

**VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
PERMIT APPLICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION OF HUMAN REMAINS**

Please print or type all information. If a request does not apply to your project, please print or type "N/A" in the space provided. If additional space is required, please attach as many extra sheets as necessary. Failure to provide a complete application (including requested attachments) will result in denial of the requested permit. Please forward any questions to Joanna Wilson Green (telephone 804-482-6098, email joanna.wilson@dhr.virginia.gov).

1. APPLICANT'S NAME AND CONTACT INFORMATION:

Name/Title: Mr. W.R. "Bo" Cook, Jr.
Company/Organization/Affiliation: HHHunt Properties
Street Address: 1401 Sundry Drive, Suite 109
City/State/ZIP: Raleigh, North Carolina 27607
Mailing Address: Same as Above
Telephone No.: (919) 740-6900 Fax No.: ()
Email: brcook@hhhunt.com

PROPERTY OWNER'S NAME AND CONTACT INFORMATION (if different from above)

Name/Title: _____
Company/Organization/Affiliation: _____
Street Address: _____
City/State/ZIP: _____
Mailing Address: _____
Telephone No.: () _____ Fax No.: () _____
Email: _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTRACTOR'S CONTACT INFORMATION:

Principal Name/Title: Ms. Brynn Stewart, Principal Investigator
Company/Organization/Affiliation: Stantec Consulting Services Inc. (Stantec)
Street Address: 1049 Technology Park Drive
City/State/ZIP: Glen Allen, Virginia 23059
Telephone No.: (804) 355-7200 Fax No.: (804) 355-1520
Email: brynn.stewart@stantec.com

2. PROPERTY INFORMATION:

Name/title of property on which excavation will take place: Abberly at South Campus
County/independent city: Stafford County
State archaeological inventory number: 44ST1140
State architectural inventory number (if different from above): VDHR #089-5424

3. IS THIS APPLICATION PART OF A COURT-ORDERED REMOVAL? Yes: ___ No: X

(If yes) Clerk's name/telephone no: _____
City/County: _____ Docket Number: _____

4. **ARE YOU APPLYING AT THE DIRECTION OF A LOCAL GOVERNMENT, OR STATE OR FEDERAL AGENCY?** Yes ___ No X Specify: _____

5. **IS THIS ACTION PART OF A PROJECT PREVIOUSLY REVIEWED OR CURRENTLY IN REVIEW BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES?** Yes X No ___
DHR project review number (if applicable) 2013-0355

6. **IS A PERMIT REQUESTED IN ANTICIPATION OF THE DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS (BUT NO DISCOVERY HAS YET BEEN MADE)?** Yes ___ No X
If yes, describe the factors that suggest the presence of human burials on the subject property (attach additional pages as necessary):

7. **IS A WAIVER OF THE PUBLIC NOTICE REQUIREMENT REQUESTED?** Yes ___ No X
If yes, describe the specific threat(s) to the human remains and associated funerary artifacts and why this/these threat(s) justify the requested waiver (attach additional pages as necessary):

8. CURATION INFORMATION:

Name of facility providing temporary housing of human remains and associated funerary artifacts:

Stantec
Type of facility: Office setting with fully functional archaeological laboratory
Street address: 1049 Technology Park Drive
City/State/ZIP: Glen Allen, Virginia 23059
Name of contact person for facility: Emily Curme, Laboratory Director
Contact telephone number: (804) 355-7200 Email: emily.curme@stantec.com

Name of facility providing curation for original field notes and documentation (if different):

Type of facility: _____
Street address: _____
City/State/ZIP: _____
Name of contact person for facility: _____
Contact telephone number: (____) _____ Email: _____

9. REBURIAL INFORMATION:

Location for reburial (if known): To be Determined
Street address: _____
City/State/ZIP: _____

10. **IS A REBURIAL PLAN IN PLACE?** Yes ___ No X

If yes, specify and explain. If no, explain how you plan to approach this issue with descendants and/or other interested parties (attach additional pages if necessary).

Stantec and HHHunt Properties are coordinating with the Stafford County Cemetery Commission (SCCC) to identify an appropriate reburial facility. A final decision will be made following the Public Notice period to account for descendants and/or other interested parties and their potential participation in the reburial plan development. Proposed reburial containers will consist of archival quality Coroplast boxes or containers consistent with requirements of the identified reburial facility.

11. **IS A DISPOSITION OTHER THAN REBURIAL PROPOSED?** Yes ___ No X

If yes, complete the attachment found on page 7 (*Justification for Alternative (Non-Reburial) Disposition*)

12. **EXPECTED END DATES:**

Excavation: April 2015

Osteological Analysis: June 2015

Preparation and submittal of final report: July 2015

Final Disposition: July 2015

APPLICANTS MUST SIGN

I hereby apply for the permit for the activities described herein. By my signature I hereby certify that I possess adequate resources, financial and otherwise, to ensure that the archaeological project is carried out in its entirety, up to and including the respectful recovery, temporary housing, and reburial or alternative disposition of any and all human remains and associated funerary artifacts recovered pursuant to the permit requested. I understand that work conducted under the permit is not complete until all permit requirements are met, including but not limited to submittal and approval of reports and documentation. I further understand that failure to complete the conditions of the permit within the allotted timeframe, or to obtain an extension of that timeframe from the Department, may result in revocation of the permit and constitute grounds for denial of future permit applications.

I hereby certify that the information submitted in this application is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge, and that I understand my responsibilities with regard to satisfaction of permit conditions and respectful treatment of any and all human remains recovered pursuant to a permit issued to me.

APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE

DATE

CONFIRMATION OF LANDOWNER PERMISSION

As legal owner of the property upon which the permitted archaeological excavation will take place, I hereby agree to allow the project archaeologist, project physical anthropologist, and all associated professionals to perform the archaeological excavation and recovery of any human remains and associated funerary artifacts from the property. I also agree to allow the duly authorized representatives of the Department of Historic Resources to enter the property at reasonable times to inspect and document site conditions and project progress.

LANDOWNER'S SIGNATURE

DATE

APPLICANT'S AND CONTRACTOR'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM

I, W.R. "Bo" Cook, Jr., have contracted with Stantec Consulting Services Inc.
Applicant's Name Contractor's Name/Title

to perform the work described in the above application signed by me and dated _____.

We, the undersigned, hereby confirm that we will ensure the respectful and honorable treatment of any and all human remains and associated funerary artifacts from the time of their discovery through the archaeological recovery process, temporary housing, and reburial or agreed-upon alternate disposition. We understand that failure to treat human remains and associated funerary artifacts with respect at all times will result in revocation of the burial permit and possible legal action.

By our signatures we hereby confirm that we will read and abide by all condition and terms set forth in the approved permit as required for all actions described in this application. We understand that work conducted under a burial permit will not be considered complete until all documentation is submitted and approved by the Department, and that all other conditions are met including the respectful disposition of all human remains and associated funerary artifacts. We further understand that failure to complete the conditions of the permit within the specific timeframe or approved extension may result in revocation of the permit and may also result in denial of future permit applications.

Applicant's Signature

Date

Contractor's Signature and Title

Date

RESEARCH DESIGN

For projects in which human remains may be encountered but will not be purposefully disturbed or excavated, please provide a research design describing the larger project and including methodology to be implemented in the event that human remains are encountered.

For projects involving the excavation of human gravesites and recovery of human remains and funerary artifacts, please provide a data recovery plan.

Documents shall include, at minimum, the following information:

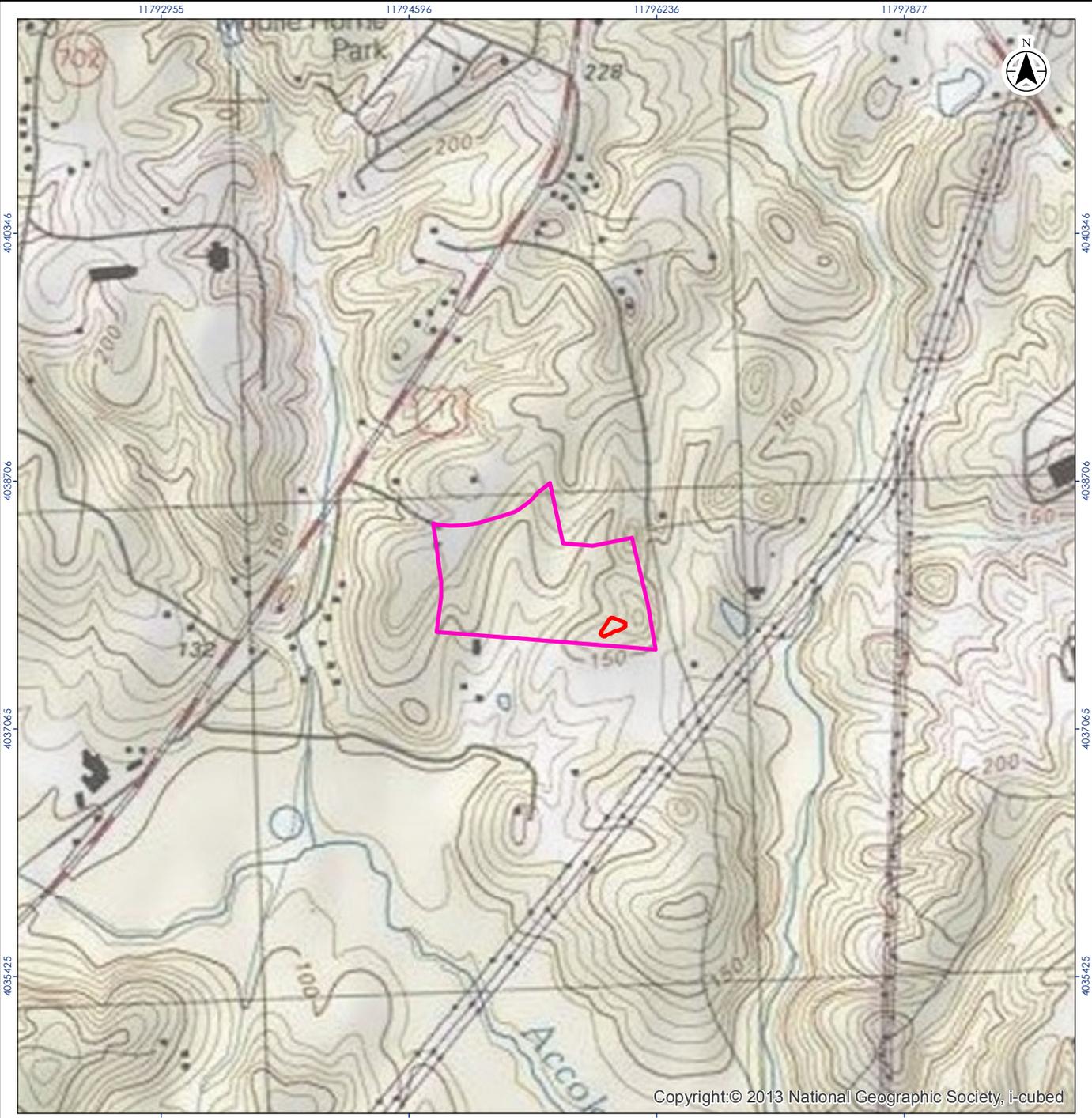
1. Reference to professionally-accepted standards, practices, methodologies, etc.;
2. Archival research pertinent to the location, type, and age of the resource in question;
3. Field and laboratory methodologies and documentation (data recovery plans must include specific discussion of the types of funerary data to be obtained);
4. Osteological inventory, analyses, and documentation (when applicable);
5. Conservation methods (when applicable).

Add additional pages as necessary.

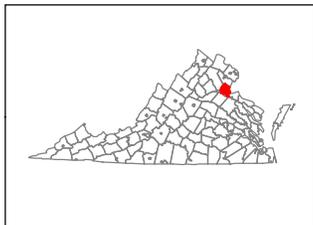
JUSTIFICATION FOR ALTERNATIVE (NON-REBURIAL) DISPOSITION
Add additional pages as necessary

REQUIRED ATTACHMENTS

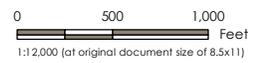
- Copy of the relevant USGS 7.5 series topographic map showing the location of the property or site on which the archaeological excavation will take place. A supplemental map showing the area in greater detail may also be attached if appropriate and/or necessary.
- Original signed application.
- Original signed Statement of Landowner Permission.
- Original signed Applicant's and Contractor's Acknowledgement Form.
- Text of the public notice/notice of intent, and confirmation of publication (print and online). See guidelines for further information and explanation.
- Curriculum vitae (CVs) for the principal archaeologist and physical anthropologist associated with the proposed project.
- Detailed research design, including but not limited to the following:
 - field methods to be used during recovery
 - laboratory methods to be used during skeletal analysis
 - conservation methods to be used for both human skeletal remains and associated funerary artifacts.
- Statement justifying alternative disposition of human skeletal remains and associated funerary artifacts (if applicable).



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- Legend**
- Project Area
 - Site 44ST1140/VDHR #089-5424



Project Location: 20340294
 County: Stafford Prepared by SWS on 2015-01-16
 USGS Quad: Stafford Technical Review by A.J.L. on 2015-01-16
 Independent Review by EM8 on 2015-01-16

Client/Project: HHHunt Properties

Figure No.: 1
 Title: Location and Vicinity Map

- Notes**
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane Virginia South FIPS 4502 Feet
 2. Base Map USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Series

Disclaimer: Stantec assumes no responsibility for data supplied in electronic format. The recipient accepts full responsibility for verifying the accuracy and completeness of the data. The recipient releases Stantec, its officers, employees, consultants and agents, from any and all claims arising in any way from the content or provision of the data.

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Public Notice

Notice is hereby given that HHHunt Properties plans to relocate an historic cemetery located within the proposed Abberly at South Campus development (Tax Map 39, Parcel 16L and portions of 16, 16B, 16H, and 16J) in Stafford County, Virginia. The removal and relocation will be conducted under a Permit for Archaeological Removal of Human Remains issued by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR). Copies of the Permit may be viewed at Stantec Consulting Services Inc.'s (Stantec) offices, the VDHR, HHHunt's offices, and the Stafford County Historical Society. The cemetery area contains up to 15 possible historic burials. Following archaeological removal and osteological analysis, the planned reburial will be within a local cemetery. The investigation will be conducted by professional archaeologists and a professional osteologist employed by Stantec. HHHunt Properties is located at 1401 Sunday Drive, Suite 109, Raleigh, North Carolina 27607. Any interested parties may request a public meeting to discuss the cemetery relocation. Please send written comments by 5:00 PM on March 9, 2015 via mail to Project Manager Brynn Stewart, Stantec, 1049 Technology Park Drive, Glen Allen, Virginia 23059, phone (804) 355-7200, fax (804) 355-1520 and to Joanna Wilson Green, VDHR, Division of Preservation Incentives, 2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221. Ms. Stewart can also be reached via e-mail at brynn.stewart@stantec.com. Ms. Green can also be reached via e-mail at joanna.wilson@dhr.virginia.gov.

[This notice will be posted in the *Freelance Star* and the *Stafford County Sun*]

Berek L.J. Dore II

7894 Trumpetvine Lane / Mechanicsville, VA 23111/ Phone: (804) 840.9169 / Email: BerekJD13@gmail.com

Summary of Qualifications:

- Over 10 years of anthropological related field, technical, laboratory and cultural resource management (CRM) experience, to include processing and cataloguing cultural materials; 10 years processing and analyzing human skeletal remains in a bioarchaeological capacity
- Extensive experience with mapping surveys, GPS use and USGS Topo maps
- Demonstrated experience analyzing, developing and interpreting various documents and data sets
- Proven ability to communicate and work effectively within small and large teams in various settings
- Considerable experience as a lecturer/educator in an academic realm
- Over 15 years of experience within the construction industry performing management and field duties to include managing site crews and administrative personnel, sales and managing quality control operations

Education & Certifications:

- Master of Arts, *Historical Archaeology*, The College of William & Mary, Williamsburg, VA (2011)
- Bachelor of Science, *Anthropology*, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA (2006)
- Registered Professional Archaeologist (2011-present)
- Professional Development Series, Emergency Management Institute (ongoing continuing education)

Summary of Related Employment Experience:

2014-Present *Adjunct Professor*, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA

- Cultural Resource Management, ANTH 391
- Introduction to Anthropology, ANTH 103

2014-Present *Environmental Specialist*
Stantec , Glen Allen, VA

- Conducts Erosion and Sediment Control Inspections for Dominion Power
- Conducts VSMP Inspections For Dominion Power

2014 *Archaeologist*
Stantec , Glen Allen, VA

- Performs Prehistoric and Historic Phase I/II/III surveys
- Identifies and maps features and sites within project areas with assistance from USGS Topo maps
- Conducts research on CRM archaeological projects and assists in producing CRM reports
- Delineates possible site boundaries from positive shovel test pits (STP); marked STP coordinates
- Delineates cemetery boundaries; burial patterning and analysis; Excavation of human remains; Conducts osteological analyses of human skeletal remains in whole, fragmented and comingled form
- Make records of field units, keeping track of soil differences, conditions and features
- Examine and identifies various artifacts from both prehistoric and historic time periods
- Catalogues artifacts from various sites by location, material, use and category

2011-2014 *Bioarchaeologist/Archaeological Crew Chief*
2005-2008 *Field and Osteological Technician (Phase I/II/III and Osteology)*

Cultural Resources, Inc., Glen Allen, VA

Berek L.J. Dore II

7894 Trumpetvine Lane / Mechanicsville, VA 23111/ Phone: (804) 840.1421 / Email: BerekJD13@gmail.com

- Performs Prehistoric and Historic Phase I/II/III surveys
- Identifies and maps features and sites within project areas with assistance from USGS Topo maps
- Conducts research on CRM archaeological projects and assists in producing CRM reports
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- Catalogues artifacts from various sites by location, material, use and category

Recent Project Experience:

2012

- Reedy Creek PH I- Archaeological Crew Chief
- VDOT Lewistown Rd PH I & Cemetery Delineation- Archaeological Crew Chief
- Fredericksburg Courthouse PH III- Archaeologist
- VDOT Wytheville PH II- Archaeologist
- DVP Dahlgren PH I- Archaeologist
- VDOT Capital Trail PH I & II- Archaeological Crew Chief

2013

- The Glens Section 10 PH I- Archaeological Crew Chief
- DVP Harrisonburg—Endless Caverns – Archaeological Crew Chief
- Chesapeake Cost Share- Architectural Field Technician
- VDOT Rt 29 Bypass- Archaeologist
- Threatened Sites/Indian Point – Archaeologist

2014

- DVP Goose Creek- Archaeologist
- Warsaw PH I- Archaeological Crew Chief
- DVP—Northeast Substation- Archaeologist
- VDOT/Accomack - Osteologist

2009-2011 *Chief Operations Officer*, Ambiente Structures International, LLC, Richmond, KY

- Oversaw all daily operations and managed company departments; Supervised staff while managing their workload and schedules and conducting internal performance reviews
- Coordinated logistical requirements with internal and external entities
- Developed and implemented company protocols, policies and procedures
- Assisted with the hiring process, training employees and designing related training tools

Professional and Academic Experience:

2006-Present Research Assistant, American Indian Resource Center
The College of William & Mary, Williamsburg, VA

- 2006-2010/Assisted with Virginia State Recognition of the Patawomeck Tribe of Stafford County
- 2007-2009/Conducted ethnographic field research for the Patawomeck Tribal Oral History Project
- 2006-2008/Assisted with interviews of Tribal leaders and members for Podcast Project

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- 2006/Assisted with the setup and filming of Pocahontas Revealed, produced by Lonewolf Productions for NOVA
- Compiled/Reviewed legislation relative to NAGPRA

2006-Present Lecturer, United States Department of the Navy

- 2011/*Remembering the Past: The Bioarchaeology of American Indians Before Colonialism*/Guest Speaker at the Norfolk Naval Base for Native American Heritage Month
- 2007/*The Warrior Society: American Indians Past and Present*/ Guest speaker on the U.S.S. Carl Vinson for Native American Heritage Month
- 2006/*Commemorating American Indians*/Guest speaker on the U.S.S. Stout for Native American Heritage Month

2009-2014 Consultant/ Research Assistant, Various entities

- 2009-2011/Research Assistant, Institute for Historical Biology, The College of William & Mary, Williamsburg, VA.
 - Conducted osteological analyses on human skeletal materials associated with the Chickahominy Tribe of Virginia
- 2009-2014/Conducted Bioarchaeological analysis on human skeletal remains from the Hatch site (44PG51)

2005-2007 Volunteer Archaeologist, Virginia Department of Historic Resources

- Completed 3 semester hours processing and cataloguing artifacts for a VCU Artifact Practicum course; maintained a subsequent 18 month volunteer relationship conducting similar activities and excavating test units

Selected Publications:

Brady, Ellen, Dane Magoon, Berek Dore, Josh Duncan, Aimee Leithoff, Taft Kiser, Jamie Bauguess, and Sara Ferland

2014 Phase II Archaeological Data Recovery at Sites 44HN0356 and 44HN0366, Rutland Development Area. Hanover County, VA. CRM Report, Cultural Resources, Inc.

Leithoff, Aimee, Sandra DeChard, Berek Dore, and Ellen Brady

2012 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Approximately 86.53 Acres for the Proposed Reedy Creek Mitigation Bank, Dinwiddie County, Virginia. CRM Report, Cultural Resources, Inc.

Dore, Berek

2011 Dietary Bioarchaeology: Late Woodland Subsistence within the Coastal Plain of Virginia. Master's Thesis. Department of Anthropology, The College of William and Mary.

Leithoff, Aimee, Josh Duncan, Berek Dore, and Ellen Brady

2011 An Archaeological Survey and Two Cemetery Delineations for the Lewistown Road Bridge Replacement and Interchange Improvements, Hanover County, Virginia. CRM Report, Cultural Resources, Inc.

Magoon, Dane, Berek Dore, and Laura Powell

Berek L.J. Dore II

7894 Trumpetvine Lane / Mechanicsville, VA 23111/ Phone: (804) 840.1421 / Email: BerekJD13@gmail.com

2006 A Preliminary Inventory of the Claggett Site (18PR40) Ossuary Human Skeletal Materials, Prince George's County, Maryland. CRM Report, Cultural Resources, Inc.

Brynn is a Principal Investigator in Stantec's Glen Allen, Virginia office. She has over 10 years of experience in cultural and environmental resources management. Brynn meets the Secretary of the Interior's standards and guidelines for a professional archaeologist. She has served as a Principal Investigator and Project Archaeologist on numerous transportation and energy-related projects as well as private development projects. She manages in-house technical staff, supervises technical document preparation, and provides quality control and peer review for cultural resources studies. Her expertise includes all phases of cultural resource management (archaeological assessments and Phase I, II and III excavations) in compliance with local, state, and federal laws and regulations. Brynn's experience includes managerial tasks associated with all aspects of cultural resource management projects such as consultation with and representation of clients before state and national review agencies, writing and editing technical reports, preparing and managing project budgets, and developing and implementing archaeological research designs. Brynn also has experience in the processing and analysis of artifact collections with special interest in Colonial-era ceramics and lithic analysis and the development and production of interpretive materials including pamphlets and exhibits.

EDUCATION

BA, Anthropology, Washington College,
Chestertown, Maryland, 2004

MA, Anthropology, University of Nevada, Las
Vegas, Las Vegas, Nevada, 2009

CERTIFICATIONS & TRAINING

OSHA Excavation Safety: Satisfies 29 CFR 1926.650

OSHA Confined Space Safety: Satisfies 29 CFR
1910.246, 29 CFR 1926.1001, 29 CFR 1915.1001

PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Route 208 Improvement Project, Louisa County,
Virginia (Principal Investigator)

Brynn served as Principal Investigator, developing a scope of work prior to awarding of the project. She also directed pre-fieldwork planning and managed field personnel. A known cemetery is located within the project area. Brynn will serve as the lead author of the technical report which is in progress.

I-64 Peninsula Widening Project (Segment 2), City of
Newport News, James City County, and York
County, Virginia (Principal Investigator)

Brynn served as Principal Investigator, directing pre-fieldwork planning and managing field personnel. The cemetery at NRHP listed Site 44YO0007 likely extends into the project area. The cemetery was subject to pedestrian survey and all surface features were recorded via GPS. Brynn was responsible for compiling fieldwork results, interpreting resulting data, entering site data into V-CRIS, and serving as lead author on the resulting technical report.

Cooke Industrial Park Project, Louisa County,
Virginia (Principal Investigator)

Brynn served as Principal Investigator, directing pre-fieldwork planning and managing field personnel. Brynn served as the lead author of the technical report detailing the results of intensive pedestrian survey of a possible cemetery. The survey identified 25 surface features indicating burials and verified the presence of an unrecorded historic cemetery.

Cemetery Verification and Delineation for Site
44KG0223 along the Proposed DVP Dahlgren 230
kV Transmission Line, King George County, Virginia
(Principal Investigator)

Brynn served as Principal Investigator, directing pre-fieldwork planning and managing field personnel. The delineation was conducted via mechanical excavation. Brynn served as the lead author of the resulting technical report.

Phase I Survey for the Proposed DVP Dahlgren 230
kV Transmission Line, King George County, Virginia
(Principal Investigator)

Brynn served as Principal Investigator, developing a proposed scope of work and budget prior to the awarding of the project. Brynn directed pre-fieldwork planning and managed field personnel. Informant provided information led to the identification of a potential unmarked cemetery in the project area. Brynn was responsible for compiling fieldwork results, interpreting resulting data, entering site data into V-CRIS, and serving as co-author on the resulting technical report.

Brynn Stewart MA,

Principal Investigator

Cemetery Verification and Delineation of VDHR #089-5242 within the Proposed Abberly at South Campus Development, Stafford County, Virginia (Principal Investigator)

Brynn served as Principal Investigator, developing a proposed scope of work and budget prior to the awarding of the project. Brynn directed pre-fieldwork planning and managed field personnel. She was responsible for compiling fieldwork results, interpreting resulting data, entering site data into the V-CRIS, and serving as lead author on the resulting technical report.

Fredericksburg Courthouse Project, City of Fredericksburg, Virginia

Brynn served as Principal Investigator, directing pre-fieldwork planning and managing field personnel. She was responsible for reporting the unanticipated discovery of a human bone to local law enforcement. She also authored a letter report detailing the recovery and analysis of the bone and prepared a chain of possession prior to packaging the bone and turning it over to local law enforcement.

Phase I Survey for Abberly at South Campus, Stafford County, Virginia (Principal Investigator)

Brynn served as Principal Investigator, developing a proposed scope of work prior to the awarding of the project. Brynn directed pre-fieldwork planning and managed field personnel. A previously unknown cemetery was identified during Phase I survey and included surface depressions and fieldstone markers. Brynn was responsible for compiling fieldwork results, interpreting resulting data, entering site data into V-CRIS, and serving as co-author on the resulting technical report.

Two Cemetery Verification and Delineations at Hanover Airport, Hanover County, Virginia (Principal Investigator)

Brynn served as Principal Investigator, directing pre-fieldwork planning and managing field personnel. She was responsible for compiling fieldwork results, interpreting resulting data, entering site data into V-CRIS, and serving as co-author on the resulting technical report.

Cemetery Verification at Fawn Lake, Spotsylvania County, Virginia (Principal Investigator)

Brynn served as Principal Investigator, directing pre-fieldwork planning and managing field personnel. Brynn served as co-author on the resulting management summary.

Conchopata, Ayacucho, Peru (Crew Member/Field Supervisor)

Brynn served as a crew member and field supervisor during excavations at the Huari site of Conchopata. She was responsible for oversight during excavations of pre-Incan structural remains and participated in excavations. These excavations included offerings of llama bones and small mammals as well as the excavation of a tomb robbed in antiquity.

Snowden Bridge Boulevard Expansion Project, Frederick County, Virginia (Principal Investigator)

Brynn served as Principal Investigator, developing a proposed scope of work and budget prior to the awarding of the project. Brynn directed pre-fieldwork planning and managed field personnel. She was responsible for compiling fieldwork results, interpreting sites, entering site data into V-CRIS, and serving as lead author on the resulting technical report.

Route 642 Reconstruction Project, Northampton County, Virginia (Principal Investigator)

Brynn served as Principal Investigator, developing a proposed scope of work and budget prior to the awarding of the project. Brynn directed pre-fieldwork planning and managed field personnel. She was responsible for compiling fieldwork results, interpreting sites, entering site data into V-CRIS, and serving as lead author on the resulting technical report.

Cochran Mill Road Bridge Replacement Project, Loudoun County, Virginia (Principal Investigator)

Brynn served as Principal Investigator, directing pre-fieldwork planning and managing field personnel. Brynn served as lead author on the resulting management summary.

Route 220 Improvement Project, Botetourt County, Virginia (Principal Investigator)

Brynn served as Principal Investigator, compiling and interpreting data post-field effort. Brynn served as lead author on the resulting technical report.

Route 522 Improvement Project (Phase I and II), Powhatan County, Virginia (Principal Investigator)

Brynn served as Principal Investigator, developing a proposed scope of work and budget prior to the awarding of the initial Phase I project. She directed pre-fieldwork planning, managed field personnel, and coordinated with client representatives. She conducted in-depth archival research into the former village of Pineville, compiled fieldwork results, interpreted sites, and entered site data into V-CRIS. Brynn also managed Phase II evaluation. She served as lead author on the resulting technical reports.

Meagan O'Deegan

Archaeologist



Ms. O'Deegan is an Archaeologist with over 5 years of experience completing archaeological surveys and excavations, cultural resource records searches, Native American consultations, cultural resource construction monitoring, field use of a Trimble GPS, National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 compliant reports, NEPA Cultural Resources sections, and bioarchaeological studies involving human skeletal remains analysis. Meagan's experience extends throughout most of California, Nevada, and Idaho. Meagan assists with and manages CEQA and NEPA projects as well as projects involving federal permitting and funding on a wide array of large- and small-scale infrastructure projects (alternative energy, oil, water, wastewater, linear transportation, mining, and pipeline). She is well versed in CEQA, "CEQA Plus" State Revolving Fund, and USDA Federal Cross-Cutting processes in California.

EDUCATION

MA, Anthropology with an emphasis on bioarchaeology, California State University, Sacramento, California, 2013

BA, Anthropology, University of California, Davis, California, 2009

Certificate of Completion Forensic Archaeology: Field Recovery Methods, California State University Chico, Chico, California, 2011

Historic Resources Preservation, UC Davis Extension, Sacramento, California, 2011

MEMBERSHIPS

Member of the Society for American Archaeology

Member of the Society for California Archaeology

Member of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists

PROJECT EXPERIENCE

Fairfield Suisun Sewer District, Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrades, CEQA and SRF/Federal Agency Project, Fairfield, Solano County, California. *Included CEQA and SRF Federal Agency Compliance. Conducted cultural resource field survey as an archaeological technician, drafted the CEQA document, including the cultural resource section, and supported the SRF application development. Conducted environmental compliance for this project in an accelerated two month schedule to meet the schedule requirements for federal "stimulus" funding.*

City of Dixon Wastewater Treatment Facility Improvements Project, Solano County, California

Project involved CEQA and CWA SRF compliance. Meagan completed archaeological field surveys for over 444 acres of proposed improvements to the City of Dixon existing WWTF. Meagan completed a cultural resource records search, Native American consultations, and CRHR and NRHP evaluations. Completed a NHPA Section 106 compliant report for submittal to SHPO. Additionally, Meagan drafted the CEQA IS/MND and SRF checklist and was assistant Project Manager.

Donner Summit Public Utilities District, Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade and Expansion Project, Nevada County, California.

Conducted archaeological field surveys on two parcels (~30 acres in total) using a sub-meter Trimble GPS. Drafted various sections of the IS/MND, including the cultural resource section for the Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade and Expansion project. Assisted with completion of the NHPA Section 106 process.

Calaveras County, Mountain Ranch Road Widening Project, Calaveras County, CA

Conducted NHPA Section 106 compliant study including a CHRIS records search, intensive archaeological surveys of the Project APE, Native American consultations and monitoring coordination, extended Phase 1 excavations in known archaeologically sensitive areas, and drafted the required Caltrans XP1, HPSR, ASR reports.

Tuolumne Utility District, Ditch System Sustainability Project, Tuolumne County, California. *Funded by the Sierra Nevada Conservancy, the purpose of the project was to prepare a Capital Improvement Plan and Operation and Maintenance Strategies for the ditch system given the cultural resources and environmental constraints. Completed cultural resource surveys of 56 miles of the Tuolumne Utility District ditch system. Worked with experienced local archaeologists. The purpose of the cultural resource surveys was to determine the TUD ditch systems' eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).*

* denotes projects completed with other firms

Meagan O'Deegan

Archaeologist

Plumas County Community Development Commission, Tobin Fire Flow Water System Project, Plumas County, CA. *Conducted NHPA Section 106 compliant study including a CHRIS records search, intensive archaeological surveys of the Project APE, Native American consultations, historic resources evaluations. Completed a NHPA Section 106 compliant report on an accelerated schedule and received SHPO approval.*

City of Lincoln, Midwestern Placer Regional Sewer Project, Placer County, California. *Completed three weeks of archaeological field surveys for over 30 miles of proposed and alternative sewer pipelines and surveyed three existing wastewater treatment plants. Also completed a cultural resource records search, Native American consultations, including two field meetings with Native American representatives, and worked with local tribes to involve them in cultural resource monitoring during construction. Assisted with the cultural resource evaluation process. Reviewed a NHPA Section 106 compliant report prior to submittal to SHPO. Drafted the letter to SHPO on behalf of SRF. Successfully obtained SHPO concurrence on cultural resource findings for the project.*

City of Lincoln, Gravity Sewers and Reclamation Project, Placer County, California. *Assistant Project Manager and Cultural Resource Specialist. Conducted baseline studies and drafted a CEQA IS/MND document, including the cultural resource section. Completed the cultural resource records search, Native American consultations, cultural resource survey, and worked with State Water Board Division of Financial Assistance Archaeologist to complete the NHPA Section 106 process.*

Nevada Irrigation District, Nevada County, California. *Assistant Project Manager and Cultural Resource Specialist, Meagan Completed CEQA, including cultural resources studies and drafted the CEQA for the following Nevada Irrigation District Projects: Banner-Taylor Reservoirs Restoration Project, Nevada County, California (IS/MND); Combie Phase 1 Canal and Bear River Siphon Replacement Project, Nevada & Placer County, California (IS/MND); Locksley Lane Intertie Project, Placer County, California (IS/ND); Rock Creek Siphon Project, Placer County, California (IS/MND)*

Nevada Irrigation District, Regional Water Treatment Plant, Reservoir and Pipeline Project EIR and Permitting, Placer & Nevada County, California. *Project Cultural Resource Specialist. Managed the archeological field studies.*

Conducted a week long cultural resource field survey and initiated the pre-planning for the CEQA/EIR process for a 17 mile pipeline project.

Nevada Irrigation District Lower Cascade Canal - Banner/Cascade Pipeline Project Environmental Compliance, Nevada County, California (Field Biology Technician, Surveyor and Monitor) *Managed and conducted the construction water quality monitoring at the Banner Cascade Wolf Creek tributary stream crossing project site. Responsible for maintaining the stipulations listed in the 401, 404, USFWS, and CDFG Permits. Monitoring BMPs at project site to ensure that all BMPs and Mitigation is upheld during project construction.*

City of Turlock Harding Drain Pipeline and WWTP Upgrade Projects, Stanislaus County, California. *Completed the cultural resource NHPA Section 106 compliant report for two State Revolving Fund (SRF) projects involving the City of Turlock WWTP expansion & upgrade and a new City of Turlock outfall pipeline. Responsible for completing the NHPA Section 106 process including a cultural record search, field survey, and Native American consultations on an accelerated schedule.*

Occidental Petroleum Company 26S Archaeological Surveys, Kern County, California. *Completed archaeological surveys of Occidental Oil field 26S.*

LEMHI Gold Trust, LLC Archaeological Survey for Lemhi Gold Exploration Project, Salmon-Challis National Forest, Idaho. *Assisted with archaeological survey of 180 acres of land on behalf of the Lemhi Gold Trust as part of the Lemhi Gold Exploration Project in Idaho. The survey was conducted in part on private lands and lands managed by the Salmon-Challis National Forest. The survey was conducted under the guidelines of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and resulted in the identification of four new resources and update of three historic period refuse deposits associated with gold mining in the late 1800's.*

Volunteer Archaeology Technician for United States Forest Service, Camptonville, California. *Assisted with USFS Archaeology field surveys in the Pendola Ranch area. Took inventory and updated site records of gold mining and wood mill era sites.*

Presenter at the Western Bioarchaeology Group 2014 Conference *Poster Presentation: Prevalence of Osteoarthritis in the Pre-contact and Post-contact Arikara*

* denotes projects completed with other firms



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I. INTRODUCTION

This document represents a proposed plan for the archaeological data recovery at site 44ST1140/DHR ID# 089-5424) located in Stafford County, Virginia as requested by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. The archaeological site was initially identified by Cultural Resources, Inc. (CRI) in 2012. Phase I survey and cemetery delineation were conducted at the site during the 2012 investigations and 44ST1140/DHR ID# 089-5424 was determined potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion D.

All services proposed herein are pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, Executive Order 11593, and relevant sections of 36CFR60 and 36CFR800. The Stantec Principal Investigator and Project Archaeologist directing this project meet the professional qualification standards of the Department of the Interior (48 FR 44738-9). The archaeological fieldwork component of these investigations will conform to the qualifications specified in state (*Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* [VDHR 2011]) and federal guidelines (Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* [United States Department of the Interior {USDI} 1983]) for conducting archaeological investigations. Laboratory curation of cultural materials collected during the studies were made with regard to federal (36 CFR 79) and state (State Curation Standards [VDHR 1993]) guidelines.

PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION

Physical Description

The 22.369-acre project area is located in eastern Stafford County near Stafford Courthouse. The Rapidan and Rappahannock Rivers form the southern boundary of the county, and the Potomac River and King George County lie to the east. Prince William County bounds Stafford on the north, and Fauquier County lies immediately west of Stafford. The project area occupies the Fall Zone, which marks the transition between the Piedmont and Coastal Plain Physiographic Provinces.

Geology and Topography

In general, an undulating topography with broad rolling hills and moderate slopes dissected by tributaries of the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers characterizes the Piedmont in Stafford County. The Coastal Plain along the Atlantic seaboard is an elevated sea bottom with low topographic relief and extensive marshy tracts. Metamorphic formations, which constitute a considerable proportion of the earth's crust, underlie the Piedmont and form the basement beneath the Cretaceous and Tertiary marine formations of the Coastal Plain. Along the inner boundary of the Coastal Plain, the top of the basement rocks rises landward from beneath the Cretaceous and Tertiary formations and creates a line of rapids and falls in the rivers, known as the fall line (Hunt 1967).

Elevation rises from approximately 80 feet above mean sea level (amsl) along the streams to 190 feet amsl atop a knoll near the southeastern end of the project area.

**Proposed Data Recovery Plan
Associated with the
Nineteenth-Century Cemetery
(44ST1140/VDHR #089-5424)
on the Abberly at South
Campus Property, Stafford
County, Virginia**

VDHR File No. 2013-0355



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February 4, 2015



Hydrology

Accokeek Creek, a tributary of the Potomac River, flows south of the project area. Small, unnamed tributaries of Accokeek Creek drain the vicinity of the project area. The tributaries, rank 1 and 2 drainages (Strahler 1963), generally originate within or immediately outside the project area and flow in a southerly direction into Accokeek Creek. The western edge of the project area is approximately 500 feet east of a stream that flows into Accokeek Creek.

Soil Morphology

The Sassafras-Aura-Caroline soil association occurs throughout the project area vicinity (Isgrig and Strobel 1974). Deep, moderately well-drained to excessively drained soils that have a sandy clay loam, heavy clay loam, or clay subsoil constitute the Sassafras- Aura-Caroline association. More importantly, a seasonally high water table and regular ponding characterize the Bladen loams on the bottomland along streams in the project area. In addition, even Sassafras fine sandy loam atop the ridges in the larger parcel exhibits a severe tendency to erode if tilled or exposed (Table 1).

Table 1. Key to the Soil Map			
Map Symbol	Soil Type	Slope	Soil Characteristics
SfC2	Sassafras fine sandy loam, eroded	6-10%	Well drained
SfE2	Sassafras fine sandy loam, eroded	15-35%	Well drained

Natural Resources

The project area consists of hardwood forest and open areas located on ridges crosscut by tributaries of Accokeek Creek. Historically, the project area and the land surrounding the tract were more than likely plowed, and logging possibly occurred during the nineteenth and twentieth century. Prior to the arrival of Europeans, therefore, the environment appeared much different. Shelford (1963:19) classifies the region as part of the oak-hickory forest. A relict of old growth forest near the mouth of the Potomac River in Maryland provides a hazy view of the pre-1600 upper story: post oak (47%); southern red oak (21%); black oak (9%); white oak (7%); chestnut (6%); and hickory (3%; Shelford 1963:57). Deer and turkey represent the predominant game species in the region, though numerous other animals and migratory waterfowl continue to be hunted.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT IMPACTS

HHHunt Properties has designed the proposed Abberly at South Campus development as a walkable apartment community. The on-site pedestrian connectivity and connections to adjacent properties was required by Stafford County. In addition, the roads and walks have to meet the requirements of the American Disabilities Act, which in essence requires that the site maintain minimal slopes. The development plans include seven two-story 8 unit apartment buildings (56 units), two four-story thirty six unit apartment buildings (72 units), four four-story 40 unit apartment buildings (160 units), 647 associated parking spaces, several pocket parks located throughout the property and a community/activity center with outdoor swimming pool.



Stafford County did not require HHHunt Properties to prepare an alternative design plan as part of the permitting process. However, alternative actions to the relocation of the cemetery at VDHR #089-5424 were discussed with the Stafford County Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors in a number of public meetings.

Alternative 1 – Open Space

Stafford County Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors members enquired about the possibility of leaving the cemetery at VDHR #089-5424 intact and utilizing the cemetery location as open or green space. Alternative 1 was rejected as the location of open/green space in the vicinity of the cemetery at VDHR #089-5424 would 1. Leave little to no space for parking to accommodate the three planned multiple family buildings in the eastern portion of the development and 2. Place the green space in an area not communal to all residents of the development, thereby eliminating the intent of the plan as a walkable community with centralized amenities.

Alternative 2 – Intact Cemetery beneath Parking

A second alternative was to leave the cemetery at VDHR #089-5424 intact and construct the necessary parking area over the resource. Alternative 2 was rejected as 1. The cemetery is situated on an elevated ridge which would require leveling in order to construct the necessary parking area.

Both alternatives were rejected as they would have negatively impacted the design, feel, and needs of the proposed development.

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

CRI conducted a series of cultural resources surveys for the Abberly at South Campus property in Stafford County, Virginia. These investigations took place over a period of two years and ranged from Phase IA Assessment and Phase I Identification surveys to Phase II Evaluation and Cemetery Verification and Delineation studies (Table 2)

Phase IA Assessment

In November of 2011 CRI conducted a Phase IA assessment of five parcels (Parcels 16, 16H, 16L, and portions of Parcels 16B and 16J) comprising the approximately 22.639-acre Abberly at South Campus property in Stafford County, Virginia. The assessment was conducted at the request of HHHunt Properties and served as a tool for future development planning.

The Phase IA assessment consisted of three tasks: 1. Archival research aimed at identifying all previously recorded archaeological sites and architectural resources within the property and within a 1-mile radius of the property, including historic map review intended to identify potential unrecorded structures or landscape features which may have been present on the property, 2. Pedestrian survey of 100 percent of the property and excavation of judgmentally placed shovel tests to determine the nature of soils and the topography in the study area, and 3. Development of a site specific predictive model identifying areas of enhanced and low potential for the identification of cultural resources. The predictive model was based, in part, on the soils and topographical data collected during the pedestrian survey portion of the project.

Phase IA assessment identified no previously recorded archaeological sites or architectural resources within the study area. A total of 21 previously recorded archaeological sites and 58 previously recorded architectural resources were located within a 1-mile radius of the study area. One archaeological site



(44ST1044), a mid-nineteenth- to early twentieth-century farmstead, was located adjacent to the northwest corner of the property. CRI recorded Site 44ST1044 during a 2008 Phase I survey of two parcels adjacent to the west edge of the current Abberly at South Campus property, west of Peake Lane. These parcels were part of the larger South Campus property but are not included in the current Abberly at South Campus project area. At that time, CRI recommended Site 44ST1044 as potentially eligible for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) inclusion though the site has not been formally evaluated for potential eligibility by VDHR.

Table 2. Cultural Resources Investigations on the Abberly at South Campus Property

Project	Identified Resources & Recommendations	Reference
Phase IA	N/A	Stewart, Brynn and Dane Magoon 2012 <i>A Phase IA Assessment for Abberly at South Campus (Parcels 16, 16H, 16L, and Portions of Parcels 16B and 16J), Stafford County, Virginia.</i> Submitted by CRI to HHHunt Properties January 4, 2012.
Phase I – Abberly at South Campus	Isolates: Not Eligible 1632A-IF-1: 1 whiteware sherd & 1 iron wire fragment 19 th to 20 th c. Sites: 44ST1137: Civil War Activity Area 3 rd Quarter 19 th c. Potentially Eligible; Phase II Evaluation or Avoidance Architectural Resources: 089-5424: Cemetery 19 th c. Not Eligible; Cemetery Verification of Avoidance	Stewart, Brynn, Sandra DeChard, and Dane Magoon 2012 <i>A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for Abberly at South Campus (Parcels 16, 16H, 16L, and Portions of 16B and 16J), Stafford County, Virginia.</i> Submitted by CRI to HHHunt Properties April 20, 2012.
Cemetery Verification & Delineation	089-5424: Cemetery 19 th c. 44ST1140 Cemetery is Intact w/ 9 Definite & 2 Potential Burial Features 18 artifacts recovered & archaeological site number given Potentially Eligible; Phase II Evaluation or Avoidance	Stewart, Brynn and Dane T. Magoon 2012 <i>A Cemetery Verification and Delineation Study for Abberly at South Campus, Stafford County, Virginia.</i> Submitted by CRI to HHHunt Properties on August 3, 2012.
Phase I – Smith Parcel	Isolates: Not Eligible 1666-IF1: 1 ironstone sherd 1842 1666-IF2: 1 iron chain fragment Architectural Resources: 089-5427: House, 143 Jumping Branch Rd. Post 1880 – Not Eligible	Stewart, Brynn, Sandra DeChard, and Dane Magoon 2012 <i>A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Approximately 25.2-Acre Smith Parcel, Stafford County, Virginia.</i> Submitted by CRI to HHHunt Properties August 3, 2012.
Phase II – Site 44ST1137	Isolates: Not Eligible 1674-IF1: 2 chert tertiary flakes Prehistoric Unknown Sites: 44ST1137: Civil War Encampment 3 rd Quarter 19 th c. Not Eligible 44ST1141: Domestic Feature 19 th c. Potentially Eligible; Phase II Evaluation or Avoidance	Stewart, Brynn and Dane Magoon 2012 <i>A Phase II Evaluation of Site 44ST1137 on the Abberly at South Campus Property, Stafford County, Virginia.</i> Submitted by CRI to HHHunt Properties August 10, 2012.
Phase II – Site 44ST1141	Isolates: Not Eligible 1781-IF1: 1 lead sprue frag. Historic Unknown 1781-IF2: 1 lead sprue frag. Historic Unknown 1781-IF3: 1 iron wire nail 1885+	Stewart, Brynn and Ellen Brady 2013 <i>A Phase II Evaluation of Site 44ST1141 on the Abberly at South Campus Property, Stafford County, Virginia.</i> Submitted by CRI to HHHunt Properties August 7, 2013.



	1781-IF4: 1 iron cut nail frag. & 1 colorless bottle glass frag. 19 th to 20 th c. <i>Sites:</i> 44ST1141: Brush Burn Late 19 th to 20 th c. Not Eligible	
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The Phase IA field effort resulted in a predictive model wherein approximately 6.035 acres of the overall 22.639-acre property were defined as retaining an enhanced potential for the identification of cultural resources. The remaining 16.604 acres were defined as retaining a low potential for the identification of cultural resources. It was recommended that 100 percent of enhanced potential areas (6.035 acres) and a 10.0 percent sample of low potential areas (1.66 acres) be subject to systematic shovel testing if a Phase I survey of the study area was required. Previously recorded Site 44ST1044 was located in close proximity to an enhanced potential portion of the study area. The Phase IA report noted that shovel testing in this portion of the property may identify cultural material associated with this site.

Phase I Identification Survey

Following review of the Phase IA assessment report, CRI conducted a Phase I identification survey of the Abberly at South Campus property. This survey was conducted in November of 2012. In June of the same year, HHHunt Properties also contracted with CRI to conduct a Phase I survey for the Smith Parcel, adjacent to the southern boundary of the Abberly at South Campus property. Both surveys are discussed below. Phase I investigations are designed as a “good faith” effort to identify all cultural resources within the project area and to obtain sufficient information to make recommendations regarding their potential eligibility for listing to the NRHP.

Abberly at South Campus

The Phase I survey for the Abberly at South Campus property consisted of three primary tasks: 1. Additional archival research intended to provide a more detailed picture of the history of the property, 2. Systematic shovel testing throughout the entire 22.639-acre property, and 3. Metal detector survey conducted in an effort to identify potential Civil War era resources within the property. These efforts identified one isolated archaeological find (1632A-IF1), one archaeological site (44ST1137), and one architectural resource (VDHR #089-5424).

In March of 2012, CRI conducted systematic shovel testing throughout the entire Abberly at South Campus property. A total of 281 shovel tests was excavated at 50-foot intervals along 27 transects spaced 50 feet apart. A total of 113 shovel tests was not excavated due primarily to their location on 15 percent or greater slope. One shovel test was positive for cultural material and four radial shovel tests were excavated at 25-foot intervals in cardinal directions around the original positive test to determine the boundaries of the newly identified resource. No radial shovel tests were positive for additional cultural material. Systematic shovel testing resulted in the identification of one new isolated archaeological find (1632A-IF-1).

Metal detector survey was conducted at 50-foot intervals along existing shovel test transects. The metal detector survey resulted in the identification of nine positive metal detector hits; all metal detector hits were excavated as shovel tests. Radial metal detector sweeps were conducted at 25-foot intervals around the original positive hits. No additional metal detector hits were recorded during radial sweeps. The nine positive hits (MD 1–9) consisted of four cuff-sized and four jacket-sized Civil War-era Union Eagle



buttons representative of a single military jacket and one Civil War canteen stopper. These positive hits comprised newly identified archaeological site 44ST1137, located on a gentle, wooded slope in the southeastern portion of the project area.

During the course of this investigation, one architectural resource was recorded on a wooded ridge near the southeast corner of the project area, west of Old Potomac Church Road. Architectural Resource VDHR #089-5424 was comprised of two linear surface depressions oriented east to west, two standing stones of local origin, and one stone lying flat on the ground surface. The surface depressions represented burial features while the stones were determined to represent intact and possibly displaced grave markers. While no artifacts were recovered, the cemetery was typical of the nineteenth-century.

One isolated archaeological find (1632-IF1), one archaeological site (44ST1137), and one architectural resource (VDHR #089-5424) were identified during Phase I survey. Isolated Find 1632A-IF1 was comprised of one whiteware sherd and one iron wire fragment; both items dated from the nineteenth- to the twentieth-century. ***Isolated archaeological finds are not eligible for listing to the NRHP and no further work was recommended.***

Archaeological Site 44ST1137 was comprised of a cluster of Civil War-era Union Eagle military jacket buttons and one canteen stopper. The site represented a Civil War activity area of indeterminate function, located approximately 30 feet west of a nineteenth-century cemetery (VDHR #089-5424). ***Site 44ST1137 was recommended as potentially eligible for listing to the NRHP under Criterion D. Avoidance or additional Phase II evaluation was recommended.*** Finally, Architectural Resource VDHR #089-5424 represented a nineteenth-century cemetery with visible surface depressions and local stone markers. ***VDHR #089-5424 was recommended as not eligible for listing to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D; however, avoidance or cemetery verification and delineation were recommended.***

Smith Parcel

The Smith Parcel, adjacent to the southern end of the Abberly at South Campus property, encompassed approximately 25.2 acres of open pasture with intermittent woodland. The Phase I survey consisted of two primary tasks: 1. Systematic shovel testing throughout the entire 25.2-acre Smith Parcel property and 2. Metal detector survey conducted in an effort to identify potential Civil War era resources within the property. These efforts identified two isolated archaeological finds (1666-IF1 and 1666-IF2) and one architectural resource (VDHR #089-5427).

In June of 2012, CRI conducted systematic shovel testing throughout the entire Smith Parcel. A total of 361 shovel tests was excavated at 50-foot intervals along 30 transects spaced 50 feet apart. A total of 143 shovel tests was not excavated due primarily to their location on 15 percent or greater slope, within a roadbed, or outside the bounds of the project area. One shovel test was positive for cultural material and four radial shovel tests were excavated at 25-foot intervals in cardinal direction around the original positive test to determine the bounds of the newly identified resource. No radial shovel tests were positive additional cultural material. Systematic shovel testing resulted in the identification of one new isolated archaeological find (1666-IF1).

Metal detector survey was conducted in select portions of the project area, primarily on landforms which appeared suitable for occupation and where vegetation was not prohibitive. No metal detector hits were recorded during this effort. However, during the survey an eight-link length of iron chain was identified



hanging from a wire fence at the northern boundary of the project area. The chain was of indeterminate manufacture. This length was collected and recorded as Isolated Archaeological Find 1666-IF2.

During the course of this investigation one architectural resource was recorded near the western edge of the Smith Parcel. Architectural Resource VDHR #089-5427 (143 Jumping Branch Lane) was comprised of five standing structures including a house, two stables, a shed, and an animal enclosure. A wooden fence was also present. The resource was determined to be post-1880 in date.

Two isolated archaeological finds (1666-IF1 and 1666-IF2) and one architectural resource (VDHR #089-5427) were identified during Phase I survey of the Smith Parcel. Isolated Find 1666-IF1 was comprised of one undecorated ironstone sherd (1842+) while Isolated Find 1666-IF2 was comprised of an eight-link length of iron chain of indeterminate date. ***Isolated archaeological finds are not eligible for listing to the NRHP and no further work was recommended.*** Architectural Resource VDHR #089-5427 represented a late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century farm complex. ***VDHR #089-5427 was recommended as not individually eligible for listing to the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D. No additional work was recommended.***

Cemetery Verification and Delineation Study

During the Phase I survey of the Abberly at South Campus property conducted in March of 2012, one nineteenth-century cemetery (VDHR #089-5424) was recorded. At that time, field personnel noted two linear surface depressions aligned east to west, two standing stones of local origin, and one stone lying on the ground surface. The depressions were identified as burial features while the stones were identified as grave markers. The cemetery was located approximately 30 feet east of Site 44ST1137, a Civil War-era activity area of indeterminate function.

The cemetery verification and delineation study for Architectural Resource VDHR #089-5424 consisted of four primary tasks: 1. Archival research aimed at identifying land owners or the interred individuals associated with the cemetery resource, 2. Mechanical excavations to strip top soil from the cemetery resource and identify additional burial features in an effort to find the boundaries of the cemetery, 3. Metal detector survey conducted in an effort to identify potential Civil War era resources within the cemetery and its vicinity, and 4. Test unit excavation intended to verify whether or not two disturbed surface depressions represent burial features. These efforts identified a total of 11 burial features and 18 artifacts.

In June and July of 2012, CRI conducted mechanical stripping of the VDHR #089-5424 vicinity. Mechanical excavation was conducted with a smooth-bucket backhoe and entailed the stripping away of topsoil to expose potential subsurface burial features. Fill removal was conducted only to expose possible grave shaft features and not to expose possible human remains. Soil removal was halted once evidence of modern cultural impacts was removed and maximum visibility of the exposed subsoil was obtained. A total of 3,964.96 square feet was subject to mechanical excavation. No artifacts were recovered during mechanical excavations. Mechanical excavation exposed nine distinct and intact grave features and two disturbed grave features. Seventeen stones of local origin were also identified in the vicinity of the cemetery, with 10 situated amongst the grave features.

Following mechanical excavation, metal detector survey sweeps were conducted throughout the cemetery site, including around all grave shaft features. The metal detector survey resulted in the identification of



12 positive metal detector hits (MD 1–12) and yielded 15 artifacts. Four positive metal detector hits (MD 4, MD 8, MD 10, and MD 12) yielded Civil War-era material including two brass New York Militia Staff uniform buttons (one recovered from a disturbed surface depression during test unit excavation), one brass button fragment, one fired three-ring minie ball, and one fired flat-based lead pistol bullet. Seven positive metal detector hits (MD 1–3, MD 5–7, MD 9, and MD 11) yielded 10 artifacts including primarily representative of iron nails and nail fragments of types dating from 1835 to 1846.

Test unit excavation focused on two surface depressions which appeared to have been disturbed. In an effort to determine the nature of these depressions, located at the eastern edge of the cemetery, 5-x-5-foot test units were placed over each surface feature. One test unit was expanded to 5-x-7 feet. Test unit excavation yielded two artifacts, one Civil War-era Union Eagle military jacket button and one button of indeterminate type. Both artifacts were recovered from loose soil related to relic hunting within one of the surface depressions.

Cemetery verification and delineation within VDHR #089-5424 verified that the resource was, in fact, a cemetery and identified nine definite and intact burial features and two possible burial features suspected to represent temporary pulled graves, possibly related to Civil War activity in the area. The recovery of artifacts and the presence of subsurface features constituted an archaeological component to the resource and an archaeological site number was acquired (44ST1140). Archival research indicated that the cemetery was on property formerly owned by the Stevens family whose historic residence and associated family cemetery are located south of the Abberly at South Campus property and south of the Smith Parcel. While no evidence was acquired to determine who the interred individuals may have been, it is likely that VDHR #089-5424 represents a nineteenth-century African American cemetery with the addition of two Civil War-era pulled graves. Documentary evidence suggests that the Stevens family home was utilized as a field hospital during the Civil War. Historic documents indicated that at least one Union soldier had been temporarily buried on "...the Stevens Farm, Stafford" (NPS 2012). ***The cemetery at VDHR #089-5424 (44ST1140) was recommended as potentially eligible for listing to the NRHP under Criterion D. Avoidance or further Phase II evaluation was recommended.***

Phase II Evaluation Studies

Site 44ST1137

Site 44ST1137 was identified during the initial Phase I survey of the Abberly at South Campus property conducted in March of 2012. The site was identified via metal detector survey and was comprised of four cuff-sized and four-jacket sized Civil War-era Union Eagle military jacket buttons and one Civil War canteen stopper. The site was located in close proximity to the nineteenth-century cemetery at VDHR #089-5424.

Phase II evaluation of Site 44ST1137 consisted of two primary tasks: 1. Systematic close-interval shovel testing in and around the site and 2. Test unit excavation to further investigate the cluster of nine artifacts comprising the site and the general site vicinity. These efforts yielded 43 artifacts, one isolated archaeological find (1674-IF1), and one nearby archaeological site (44ST1141).

In July of 2012 CRI conducted Phase II evaluation of Site 44ST1137. A total of 16 shovel tests was excavated at 25-foot intervals across the site. No shovel tests were positive for cultural material. Five 5-x-5-foot test units were placed in and around the site to further investigate the original location of the



artifact cluster and its surrounding landform. Test unit excavated resulted in the collection of 43 artifacts and the identification of one new archaeological site (44ST1141).

Artifacts recovered from Site 44ST1137 included additional Civil War-era material, including three more Union Eagle military jacket buttons, an iron buckle fragment, cast iron buttons of indeterminate type but typical of those utilized on Union underwear, one Civil War-era brass grommet, and five fragments of nineteenth-century aqua tinted mold-blown bottle glass. Other artifacts included iron wire fragments, flat iron fragments of indeterminate type and function and a glass decanter top. No evidence of intact subsurface deposits was identified within Site 44ST1137 which is located in an area known to have been heavily relic hunted. The site reflects Civil War encampment, a site type that is relatively common in Stafford County. As a result, ***Site 44ST1137 was recommended as not eligible for listing to the NRHP under Criterion D and no additional work was recommended.***

Two prehistoric artifacts, both complete non-diagnostic chert tertiary flakes, were also recovered during. These artifacts were identified approximately 14 feet northeast of Site 44ST1137 and represented an isolated archaeological find (1674-IF1). ***Isolated archaeological finds are not eligible for listing to the NRHP and no further work was recommended.***

One test unit was placed approximately 229.8 feet southwest of Site 44ST1137 to investigate a positive metal detector hit identified during the verification and delineation study of VDHR #089-5424 previously conducted in June and July of 2012. This test unit yielded 13 artifacts and exposed an apparently intact subsurface feature which appeared to represent a small, burned structure. Artifacts recovered from the feature included iron wire fragments, charcoal, an iron nail fragment, and two amber mold-blown bottle glass fragments dating from the mid- to late- nineteenth century. As the feature and associated artifacts were recovered at a distance from Site 44ST1137, and as no definitive evidence of Civil War activity in this location was identified, this potential structural feature was recorded as a separate site, 44ST1141. ***Site 44ST1141 was recommended as potentially eligible for listing to the NRHP under Criterion D. Avoidance or Phase II evaluation was recommended.***

Site 44ST1141

Site 44ST1141 was identified during Phase II evaluation of Site 44ST1137, located approximately 229.8 feet northeast of Site 44ST1141. The site was identified via test unit excavation. The 5-x- 5-foot test unit had been placed over a positive metal detector hit which had been recorded during the verification and delineation study of the cemetery at VDHR #089-5424 conducted in June and July of 2012. The site was comprised of an apparent intact subsurface feature, possibly representative of a small, burned structure dating to the nineteenth century.

Phase II evaluation of Site 44ST1141 consisted of three primary tasks: 1. Systematic close-interval shovel testing in and around the site, 2. Test unit excavation to further investigate the potential intact subsurface feature, and 3. Metal detector survey conducted in an effort to identify potential Civil War era resources or to link the possible subsurface feature with Civil War activity. These efforts yielded 50 artifacts and four isolated archaeological finds (1781-IF1, 1781-IF2, 1781-IF3, and 1781-IF4).

In July of 2013, CRI conducted Phase II evaluation of Site 44ST1141. A total of 65 shovel tests was excavated at 25-foot intervals across the site. No shovel tests were positive for cultural material. Following



close-interval shovel testing, metal detector sweeps were conducted at 25-foot intervals utilizing the existing shovel test grid. The metal detector survey resulted in the identification of three positive metal detector hits; all metal detector hits were excavated as shovel tests. The three positive hits (MD 7 01-703) consisted of two fragments of lead sprue and one iron wire nail (1885+). These positive hits, while in close proximity to one another, did not form a cohesive archaeological site and were recorded as isolated archaeological finds 1781-IF, 1781-IF, and 1781-IF3.

Test unit excavation focused on two areas within Site 44ST1141 and its immediate vicinity. The Phase II survey re-investigated the test unit in which Site 44ST1141 was first identified during the July 2012 Phase II evaluation of nearby Site 44ST1137. In addition, three 2.5-x-2.5-foot test units were excavated to examine the positive metal detector hits identified to the east of Site 44ST1141. Test unit excavation in the vicinity of the positive test units yielded two additional artifacts, one iron cut nail fragment and one colorless mold-blown bottle glass fragment. These artifacts comprised one additional isolated archaeological find (1781-IF4). ***Isolated archaeological finds are not eligible for listing to the NRHP and no additional work was recommended for 1781-IF1, 1781-IF2, 1781-IF3, or 1781-IF4.***

Re-investigation of the original test unit in which Site 44ST1141 was found consisted of the excavation of a narrow trench through the feature fill. While this trench provided a profile of the feature's stratigraphy, it was not sufficient to provide a definite interpretation of the function of the feature. A second test unit measuring 5-x-5 feet was then established adjacent to the southern edge of the original. Excavation of this test unit identified the edge of the feature. A total of 50 artifacts was collected during the Phase II evaluation of Site 44ST1141, comprised predominantly of iron wire fragments and possible brick or burned soil fragments. The feature itself was determined to be a burned brush pile and not a burned structure. ***Site 44ST1141 was recommended as not eligible for listing to the NRHP under Criterion D and no further work was recommended.***



II CULTURAL CONTEXT

INTRODUCTION

Site 44ST1140/VDHR 3089-5424 is a nineteenth-century cemetery. The cemetery is located on property that was owned by the Stevens Family throughout the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century. The vast majority of these cemeteries are associated with churches and represent secondary resources to farmsteads and larger domestic complexes. Most of the recorded cemeteries within Stafford County date to the nineteenth century. The period of significance for Site 44ST1140 spans the nineteenth-century and thus the context presented here reflects only this period.

EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1789–1830)

The American Revolution, along with the ensuing economic, social, and political consequences, threatened the interlocking class, racial, and gender relations established during the early 18th century (Kulikoff 1986:312-3, 421). The Revolution severed ties to both the British monarch and the Anglican Church. The growing number of Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Deists added to political disruption. By granting spiritual equality to all, and occasionally arguing for legal equality, members of these sects added to the threat raised by British promises of emancipation and the language of the Declaration of Independence (Kulikoff 1986:417-420, 423-4). In 1806, largely in response to rising numbers of free blacks, the Assembly passed legislation forbidding free blacks from remaining in the state more than one year after manumission. This law was not rigorously enforced (Schwarz 1987:321-2).

Economic disruption again flowed from British naval power during the War of 1812. The difficulties caused by foreign powers, however, proved less damaging than internal competition. European markets had opened after the Revolution, when national and proletarian uprisings disrupted European grain production (Parker 1986:90).

During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, rural Stafford County underwent a radical transition from the old tobacco-based plantation economy to a new diversified grain-based economy. This shift towards agricultural diversification would characterize the region through the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century. By the time of the American Revolution, all arable land in the Tidewater and Piedmont regions of Virginia had been planted in tobacco at least once and most areas were experiencing the effects of severe soil depletion. Between 1790 and 1820, as many as 250,000 Virginians moved from the older settled parts of the state to the recently opened southwest frontier, taking approximately 150,000 slaves with them.

The virtual collapse of the tobacco economy and the concomitant out migration of significant numbers of people had a revolutionary effect on the social and economic character of the Piedmont and Tidewater. Large plantations that had relied on slave labor were increasingly subdivided into smaller-scale farmsteads that grew corn and wheat rather than tobacco. This change was also reflected in the cultural landscape as new settlement tended to move away from major rivers and creeks, the primary routes of transportation and communication throughout the colonial period, and clustered instead along an increasingly complex system of interior roads (Bairley and Maginnis 1986:23-36; Kulikoff 1986:422, 429).

As a result of the change from a tobacco-based to a grain-based economy, numerous mills sprang up along the interior creeks (especially Aquia and Potomac Creek) of northern Stafford County. These mills allowed farmers to process their grain and other crops, and also provided wood for new construction. With an



increase in population came the need for churches and other forms of infrastructure, such as additional roads (David 2004; Eby 1997).

Document review indicates that the Abberly at South Campus property was owned by the Atchison family in the 1780s (Deeds 1780–1786). Unfortunately, the actual deed is missing or destroyed. Prior to the Atchison's (Atcheson's), the Fitzhugh family owned and lived on the property which, during the eighteenth century encompassed approximately 630 acres (Eby 1997). Wood's 1820 map of Stafford County depicts the precursor of Route 1 in the project vicinity, as well as isolated houses, taverns, and mills in the broader vicinity of the study area, including one denoted as "Selden's" (Figure 1), possibly a tavern location.

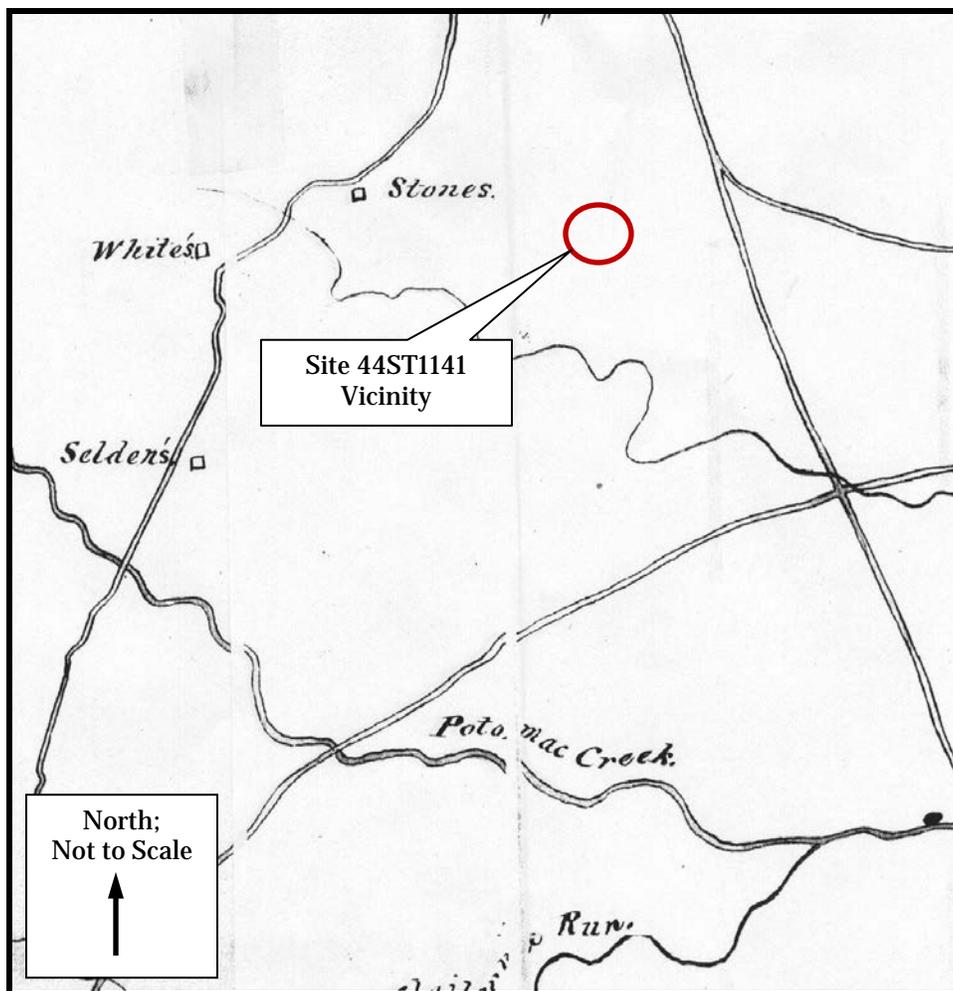


Figure 1. Detail of *Stafford* in the John Wood Series, Depicting the Project Area Vicinity (Wood 1820).



ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830–1861)

With the Antebellum Period Stafford County saw the rise of the railroad system. In 1834, then Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac (RF&P) Railroad opened its first segment connecting Fredericksburg to the state capital. Then, in 1842, the railroad was completed as far north as Aquia and eventually to Washington, D.C. With the railroad, farmers in Stafford gained easier access to the larger ports of Fredericksburg and Richmond. Also during this time period the system of canals associated with Fredericksburg were constructed and helped sustain Fredericksburg as a prominent port city. Roads also began challenging waterways as the dominant transportation route.

During this period, most county farmers had switched to cultivating mixed-grain crops. New farming techniques were introduced which restored some nutrients back into the soils and improved crop production. With increased crops came increase prosperity and many farmers replaced earlier houses with new construction. The extent of the farming community within Stafford County can be seen in the 1860 census where most households consisted of farmers with ten slaves or fewer. The slave population of this period accounted for 40.2 percent of the total county population (David 2004; Salmon 1994).

Farmers prospered during the 1850s as wheat prices rose. Most county farmers had switched over to the mixed-farming and grain production by the 1850s. New farming techniques were introduced which restored some nutrients back into the soils and improved crop production. With increased crops came increased prosperity, so many farmers replaced earlier houses with new construction. This period also witnessed the introduction and general use of animal-powered agricultural machinery (Parker 1986:90). An increase in the number of roads and accessibility to those roads resulted in numerous farms springing up along these new routes (e.g. King’s Highway, Plank Road, and Warrenton Turnpike).

Deed research indicates that Hugh and Sarah Atchison owned the Abbey at South Campus property as well as additional land in the vicinity in 1837. That year, the Atchison’s daughter, Louisa V. Stevens, wife of John M. Stevens, received “Lot #2” in her deceased father’s will. Lot #2 consisted of seven slaves (Deed LL 25; Deed Book NN pg 85; Deeds 1837–1839 pg 178; Table 3). The same year, John Moucare gave John M. and Mrs. L.V. Stevens “2 old negroes, Harry and Charlotte” (Deed Book MM pg 237). It is unclear exactly where John M. Stevens and Louisa V. Stevens resided at this time; however it is likely that they lived in the general vicinity of the current study area.

Table 3. Names and Worth of the Seven Slaves Willed to Louisa V. Stevens as Lot #2	
Name	Worth
Maria	\$500.00
John	\$200.00
William	\$800.00
Mary	\$600.00
Lewis	\$300.00
Alico	\$300.00
Aggy	\$650.00



CIVIL WAR (1861–1865)

Situated halfway between the capitals of the Union and Confederacy, it was inevitable that Stafford County would become a crossroads of military activity during the Civil War. When the Union Army forces arrived en masse in Stafford County in the latter part of 1862, Falmouth and Fredericksburg immediately became critical junctions for moving men and material southward, and thus became the center for intense military activity. Following General Burnside's abortive and costly river crossing and first assault on Fredericksburg, the Union forces retreated across the Rappahannock River back around Falmouth to regroup. The Union Army of the Potomac went into winter camp and numerous Union units bivouacked in southern Stafford County over the next eight months of the campaign.

During the Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville campaigns, from November 1862 through June 1863, Stafford County was occupied by more than 100,000 troops of the Union Army of the Potomac, and its military encampments occupied thousands of acres from Aquia Creek south to the Rappahannock River. Numerous trenches, rifle pits, and hut depressions associated with the Federal encampments have been identified throughout Stafford County (e.g., Klein et al. 2007). Moreover, maps produced by both armies depict the landscape in considerable detail (Figures 2–4).

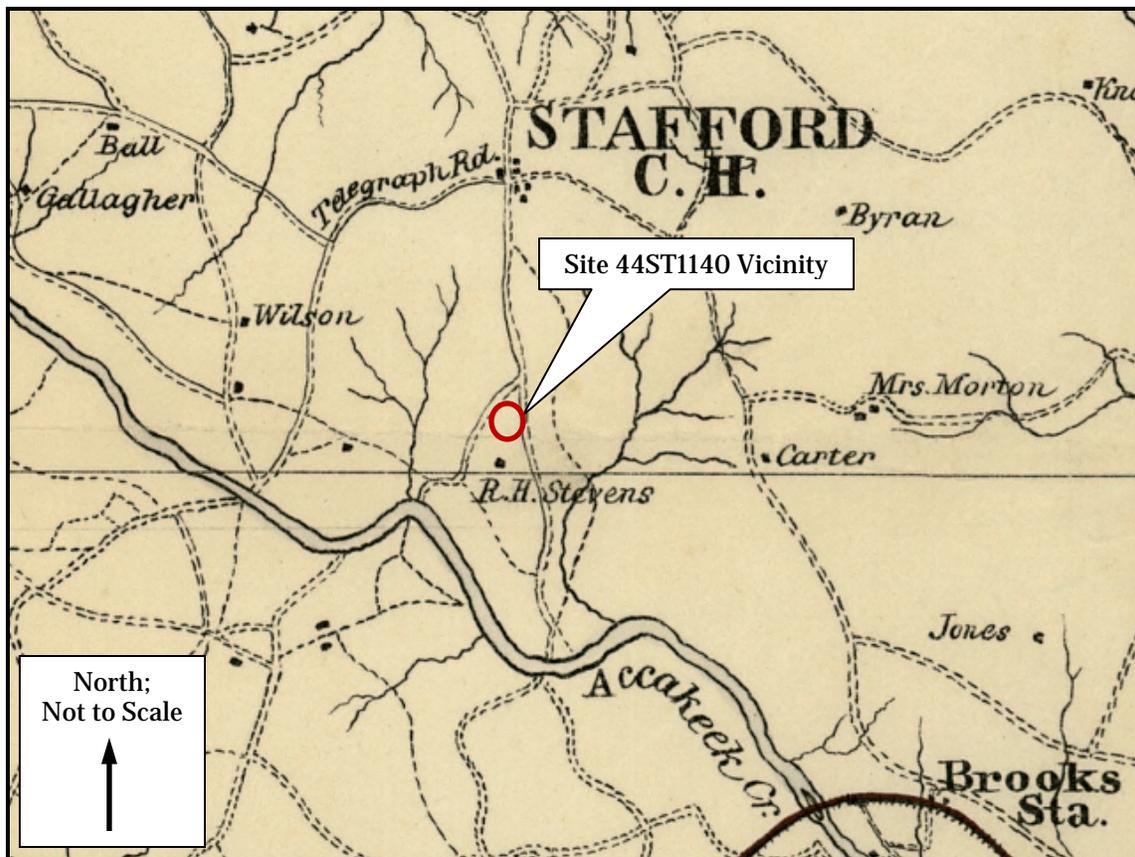


Figure 2. Detail of *A Map of Stafford County* (Gedney 1864) Depicting the Project Area Vicinity.

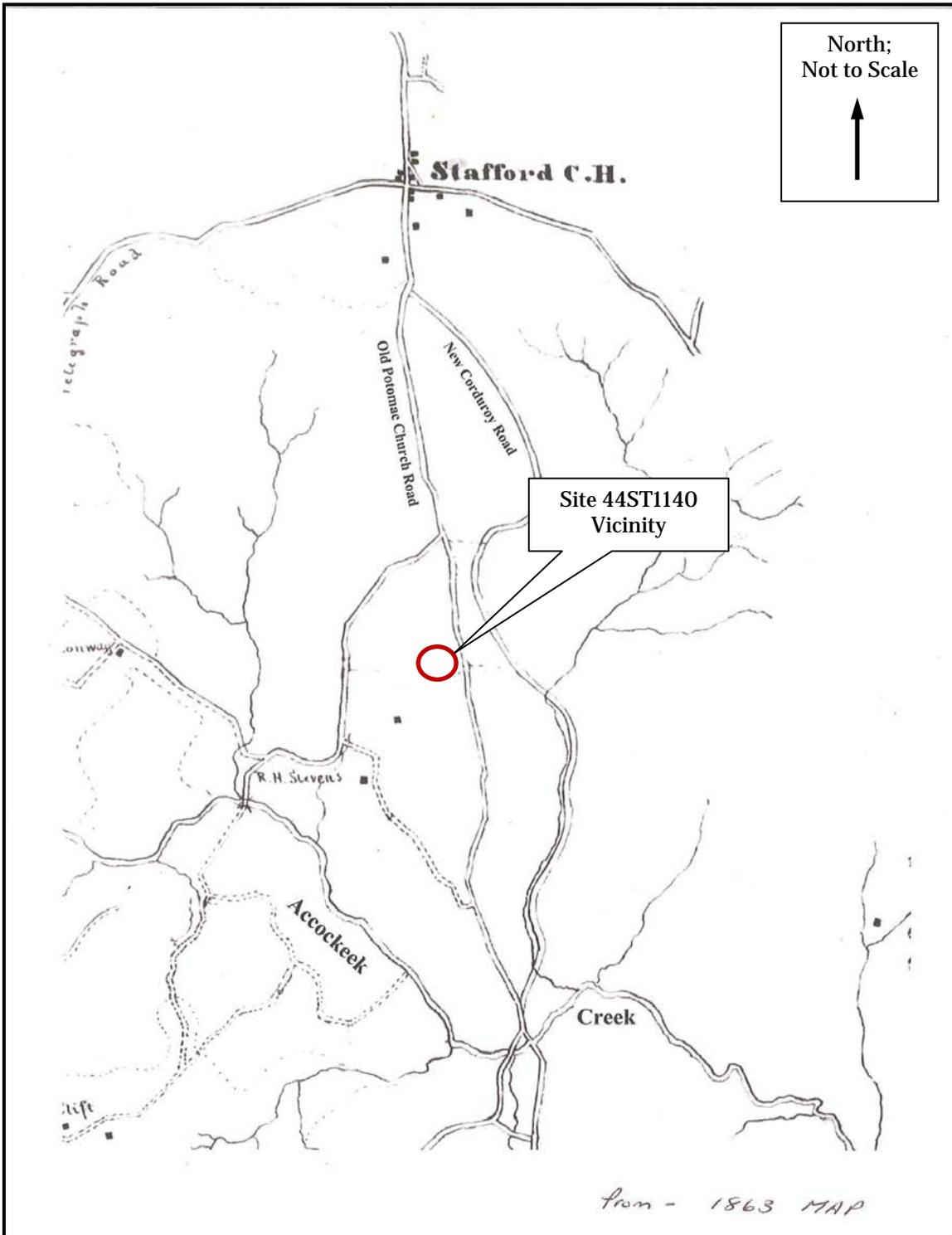


Figure 3. 1863 Map Depicting the General Project Area Vicinity.

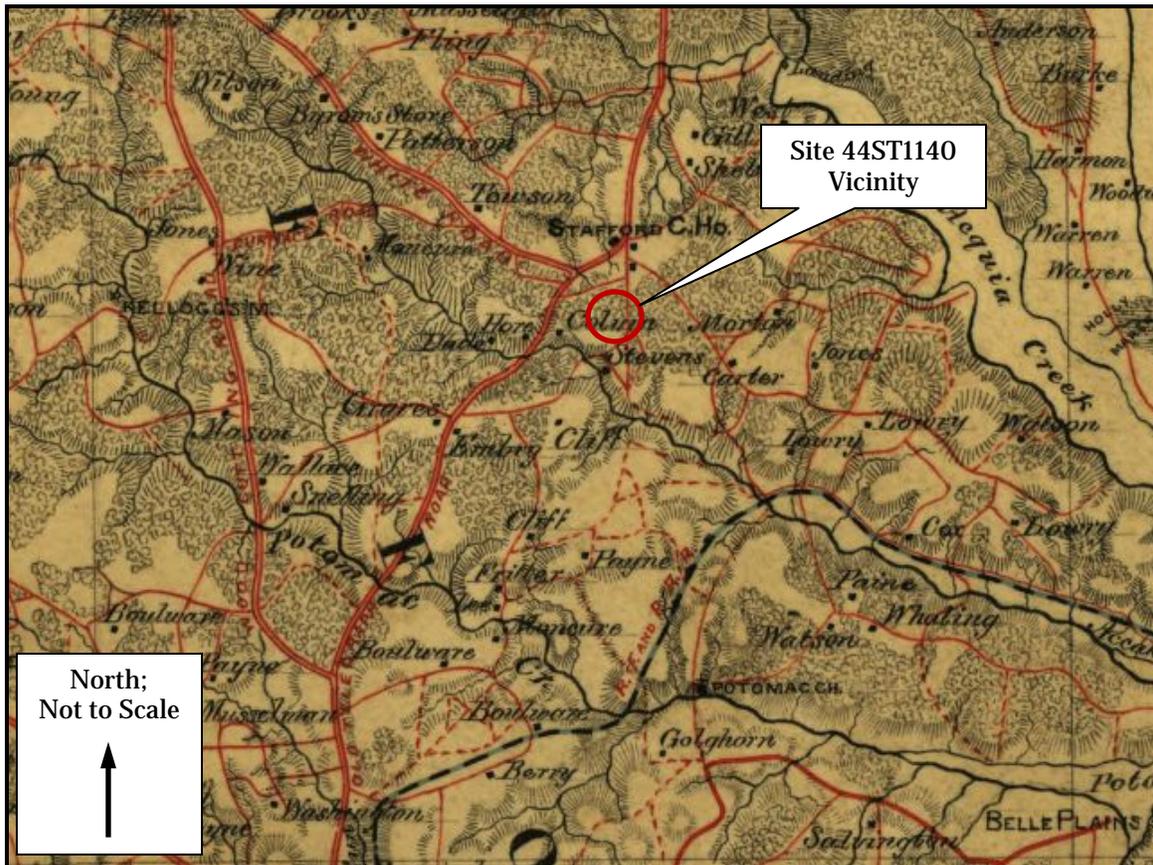


Figure 4. Detail from *Map of King George co., and parts of the counties of Caroline, Culpeper, Orange, Spotsylvania, Stafford, and Rappahannock, Va* (Gilmer 1864) Depicting the General Vicinity of the Project Area.

The effect of the Union Army's presence on Stafford's landscape and economy was devastating. The countryside was almost completely denuded of trees and fences; agricultural fields were neglected and trampled, while foraging troops "liberated" food and other essential supplies from the civilian population (Musselman 1995). Four years of warfare left Stafford County barren and devastated, and the effects of the conflict remained visible on the landscape into the twentieth century. "No county in the United States felt the war so harshly as Stafford," Homer Musselman asserts. "When the war ended Stafford was utterly devoid of stock, food, and forage, and the soil had gone down or grown up in brush. Hundreds of homes had been burned, the records at Stafford Court house had been half destroyed and those that remained were damaged. The churches had been burned, the roads were impassable" (Musselman 1995:vii; 77-86).

A number of historic road traces are illustrated on Civil War-era maps that depict the general project vicinity, one of which is located nearby (see Figures 2 and 3). The Corduroy Road is located to the east of the project area, and east of Old Potomac Church Road. An additional map from 1864 does not depict the road located near the west edge of the project area (Figure 7). While a number of buildings are depicted in the general vicinity of the project area, no structures are illustrated within the project area on any of the Civil War-period maps.



The closest depicted structure is labeled “R.H. Stevens.” R.H. Stevens was the son of John M. and Louisa V. Stevens who owned the Smith Parcel, located directly south of the present study area. Though R.H. Stevens is shown in association with the structure in Figures 2–4, the land on which it is located was not legally passed to him until 1886. However, the Stevens family owned the Abberly at South Campus property as well, though there is no documentary evidence of habitation within the Abberly parcel. In 1997, Eby wrote that the house belonging to R.H. Stevens was used as a hospital during the Civil War (Eby 1997:243). Although the house was not located on the Abberly property, it indicates the potential presence of soldiers in the immediate vicinity of the property.

An NPS record (NPS 2012) states “Metcal, M. Private. Co. I, 25 NJ. Died 8 Mar, 1863. Originally buried at Steven’s Farm, Stafford.” This record indicates that at least one Civil War soldier was temporarily interred on property owned by the Stevens family and later exhumed. It is not clear, though, on which part of the “Steven’s Farm” he was buried as members of the family owned both the Abberly property and the Smith Parcel to the south as well as other land in the vicinity. It is possible that the soldier was buried near the R.H. Stevens house, which was utilized as a hospital during the Civil War and where the family cemetery is located.

During CRI’s March 2012 Phase I survey, a nineteenth-century cemetery was recorded (VDHR #089-5424). This resource has not been definitively attributed to either the Stevens occupation of the property or Civil War activity in the area. There is no historic documentation referencing a cemetery in this location.

RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1865–1917)

Four years of war had a devastating effect on Virginia, and Stafford County was no exception. The combined loss of manpower and draft animals, the damages to property, and the neglect of agricultural land had a detrimental effect on the county’s economic and social landscape in the postwar era. Over the following years, property values plummeted; land that had sold for \$10 per acre before the war now fetched only \$1-3. In fact, the real estate market was so depressed that during their 1869-70 session the General Assembly of Virginia enacted a law prohibiting the sale of land for less than 75 percent of its assessed value (Kaplan 1993:153-56).

In a pattern reminiscent of the early nineteenth century, postwar agricultural difficulties prompted some Stafford County farmers to seek alternative sources of income. The solution for many was to sell off the timber on their land for cash. Those who continued to farm joined the “Grange,” or “Patrons of Husbandry,” a fraternal order established in 1867 and dedicated to helping farmers learn new agricultural methods. Though the Grange had lost most of its power by the 1890s, it was replaced by similar organizations, including the Farmers’ Assembly and Farmers’ Alliance, and the annual Farmers’ Institutes (Manarin and Dowdey 1984:341-44). Like other neighboring counties, Stafford suffered a decrease in population in the immediate postwar period, and this trend of slow depopulation would continue through the early twentieth century.

While the majority of the post-war economy of Virginia suffered, a number of residents of Stafford County managed to maintain their economic standing, largely through their diversified produce farming and seafood industry. The pre-war ties to the port city of Baltimore and its canneries enabled substantial numbers of local watermen to harvest the much-desired oysters, crabs, and other seafood along the Potomac and ship them, via steamboat, rapidly to the markets to the north. By the turn of the nineteenth century eastern Stafford County remained 80% agricultural, and was characterized by the transition from



grain and tobacco crops to a greater concentration on dairying and market gardening. Large family farms were still present across the county, but these were increasingly subdivided, with many producing enough only to sustain the family and livestock.

In 1885, W.E. Stevens, grandson of John M. Stevens, made R.H. Bryan trustee of 50 acres of land, including the Abberly property. At that time, the property was listed in the name of R.H. Stevens, W.E. Stevens' father (Deed Book 6 pg 319). The following year, on April 24, 1886, John M. Stevens passed the Smith Parcel, immediately south of the Abberly property, to his son and daughter-in-law, R.H. and Martha Stevens (Deed 2 pg 471). R.H. Stevens appears on several Civil War era maps associated with a structure south of Abberly (see Figures 2–4). It is likely that R.H. Stevens resided on the Smith Parcel, which at that time was larger than the present 25 acres, before the land legally became his property. It is also possible that he retained slaves during the pre-Civil War period as his parents owned at least nine slaves prior to the Civil War (see Table 3).

In 1895, R.H. Bryan, the trustee of the 50 acres which included the Abberly property, sold that land to W.E. Stevens, son of R.H. Stevens. The price of the land is difficult to read in the deed and may be two dollars or 200 dollars (Deed Book 6 pg 319). In 1900, R.H. Stevens sold 50 acres of land to R. Sidney Stevens, likely a brother, for a sum of five dollars. This land was described as "...being part of the old Atcherson Tract, lying between the road passing by W.E. Stevens' house and the Old Potomac Church road" (Deed 9 pg 163). The property sold to R. Sidney Stevens included the current Smith Parcel, immediately south of the Abberly property. W.E. Stevens owned the Abberly property and was the son of R.H. Stevens. Both properties were bounded on the east by Old Potomac Church Road and were once bounded on the west by an historic road trace. Although this former road trace appears on several Civil War era and later maps, and is often shown inside the Abberly property boundary, it was not identified during the 2012 Phase I survey of the property. Later investigations on the Smith Parcel indicate that the road lay just outside the west edge of the Abberly property boundary. The deed indicating the sale of this land shows that the land which originally belonged to Hugh and Sarah Atchison, the grandparents of R.H. Stevens, remained in the family long after their deaths.



III RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The archaeological evidence recovered during the Phase I investigation and cemetery delineation conducted at site 44ST1140/VDHR #089-5424 indicated that the site was utilized during the nineteenth-century. However, there was not sufficient evidence to determine who the interred individuals may be. It is possible that the cemetery served members of the Atchison or Stevens families in the early nineteenth century. Both were slave holding families though and it is also possible that the cemetery was for the interment of enslaved laborers. Evidence of potential pulled burials in concert with Civil War era artifacts further suggest that the existing cemetery may have later been used for the temporary interment of Civil War soldiers on the Stevens property. Alternatively, the two disturbed graves may indicate later burial of free African Americans. The investigation of Site 44ST1140/VDHR #089-5424 offers the opportunity to investigate the burial practices of potentially four distinct groups in rural Stafford County during the nineteenth century. The significance of the site lies primarily in the potential for the cemetery to be the resting place of slaves and/or the temporary interment location for Civil War soldiers.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Although the property on which the cemetery at Site 44ST1140/VDHR #089-5424 is located was owned and occupied by members of the Stevens family for much of the nineteenth-century, it is as yet unclear who is buried in the cemetery in question. Identifying the interred individuals via archaeological excavation of the cemetery has the potential to inform on a number of important themes in Virginia history.

Identification of Interred Individuals

Previously conducted archival research has shown that the Atchison family owned the property currently known as the Abberly at South Campus property from the eighteenth century through the early nineteenth century. In 1837, deeds indicate that the married daughter of Hugh and Sarah Atchison, Louisa V. Stevens, received an inheritance of property in the form of seven slaves. It is not clear where Louisa and her husband, John M. Stevens, were residing at the time nor is it clear if they owned part or all of the Abberly at South Campus property at this time. However, other records indicate that members of the Stevens family owned the Abberly at South Campus property at this time and retained the property throughout the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century. Historic documentation though, including deeds, plats, historic maps, etc. has failed to indicate the presence of a residence or other occupation in the immediate vicinity of the cemetery at Site 44ST1140/VDHR #089-5424. Rather, the home of R.H. Stevens is often noted as being located south of the 44ST1140/VDHR #089-5424 on land just south of the property currently known as the Smith Parcel. The Stevens home, the circa 1750 Cedar Hill Farm (VDHR #089-0061), still stands and a family cemetery is located a short distance south of the house.

Key questions related to the identification of the individuals interred in the cemetery at Site 44ST1140/VDHR #-89-5242 include the following:

- Do enough human skeletal remains remain intact to conduct accurate osteological analysis those remains?
- Are the remains those of individuals of European or African descent?



- Are the remains those of adults, sub-adults, or both?
- Are the remains those of males, females, or both?
- What are the relative ages of the interred individuals?

The Archaeology of Slavery in Virginia

One possible scenario for the use of the cemetery at Site 44ST1140/VDHR #089-5424 is that the resource was utilized for the interment of slaves in the early to mid-nineteenth-century. Historic research has revealed that both the Atchison Family and the Stevens Family were slave owners. In fact, nine slaves were inherited by members of the Stevens family from the deceased Hugh and Sarah Atchison in 1837. In combination with the lack of documentation for the occupation of the cemetery vicinity and the fact that a Stevens Family cemetery is present near the existing family home, it is possible that Site 44ST1140/VDHR #089-5424 represents a slave cemetery.

Just as the character and extent of race-based slavery changed throughout Virginia's history, the archaeological study of African-American life has evolved considerably since the late 1960s, when it first appeared as a legitimate sub-discipline of American historical archaeology. Looking back over the various research methods and goals of the past thirty years, it is clear that there has been a recognizable shift from a preoccupation with "pattern recognition," or the development of archaeological methods attuned to distinguishing black from white sites, to the more substantive issues of African-American identity construction, cultural transformation, and social inequality (Franklin 1997:2-3).

At the broadest level, scholars have considered the implications of Virginia's agrarian landscape, encompassing both "big house" and "quarters," in manifesting and maintaining unequal power relations between master and slaves. Others have focused more intensively on the household as the essential unit of investigation, with an eye towards associating typical features such as root cellars with the perpetuation of African cultural forms and the development of resistance strategies. Material culture, too, has generated a considerable amount of debate about the assertion of a uniquely African-American identity within the broader culture, with an emphasis on those categories of items—including locally-made tobacco pipes and colonoware vessels—that may have been produced by slaves, as well as other items that offer tantalizing clues to understanding slave spirituality.

In 1837, Louisa V. Stevens, daughter of Hugh and Sara Atchison, inherited seven slaves from her deceased father. She further received two slaves from John Moucare. It is possible that some of these slaves were primarily domestic or "house" slaves, especially the "...2 old negroes, Harry and Charlotte..." (Deed Book MM pg 237) received from Mr. Moucare. As noted in Table x, the first names of the seven slaves willed to Louisa V. Stevens are known. Research on Ancestry.com resulted in the identification of one possible result for Aggy and one for Maria. The Virginia Deaths and Burials Index, 1853–1917 lists a colored woman named Aggy. Aggy was born around 1815 and died aged 45 in Stafford County in 1860. Likewise, Marie, a colored woman, was born around 1842 and died aged 18 in Stafford County in 1860. Both women died in May of 1860 but no cause of death was provided. It is possible that these records represent two of the seven slaves received by Louisa from her father's estate though it is not known for certain.

The artifacts recovered in and around the cemetery at Site 44ST1140/VDHR #-89-5424 were primarily architectural and military in nature. Iron nails and screws were present though these items were not consistent with casket hardware. Military material included a single minie ball, a fired lead pistol bullet,



and three brass uniform buttons. The military debris appears to represent a later Civil War component to the existing cemetery.

Key questions related to possible slave burials within the cemetery at Site 44ST1140/VDHR #089-5424 include the following:

- Is casket hardware present? If so, what does this material suggest about economic/social standing in regards to the interred individuals?
- Are grave goods present? If so, what does this material suggest about economic/social standing in regards to the interred individuals?
- Is the cemetery similar or dissimilar to known slave cemeteries within Stafford County?

The Archaeology of Plantation Life in Virginia

A second possible scenario for the use of the cemetery at Site 44ST1140/VDHR #089-5424 is that the resource was utilized for the interment of members of the Atchison and/or Stevens families or as yet undiscovered tenants during the early nineteenth-century. Historic research has revealed that both the Atchison Family and the Stevens Family owned property in the vicinity of the cemetery and/or resided on land in the vicinity of the cemetery from the eighteenth century through the twentieth century. Given the long history of Stevens Family ownership in particular, it is possible that the cemetery represents an early family plot, utilized prior to the construction of the house south of the Smith Parcel. Though no evidence of a residence was identified during the multiple archaeological investigations which have occurred in and around the cemetery, it is possible that a small homestead was once present in the area.

Key questions related to a possible original Stevens Family burial plot at Site 44ST1140/VDHR #089-5424 include the following:

- Is casket hardware present? If so, what does this material suggest about economic/social standing in regards to the interred individuals?
- Are grave goods present? If so, what does this material suggest about economic/social standing in regards to the interred individuals?
- Is the cemetery similar or dissimilar to known cemeteries/family plots for European families within Stafford County?

The Archaeology of Civil War Battlefield Burials

Civil War artifacts, including minie balls, fired lead pistol shot, and brass military uniform buttons, were recovered in and around the cemetery at Site 44ST1140/VDHR #089-5424. In addition, two possible pulled graves were noted at the eastern edge of the cemetery. Disturbed fill from one of these features yielded military coat buttons.

There is some documentary evidence to suggest that the R.H. Stevens' home, the circa 1750 Cedar Hill Farm (VDHR #089-0061) located south of the Abberly at South Campus property, was utilized as a hospital during the Civil War. It is further known that Union dead were buried, at least temporarily, in a



cemetery associated with the Stevens family, possibly at nearby VDHR #089-0061. Historic records indicate that at least one soldier, "Private M. Metcal" of Company I in the New Jersey Division, died on March 8, 1863 during the 1862/1863 Union winter encampment and was "Originally buried at Stevens Farm, Stafford (NPS 2012)." It is possible that Union dead associated with the 1862/1863 encampment are, or were formerly, buried within the cemetery at VDHR #089-5424. However, it is also possible that the above notation concerning Private Metcal references his temporary interment in the Stevens family cemetery at Cedar Hill Farm.

Although it is possible that the two potential pulled graves within Site 44ST1140/VDHR #089-5424 represent temporary interment of Civil War soldiers, other interpretations are also possible. The recovery of Union military buttons from the disturbed shaft fill may be similar to the recovery of Civil War military ammunition from the shaft fill of a burial located within the McCarty cemetery at Site 44SP0481 in Spotsylvania County, where military artifacts from the surface of a former military activity area were subsequently re-deposited into the shaft fill of a post-war burial. The presence of these items in near-surface contexts would also make them a potential target for relic hunting activity. It is also possible that the buttons came from surplus military clothing used after the war by African Americans, such as illustrated by Kelso (1984:Figure 141) in "Kingsmill Plantations." At present, however, it is not possible to definitively identify the occupants of the grave features, in whole or in part, without additional investigation.

Key questions relating to the possible temporary interment of Civil War soldiers at Site 44ST1140/VDHR #089-5424 include the following:

- Does additional investigation of the two possible pulled graves indicate that these features definitively represent former graves?
- Is there evidence of relic hunting in or in the immediate vicinity of the two potential pulled graves?
- Should additional artifacts be recovered from these features, are they also military related?
- Are these features similar or dissimilar to known temporary Civil War soldier interments within Stafford County and/or other regions in Virginia?

Archaeology of Reconstruction-Era African American Life

While the most likely scenario for the cemetery at Site 44ST1140/VDHR #089-5424 appears to be that the resource represents an African American burial ground, it is not possible to definitively determine the identities of the interred individuals with current level of investigation. It is possible that at least some of the graves represent burials of African Americans after emancipation following the Civil War. The military coat buttons recovered from disturbed soils in a possible pulled grave could have come from surplus military clothing used after the war by African Americans, such as illustrated by Kelso (1984:Figure 141) in "Kingsmill Plantations."

Key questions related to possible Reconstruction era African American use of the cemetery at Site 44ST1140/VDHR #089-5424 include the following:



- **Are grave goods present? If so, what does this material suggest about economic/social standing in regards to the interred individuals?**
- **Is the cemetery similar or dissimilar to known Reconstruction-era African American cemeteries within Stafford County?**



IV MITIGATION TECHNIQUES

INTRODUCTION

The cemetery at Site 44ST1140/VDHR #089-5424 has already been subject to a cemetery verification and delineation study. A total of nine individual grave shaft features and two potentially pulled grave shaft features was identified during the delineation study. However, the cemetery, located on a narrow ridge in woodland, has the potential to contain up to four or five additional burial features. This plan includes the archaeological recovery of all extant human skeletal remains and the excavation of all burial features located within the cemetery area.

The final phase of the project will be the reinterment of the recovered human skeletal materials and associated burial artifacts, as detailed in the VDHR archaeological burial permit associated with this project. A burial plan will be submitted to VDHR prior to final disposition of the human remains and associated archaeological materials.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS AND ASSOCIATES MATERIALS

During the cemetery verification and delineation process all of the identified burial features were excavated to the depth at which grave shaft fill was visible. The features were mapped and recorded using a hand-held global positioning system (GPS) unit. The archaeological recovery of human remains will entail the excavation of all burial features to sterile subsoil using shovels, trowels, spoons, and bamboo tools. Since the depth of overburden above grave shaft features is known as the result of the delineation study, overburden will be removed using a backhoe with a smooth-blade bucket. All mechanical excavations will be monitored by an archaeologist. Once the overburden has been removed and all grave shaft features are exposed, the upper grave fill will be removed in 0.4-foot levels; all of the excavated soil will be screened through ¼-inch mesh. Grid coordinates will be given to each burial. Grid coordinates will also be given to the datum located in the southwest corner of each burial. The purpose of screening the shaft fill is to search for diagnostic artifacts and to obtain greater knowledge of the internal complexity of the grave shafts at the site. Data from the grave shafts will be recorded on feature forms; plan view scale drawings will be produced of each subsurface feature within each burial. Photographic records will be made of all opening views and subsurface features.

The excavation and documentation of human burials will be conducted to meet the standards outlined in the Virginia Regulations Governing Permits for the Archaeological Removal of Human Remains (VR-390-01-02) and VDHR permit application guidelines. Burial shaft and coffin fill will be hand excavated using shovels, trowels, and/or smaller bamboo implements, as appropriate. All human remains will be cleaned, photographed, and drawn in place prior to removal. The skeletal remains will be photographed and drawn at a scale of 1 inch = 1 foot in plan and, when conditions allow, in profile. In order to prevent data loss due to the potential fragility of the human skeletal remains, an *in situ* analysis of the material will be conducted prior to disinterment and transportation to Stantec's Glen Allen office.

Following the *in situ* analysis of the remains, the excavation and exhumation will consist of the careful removal of the surrounding soil to expose and define the remains and any associated funerary artifacts and/or coffin hardware. Soil samples will be collected for soil chemical and microartifact analysis. All fill from the coffin area will be gently sifted through ¼-inch hardware cloth for the recovery of smaller artifacts and small or fragmentary human skeletal remains.



Detailed excavation records will be kept concerning the consistency, color, artifact content, and stratigraphic nature of the burial fill, the orientation of the skeletal remains, and the presence and placement of any observed funerary items. Any funerary objects will be plotted on the plan map of the skeletal remains. Depending on the state of preservation of the skeletal remains, individual skeletal elements may be removed and transported to Stantec's Glen Allen office.

The collected remains will be placed in 4-milliliter plastic bags with zip-type locks, perforated for air circulation and placed within acid-free Hollinger boxes and/or Rubbermaid tubs for transportation. Bubble wrap will be utilized to cushion the skeletal remains during transport and during temporary curation. Materials from separate grave features will be bagged separately and placed within separate boxes. In addition to burial context data, bags will be labeled by element and by side, as appropriate.

LABORATORY METHODS

Non-Human Archaeological Material

All non-human archaeological data and specimens collected during the project will be transported to Stantec's laboratory in Glen Allen, Virginia for processing, inventory, and analysis. Prior to washing, artifacts from a given provenience will be emptied into a screened basket and sorted. Next, the provenience information from the field bags will be confirmed with the bag catalog and transferred onto bag tags. Stable objects will typically be washed with tap water using a soft brush. Edges of ceramics and glass will be thoroughly cleaned to aid in the identification of body type and to assist in mending. Washed items will then be placed by provenience on a drying rack.

Items that are considered too unstable for wet-washing will either be dry-brushed or, in some cases, left unwashed and bagged with the appropriate provenience information. Items generally treated in this manner include unstable organic objects, such as wood or other plant material; fragments of leather, bone, and fabric; and metal items requiring immediate conservation.

Once dry, the artifacts will be bagged by provenience and material type. Artifacts of a given provenience will be placed in clean 2-milliliter-thick polyethylene re-sealable bags that will be perforated to allow air exchange. Each grouped material type will be placed in a separate plastic bag (i.e., all flakes in one bag, all ceramic fragments in one bag, etc.) and each of these individual type bags will be placed in a larger bag with the bag tag noting the provenience.

After processing and bagging, the entire artifact assemblage will be cataloged for analysis. Stylistic attributes will be described using current terminology and recorded by count into a database for analysis. Once all the artifacts are cataloged, they will then be pulled from their bags and marked with correct provenience information.

Analysis of historic artifacts will be aided by standard reference works such as *The Parks Canada Glass Glossary* (Jones and Sullivan 1989), the *Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America* (Noël Hume 1969), and the *Colonial Williamsburg Foundation Laboratory Manual* (Pittman et al. 1987).

Human Remains

Following the excavation of the burial features, the human skeletal materials will be moved to Stantec's Glen Allan office for inventory, analysis, and temporary curation. Recovered coffin hardware, associated



grave goods, associated funerary adornments, and artifacts from the burial fill will also be moved to Stantec's Glen Allen office for inventory, analysis, and temporary curation.

The excavation of the burial features will be carried out by Stantec and osteological records will be generated during the excavation process. Preliminary observations will be made in the field, after the skeletal materials have been exposed and prior to recovery, as well as in the lab. This work will be conducted by a trained, professional Osteologist.

Demographic assessments will be based on all of the most reliable skeletal morphological features that have known relationships to specific age, sex, and population classifications to the extent that preservation allows. Stantec staff will rely upon the methods and protocols detailed in the *Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains* (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994). The completeness of each skeleton will be documented and a grave-by-grave skeletal inventory will be completed.

Age can be estimated most accurately for children and adolescents. Age estimates will rely on the degree of growth and development observed at the various ossification centers such as long bone epiphyses, dental calcification and eruption, and other developmental indicators of age in children and adolescents. Adult ages will be estimated with standard degenerative indicators such as arthritic changes in joints, cranial suture closure, and dental attrition to the extent possible.

Sex can be estimated most accurately for adults. Adult sex estimates will be based on differences in size and robusticity of most bones, skull shape, and sexually differentiated structures of the pelvis including the sub-pubic angle, the shape of the sciatic notch, and the size and shape of the preauricular sulcus. Metric and non-metric sex estimation methods will be utilized in this study.

While the cemetery clearly contains a historic burial population, the population affinity of this burial cohort is unknown pending this excavation. Population affiliation generally relies on morphological characteristics of the skull associated with different human geographical populations, as well as the cultural or artifactual data associated with the individual skeletons. Cultural and artifactual data will be considered as lines of evidence distinct from the osteological data, and will not dictate the interpretation of the skeletal materials.

Paleopathological evidence of trauma and disease will be collected during this process, and recorded following the protocols set forth in Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994). Dental attrition and enamel deposition irregularities also will be recorded, as will any evidence of medical or dental practices.

No destructive methods will be used during the osteological analysis. No preservatives or stabilizers will be utilized on the recovered skeletal materials. No mending of modern fractures will be undertaken. Temporary inventory marking on bone, when essential, will utilize a number 2 pencil, which can be removed at a later time if needed. No permanent marking on human bone with ink will be conducted.

REPORT PREPARATION, ARTIFACT CURATION, AND REINTURNMENT

The results of the previously conducted archival research, fieldwork, and laboratory analyses in concert with the proposed fieldwork and subsequent laboratory analysis will be synthesized and summarized in a technical report. The report will represent an integrated bioarchaeological study, combining the information from the artifactual and cultural lines of evidence with the osteological data recovered from the burial features. Since the site appears to represent an isolated burial area, the archaeological and



cultural inquiry will focus upon mortuary patterning, funerary ritual, and intrasite/interburial relationships. It is hoped that this effort would help refine the temporal associations of this burial population while providing insight into the overall health, lifeways, and mortuary rituals of a possible nineteenth-century burial cohort. Such integrated studies have been rare in the field of anthropology, with osteological data typically relegated to appendices at the end of archaeological site reports.

Following artifact inventory and analysis, osteological inventory and analysis, and report completion, all of the materials recovered from the burial contexts will be reburied. The human remains will be delivered to a funeral director in perforated 4-milliliter plastic bags, cushioned with bubble wrap and placed within acid-free Hollinger boxes and/or Rubbermaid tubs. Artifacts from separate burial features will be placed within separate bags and within separate boxes. All other materials generated by this project will be curated according to the standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 79 (“Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections”).

The recovered human remains will be reburied by a funeral director at an offsite location in a modern cemetery facility. A reburial plan will be submitted to VDHR prior to final reinterment of the recovered human remains and associated skeletal materials. The reburial will take place during 2015, shortly following the formal review and acceptance of the technical report by the VDHR, and costs associated with this process will be covered by HHHunt Properties.



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