, however, has rear rooms that are both shallower and narrower. The difference in size between the front and rear rooms is clearly expressed on the exterior of the house; rather than forming a single rectangle, the house forms two rectangles in plan, the smaller one backing against the front one.

This difference in scale is also reflected in the roof line; the portion of the roof covering the front file of rooms is taller than that covering the rear file. Chimney placement also differs between the front and rear sections of the house. While the front rooms are heated by axial chimneys centered on the end walls, the rear rooms are heated by corner fireplaces whose stacks rise against the back wall of the house. This permits end windows in rooms that would otherwise be too small to accommodate both a symmetrically placed end chimney and flanking windows. The corner fireplaces also allow space for centered windows on the north wall of each room.

While both interior and exterior detailing survive from the mid-19th century, it is often difficult to distinguish between original trim and fixtures and those dating to 1907. This can be attributed both to the expertise of the 1907 workmen and to Waddy Wood's meticulous attention to detail. Throughout the house, original doors and windows were retained whenever possible, being moved to new locations, and new moldings were always matched to old. Even in the utilitarian basement wing Wood precisely duplicated the original Greek Revival architrave window and door casings. Similarly, on the main facade, where the original three bays were enlarged to five, it is impossible to tell the new brickwork from the old. This is partly due to the use of stretcher bond, partly to the high quality of the bricks and masonry, and partly to the coat of red paint with white penciling applied to the entire exterior in 1907.

The most notable exterior feature of the house antedating the 1907 expansion is the two-story tetrastyle north portico. Unlike the 20th-century front porch, this portico h masonry columns (brick covered with stucco or cement), an upper deck, and a single-pitched, balustraded roof. Both the architectural evidence and Wood's 1907 renovation blueprints suggest this portico is original. All the same, much of its detailing has been renewed, replaced, or altered, including the railings, the upper porch ceiling, and the roof balustrade.

The stretcher-bond brickwork on the rear wall facing the portico is original, as are most openings. Exceptions include the western door, which was originally a window, and the tall round-headed window at the second-story stair landing, which was probably replaced by an original plain rectangular window. The doorways at either end of the upper level of the porch are original, although the present French doors are 20th century.

(See Continuation Sheet #2)

9. Major Bibliographical References (See Continuation Sheet #8)

Albemarle County Deed Books, Will Books, Plat Books, Land Tax Books, Personal Property Tax Books, Marriage Registers.

Bear, James A., Jr. "Thomas Staples Martin: A Study in Virginia Politics, 1883-1896." M.A. thesis, University of Virginia, 1952.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approx. 2½ acres

Quadrangle name Charlottesville West, Va. 1973 (PR 1978)

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	17	718310	4213810	B			
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification Beginning at a point on the SE corner of the property on the W side of a private paved driveway approximately 800' NE of VA 601; thence extending approximately 300' N along the W side of said drive to a dirt drive; thence approximately 400' W, crossing the back yard of the main house

(See Continuation Sheet #10)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jeffrey M. O'Dell, Architectural Historian/Regional Surveyor

organization Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission date March 1983

street & number 221 Governor Street telephone (804) 786-3144

city or town Richmond state Virginia 23219

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national X state ___ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature H. Bryan Mitchell

H. Bryan Mitchell, Executive Director

title Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission date March 20, 1984

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

7. DESCRIPTION--Architectural Analysis

Exterior detailing at the front of the house dates by and large to the 1907 remodeling. All brickwork above the water table on the front of the main block is laid in stretcher bond, while that below the water table and on the flanking 1907 wings is laid in five-course American bond with Flemish variant. The quality of both the bricks and brickwork on the main block is superior to that found on the wings. Similarly, the 19th-century brickwork on the sides and rear of the central block is of much better quality than that on the rear facade of the 1907 wings.

Exterior openings are trimmed with wooden architrave casings. These have no visible brick arches, instead being supported by hidden lintels of brick, metal, or wood. All windows contain 6/6 hung-sash, some of which may date to the mid-19th century. The outer windows on the front of the main block are original, while the inner ones are duplicates installed in 1907. The windows in the 1907 wings, while otherwise identical to those of the main block, are narrower, paralleling the difference in scale between the central block and the wings. All front and side windows have louvered shutters, some of which may date to the 19th century. The main entry, with its sidelights, elliptical fanlight, and Greek Revival moldings may be original (it is designated as "old" on the 1907 renovation drawings), but the delicate Adam-style metal tracery is 20th-century.

The cynosure of the house is the pedimented front portico designed by Waddy Wood. The four wooden Roman Doric columns support a full entablature with triglyphs and metopes. The metopes are enriched with square panels filled with stylized leaf motifs of molded plaster. The pediment soffits are ornamented with mutules separated by diamond-shaped panels. A plain lunette window opens on the face of the plastered pediment. Like the porticoes, the present full-length balcony with lattice railing was also designed by Wood.

Apparently in 1907 the entire front half of the roof was raised two or three feet to permit a taller front portico and to give the main block greater emphasis. The taller (attic) walls of the main block accommodate the present wide, white-plaster frieze that helps balance the monumental portico. Waddy Wood also added the present wooden cornices, as well as the wooden belt course that carries around the entire house (except the rear of the original block) just below the second-floor windows. Together these elements work to create a unified and well-articulated facade.

Like the main facade, the interior of the house is largely the product of Wood's 1907 remodeling. In the principal main-floor rooms, the original Greek Revival mantels were replaced with more elaborate ones in the Georgian Revival style. Chair rails, wainscot, and ceiling cornices all date to the early 20th century, but some original Greek Revival architrave casings survive at doors and windows, and original mantels remain in the northeast main-floor room and upstairs bedrooms. The early-19th-century Neoclassical mantel in the east parlor was installed in the 1930s by Colonel and Mrs. Jennings Wise, at which time the room's 1907 Georgian Revival mantel was relegated to the basement room below.

(See Continuation Sheet #3)

7. DESCRIPTION--Architectural Analysis

Major alterations to the main floor include the insertion of a narrow cross-passage leading to the east wing, and the replacement of the two original passage stairs by the present U-plan stair at the rear of the house. Waddy Wood enlivened the passage by adding a central elliptical arch resting on Classical pilasters. He also replaced the original doors at the front of the passage by six foot wide openings with sliding doors, thus giving the public areas of the house a greater sense of cohesion.[4]

In the course of remodeling, most rooms assumed new functions. The dining room was moved from the basement to the west wing. In the main block, the west front room became the library, the east front room the parlor, the west rear room the pantry, and the east rear room a secretary's office. The new east wing was given over to a large bathroom and Senator Martin's private office.

Upstairs, long narrow cross-passages were added to provide access to the wings. The main stair-landing was lighted by a taller, arched window, and French doors were installed at the back porch and front balcony. As on the main floor, some original detailing remains, including Greek Revival door and window trim and simple mantels with plain pilasters.

Today the house remains substantially unchanged from its pre-World War I appearance. It was enlarged slightly in the mid-20th century by a two-story concrete block extension at the back of the west wing. After the university acquired the property, the main-floor pantry was converted to office space and its 1907 servants' stair was removed. The dwelling's kitchen facilities were also remodeled to provide more office space.

No early outbuildings remain on the property. The present dwellings in the back yard were erected in the 1940s to serve as guest cottages when the main house was operated as a public inn. Known respectively as the Orchard House, the Hedge House, the Farm House and the Cottage, these buildings are presently rented to university employees as private residences.

JO

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[1]Wood, Donn & Deming, Architects, "Remodeling of Residence for Senator Thomas S. Martin, (blueprints), July 1907, 808 17th Street, Washington, DC. These 18" x 24" drawings in blueprint form, show the plans of the basement, first floor, second floor, and roof, as well as the front and rear elevations. Some, but by no means all changes to the house are noted in the drawings. For example, most doors and windows are labeled either "old" or "new," and new brickwork and partitions are indicated graphically. Many features, however, are not shown, including the original portico. A mysterious feature in the drawings is the large, identical "pier" near the center of each north room on all three floors. These structures, which may have been temporary or later additions, were removed in 1907. In the front elevation drawing, the architects call for regrading the main approach to the house to lessen the height of the front steps. This project was never carried out, and the house retains its original grade-level basement.

(See Continuation Sheet #3A)

7. DESCRIPTION--Footnotes

[2]One local tradition maintains the attic once contained a large fish tank. This may have been a cistern or water-storage tank, now removed.

[3]There is no remaining physical evidence of an earlier front portico, and Waddy Wood's 1907 remodeling drawings do not mention whether one existed. Although local tradition maintains the house originally faced north, this seems unlikely since builders generally preferred a southern exposure, and since the main road followed its present course south of the house during the 19th century.

[4]Pre-1907 floral wallpaper remains on the original inner walls of the two main-floor front rooms. These walls were furred out during Wood's remodeling to accommodate the present sliding doors.

8. SIGNIFICANCE--Footnotes

[11]Helen R. Duke, ed., "Recollections of Judge R.T.W. Duke, Jr.," Papers of the Albemarle Historical Society, III (1942-43): 40-43.

[12]Gray MacWhorter Bryan, III, "Waddy Wood's Residential Structures in Washington, D.C." (M. Arch. Hist. thesis, University of Virginia, 1980); and untitled scrapbook by Waddy Wood, 3 vols., ca. 1940, Fiske Kimball Library, University of Virginia, Charlottesville. The Rives house, Edgewood, still stands, and the Emmanuel Episcopal Church was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in January 1981. The Faulkner House renovation is not mentioned in either Bryan's thesis (which lists known works in Virginia as well as Washington, DC), or Wood's scrapbooks. Attribution is based on blueprints of the house drawn by Wood in July 1907 and now in the possession of Thomas S. Martin, Jr. of Virginia Beach, Va.

[13]John Hammond Moore, Albemarle, Jefferson's County, 1727-1976 (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1976), pp. 333-38; and Raymond H. Pulley, Old Virginia Restored: An Interpretation of the Progressive Impulse, 1870-1930 (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1968), pp. 114-26, 162-70.

[14]Albemarle County Deed Books and Land Tax Books; and Edmund Berkeley, Jr., "History of William Faulkner House," pamphlet printed for the White Burkett Miller Center, n.d. (ca. 1979).

[15]"White Burkett Miller Center of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia," pamphlet printed for the Miller Center, n.d. (ca. 1981).

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	_X_ architecture	_X_ education	_X_ military	___ social/ humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	
_X_ 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ theater
_X_ 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	_X_ politics/government	___ transportation
		___ invention		___ other (specify)

Specific dates 1855-56; 1907 **Builder/Architect** Architect for 1907 enlargement and remodeli was Waddy B. Wood

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Faulkner House is a large Classical Revival brick country house erected in 1855-56 and later enlarged by prominent Washington, D.C. architect Waddy B. Wood in 1907. Purchased by the University of Virginia in 1962, the house is named in honor of American novelist William H. Faulkner, who--though he never lived there--taught as a Balch Lecturer at the university in the 1950s. The central part of the main house was built for Addison Maupin, keeper of one of the four "hotels," or dining halls at the university during the 1850s. Toward the end of the Civil War while part of Sheridan's army occupied Charlottesville, the house served as temporary headquarters of Union General Thomas Devin. The best-known occupant of the property, however, was U.S. Senator Thomas S. Martin, leader of Virginia's powerful Democratic Party machine during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Martin purchased the property in 1906, remodeled the house in 1907, and lived there until his death in 1919. Since 1975 the property has been the headquarters of the White Burke Miller Center for Public Affairs, a privately endowed organization affiliated with the university and devoted to the study of contemporary political issues. Architecturally, the house is an important example of Albemarle County's antebellum rural architecture with later changes by an able architect who understood the region's Classical idiom in making the house a handsome focal point of an estate occupied by a leading politician.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The builder of the house, Addison Maupin (b. 1813), was the son of Chapman White Maupin (1777-1861), an Albemarle County magistrate, and Mary Spencer (1779-1868). Little is known of Maupin's life aside from his role as a hotel keeper at the University of Virginia during the 1850s. He married Lucy Hart of Greenbriar farm and fathered seven children, one of whom was a state legislator. His older brother Socrates Maupin (1808-1871) held the post of Professor of Chemistry at Hampden-Sydney College and later at the University of Virginia, where he also served for many years as chairman of the faculty.[1]

Addison Maupin is listed as a hotel keeper at the university from the 1848-49 through 1856-57 sessions.[2] "Hotels" were the university's dining halls. As envisioned by Thomas Jefferson, students would take their meals at four to six different hotels--specially designed structures spaced intermittently along the outer rows of dormitories. Hotel keepers leased the right from the university (at a commission of two percent of gross income) to provide students with meals; in turn, they collected set fees for board. Besides being responsible for purchasing food, preparing it, and serving three meals a day, the hotel keeper was charged with supplying furniture and fresh linen to

(See Continuation Sheet # 4)

8. SIGNIFICANCE--Historical Background

the lodging rooms of each student boarding with him. He was also required to hire one or more servants (usually male slaves) to perform such tasks for the students as hauling wash water, scouring their rooms, keeping fires burning and running errands. The hotel keeper was also supposed to act as a counselor to his boarders, to receive any complaints from them, and to act as a disciplinarian, "maintain(ing) good order and report(ing) all cases of misconduct."[3]

According to the university's original plan, hotel keepers would earn at least $1,500 a year from their leases--a substantial salary for the time. Most keepers during the first several decades of the university's history were men of relatively high social status, being selected by the university proctor for their honesty, sobriety, and good character as well as for their ability to maintain a good table.[4] Judging from his length of stay and the opinion of at least one student, Addison Maupin must have been a better-than-average hotel keeper. Robert M. Rucker, a first-year student at the university in 1849, wrote to his mother in December of that year that "The Tavern Keeper with whom I board is a very accomodating (sic) & hospitable man & keeps a good table & his boarders behave themselves very well..." The following year, after being assigned to a different hotel, Rucker complained, "I do not get as good living or fare at the boarding house I patronize this session as I did at Maupin's last, yet it is good enough for a student, and a deal better than what is got at the steward's houses of other institutions..."[5]

Why Maupin failed to renew his lease as hotel keeper after 1857 is not known; probably he decided the job was not producing enough income.[6] Three years earlier, in 1854, Maupin had purchased a forty-one-acre tract on the north side of the Rockfish Gap and Rivanna Turnpike from John Alphin's estate. At that time the parcel had only $350 worth of improvements--thus suggesting the presence of no more than a very small frame house or a few run-of-the-mill farm buildings. Within a year of acquiring this parcel (together with a nearby forty-nine-acre tract), Maupin built himself the present brick mansion--a structure which, together with its outbuildings, was assessed for tax purposes at $4,000.[7]

Maupin could not have occupied his new house more than a year, for in February 1857 he sold it and the forty-one-acre tract to Gabriel B. Shields for $8,500. Maupin and his family later moved to a large house on nearby Carr's Hill, just north of the Rotunda, which he in turn sold to the university in 1867.[8]

Shields died shortly after acquiring Maupin's house, leaving the property to two spinsters named Jurey. It was during their tenure, toward the close of the Civil War, that the house served as Union General Thomas Devin's temporary headquarters. In early March 1865, part of General Philip Sheridan's army commanded by Generals Devin and George Armstrong Custer rode east from the Valley of Virginia, destroying Southern supplies and lines of transport en route to Charlottesville. Custer reached Charlottesville on the afternoon of March third, being met on its outskirts by a delegation of citizens headed by the mayor. Opting to cooperate with the Union army rather than risk seeing their homes and businesses destroyed, the representatives sur-

(See Continuation Sheet # 5)

8. SIGNIFICANCE--Historical Background

rendered the town to Custer. According to an eyewitness account, "Through the mayor's persuasion a number of towns people agreed to open their homes to the officers and to do what they could to procure food for the soldiers."[9] In return, the Federal officers agreed to guarantee the protection of local property.[10]

In his memoirs, Judge R.T.W. Duke, Jr. recalls visiting the Faulkner House (then called the Jurey House) while Devin was occupying it. Duke, who was about twelve years old, had witnessed his parent's home, Sunnyside, being looted by Union soldiers. Knowing the Northerners had promised to refrain from vandalism, he ran to the Jurey House to seek redress from General Devin. On reaching the house, he was accosted by several soldiers lounging in the yard. Duke "spoke up and told the men that I must see Genl Devins on important business. They took me into the dining room, then in the basement, and I found it filled with soldiers laughing and talking. One of them ...asked me what I wanted with the General. I told him and he began to joke,... (asking) if we had any apple jack at my house." After taking a teasing from the soldiers, Duke was sent to Custer's headquarters near the university, where he received an armed escort back to Sunnyside with the promise that no more looting would take place.[11]

Less than three years after the war, the Jurey family sold the house and forty-one acres for $9,000. Over the next four decades the property passed through the hands of six owners, including Judge Charles Goodyear, who named the place Seymour. The original house tract of forty-one acres remained intact until 1902, when it was reduced to seventeen acres. In 1906 Lewis D. Wilkes sold the property to U.S. Senator Thomas S. Martin, who renamed it Montesano. Martin bought the property for $12,000, and the county land tax books show that he made $5,000 worth of improvements in 1907. This was the same year he hired Washington architect Waddy B. Wood to enlarge and remodel the main house.

Waddy Butler Wood (1869-1944), the senior partner in the firm of Wood, Donn and Deming, was among the most highly respected architects in the nation's capital during the first three decades of the century. Conversant with a wide variety of eclectic styles, Wood specialized in Neo-classical houses for the wealthy, designing some of the best residences in the exclusive Kalorama neighborhood of northwest Washington. Wood also designed numerous public buildings in the city, as well as large country houses in Virginia and surrounding states. He drew the plans for Emmanuel Episcopal Church in western Albemarle County in 1906. Other commissions in the Charlottesville area include the Charles Wood House at Ivy (1902) and the G. Barclay Rives House at Cobham (1910-13).[12]

Wood's client, Senator Thomas Staples Martin, was at the time probably the most powerful political figure in the state. Born in nearby Scottsville in 1842, Martin studied law at the University of Virginia during the 1860s, returning to Scottsville where he built a strong reputation as a courtroom lawyer. In the 1880s he became local counsel for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and in 1893, by a political quirk, was elected to the U.S. Senate. Rising rapidly in the Democratic Party, he served five

(See Continuation Sheet # 6)

8. SIGNIFICANCE--Historical Background

consecutive terms in the Senate, becoming Senate Majority Leader in 1912. He exercised his greatest influence, however, not as a public figure but as a behind-the-scenes political organizer. Working to revive the state's traditional conservative political system, he built a powerful Democratic Party machine that temporarily slowed the growth of progressivism in Virginia. However, after Virginia adopted a reformed state constitution in 1902, Martin and his political allies liberalized their policies to remain in step with the electorate. Despite charges of bossism and corruption, Martin compiled a record of consistent support for progressive federal legislation during the administrations of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson. A hard-working and pragmatic man, Martin constantly demonstrated his adaptability during the turbulent political struggles of the early 20th century. At his death in 1919 he was commonly regarded as both the leading figure in his party and as the most prominent statesman in the Commonwealth.[13]

Shortly after Martin's death, his family sold Montesano. Over the next two decades the property passed through the hands of several short-term owners. Colonel and Mrs. Jennings Wise purchased the house in the 1920s, renaming it Garallan. The next owner was William A. Bondurant, a successful New York restauranteur who retired to his native Virginia from Long Island. In 1946, after a brief tenure by George Barclay, the property was purchased by Noble T. McFarland, who converted it into a public hostelry named the Old Ivy Inn. With the addition of four small cottages, the inn could accommodate over fifty guests at a time. During its nearly two decades of business, the Old Ivy Inn earned a wide reputation for good food and Southern-style hospitality.

In 1963 the University of Virginia purchased the property--then encompassing nineteen acres of land and five major outbuildings--for $180,000. Renamed in honor of William Faulkner, Nobel prize winner and the university's former writer-in-residence, the main dwelling was used as a guest house and dining facility for faculty, staff, and visitors to the university. Three years later, it was renovated as office space for the Colgate Darden Graduate School of Business Administration.

In 1975, the Faulkner House was leased to the White Burkett Miller Center for Public Affairs, a privately endowed research institution devoted to the study of contemporary political issues. Founded in 1975 under the aegis of Chattanooga business leader Bartlett Miller, the center sponsors lectures, conferences, writers, and publications focusing on the role of the American presidency in national and world affairs.[15]

JO

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[1]Philip A. Bruce, History of the University of Virginia, 1819-1919, 5 vols. (New York: Macmillan Company, 1920-22), II: 236; III: 94-95, 189-190, 315-16; Edgar Woods, Albemarle County in Virginia (Printed by the author, 1901; reprint ed., Harrisonburg, Va.: C.J. Carrier Company, 1978), pp. 267-68; and "Maupin Family Records," file no. 6069, Manuscripts Division, University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, Va.

(See Continuation Sheet # 7)

8. SIGNIFICANCE--Footnotes

[2]Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the University of Virginia, various issues, 1825-1865; various publishers. Maupin is listed as a hotel keeper in the 1848-49 through 1856-57 sessions. Editions prior to 1848 do not list hotel keepers and it is not known when Maupin first assumed the job.

[3]Philip A. Bruce, History of the University of Virginia, 1819-1919, 5 vols. (New York: Macmillan Company, 1920-22), II: 205-37. Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the University of Virginia, Session 1849-50 (Richmond: H.K. Ellyson, 1850), p. 66.

[4]Philip A. Bruce, History of the University of Virginia, 1819-1919, 5 vols. (New York: Macmillan Company, 1920-22), II: 218-22.

[5]Robert M. Rucker letters, Dec. 23, 1849 and Nov. 14, 1850; Deposit no. 6269, Charles E. Moran Gift, Manuscripts Division, University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, Va.

[6]Philip A. Bruce, History of the University of Virginia, 1891-1919, 5 vols. (New York: Macmillan Company, 1920-22), II: 236-37. Although the hotel-keeping job was no doubt more remunerative in later years, in 1847 Addison Maupin netted only $4.00 after expenses of $2,744. It should be noted, however, that Maupin and his family enjoyed free food and housing at the university.

[7]Albemarle County Land Tax Books. The forty-one-acre house tract is variously described in the tax books as being "near the toll house," "near the University," and "near the Poor House." Several 20th-century newspaper accounts and local history articles claim the Faulkner House was built by one Jesse Lewis around 1816. The county deed and land tax books, however, show that the house in question was never owned by the Lewis family, though they did own a tract on the south side of the Staunton-Charlottesville Road. The now vanished early 19th-century Jesse Lewis house mentioned in modern historical accounts probably stood near the present Lewis family cemetery, a half-mile south of the Faulkner House.

[8]Maupin purchased the Carr's Hill house from Mrs. Sidney S. Carr, widow, on November 14, 1863. According to William B. O'Neal, Pictorial History of the University of Virginia, 2nd ed. (Charlottesville: The University Press of Virginia, 1976), p. 104, the main Carr's Hill house burned ca. 1867, possibly before Maupin sold the forty-two-acre tract to the University for $10,000 on July 1, 1867.

[9]Quoted in Margaret W. Fowler Clark, "Facts Relating to the Surrender of Charlottesville, March 3, 1865," The Magazine of Albemarle County History, vol. 17 (1958-59): 69.

[10]Ibid., pp. 67-73; and Philip H. Sheridan, Personal Memoirs of P.H. Sheridan, General, United States Army, 2 vols. (New York: Charles L. Webster & Co., 1888), II: 116-18. According to a dispatch to the Lynchburg Daily Virginian, March 9, 1865, the surrender of Charlottesville took place "on a hill S.W. of the University." Bernard Chamberlain, longtime Charlottesville resident and local historian, believes the surrender took place near the Staunton-Charlottesville Road in the general vicinity of the Faulkner House. Interview with Bernard Chamberlain, Charlottesville, Va., March 2, 1983.

(See Continuation Sheet #3A)

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(See Continuation Sheet #9)

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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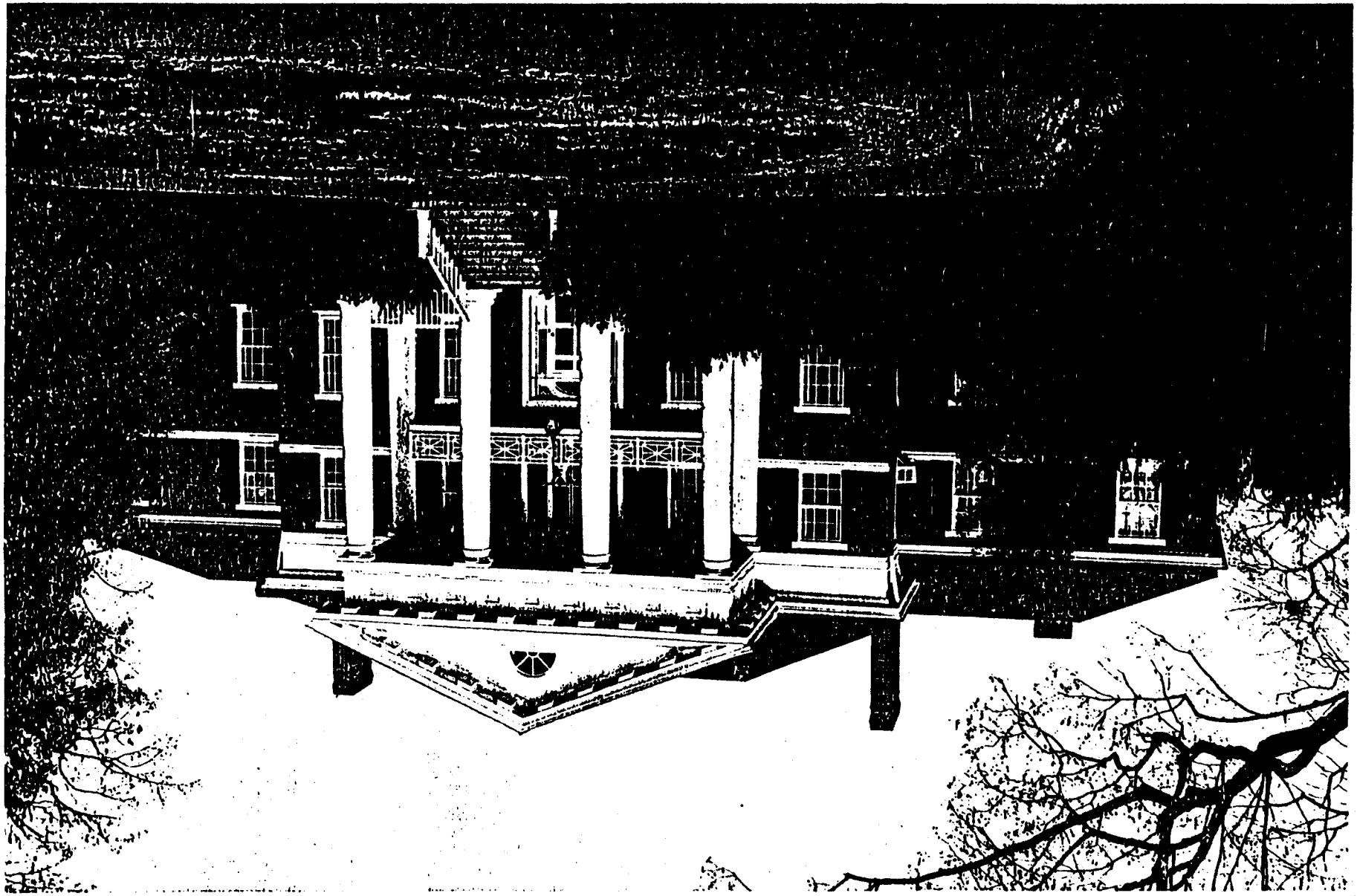
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA--Verbal Boundary Description and Justification

until reaching a private paved driveway on the W side of the property; thence S approximately 300' along the E side of said driveway; thence approximately 400' E along a tree line across the front yard to the point of origin.

Boundary Justification: The above boundaries (approximately 2½ acres) include all of the front and side yards of the Faulkner House, including shade trees, ornamental shrubbery, and all boxwood hedges. It excludes all other buildings on the property, including modern dwellings to the north (rear) of the main house. The actual property lines form the east and west boundary lines of the National Register designated area.

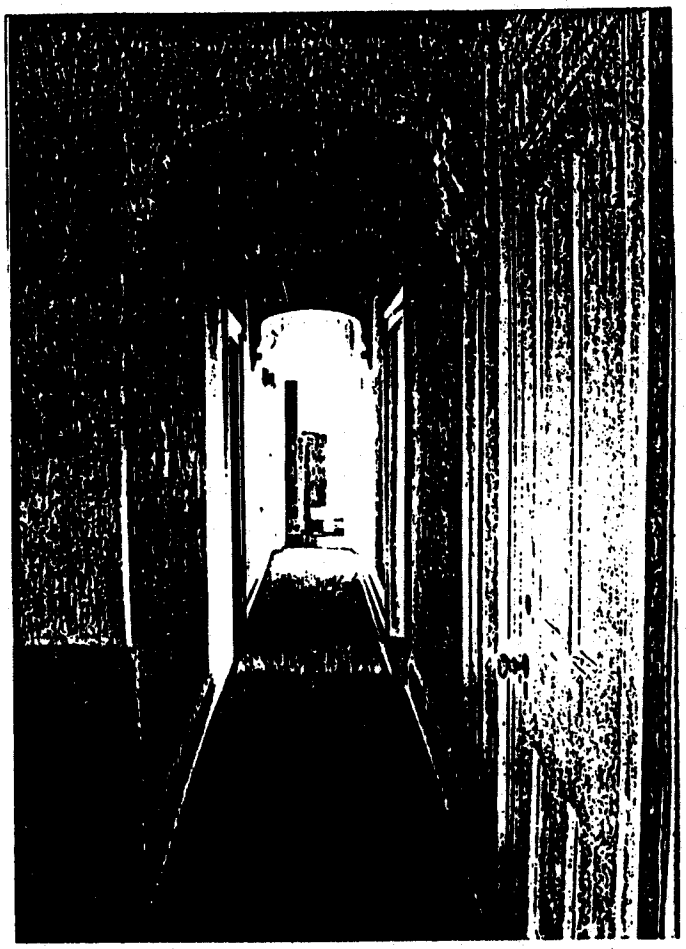


Rear facade. view southeast. showing 19-century portico

Detail, south (front) portico

Detail, main doorway and south portico

Corner fireplace, northeast room, main floor
View northwest



Second floor axial passage;
View east from stair landing
at center of house

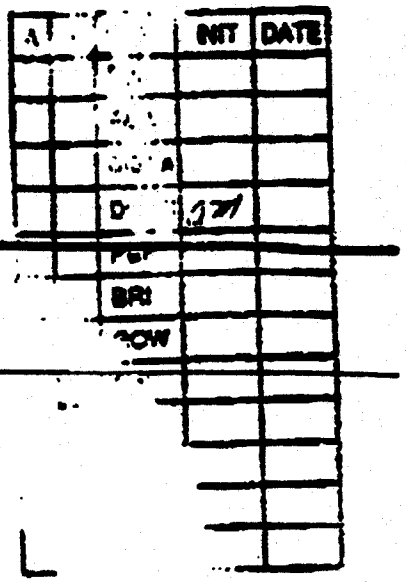
Detail, molded brackets, second-floor passage

APPENDIX G

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT FOR WESTOVER

Advisory
Council On
Historic
Preservation

The Old Post Office Building
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, #809
Washington, DC 20004



OCT 5 1992

Mr. James M. Tumlin
Division Administrator
Federal Highway Administration
Federal Building
400 N. 8th Street
P. O. Box 10045
Richmond, VA 23240-0045

REF: Route 29
Charlottesville Bypass
Albemarle County, Virginia.

Dear Mr. Tumlin:

The enclosed Memorandum of Agreement for the referenced project has been accepted by the Council. This acceptance completes the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Council's regulations. A copy of the Agreement has also been sent to the Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer.

We appreciate your cooperation in reaching a satisfactory resolution of this matter.

Sincerely,

[illegible]. Klima
[illegible]ector, Eastern Office
[illegible] Project Review

Enclosure

The right of way for the proposed new highway would be approximately 1500 feet from the nearest building on the property. The highway would be visible from the property. The view of the highway would disturb the tranquil rural setting that is a contributing factor of this historic resource.

Though the elimination of the Route 654 interchange helps to reduce the impact of the project upon Schlesinger Farm, the main line of the highway would still be visible and would cause an adverse impact. The Schlesinger Farm is not open to the public. Therefore, the project will have no effect on public use and enjoyment of the historic resource.

E. REASONS FOR FINDING OF NO ADVERSE EFFECT ON WESTOVER

The Federal Highway Administration, in conjunction with the Virginia Department of Transportation, found the criteria of adverse effect to be not applicable to Westover's historic resources for this project. The areas of significance identified for these resources will not be adversely affected by the project, and the enjoyment by the public of the historic characteristics will not be diminished.

While many citizen comments have been received by VDOT both in support of and in opposition to the proposed project, these comments have expressed very little concern over the possibility of adverse impacts to this and other historic properties.

When the entire portion of the Westover property west of Faulconer Drive was determined to be eligible for the National Register, the alignment of three of the Candidate Build Alternatives, 10, 11, and 12 was shifted to avoid taking any of this resource (Figure 9) This shift occurred shortly before the presentation of the alternatives in the DEIS.

While approximately 200 acres of the property has been determined to constitute the eligible resource, the house and its surrounding five-acre landscaped parcel are the principal features contributing to the property's historic significance. This five-acre parcel was separated from the rest of the property by both Percy Faulconer's 1947 will and by Hunter Faulconer's 1986 deed to the University of Virginia Alumni Association. The project right of way is adjacent to Westover, but it is more than 800 feet from the house and 600 feet from the five-acre parcel, and will have no adverse effect on them.

The property is currently affected by its proximity to the existing Route 29/Route 250 Bypass, which currently has more traffic than is forecast to use the new bypass in the year 2010. In addition, the University could be expected to further impact this historic resource with its future development. While the University is expected to maintain and use the existing mansion, it is likely to develop and build on other parts of the Westover property that surround the house and its five-acre landscaped parcel.

Westover is not open to the public. Therefore, the project will have no effect on public use and enjoyment of the historic resource.

F. COMMENTS FROM STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

Representatives of the State Historic Preservation Officer (Virginia Department of Historic Resources) met with the Virginia Department of Transportation and its consultants several times during the Route 29 Corridor Study. A June 7, 1990 letter from the SHPO to VDOT (Attachment A) summarizes the decisions regarding historic resources that took place during those meetings. Of the eligible historic structures listed in the letter, three are affected by the selected alternative, Schlesinger Farm, Westover, and Union Ridge Baptist Church.

The reference in the letter to an adverse effect on Schlesinger Farm refers both to Alternatives 11 and 12, which would take a part of this property, and to Alternative 10, which would take none of the property, but would affect it by proximity. Westover is listed in the letter as not being adversely affected.

After reviewing the revised Phase II report in early 1991, the SHPO determined that Union Ridge Baptist Church is not eligible for the National Register. This determination is contained in a March 1, 1991 letter from the SHPO to VDOT.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

WHEREAS, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), in cooperation with the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT), has determined that the implementation of Alternative 10, a near western bypass of U.S. Route 29 near the City of Charlottesville in Albemarle County, Virginia, (FHWA-VA-EIS-90-02-D, State Project 6029-002-122, PE 100) will have an effect upon Schlesinger Farm, a property eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and has consulted with the Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Council) pursuant to the regulations (36 CFR Part 800) implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470(f), and

WHEREAS, The Federal Highway Administration, the State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Virginia Department of Transportation have jointly reviewed the plans and data for the described project and agree that it will have no adverse effect on the National Register-eligible property, Westover, and

WHEREAS, VDOT has participated in the consultation and has been invited to concur in this Memorandum of Agreement,

NOW, THEREFORE, FHWA, VDOT, the Virginia SHPO, and the Council agree that the undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account its effects on historic properties.

STIPULATIONS

FHWA will ensure that VDOT takes measures during project design, in addition to those measures taken during preliminary design, to further minimize harm to the Schlesinger Farm historic property. These measures may include adjustments in vertical and horizontal alignment, where feasible and consistent with VDOT standards, safety considerations, and minimization of other adverse project impacts; and the provision of landscaping to reduce the unwanted visual effects of the project on the historic property. Since this is a long-range project, the specific measures cannot be determined until project design begins at some point in the future. When VDOT's final design plans for the roadway and for landscaping in the vicinity of Schlesinger Farm are completed, they will be submitted to the Virginia SHPO and the Council for review and comment.

Should the SHPO or the Council object within 30 days to any plans, specifications, or actions proposed pursuant to this agreement, then FHWA and VDOT shall consult with the objecting party to resolve the objection. If the FHWA determines that the objection cannot be resolved, the FHWA shall forward all documentation relevant to the dispute to the Council. Within 30 days after receipt of all pertinent documentation, the Council will either:

a. provide the FHWA with recommendations, which the FHWA will take into account in reaching a final decision regarding the dispute; or

b. notify the FHWA that it will comment pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.6(b), and proceed to comment. Any Council comment provided in response to such a request will be taken into account by the FHWA in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.6(c)(2) with reference to the subject of the dispute.

Any recommendation or comment provided by the Council will be understood to pertain only to the subject of the dispute; the FHWA's and VDOT's responsibility to carry out all actions under this agreement that are not the subject of the dispute will remain unchanged.

Execution of this Memorandum of Agreement and carrying out its terms evidences that FHWA has afforded the Council an opportunity to comment on the implementation of Alternative 10, a near western bypass, and its effects on historic properties, and that FHWA has taken into account the effects of the project on historic properties.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

By: _____ Date: 10-1-92

Federal Highway Administration

By: _____ Date: 8-11-92
For James M. Tumlin, Division Administrator

Virginia Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

By: _____ Date: 8/4/92
H. Bryan Mitchell

Concur:
Virginia Department of Transportation

By: _____ Date: 8-6-92
Earl T. Robb, Environmental Engineer

APPENDIX H

LETTER REGARDING WESTOVER AND MT. FALCON

COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Hugh C. Miller, Director

Department of Historic Resources
221 Governor Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

TDD: (804) 786-1934
Telephone (804) 786-3143
FAX: (804) 225-4261

March 1, 1991

Mr. Guy B. Agnor
Albemarle County Administrator
401 McIntire Road
Charlottesville, VA 22901

Dear Mr. Agnor:

For over a year now, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources has been working with the Virginia Department of Transportation on identifying and evaluating all the significant historic architectural resources that may be affected by the proposed Route 29 Bypass. VDOT conducted a study of numerous buildings that were identified as potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

The report has been completed and our staff has completed its assessments of the structures. We are writing to notify Albemarle County of our decisions. The following properties were found to meet one or more of the National Register criteria and therefore are considered eligible for listing:

Ridgeway Farm
Schlessinger Farm
Westover
Barracks Historic District
Red Hills Farm
Crenshaw Farm
Darby's Folly

The following properties did not meet any of the National Register criteria and therefore, are not considered eligible for listing:

Chapman Grove Baptist Church
Belvedere
John f. Elliot House
Wilton
Pleasant Grove Baptist Church
Mount Falcon
Gale Hill
Union Ridge Baptist Church
Park Street Historic District (Charlottesville)

The Department of Historic Resources will continue to keep you and other interested parties informed of all determinations

ibility in Albemarle County. We welcome your comments and stions regarding the evaluation of potential historic erties. Please contact Julie Vosmik if you have any stions regarding our Register program.

Sincerely,

H. Bryan Mitchell
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

cc:

Frederick R. Bowie, Chairman
Albemarle County Board of Supervisors
401 McIntire Road
Charlottesville, VA 22901

Keith Rittenhouse, Planning Chairman
Albemarle County
401 McIntire Road
Charlottesville, VA 22901

V. Wayne Cilimberg, Planning Director
Albemarle County
401 McIntire Road
Charlottesville, VA 22901

Nancy K. O'Brien, Executive Director
Thomas Jefferson Planning District Commission
413 East Market Street, Suite 102
Charlottesville, VA 22901