Thunderbird
Archeology

September 23, 2005

FEDERAL EXPRESS

Kevin Van Hise
Vollmer Associates, L.L.P.
104-I Church Street, S.E.
Leesburg, Virginia 20175-3003

RE: Phase I Archeological Investigations of the 58.7 Acre Hidden Valley Property, Loudoun County, Virginia
WSSI Project #21254.01

Dear Mr. Van Hise:

Enclosed please find the three copies of the above entitled report as requested. If you are in need of additional information please do not hesitate to contact Kim Snyder or myself.

Sincerely,

Linda Gingerich
Administrative Assistant

cc: Copy to file, w/o enclosure

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A division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

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Archeology

PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE 58.7 ACRE HIDDEN VALLEY PROPERTY, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VIRGINIA

By
Boyd Sipe

September 2005

WSSI Project #21254.01

Prepared under the supervision of
Christine Jirikowic, Principal Investigator

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ABSTRACT

A Phase I archeological survey was conducted on the 58.7 acre Hidden Valley property located west of Taylorstown, in Loudoun County, Virginia. The work was carried out in September of 2005 by Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc., of Chantilly, Virginia, for AMAD Real Estate of Miami, Florida. One archeological site, 44LD1316, associated with a previously recorded but no longer extant historic structure (053-0440) was identified. Further, it was determined that portions of the project area are within the Catoctin Creek Scenic River (030-0059) easement, that portions of the project area contained FEMA mapped floodplains, and that portions of the project area may be subject to considerations of the viewshed and historic landscape associated with the Catoctin Creek Scenic River (030-0059) and the Taylorstown National Register Historic District (053-0603).

Site 44LD1316 is interpreted as a mid 19th to mid 20thcentury domestic and farmstead site associated with a previously recorded but no longer extant historic structure, the pre-1854 George S. Baker house (053-0440). The site was determined to have been almost completely destroyed by modern subsurface disturbance, and intact cultural features and context are not expected. As such, 44LD1316 is not considered to be eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D and no additional work is recommended.

The Catoctin Creek Scenic River (030-0059) is a Virginia State Scenic River; it was designated a component of the Virginia Scenic Rivers System in 1977. It is delineated as both banks of the stream, from the Town of Waterford to its junction with the Potomac River, a distance of approximately 16 river miles. This resource is located along the southeastern boundary of the project area. The Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority has been designated to administer the Catoctin Creek Scenic River, which is afforded unique considerations under the Code of Virginia.

FEMA-mapped floodplains associated with Catoctin Creek and its tributaries are present within portions of the eastern and western regions of the project area. Subsurface testing of these areas was not conducted as the possible impacts to these areas have not been determined. Intact and/or deeply buried cultural features may be present in these areas and a Phase I archeological survey of any portion of the floodplain areas should be undertaken if these areas are to be adversely affected by planned development.

Finally, historic landscape and viewshed issues must be considered for portions of the project area that are in the vicinity of the Taylorstown National Register Historic District (053-0603). Although at present the project area is screened from these areas by forest stands (Plates 27 and 28), planned development, should it become visible from the locales of these resources, might be considered an adverse effect.

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a Phase I archeological investigation of the 58.7 acre Hidden Valley property located west of Taylorstown, in Loudoun County, Virginia (Exhibit 1). Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc., of Chantilly, Virginia, conducted the study described in this report for AMAD Real Estate of Miami, Florida. The fieldwork was carried out in September of 2005.

Christine Jirikowic, Ph.D., served as Principal Investigator on this project, and Boyd Sipe served as the Field Supervisor. Jarod Hutson and Robert Badenhop served as Field Technicians. Tammy Bryant, M.A., served as Laboratory Supervisor, and Kelsey Woodman conducted the artifact analysis. The background material was prepared by Joan Walker, Ph.D., Boyd Sipe, and Johnna Flahive. The illustrations were prepared by Sarah Townsend, Boyd Sipe, Jarod Hutson, and Robert Badenhop.

Fieldwork and report contents conformed to the guidelines set forth by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) for a Phase I reconnaissance level survey as outlined in their 2001 *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia, Additional Guidance for the Implementation of the Federal Standards Entitled Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines* (VDHR 2001) as well as the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (Dickenson 1983).

The purpose of the survey was to locate any cultural resources within the impact area and to provide a preliminary assessment of their potential significance in terms of eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. If a particular resource was felt to possess the potential to contribute to the knowledge of local, regional or national prehistory or history, Phase II work would be recommended.

All artifacts, research data and field data resulting from this project are currently on repository at the Thunderbird offices in Chantilly, Virginia.

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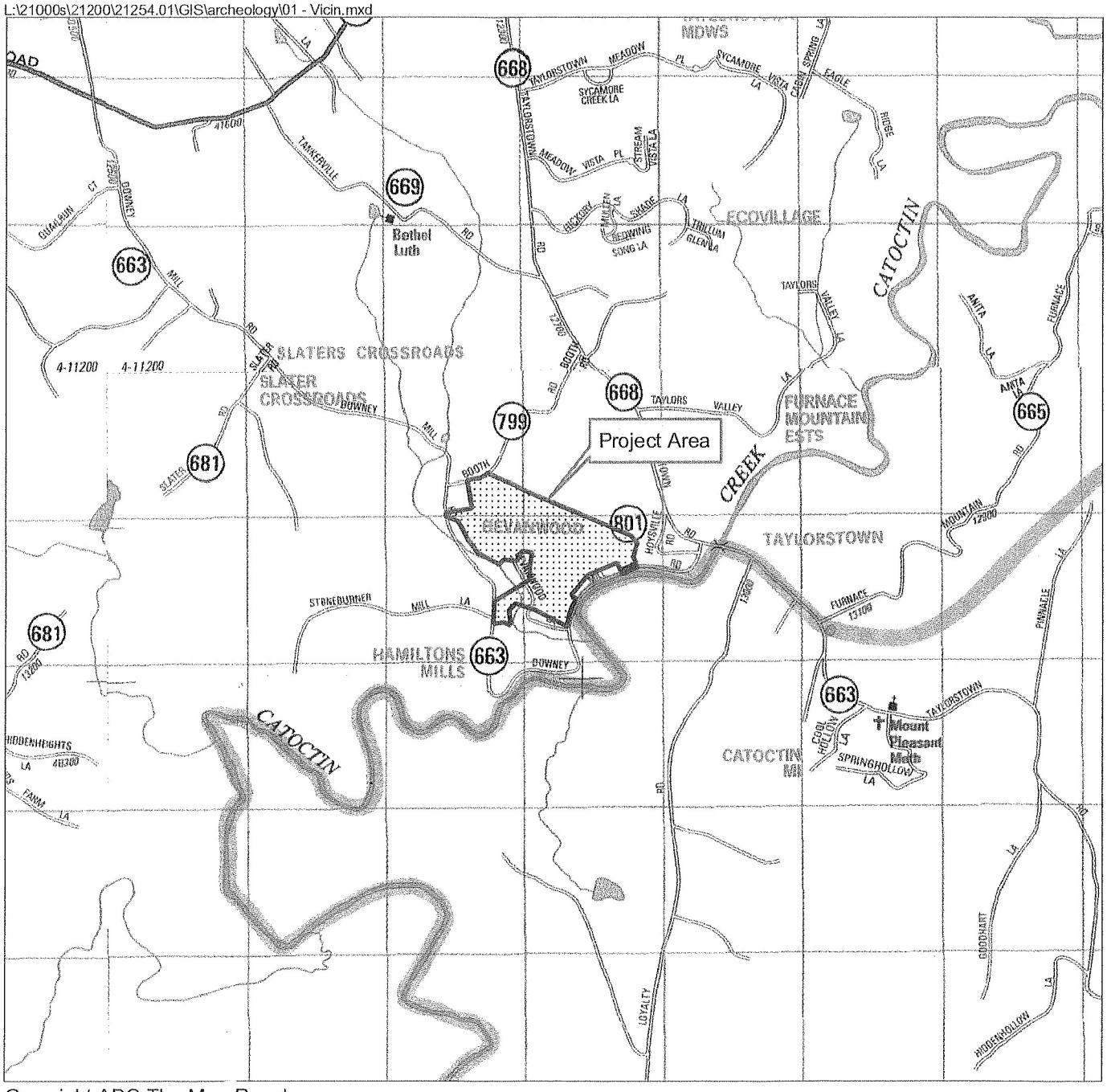

Vicinity Map
Hidden Valley Farm
WSSI #21254.01
Scale: 1" = 2000'

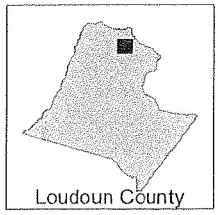

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Exhibit 1

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Loudoun County encompasses portions of the Piedmont Triassic Lowland and the Inner Piedmont Plateau sub-provinces and a portion of the Blue Ridge Province (Fenneman 1938; Bailey 1999). The Piedmont Physiographic Province is underlain by igneous and metamorphic rocks of various origins that were folded during the Paleozoic as the North American and African plates converged. Later, in the Mesozoic, rifting occurred as Pangea broke apart and the Atlantic Ocean formed. The Piedmont ranges from 200 feet above sea level (a.s.l.) at the Fall Line to circa 1000 feet a.s.l. in the western portion at the Blue Ridge. Because of the intensive weathering of the underlying rocks in the Piedmont's humid climate, bedrock is generally buried under a thick, 6 to 60 foot blanket of saprolite.

The Piedmont Province has been sub-divided into three sub-provinces: the Outer Piedmont Plateau, the Triassic Lowlands, and the Inner Piedmont Plateau. The project area lies within the Inner Piedmont, which, located adjacent to the Blue Ridge Mountains, is an area of rugged terrain where erosion has not yet leveled the metamorphic rocks. Softer materials have been worn away, leaving a discontinuous belt of mountains, erosional remnants called monodnocks. Elevations range from 400 feet to 1000 feet a.s.l., with peaks rising to 1500 to 2000 feet a.s.l.

The Hidden Valley project area is located northwest of Catoctin Creek near Taylorstown, in Loudoun County, Virginia. It is situated on approximately 58.7 acres, along Bevanwood Lane with frontage on the north side of Downey Mill Road (SR 663). Portions of the project area front the south side of Booth Road (SR 799), the west side of Hoysville Road, the east side of Downy Mill Road and the north side of Catoctin Creek (see Exhibit 1).

The project area is gently to steeply sloping and drains generally to the south and southwest through unnamed tributaries to Catoctin Creek, and thence northeastwardly into Catoctin Creek. The Catoctin Creek watershed spans the northern half of Loudoun County, and is comprised of the North Fork, the South Fork and their tributaries, and Milltown Creek. At the northeastern edge of Loudoun County, the Catoctin Creek flows into the Potomac River, and eventually reaches the Chesapeake Bay. FEMA-mapped floodplains associated with Catoctin Creek and its tributaries are also present within the project area. Elevations within the project area range from 270 to 395 feet a.s.l. This topography can be seen in the 1981 Point of Rocks, Maryland-Virginia USGS quadrangle map in Exhibit 2.

The vegetation present within the project area may be seen in the spring 2003 color infrared imagery aerial photograph (Exhibit 3). The project area contains open fields, oldfield successional communities, and forests of mixed hardwoods. The study area also supports several fencerows and edge habitats with mature conifers and young deciduous trees.

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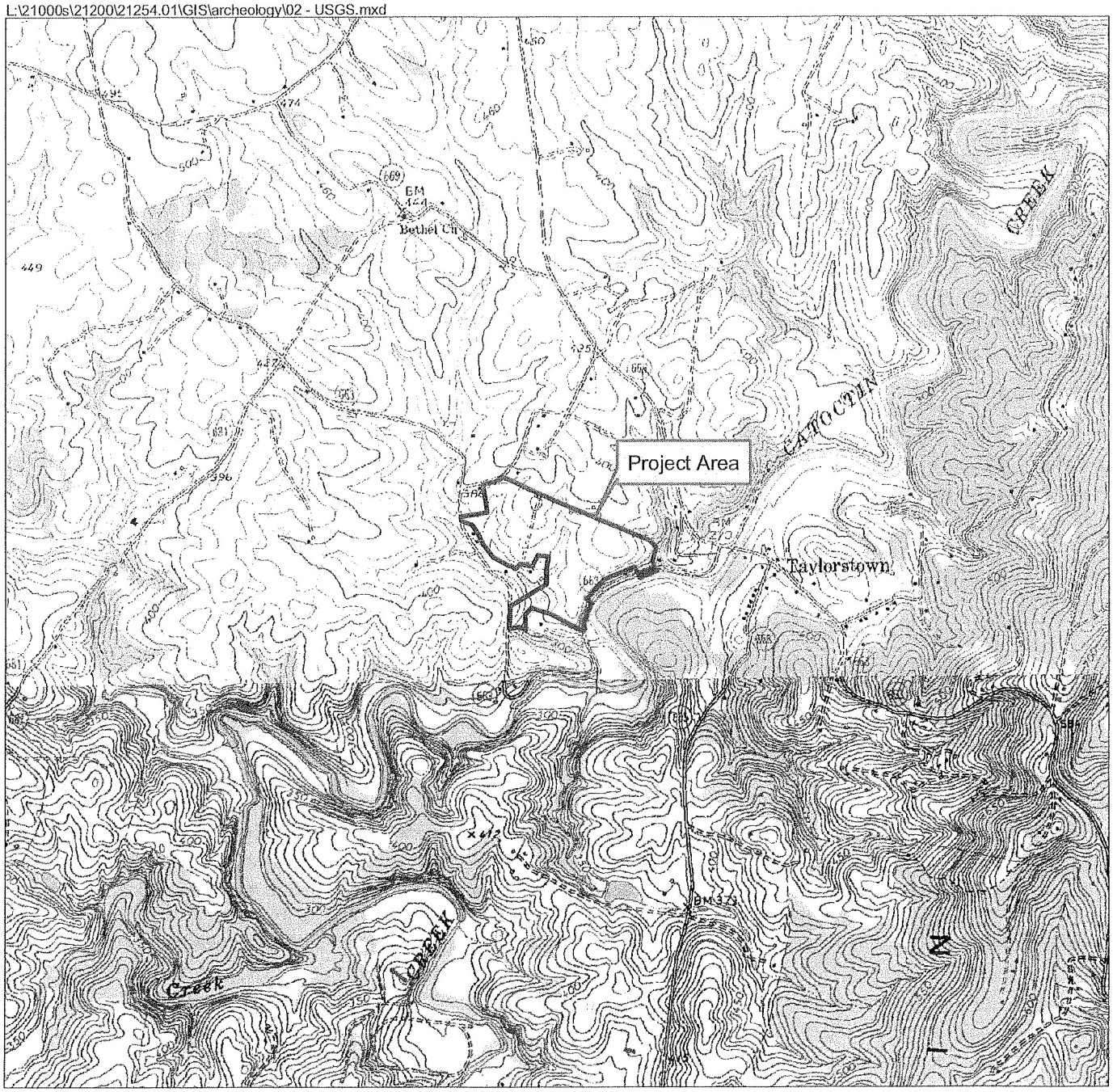
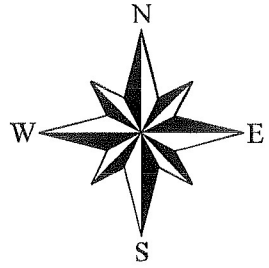


USGS Quad Map
Point of Rocks, MD-VA 1981
Hidden Valley Farm
WSSI #21254.01
Scale: 1" = 2000'



Latitude: 39°15'17" N
Longitude: 77°35'05" W
Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): 02070008
Stream Class: III
Name of Watershed: Catoctin Creek

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Exhibit 2

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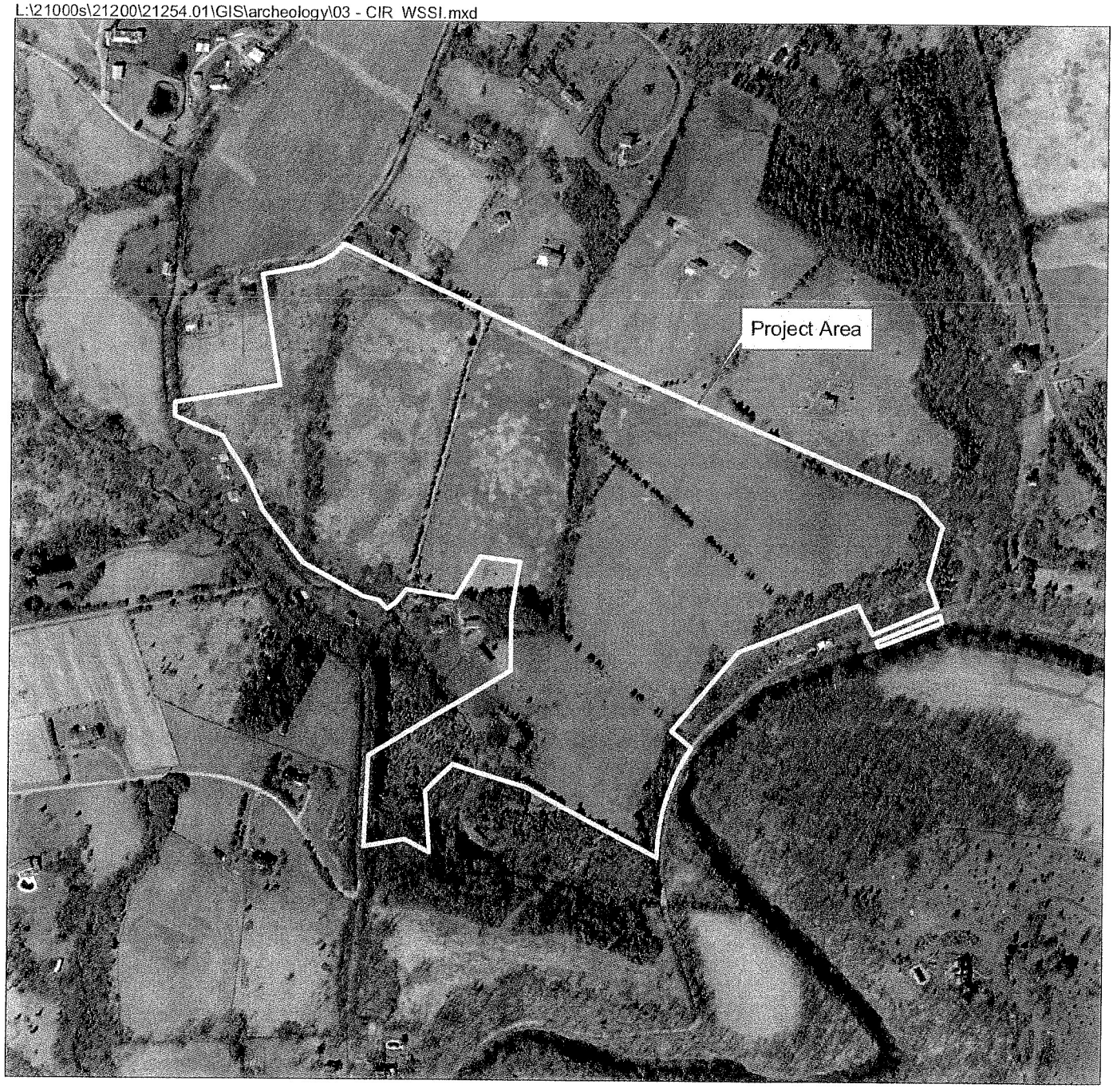

Spring 2003 Color Infrared Imagery
Hidden Valley Farm
WSSI #21254.01
Scale: 1" = 500'

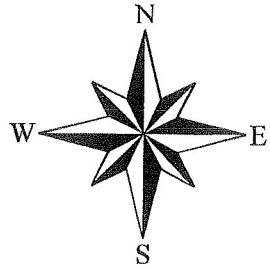

Photo Source: Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

In 1951, the soils of Loudon County, Virginia, were classified by soil series and mapped. The soil types mapped within the project area were largely classified according to elevation. The hilltops and upper hill slopes within the project area are mapped for Chester loam and silt loam, rolling phases and Chester loam and silt loam, undulating phase soils. The lower hill slopes and draws are mapped for Brandywine loam and silt loam, rolling phase, Brandywine loam and silt loam, hilly phase, Brandywine stony loam, rolling phase, and Conagree silt loam. Additionally, a small section in the eastern portion of the project area along Catoctin Creek consists of Rocky land, hilly basic rock phase. Chester loam and silt loam, undulating phases, Chester loam and silt loam, rolling phase soils developed from weathered, medium- to coarse-grained acidic granodiorite. Their color varies from yellowish brown to strong brown, but is most commonly yellowish red. Both soils drain well and have medium runoff and internal drainage. These soils are some of the best and most extensive in the county and nearly all of the acreage is cultivated. The soils from the Brandywine series consist of brown, excessively drained, shallow soils. The parent material consists of weathered products of fine-grained, sheared granodiorite and medium-grained granodiorite. These soils generally display rapid runoff and internal drainage, but will support crops and pasture. A small section of the far western portion of the project area is mapped for Conagree silt loam. This soil type is formed in recent alluvium washed from uplands underlain by granite, granodiorite, schist, and greenstone. The soil is characterized by slow runoff, while internal drainage is medium. The color of the soil varies slightly, but is generally brown. This soil type is one of the most fertile soils of the bottom lands in the county and supports mostly crops and pasture. The Rocky land, hilly basic rock phase soil type, located along Catoctin Creek in the eastern portion of the project area, occurs in deeply dissected upland near larger streams. This soil type is often associated with Chester and Brandywine soil types where there are many outcrops of bedrock and loose stone. Runoff is rapid to very rapid, and internal drainage is medium to rapid. Forests occupy much of this soil type, but pastures can be supported (USDA 1951).

This survey was conducted in late summer. Soils were generally dry unless located in poorly drained areas. Tall grass in open fields and dense understory in the forest stands resulted in some difficulties in observation of surface features and artifacts throughout the project area.

PALEOENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

The basic environmental history of the area has been provided by Carbone (1976; see also Gardner 1985, 1987, and Johnson 1986). The following will present highlights from this history, focusing on those aspects pertinent to the project area.

At the time of the arrival of humans into the region, about 11,000 years ago, the area was beginning to recover rapidly from the effects of the last Wisconsin glacial maximum of circa 18,000 years ago. Vegetation was in transition from northern dominated species and included a mixture of conifers and hardwoods. The primary trend was toward a reduction in the openness so characteristic of the parkland of 14-12,000 years ago. Animals were undergoing a rapid increase in numbers as deer, elk and, probably, moose

expanded into the niches and habitats made available as the result of wholesale extinctions of the various kinds of fauna that had occupied the area during the previous millennia. The current cycle of ponding and stream drowning began between 18-16,000 years ago at the beginning of the final retreat of the last Wisconsin glaciation (Gardner 1985); sea level rise has been steady since then.

These trends continued to accelerate over the subsequent millennia of the Holocene. One important highlight was the appearance of marked seasonality circa 7000 B.C. This was accompanied by the spread of deciduous forests dominated by oaks and hickories. The modern forest characteristic of the area, the mixed oak-hickory-pine climax forest, prevailed after 3000-2500 B.C. Continued forest closure led to the reduction and greater territorial dispersal of the larger mammalian forms such as deer. Sea level continued to rise, resulting in the inundation of interior streams. This was quite rapid until circa 3000-2500 B.C., at which time the rise slowed, continuing at a rate estimated to be 10 inches a century (Darmody and Foss 1978). This rate of rise continues to the present. Based on the archeology (c.f. Gardner and Rappleye 1979), it would appear that the mid-Atlantic migratory bird flyway was established circa 6500 B.C.; oysters had migrated to at least the Northern Neck by 1200 B.C. (Potter 1982) and to their maximum upriver limits along the Potomac near Popes Creek, Maryland, by circa 750 B.C. (Gardner and McNett 1971), with anadromous fish arriving in the Inner Coastal Plain in considerable numbers circa 1800 B.C. (Gardner 1982).

During the historic period, at circa A.D. 1700, cultural landscape alteration becomes a new environmental factor (Walker and Gardner 1989). Beginning at this time, Euro-American settlement extended into the Piedmont/Coastal Plain interface. With these settlers came land clearing and deforestation for cultivation, as well as the harvesting of wood for use in a number of different products. At this time the streams tributary to the Potomac were broad expanses of open waters from their mouths well up their valleys to, at, or near their "falls" where they leave the Piedmont and enter the Coastal Plain. These streams were conducive to the establishment of ports and harbors, elements necessary to commerce and contact with the outside world and the seats of colonial power. Most of these early ports were eventually abandoned or reduced in importance, for the erosional cycle set up by the land clearing resulted in tons of silt being washed into the streams, ultimately impeding navigation.

The historic vegetation would have consisted of a mixed oak-hickory-pine forest, with oak-chestnut forests on the lower slopes. Associated with this forest were deer and smaller mammals and turkey. After the death of the American chestnuts, the forest is becoming a red oak-chestnut oak-white oak forest (Shelford 1963:40).

CULTURAL HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric Overview

A number of summaries of the archeology of the general area have been written (c.f. Gardner 1987; Johnson 1986; Walker 1981); a brief overview will be presented here. Gardner, Walker and Johnson present essentially the same picture; the major differences lie in the terminology utilized for the prehistoric time periods.

Paleoindian Period (9500-8000 B.C.)

The Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene of the Late Glacial period was characterized by cooler and drier conditions with less marked seasonal variation than is evident today. The cooler conditions resulted in decreased evaporation and, in areas where drainage was topographically or edaphically poor, could have resulted in the development of wetlands in the neighboring Triassic Lowlands (Walker 1981; Johnson 1986:P1-8). The overall cast of the vegetation was one of open forests with mixed coniferous and deciduous elements. The character of local floral communities would have depended on drainage, soils, and elevation, among other factors. The structure of the open environment would have been favorable for deer and, to a lesser degree, elk, which would have expanded rapidly into the environmental niches left available by the extinction and extirpation of the herd animals and megafauna characteristic of the Late Pleistocene. As the evidence suggests now, the last of these creatures, e.g. mastodons, would have been gone from the area circa 11,000-11,500 years B.P., or just before humans first entered what is now Virginia.

Diagnostic artifacts of the earliest groups include Clovis spear points (Early Paleoindian), Mid-Paleo points, and Dalton points (Late Paleoindian). Although hard evidence is lacking, the subsistence settlement base of these groups appears to have focused on general foraging with an emphasis on hunting (Gardner 1989 and various). A strong component of the settlement and exploitative system was the preference for a restricted range of microcrystalline lithics, e.g. jasper and chert, a formal tool kit, and the curation of this tool kit. Based on current knowledge and predictive models, Paleoindian usage of the Piedmont was not intensive away from the major rivers, and most of these sites would have been transient hunting camps.

Early Archaic Period (8500-6500 B.C.)

The warming trend, which began during the terminal Late Pleistocene, continued during the Early Archaic. Precipitation increased and seasonality became more marked, at least by 7000 B.C. The open woodlands of the previous era gave way to increased closure, thereby reducing the edge habitats and decreasing the range and numbers of edge adapted species such as deer. The arboreal vegetation was initially dominated by conifers, but soon gave way to a deciduous domination.

Archeologically, temporally diagnostic artifacts shift from the lanceolate spear points of the Paleoindians to notched forms (Johnson 1986:P2-4). Diagnostic projectile points include Palmer Corner Notched, Amos Corner Notched, Kirk Corner Notched, Kirk Side Notched, Warren Side Notched and Kirk Stemmed. Although the populations still exhibited a preference for the cryptocrystalline raw materials, they began to utilize more locally available materials such as quartz (Walker 1981:32; Johnson 1986:P2-1). The tool kit remained essentially the same as the Paleoindian, but with the addition of such implements as axes.

At the beginning of the Early Archaic the settlement pattern was similar to that of the Paleoindians. Changes in settlement become evident from 7500 B.C. on, accelerating after 7200 B.C. Among the major shifts were a movement away from a reliance on a restricted range of lithics and a shift toward expedience, as opposed to curation, in tool manufacture. Johnson feels that this shift is particularly marked during the change from Palmer/Kirk Corner Notched to Kirk Side Notched/Stemmed (Johnson 1983; 1986:P2-6). The changes are believed to be the result of an increase in deciduous trees and the subsequent closure of the forested areas. These changes are reflected in the fact that sites show up in a number of areas not previously exploited. A population increase also seems to be a factor in this increased number of sites.

Middle Archaic (6500-3000/2500 B.C.)

The Middle Archaic period, which corresponds to the Atlantic environmental episode, exhibited an acceleration of the warming trend (Walker 1981). Two major sub-episodes were present: an earlier, moister period that lasted until approximately 4500 B.C., and a later, warmer and drier period, the mid-Holocene Xerothermic, which ended at approximately 3000 B.C. A gradual reduction in rainfall and increased evaporation characterized the period, which was marked by an increase in deciduous vegetation, a more marked seasonality of plant resources, a decrease in the deer population (because of the disappearance of edge habitats), and an increase in the numbers of other game animals such as turkey. Importantly for the local area, more of a mosaic of forests and grasslands might have been present because of edaphic factors. The dominance of deciduous species offered a high seasonal mast (acorns, nuts) that provided a nutritious and storable food base (Walker 1981).

Diagnostic projectile points include Lecroy, Stanly, Morrow Mountain, Guilford, Halifax and other bifurcate/notched base, contracting stem and side notched variants. The tool kit is definitively more expedient (Walker 1981) and includes grinding and milling stones, chipped and ground stone axes, drills and other wood working tools.

With the increasing diversity in natural resources came a subsistence pattern of seasonal harvests. Base camps were located in high biomass habitats or areas with the greatest variety of food resources nearby (Walker 1981). These base camp locations varied according to the season; however, they were generally located on rivers, fluvial swamps, or interior upland swamps. The size and duration of the base camps appear to have depended on the size, abundance, and diversity of the immediately local and nearby

resource zones. In contrast to the earlier preference for cryptocrystalline materials, Middle Archaic populations used a wide variety of lithic raw materials, and propinquity became the most important factor in lithic raw material utilization (Walker 1981 and Johnson 1986). Settlement, however, continued to be controlled, in part, by the distribution of usable lithics.

Early Archaic components show a slight increase in numbers, but it is during the Middle Archaic (Morrow Mountain and later) that prehistoric human presence becomes relatively widespread (Gardner various; Johnson 1986; Weiss-Bromberg 1987). Whereas the earlier groups appear to be more oriented toward hunting and restricted to a limited range of landscapes, Middle Archaic populations move in and out and across the various habitats on a seasonal basis. Diagnostic artifacts from upland surveys along and near the Potomac show a significant jump during the terminal Middle Archaic (e.g. Halifax) and beginning Late Archaic (Savannah River). Johnson notes a major increase in the number of sites during the bifurcate phase (Johnson 1986:P2-14) and the later phases such as Halifax.

Late Archaic (2500-1000 B.C.)

During this time period, the climatic changes associated with the Sub-Boreal episode continued, although the climate began to ameliorate. At this time, a major adaptive element was found in the resources offered by the rivers and estuaries.

Diagnostic artifacts include broadspear variants such as Savannah River and descendant forms such as the notched broadspears, Perkiomen and Susquehanna, Dry Brook and Orient, and more narrow bladed, stemmed forms such as Holmes. Gardner (1987) separates the Late Archaic into two phases: Late Archaic I (2500-1800 B.C.) and Late Archaic II (1800-1000 B.C.). The Late Archaic I corresponds to the spread and proliferation of Savannah River populations, while the Late Archaic II is defined by Holmes and Susquehanna points. The distribution of these two, Gardner (1982; 1987) suggests, shows the development of stylistic or territorial zones. The Susquehanna style was restricted to the Potomac above the Fall Line and through the Shenandoah Valley, while the Holmes and kindred points were restricted to the Tidewater and south of the Potomac through the Piedmont. Another aspect of the differences between the two groups is in their raw material preferences: Susquehanna and descendant forms such as Dry Brook and, less so, Orient Fishtail, tended to be made from rhyolite, while Holmes spear points were generally made of quartzite.

A new item in the inventory was the stone bowl manufactured of steatite, or soapstone. These were carved from material occurring in a narrow belt extending from Pennsylvania south to Alabama and situated, for the most part, along the edge of the Piedmont and Inner Coastal Plain provinces.

An increasingly sedentary lifestyle evolved, with a reduction in seasonal settlement shifts (Walker 1981; Johnson 1986:P5-1). Food processing and food storage technologies were becoming more efficient, and trade networks began to be established.

The most intense utilization of the region begins circa 1800 B.C. with the advent of the Transitional Period and the Savannah River Broadspear derivatives, which include the Holmes and other related points. In models presented by Gardner, this is linked with the arrival of large numbers of anadromous fish. These sites tend to be concentrated along the shorelines near accessible fishing areas. The adjacent interior and upland zones become rather extensively utilized as adjuncts to these fishing base camps. The pattern of using seasonal camps continues. Although hunting camps and other more specialized sites may occur in the Triassic Lowlands, the larger base camps are expected to be found along rivers or in estuarine settings (Walker 1981). Use of the interfluvial Piedmont diminished during the Late Archaic. Sites from this period are less frequent and more widely scattered.

Early Woodland (1000-500 B.C.)

At this time during the Sub-Atlantic episode, more stable, milder and moister conditions prevailed, although short term climatic perturbations were present. This was the point at which the climate evolved to its present conditions (Walker 1981).

The major artifact hallmark of the Early Woodland is the appearance of pottery (Dent 1995; Gardner and McNett 1971). The Early Woodland period may be separated into three phases: Early Woodland I, II, and III. The earliest dates for pottery are 1200 B.C. in the Northern Neck (Waselkov 1982) and 950 B.C. at the Monocacy site in the Potomac Piedmont (Gardner and McNett 1971). This pottery is tempered with steatite, and the vessel shape copied that of the soapstone bowl, suggesting a local source for this innovation. This steatite tempered pottery is characteristic of the Early Woodland I period and is widely distributed throughout the Middle Atlantic (Dent 1995; Gardner and Walker 1993). Diagnostic points included smaller side notched and stemmed variants such as Vernon and Calvert. Early Woodland II pottery is characterized by steatite or other heavily tempered ceramics with conoidal bases that were made by the annular ring technique. This ware is referred to as Selden Island Cordmarked. The wide-spread adoption of this pottery type by groups throughout the Middle Atlantic was perhaps due to the fact that sand and grit was such a versatile temper, for groups once far removed from the steatite sources quickly adopted this new medium (Goode 2002:3, 26). Again, small stemmed or notched points are diagnostic artifacts. Sand tempered pottery (Accokeek) is the Early Woodland III descendant of these steatite tempered wares. Rossville/Piscataway points are the diagnostic spear points.

It is important to note that pottery underscores the sedentary nature of these local resident populations. This is not to imply that they did not utilize the inner-riverine or inner-estuarine areas, but rather that this seems to have been done on a seasonal basis by people moving out from established bases. The settlement pattern is essentially a continuation of Late Archaic lifeways with an increasing orientation toward seed harvesting in floodplain

locations (Walker 1981). Small group base camps would have been located along Fall Line streams during the spring and early summer in order to take advantage of the anadromous fish runs. Satellite sites such as hunting camps or exploitive foray camps would then have operated out of these base camps.

Middle Woodland (500 B.C.-1000 A.D.)

Diagnostic artifacts from this time period include various grit/crushed rock tempered pottery types including Albemarle and Popes Creek (common in the Coastal Plain) that appeared around 500 B.C. A local variant of the net marked pottery is Culpeper ware, found in the Piedmont's Triassic Basin. Net marking is characteristic of the Middle Woodland I period; however, it is supplanted by fabric impression and cord marking during the Middle Woodland II (Gardner and Walker 1993:4). Cord marked surfaces also occur on Culpeper ware, a sandstone tempered ceramic occasionally found in the Piedmont (Larry Moore, personal communication 1993). The associated projectile points are unclear, but do include small notched and/or stemmed forms. In general, the period from A.D. 200 to about A.D. 900 sees little population in the Potomac Piedmont.

Late Woodland (1000 A.D. to Contact/depopulation)

In the early part of the Late Woodland, the diagnostic ceramics in the Northern Virginia Piedmont region are crushed rock tempered ceramics for which a variety of names, such as Albemarle, Shepherd, etc., are used. The surfaces of the ceramics are primarily cord marked. Later in the Late Woodland, decoration appears around the mouths of the vessels and collars are added to the rims. In the Potomac Piedmont, circa A.D. 1350-1400, the crushed rock wares are replaced by a limestone tempered and shell tempered ware that spread out of the Shenandoah Valley to at least the mouth of the Monocacy. Below the Fall Line, a crushed rock tempered derivative of the earlier types, known as Potomac Creek ware, is found. Triangular projectile points indicating the use of the bow and arrow are diagnostic as well.

Horticulture was the primary factor affecting Late Woodland settlement choice and the focus was on easily tilled floodplain zones where the larger hamlets and villages were found. This was characteristic of the Piedmont as well as the Coastal Plain to the east and the Shenandoah Valley to the west (Gardner 1982; Kavanaugh 1983). The uplands and other areas were also utilized, for it was here that wild resources would have been gathered. Smaller, non-ceramic sites are found away from the major rivers (Hantman and Klein 1992; Stevens 1988).

Most of the functional categories of sites away from major drainages are small base camps, transient, limited purpose camps, and quarries. Site frequency and size vary according to a number of factors, e.g. proximity to major rivers or streams, distribution of readily available surface water, and the presence of lithic raw material (Gardner 1987). Villages, hamlets, or any of the other more permanent categories of sites are rare to absent in the Piedmont inter-riverine uplands. The pattern of seasonally shifting use of the landscape begins circa 7000 B.C., when seasonal variation in resources first becomes

marked. By 1800 B.C., runs of anadromous fish occur and the Indians spent longer periods of time along the Potomac, although not necessarily in the Piedmont where the fish runs could not get above Great Falls (Gardner 1982, 1987). It is possible some horticulture or intensive use of local resources appears sometime after 1000 B.C., for at this time the seasonal movement pattern is reduced somewhat (Gardner 1982). However, even at this time and during the post-A.D. 900 agriculture era, extension of the exploitative arm into the upland and inter-riverine area through hunting, fishing and gathering remained a necessity.

Perhaps after 1400 A.D., with the effects of the Little Ice Age, the resulting increased emphasis on hunting and gathering and either a decreased emphasis on horticulture or the need for additional arable land required a larger territory per group, and population pressures resulted in a greater occupation of the Outer Piedmont and Fall Line regions (Gardner 1991; Fiedel 1999; Miller and Walker n.d.). The 15th and 16th centuries were a time of population movement and disruption from the Ridge and Valley to the Piedmont and Coastal Plain. There appear to have been shifting socio-economic alliances over competition for resources and places in the exchange networks. A severe drought may have occurred in the 16th century. More centralized forms of social organization may have developed at this time, and small chiefdoms appeared along major rivers at the Fall Line and in the Inner Coastal Plain at about this time. A Fall Line location was especially advantageous for controlling access to critical seasonal resources as well as being points of topographic constriction that facilitated controlling trade arteries (Potter 1993; Jirikowic 1999; Miller and Walker n.d.).

Historic Overview

Early English explorations to the American continent began in 1584 when Sir Walter Raleigh obtained a license from Queen Elizabeth of England to search for "remote heathen lands" in the New World, but all of his efforts to establish a colony failed. In 1606, King James I of England granted to Sir Thomas Gates and others of "The Virginia Company of London" the right to establish two colonies or plantations in the Chesapeake Bay region of North America in order to search ".... For all manner of mines of gold, silver, and copper" (Hening 1823, Vol. I:57-75).

It was in the spring of 1607 that three English ships--the *Susan Constant,* the *Godspeed,* and the *Discovery*, under the commands of Captains Newport, Gosnole, and John Smith, anchored at Cape Henry in the lower Chesapeake Bay. After receiving a hostile reception from native inhabitants, exploring parties were sent out to sail north of Cape Henry. Following explorations in the lower Chesapeake, an island 60 miles up the James River was selected for settlement (Kelso 1995:6, 7), and the colonists began building a palisaded fort, which came to be called Jamestown. In 1608, Captain Smith surveyed and mapped the Potomac River, locating the various native villages on both sides of the Potomac River. Captain Smith's "Map of Virginia" supplies the first recorded names of the numerous native villages along both sides of the Potomac River. The extensive village network along the Potomac was described as the "trading place of the natives (Gutheim 1986:22, 23, 28). After 1620, Indian trade with the English settlers on the

lower Coastal Plain became increasingly intense. Either in response to the increased trade, or to earlier intra Indian hostilities, confederations of former disparate aboriginal groups were formed.

Reaffirmed by an "Ancient Charter" dated May 23, 1609, King James outlined the boundaries of the charter of "The Virginia Company:"

> "...in that part of America called Virginia, from the point of land, called Cape or Point Comfort, all along the sea coast, to the northward two hundred miles, and from the said point of Cape Comfort, all along the sea coast to the southward two hundred miles, and all that space and circuit of land, lying from the sea coast of the precinct aforesaid, up into the land, throughout from sea to sea, west and northwest; and also all the islands, lying within one hundred miles, along the coast of both seas..." (Hening 1823, Vol II:88).

In 1611, John Rolfe (who later married Pocahontas in 1614) began experimenting with the planting of "sweet scented" tobacco at his Bermuda Hundred plantation, located at the confluence of the James and Appomattox Rivers. Rolfe's experiments with tobacco altered the economic future of the Virginia colony by establishing tobacco as the primary crop of the colony; this situation lasted until the Revolutionary War (O'Dell 1983:1; Lutz 1954:27). Tobacco was used as a stable medium of exchange, and promissory notes, used as money, were issued for the quantity and quality of tobacco received (Bradshaw 1955:80, 81). Landed Virginia estates, bound to the tobacco economy, became independent, self-sufficient plantations, and few towns of any size were established in Virginia prior to the industrialization in the south following the Civil War.

A number of early English entrepreneurs were trading along the Potomac River in the early 1600s for provisions and furs. By 1621, the numbers of fur trappers had increased to the point that their fur trade activities required regulation. Henry Fleet, among the better known of the early Potomac River traders, was trading in 1625 along the Potomac River as far north as the Falls. He traded with English colonies in New England, settlements in the West Indies; and English merchants across the Atlantic in London (Gutheim 1986:28, 29, 35, 39).

The first Virginia Assembly, convened by Sir (Governor) George Yeardley at James City in June of 1619, increased the number of "corporations" or boroughs in the colony from seven to eleven. In 1623, the first laws were made by the Virginia Assembly establishing the Church of England in the colony. These regulated the colonial settlements in relationship to Church rule, established land rights, provided some directions on tobacco and corn planting, and included other miscellaneous items such as the provision "...That every dwelling house shall be pallizaded in for defence against the Indians" (Hening 1823, Vol I:119-129).

In 1617, four parishes--James City, Charles City, Henrico and Kikotan--were established in the Virginia colony. By 1630, the colony had expanded, necessitating the creation of new shires, or counties, to compensate for the courts, which had become inadequate (Hiden 1980:3, 6). In 1634, that part of Virginia located south of the Rappahannock River was divided into eight shires called James City, Henrico, Charles City, Elizabeth Citty [sic], Warwick River, Warrosquyoake, Charles River, and Accawmack, all to be "...governed as the shires in England" (Hening 1823, Vol I:224). Ten years later, in 1645, Northumberland County, located on the north side of the Rappahannock River, was established "...for the reduceing of the inhabitants of Chickcouan [district] and other parts of the neck of land between Rappahanock River and Potomack River," thus enabling European settlement north of the Rappahannock River and in Northern Virginia (Hening 1823, Vol I:352-353). In 1634, when the Virginia colony was divided by the Virginia House of Burgess into eight shires, there were approximately 4,914 men, women, and children in the colony (Greene 1932:136).

Prior to 1692, most lands in the Virginia Colony were granted by the Governor of the colony under the "head right" system and were issued as Virginia Land Grants. In 1618, a provision of 100 acres of land had been made for "Ancient Planters," or those adventurers and planters who had established themselves as permanent settlers prior to 1618. Thereafter, Virginia Land Grants were issued by the "headright" system by which "any person who paid his own way to Virginia should be assigned 50 acres of land...and if he transported at his own cost one or more persons he should...be awarded 50 acres of land" for each (Nugent 1983:XXIV).

King Charles I was beheaded in January 1648/9 during the mid-17th century Civil Wars in England. His son, Prince Charles II, was crowned King of England by seven loyal supporters, including two Culpeper brothers, during his exile near France in September 1649. For their support, King Charles granted his loyal followers "The Northern Neck," or all that land lying between the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers in the Virginia colony; the grant was to expire in 1690. King Charles II was subsequently restored to the English throne in 1660.

In 1677, Thomas, Second Lord Culpeper became successor to Governor Berkley in Virginia, and by 1681, he had purchased the six Northern Neck interests of the other proprietors. The Northern Neck grant (due to expire in 1690) was reaffirmed by England in perpetuity to Lord Culpeper in 1688. Lord Culpeper died in 1689, and four-fifths of the Northern Neck interest passed in 1690 to his daughter, Katherine Culpeper, who married Thomas, the fifth Lord Fairfax. The Northern Neck became vested and was affirmed to Thomas, Lord Fairfax, in 1692 (Kilmer and Sweig 1975:5-9). In 1702, Lord Fairfax appointed an agent, Robert Carter of Lancaster County, Virginia, to rent the Northern Neck lands for nominal quit rents, usually two shillings sterling per acre (Hening 1820, Vol IV:514-523; Kilmer and Sweig 1975:1-2, 7, 9).

The extent and boundaries of the Northern Neck were not established until two separate surveys of the Northern Neck were conducted. These were begun in 1736, and a final agreement was reached between 1745 and 1747 (Kilmer and Sweig 1975:13-14).

The oldest known land grants in Loudoun County, dating from the early 1700s, were located in the eastern part of the county on the Potomac River, then the northern part of Stafford County. These were granted to Captain Daniel McCarty and John Pope in 1709. Daniel McCarty's land grant was located on both sides of the mouth of Sugarland Run in the northeastern corner of Loudoun County and was adjoined on the west side by John Pope's land grant located along the south side of the Potomac River waterfront (MacIntyre 1978:21). The southeastern part of Loudoun County consists of a small part of a 41,660 acre tract of land patented in 1724 by the Northern Neck proprietor, Robert "King" Carter of Lancaster County, for his sons and grandsons. Other early patents in eastern Loudoun County were to Hugh Thomlinson (1724), Major John Fitzhugh (1726), and in 1729 to Robert Carter, Jr., Frances and Elizabeth Barnes, and Abraham Barnes (MacIntyre 1978:21; Northern Neck Land Grants A:71-72).

Large parcels of the Northern Neck Land Grants in the eastern portion of Loudoun County were originally obtained by tidewater plantation owners for their growing families of sons. Initially, these tracts were seated by slaves and overseers to establish tobacco plantations that were later settled by the owners' sons and/or descendants. The western part of Loudoun County was initially settled during the second quarter of the 18th century by Germans, Irish, and English Quakers from the northern states. The settlers in this part of the county held smaller tracts of land than those in the eastern portion and had few or no slaves. Approximately 2,200 people lived within what was to become Loudoun County by 1749; the ethnic groups represented included descendants of the English, German and Scotch-Irish settlers and more than 600 slaves (History Matters 2004:11). The slaves included Creoles, those slaves who were born in the British colonies including Virginia) and those who were born in Africa, with western Africa being the most common point of origin (ibid.).

Following several county divisions, Loudoun County was created by an Act of the Virginia Assembly from Cameron Parish in the western part of Fairfax County on May 2, 1757 (Hening 1819, Vol. VII:148-149). A survey of the dividing line between the two counties in 1757 began at the head of Difficult Run on the Potomac River and ran southwest to the head of Rocky Run on Bull Run. Parent counties of Loudoun County, derived from the Indian District of "Chickcoun" (Chicacoan) in 1645, were Northumberland County (1645-1651), Lancaster County (1651-1653), Westmoreland County (1653-1664) (Hening 1823, Vol. I:352-353; 381), Stafford County (1664-1732) (Hening 1823, Vol. II:239), Prince William County (1732-1742) (Hening 1820, Vol. IV:803), and Fairfax County (1742-1757) (Hening 1819, Vol. V:207-208). Loudoun County was named for John Campbell, 4th Earl of Loudoun, commander of British Forces in North America during the French and Indian Wars and Governor General of Virginia from 1756-1759 (Head 1908:109-110; Church and Reese 1965:23).

Leesburg, the Loudoun County seat, was established by an Act of the Virginia Assembly in September 1758 on 60 acres of land belonging to Nicholas Minor that adjoined the court house lot. In addition to Nicholas Minor, the property owner and an officer of the Loudoun County militia, Philip Ludwell Lee, Thomas Mason, Francis Lightfoot Lee,

James Hamilton, Josiah Clapham, Aeneas Campbell, John Hugh, Francis Hague, and William West, "gentlemen," were appointed trustees for the town of Leesburg (Hening 1819, Vol. VII:235-236).

Although the early economic base of the county was tobacco, by the 1770s a shift from tobacco crops to the cultivation of wheat and the development of flour mills had begun. Factors contributing to this shift to a diversified agricultural base included the exhaustion of tobacco fields and increased English duties on tobacco at a time of drought and crop failures in Virginia. Coincidentally, there was increasing demand for American wheat in England as Britain began entering the industrial age. By the third quarter of the 18th century "...caravans of flour wagons...were already the life of tidewater trade" (Harrison 1987:401-405).

During the Revolutionary War, the majority of the Loudoun County residents were loyal to the Virginia colony. Committees were formed in the county to elect representatives to attend the general meetings in Williamsburg, for the militia draft, and for seeing that the needy families of their soldiers were provided for (Head 1908:127-137). Seven resolutions were passed when the committee met at the courthouse in Leesburg on June 14th "...to consider the most effectual method to preserve the rights and liberties of N. America, and relieve our brethren of Boston." In the seventh resolution passed, Thomas Mason and Francis Peyton were appointed to represent the County at a meeting to be held on August 1, 1774, at Williamsburg, Virginia, to discuss the resolves (Evans 1877/78: 231-236).

British subjects who held land and property in the Virginia colony were deemed to be enemy aliens and their lands and personal property in Virginia, including slaves, were ordered by the Virginia Legislature to be seized as Commonwealth property in 1777 (Hening 1822, Vol X:66-71). Heirs to the Fairfax family holding the Northern Neck were considered enemy aliens and subject to losing their land. "American citizens" in possession of leased Northern Neck lands at the time the Fairfax lands escheated obtained fee simple titles to the property by obtaining a certificate from the Governor of the Commonwealth, completing a Northern Neck Survey of the leased lands and paying a small fee.

Shipments of "State Arms" from Philadelphia for the militia of Loudoun County and the militia of the Northern Neck were kept in storage at Noland's Ferry, on the Potomac River in Loudoun County, by a Mr. Summers, "...an officer Stationed there to receive & Store them..." The Northern Neck militia was composed of men drafted from the counties of Loudoun, Fauquier, and Culpeper (Palmer 1881:223, 257, 308). In July of 1781, a report listing "State Arms" being shipped for the Virginia militia names the following stands of armament:

> "...in a return of the State Arms coming on from Philadelphia, 275 muskets and 104 bayonets are lodged at Fredericksburg, and 841 Muskets and 465 Bayonets at Fauquier Court House. This would make more than

the number allowed by 116 -- At Noland's there are 920 muskets and 486 bayonets..." (Palmer 1881:258).

Head (1908:131) states that 1,746 men from Loudoun County were drafted into the Loudoun County militia in 1780 and 1781, contradicting the polls for Loudoun County in 1783 that enumerated 947 white males in the county over the age of 16 (Greene 1932:153), a portion of whom were Friends, or Quakers, who did not bear arms. The 1783 census also records that Loudoun County was the second largest slave holding county in the Commonwealth of Virginia, enumerating a total of 8,704 "blacks," most of whom were slaves, making the county second only to Amelia County, which had a population of 8,747 African-Americans. The 1790 census shows a total of 14,739 "free white males and females," 4,030 slaves, and 183 "other free persons" (Greene 1932:152. 153,155).

In 1787, the United States Constitution was ratified, a significant event for all of the colonists but particularly enslaved African Americans (History Matters 2004:11). Under this constitution, Congress could end the importation of slaves after, but not before, a 20 year period. On January 1, 1808, Congress ended the importation of slaves (ibid).

The Constitution also implemented the "three-fifths" clause which basically determined the method of allotting representatives to the U.S. House of Representatives (History Matters 2003:11). The method used was to count all free persons and three-fifths of the slaves; this prevented the domination of states with large slave populations and fewer free persons by states with large free populations and relatively few numbers of slaves (ibid). The Constitution also prevented Congress from establishing a head tax on slaves, thereby providing a benefit to slave owners.

In 1800, Loudoun County's population was 20,523 persons of which 333 were free persons of color and 4,990 were enslaved; bringing the total African American population to about 25% (History Matters 2004:11). The expansion of western settlements spurred Loudoun's growth in the late 18th and 19th centuries, although some slowing was observed in the 1830s and 1840s (ibid).

Early means of transportation, particularly during the colonial period, depended upon the Potomac River and inland water ways. Two early roads in Loudoun County were the Little River Turnpike (Route 50), chartered by an Act of the Virginia Assembly in 1801 and opened in 1806 from Alexandria as far as the town of Aldie (Edwards et al. 1994:82; Montague 1971:117), and the Leesburg Turnpike (Route 7), incorporated by an Act of the Virginia Assembly in 1809. The Leesburg Turnpike ran from Alexandria to Dranesville in western Fairfax County in 1822 and was finally extended to reach Leesburg in the late 1830s (Poland 1976:115, 117-118).

A study of Loudoun County's geology, indigenous trees and plants, its villages and its agrarian society was published in 1836 by Joseph Martin in his book titled *A New And Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia, And The District of Columbia* (Martin 1836: 206-216). In naming the common stones found within the county he notes that: "Small

pointed stones of different kinds of flints, and supposed to be Indian darts, are occasionally found" (Martin 1836:208,209). Staple articles of produce in Loudoun County were flour, wheat, pork and beef, and there were a few farm orchards supplying apples, peaches, cherries and plums. In addition to wheat, most of which was milled into flour, grain crops included rye, corn, oats, and buckwheat.

Commenting on the ethnic residents in the county, Martin found:

> "A very considerable contrast is observable in the manners of the inhabitants in different sections of the county. That part of it lying northwest of Waterford was originally settled principally by Germans, and is now called the German settlement, and the middle of the county southwest of Waterford and west of Leesburg, was mostly settled by emigrants from the middle States, many of whom were members of the society of Friends. In these two sections the farms are generally from one to three hundred acres each and are mostly cultivated by free labor. In the southern and eastern parts of the county the farms are many of them much larger and principally cultivated by slave labor."

Slave owners in Loudoun County in 1833 paid taxes on 3,021 slaves, the majority of whom were located within the eastern and southern portions of Loudoun County (Martin 1836:210). The 19th century, up until the Civil War, saw significant migration of enslaved African Americans out of the county because of Loudoun County's domestic slave trade (History Matters 2004:12). Over 1,000 slaves were sold out of Loudoun County between 1800 and 1810, and approximately 1,300 slaves were sold out of the county between 1850 and 1860 (ibid). Ninety per cent of the slaves worked in the field, cultivating and harvesting crops as well as establishing and maintaining all of the plantation lands (ibid:12-13).

Early in the antebellum period, free persons of color had formed communities within the towns of Leesburg, Middleburg, Hamilton, Snickersville/Bluemont, Waterford, Lovettsville and Hillsboro (History Matters 2004:13). However, hostility towards all African Americans accelerated in the wake of the Nat Turner rebellion and, in 1831, Virginia passed a number of laws restricting the rights of free African Americans. These included barring African Americans from owning weapons, restriction of business, restriction of free movement and prohibiting them from learning to read or attend school (ibid).

In the mid-1830s, the major towns of Loudoun County with populations of over 100 were: Hillsborough, on the public road from Harpers Ferry to Leesburg, with a population of 172; Leesburg, the county seat, with 500 dwellings and a population of 1,700; Middleburg, on Goose Creek and surrounded by 18 flour mills, with a population of 430; Upperville, in the southwestern part of Loudoun County near the Fauquier County Line, with a population of 300; and Waterford, a settlement in the northern part of the county, with a population of about 400. Other small settlements currently still in existence are: Aldie, at the junction of Snicker's Gap Turnpike and Little River Turnpike;

Arcola, on the main stage road from Alexandria to Winchester; and Lovettsville, a German neighborhood about seven miles south of Harpers Ferry. The town of Purcellville was the site of Purcell's Store and was listed as a post office (Martin 1836:215, 216). Approximately 16 small villages and post offices located throughout Loudoun County and at the ferry crossings in 1835/36 are no longer in existence (Martin 1836:210-216).

Between 1830 and 1840, Loudoun County experienced a decline in its population, dropping from 21,939 individuals in 1830 to 20,431 in 1840, or 6.9% (Deck and Heaton 1926:62; Head 1908:85). This population fluctuation appeared again later in the 1800's as well, and reflects a phenomena typical of agricultural areas in which partial or total crop failure leads to an out-migration of portions of the population to large cities or other parts of the country (Head 1908:86)

Edge notes on Yardley Taylor's 1853 *Map of Loudoun County, Virginia* state that there were 77 water powered mills in the county at that time, including merchant mills, grist mills, and saw mills. The most notable was Carter's Mill on Goose Creek and N. Walker's mill at Waterford. Taylor's map depicts William Kirk's Mill in the vicinity of the project area on the left bank of Catoctin Creek. Several dwellings are also shown in the vicinity of the project area associated with the names S. Slater, Fawley, and Spring (Exhibit 4).

A canal route from the mouth of Goose Creek on the Potomac River to the branches of Little River and Beaver Dam was surveyed in 1832 (Little River Navigation Company 1832). A second canal proposal to build lock and dam navigation for canal boats along Goose Creek was chartered by an Act of the Virginia Assembly in 1832, and a survey was carried out for the canal route in the same year. The purpose of the canal was to open navigation for 20 miles down Goose Creek from the Potomac River to the Snickers Gap Turnpike and to establish a five mile long canal up Little River to the town of Aldie.

Enough stocks in the Goose Creek and Little River Navigation Company, at $50.00 a share, were sold by 1839 to hold a stockholder's meeting. A contract was let in 1840 to James Roach of Alexandria for the first 12 miles of the canal. A financial statement of the Goose Creek and Little River Navigation Company for the year ending September 30, 1852, shows that 784 shares had been subscribed by individuals ($39,200.00) and 1,176 shares by the State of Virginia ($58,800.00). Expenses and disbursements from 1849 to 1852 totaled $75,552.46.

By the end of 1851, Goose Creek was open for the first seven miles, running through two canals, two guard gates, four dams and six locks. The canal was completed in 1854 to the mouth of Little River through a series of 99 locks (Trout 1967:31). The Goose Creek Canal survey shows eight mill sites operating at that time along Goose Creek.

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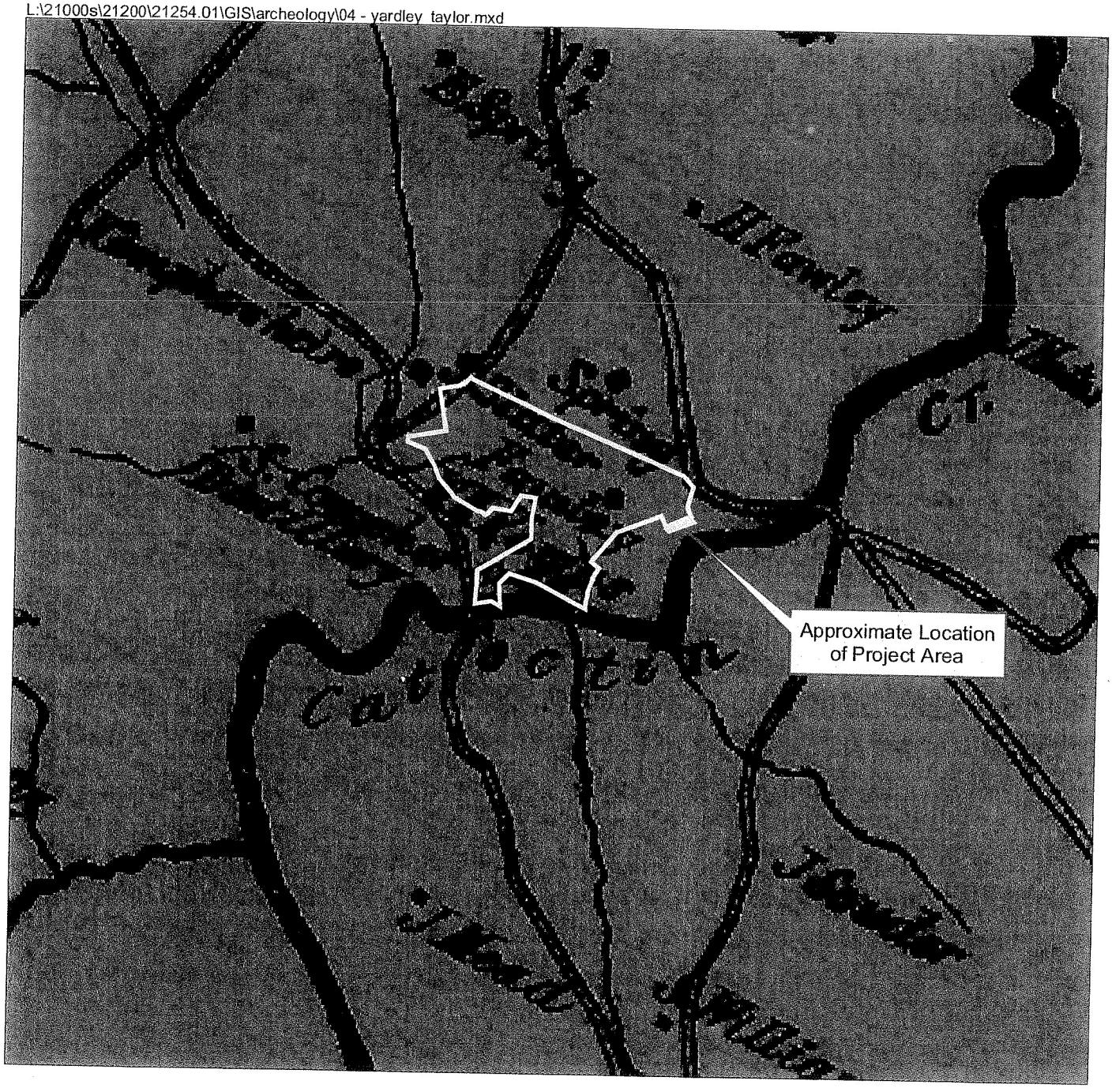

1853 Yardley Taylor Map
Loudoun County, Virginia
Hidden Valley Farm
WSSI #21254.01
Scale: 1" = ¼ Mile

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Map Source: "Map of Loudoun County, Virginia from actual surveys by Yardley Taylor, 1853". Original Scale: 1" = 1 mile

Thunderbird Archeology
A division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

Exhibit 4

The primary cause of the failure of the Goose Creek and Little River Navigation Company has been attributed to the industrial age advance into railroad systems. By 1854, the Company was financially broke, showing a balance of $1.95 on the account books. The company was dissolved in 1857 (Library of Virginia 1839-1857; Trout 1967:31-34).

The Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad, the first railroad system through Loudoun County, was chartered in circa 1853 (Salmon 1996:15, 47). Construction on the railroad line began in Alexandria in 1857 and reached Leesburg in 1860 (Geddes 1967:27). The Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad was renamed the Washington and Ohio Railroad circa 1873 and became the Washington, Ohio and Western Railroad in 1884 (Commonwealth of Virginia 1873:105; 1877:39; 1884:491).

The pre-Civil War population of Loudoun County was enumerated in 1860 at a total of 21,774 persons, including 5,501 slaves and 1,252 "free colored" persons. Slaves were owned at that time by 670 slave holders (Head 1908:85), indicating an average of eight slaves per household.

On the night of December 26, 1860, Major Robert Anderson moved his troops from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina. Subsequently, on April 15, 1861, President Lincoln sent a reinforcement fleet of war vessels from New York to Fort Sumter to suppress the rebellion in the southern states. Two days later, the Commonwealth of Virginia seceded from the Union, adopting the Virginia Ordinance of Secession on April 17, 1861, and forming a provisional Confederate government (Gallagher 1989:29; Boatner 1991:729; Church and Reese 1965:134). The State formally seceded from the Union on May 23, 1861, by a vote of 97,000 to 32,000 (Bowman 1985:51, 55), with Loudoun County voting 1,626 to 726 to ratify the Ordinance of Secession (Hillsboro Bicentennial Committee 1976:21).

Located 25 miles from Washington, D. C., Loudoun County became a border county of divided loyalties during the Civil War years of 1861-1865. The southern and eastern parts of Loudoun County, settled by English colonials who farmed using slave labor, were loyal, for the most part, to the Confederacy. The northern and western parts of Loudoun County, settled by Quakers and Germans, although a minority, remained loyal to the Union.

Between 1863 and 1865, the southeastern part of Loudoun County was known as "Mosby's Confederacy" and was controlled by Mosby's Rangers who fought throughout the war using unconventional guerrilla warfare tactics. There were 46 skirmishes during the Civil War in the county, including the Battle of Ball's Bluff on October 21, 1861, and excluding less known skirmishes with Mosby's Rangers (Poland 1976:183, 191-192, 209).

The Battle of Balls Bluff, also known as the Battle of Harrison's Landing or the Battle of Leesburg, occurred on October 21, 1861; it centered around the Union Army's attempt to capture Leesburg by crossing the Potomac at Harrison's Landing. The Union attempt was thwarted by Confederate forces with an overwhelming number of Union casualties (921) compared to the number of Confederate losses (149). The conduct of the troops during the battle had strong political ramifications that led to the establishment of the Congressional Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War. The National Cemetery at Balls Bluff was established in 1865 for the burial of the Union soldiers who died in the battle. The Balls Bluff Battlefield and National Cemetery have been designated a National Historic Landmark.

William Smith's 1863 Map of Fauquier and Loudoun Counties, Virginia appears to have been based on Taylor's map. An unnamed mill is depicted in the vicinity of the project area, north of Catoctin Creek, another mill is shown to the southeast on the right bank of the creek and several dwellings are shown near or within the project area. One of these is associated with the name Spring (Exhibit 5). Macomb's 1863 *Map of the Upper Potomac Region* shows the village of Tailortown *(sic)* east of the project area and several dwellings near or within its boundaries (Exhibit 6). Gilmer's 1864 *Map of Eastern Virginia* also shows several dwellings near or within the project area (Exhibit 7).

In 1863, Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation which stated that all enslaved persons in Confederate territory to be free, and in 1865, Congress passed the 13th Amendment which banned slavery (History Matters 2004:15). However, with the abolition of slavery, Loudoun County saw a drop in the African American population from 6,753 in 1860 to 5,691 in 1870 (ibid).

Federal troops were stationed throughout Virginia, including Loudoun County, during the Reconstruction period, and in 1866, the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was passed, guaranteeing due process and equal protection under the law to all citizens and granting citizenship to African Americans (History Matters 2004:15). By 1869 the 15th Amendment was passed, giving African American men the right to vote, and the same year, Virginia became the only former Confederate state to do this (ibid).

The Underwood Convention held in Richmond from December 1867 through April 1868 led to the new Virginia Constitution of 1869. The Virginia Constitution, ratified on July 6, 1868, provided for the division of each county into townships (later magisterial districts) and for the development of a revolutionary educational system. In 1871-1872 the Virginia state *Public Free School* system was adopted. At this time, there were 46 white schools and nine African American schools in the county (History Matters 2004:36). Many of the African American schools were built because of the efforts of the local African American communities who petitioned and acquired the land, money and labor for their construction (ibid).

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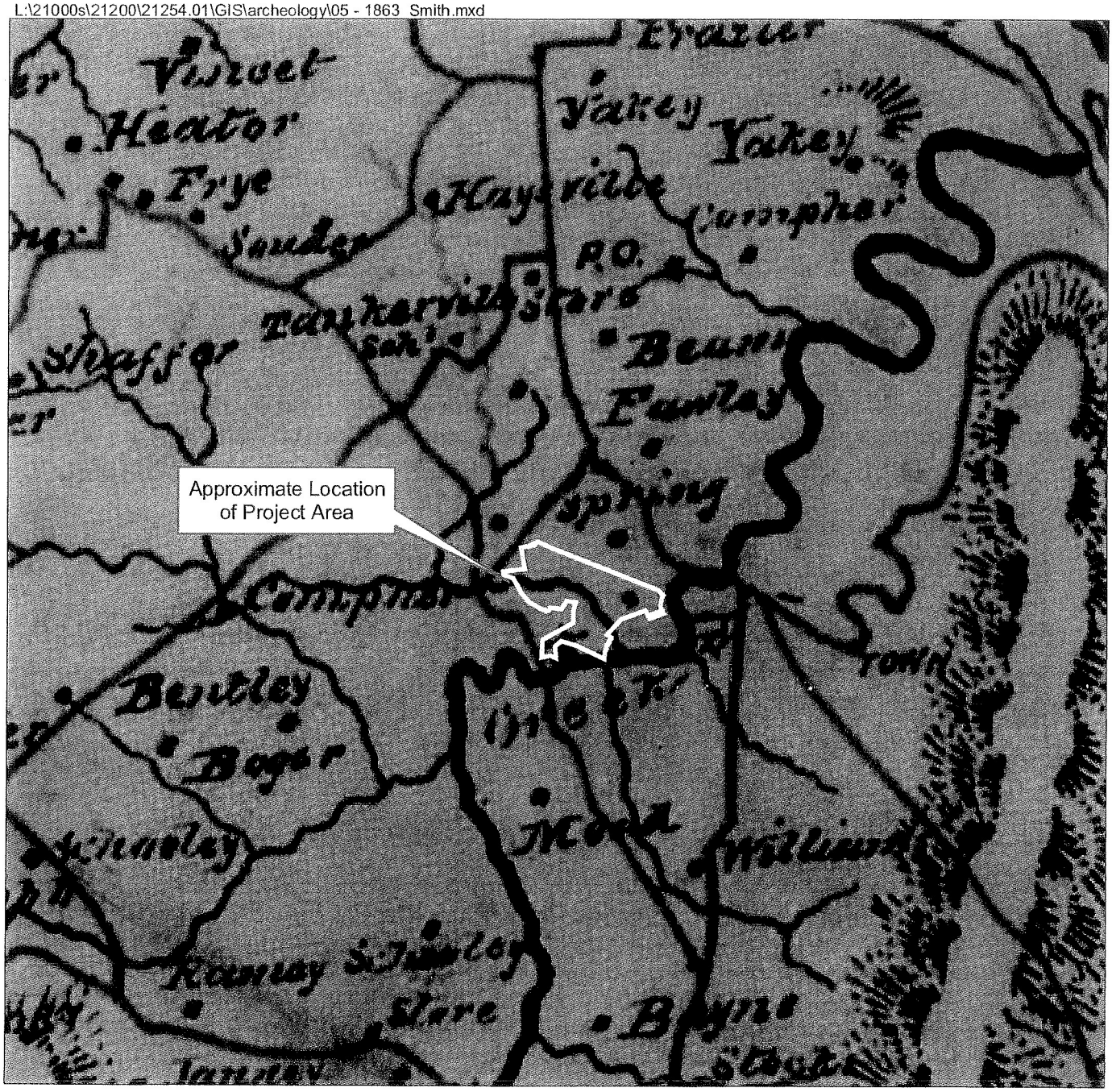
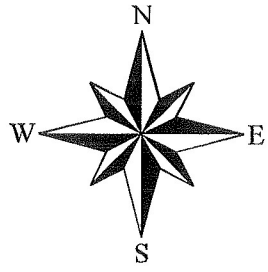


1863 William Smith Map
Fauquier and Loudoun Counties, Virginia
Hidden Valley Farm
WSSI #21254.01
Scale: 1" = ½ mile



Map Source: "Map of Fauquier and Loudoun Counties, Virginia. By order of Lt. Col. William Smith, Chief Engineer, 1863". Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington D.C. Original scale: ½" = 1 mile.

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Exhibit 5

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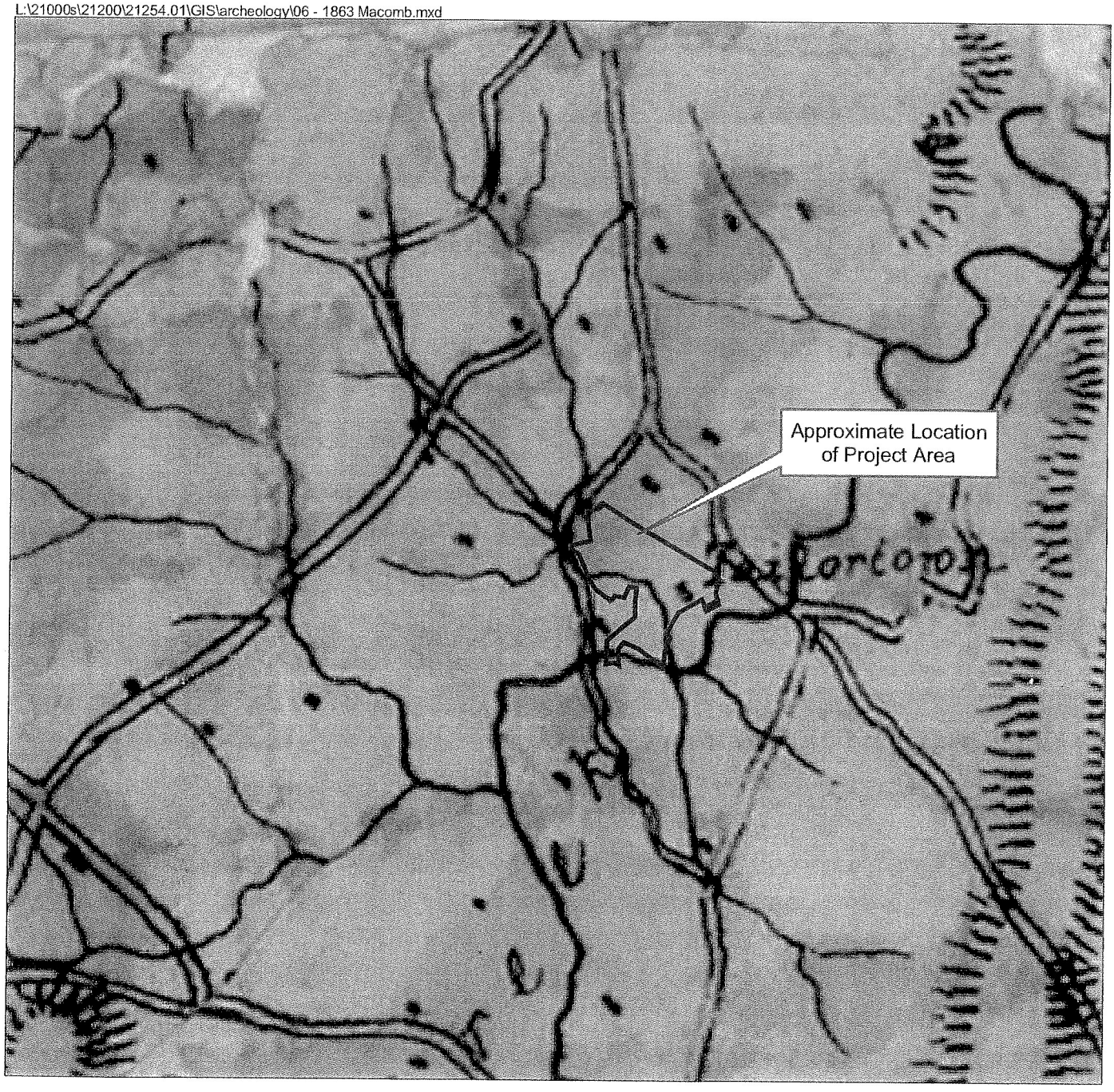
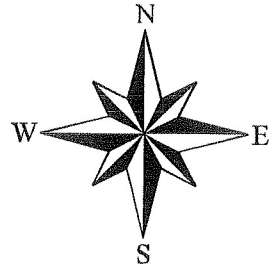
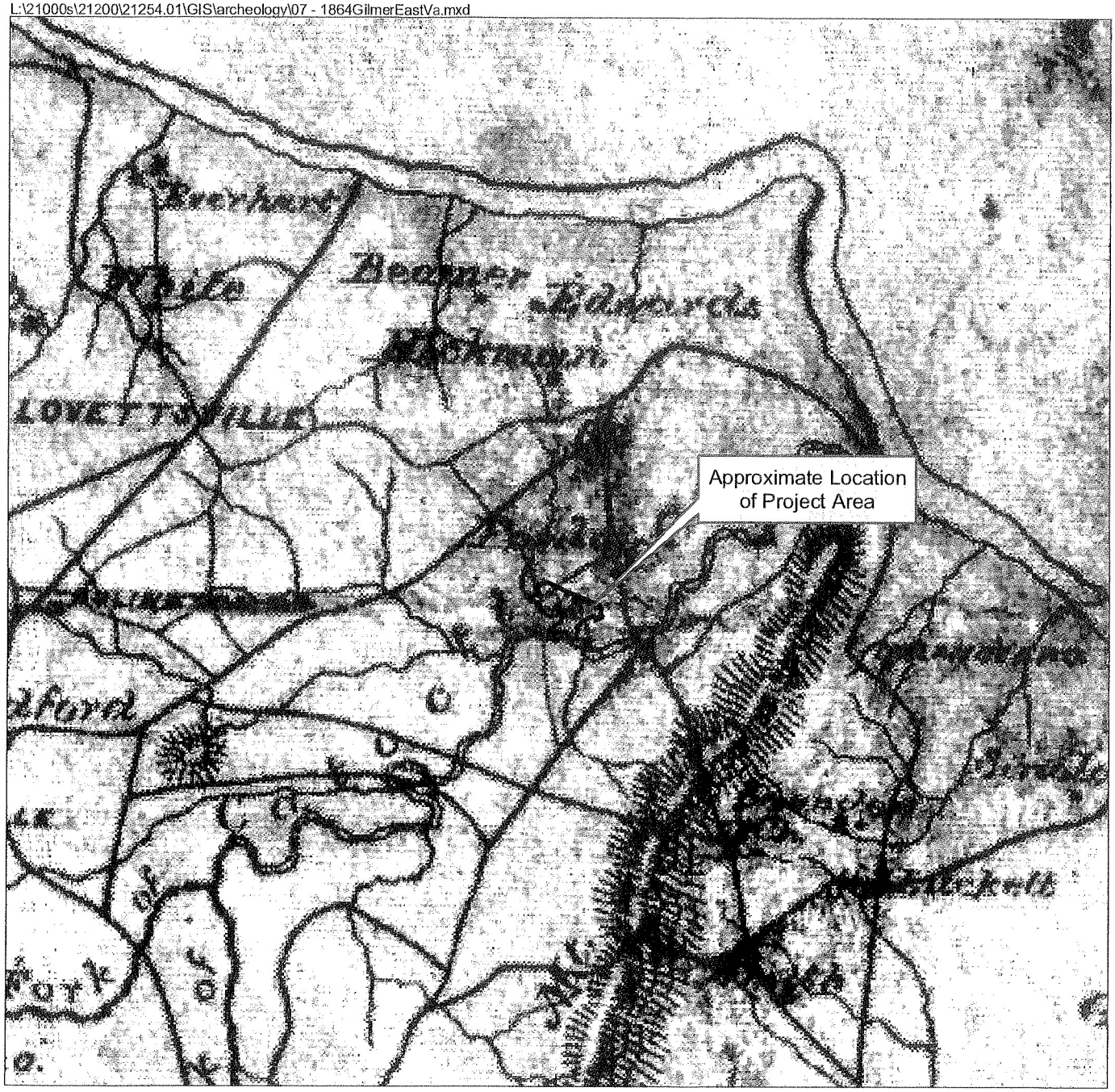


1863 Macomb Map
Upper Potomac Region, Maryland & Virginia
Hidden Valley Farm
WSSI #21245.01
Scale: 1" = ½ mile



Map Source: "Upper Potomac from McCoy's Ferry to Conrad's Ferry and adjacent portions of Maryland and Virginia compiled from county maps and maps prepared by Col. J. N. Macomb, A.D.C. Lt. Col. Engrs with additions and corrections by Lt. Col. D. H. Strother, A.D.C. Engineer Department, 1863. Original Scale: 1:130000.

L:\21000s\21200\21254.01\GIS\archeology\07 - 1864GilmerEastVa.mxd



1864 Gilmer Map
Eastern Virginia
Hidden Valley Farm
WSSI #21254.01
Scale: 1" = 1 mile

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Map Source: "Eastern Virginia, 1864." Jeremy Francis Gilmer Collection. Virginia Historical Society. Original Scale: unknown.

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Exhibit 7

The Virginia Constitution also disenfranchised all southerners who had served in a civil capacity or in the military, and required an oath by anyone seeking public office (Church and Reese 1965:134; Woods 1901:24, 25, 119). In 1874 Loudoun County was divided into six magisterial districts: Broad Run, Jefferson, Leesburg, Lovettsville, Mercer, and the Mount Gilead District.

The Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad, reorganized as the Washington and Ohio Railroad in 1864, went into receivership and was reorganized after the war as the Washington and Western Railroad (Geddes 1967:27).

Agricultural recovery during the period of Reconstruction was supplemented by the repair and upkeep of roads and bridges. The Leesburg and Aldie Turnpike (Little River Turnpike or Route 50) was reported to the Virginia Assembly in March of 1873 to be "well graded." The company was authorized at that time to apply capital stock to the "metaling" of the road and to change the route of the turnpike to "south of the Goose Creek Bridge" (Commonwealth of Virginia 1873:249). On April 1, 1873, the Leesburg and Goose Creek Bridge Company was incorporated and authorized to erect toll bridges over Goose Creek from its mouth at the Potomac River to Ball's Mill. The company was also authorized to charge the following tolls: for each horse, mare, mule, gelding, jack, or jenny the toll was 3 cents; for each vehicle drawn by one animal, 10 cents; for each animal exceeding one, 3 cents; for each head of sheep, swine or goats, 1/4 cent; and for each head of neat cattle, 1/2 cent (Commonwealth of Virginia 1873:328-329).

Having lost most of the grist mills, mill dams, railroads, and bridges throughout the county, as well as farm buildings and houses, livestock, fences and crops during the Civil War years, Loudoun County planters were left with land but no laborers, money, farm animals, or farming tools. Loudoun County agriculture had a successful recovery during post-war reconstruction and was listed in the 1880 U. S. Census as the leading county in Virginia in the "...production of corn, butter, eggs, wool, numbers of milch cows and sheep, and second only to Fauquier County in the number of stock cattle" (Head 1908:88). The Loudoun County Live Stock Exhibition Association, incorporated on March 7, 1884, was formed for the "...purpose of holding annual exhibitions of live stock, racing, and other entertainment's" (Commonwealth of Virginia 1884:409-410).

The first telephone system in Loudoun County was introduced by the Loudoun County Telephone Company, incorporated on February 5, 1886. During the spring of 1887, additional telephone lines connected the major towns in Loudoun County. Three of the telephone companies authorized to extend lines between towns in Loudoun County were the North Loudoun Telephone Company, incorporated with a principal office at Hillsboro; the Arcola and Aldie Telephone Company, authorized on April 28, 1887, to erect and maintain telephone lines and offices in the counties of Loudoun and Fairfax; and the Aldie and Leesburg Telephone Company, incorporated on May 12, 1887 (Commonwealth of Virginia 1886:62-63; 1887:31, 109, 280).

The 1900 U.S. Population census showed a small population growth of less than 200 persons in Loudoun County from 21,774 in 1860 to 21,948 in 1900. By ethnic group, the 1900 census showed 16,079 whites, 5,869 blacks, and 101 foreigners. By ethnic comparison, there was a population increase of 1,058 whites between 1860 and 1900, and a decrease of 84 African-Americans during this period (Head 1908: 84, 85).

Although the 15th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution had guaranteed the right of African American men to vote and the Virginia State Constitution of 1869 had affirmed this same right, in 1902, African Americans lost these rights (History Matters 2004:15). In Loudoun County, African Americans made up approximately 10% of the population at this time. The Virginia Constitution of 1902 limited the right to vote to war veterans, their sons; and to property owners who paid at least one dollar in property taxes or who could reasonably explain part of the new constitution (ibid:15-16). The new constitution also required potential voters to complete registration applications in their own handwriting, the answer any and all questions from local registrars about their voting qualifications and imposed a poll tax on voters (ibid:16). As a result, men who could not pay the poll tax, men who were illiterate and men who could not "correctly" answer the local registrar's questions, could not vote. By these measures, by 1904, Virginia's voters were cut in half and African American voters were reduced from around 147,000 to less than 10,000 (ibid). This would not change until the 1960s.

Having recovered from the Civil War by 1900, Loudoun County had become the leading dairy county of Virginia. At the turn of the century, Loudoun County farmers were using agricultural farming methods and equipment that had been developed prior to the Civil War; this continued until the advent of World War I. General impacts on the agricultural community following the War were the introduction of powered machinery and an increase in prices of farm products and cattle; these were offset by rising taxes and expenses. By the early 1920s, 81% of farmlands within the county were improved; major agricultural products were corn, wheat, dairy products, and the shipping of beef and pork (Deck and Heaton 1926:106).

Land ownership and a focus on agriculture by former African American slaves in Virginia grew rapidly in the late 19th and early 20th century (History Matters 2004:44). Between 1870 and 1910, African American farm ownership increased 3,641% from 860 to 32,168 farm owners. This rise is felt by historians to derive from a number of factors including a tradition of African American proprietorship in the state, greater opportunities for mortgage money, the establishment of a variety of race based mutual aid societies, the promotion of enterprise and self sufficiency by institutions such as Virginia's Hampton Institute and the efforts of prominent African American Virginians (ibid).

Although land ownership grew, the African Americans in Virginia and in Loudoun County felt disenfranchised after the passage of the 1902 Virginia Constitution. This precipitated the formation of social, religious and economic support groups which would assuage the bitterness of segregation and disenfranchisement. It also accelerated a fight for civil rights which would not end for over 50 years. In 1883, a number of individuals from African American communities within Loudoun County petitioned for the right to

serve as jurors in the county courts (History Matters 2004:16). In 1890, the Loudoun County Emancipation Association was formed in Hamilton. The association was formed to work for the "betterment of the race – educationally, morally and materially" and Emancipation Day was celebrated yearly on September 2 (ibid). In 1910, the association moved to Purcellville where it purchased 10 acres of land on which Emancipation Day activities were held. Other organizations formed during this period were the Odd Fellows, the Willing Workers Club and the Society of Galilean Fisherman.

In 1920, Loudoun County was described as a rural county with 10 incorporated towns, but having no towns with a population of 2,500 or more.

> "According to the Census for 1920 Loudoun County...ranked first in the percentage of Farm land improved; 2nd in the per Capita value of live stock... 3rd in the per capita county wealth ; 4th in total value of all farm property ...and 9th in total value of all crops. Loudoun's rank in these items seems to be particularly good when we consider that the county ranks 19th in size....New developments in agriculture have been widespread in Loudoun in recent years. It has become the rule for farm boys to receive a college education. These men have been instrumental in the installing of improved farm machinery throughout the county. Our farmers have taken a real interest in the raising of pure bred stock. The breeders of horses and cattle have been foremost in this movement..." (Deck and Heaton 1926:106).

The 1920 census shows 15,654 native whites, 4,810 African-Americans, and 111 "foreign-born" persons residing in the county. This shows a population decrease of 7.4% over a period of twenty years (Deck and Heaton 1926:62, 63).

The 1925 Post Office Map of Rural Delivery Routes shows several dwellings in the vicinity of the project area, including one in the north central region of the property and the end of an unimproved road and one by Catoctin Creek (Exhibit 8). No names appear in association with these structures.

The crash of the stock market in 1929 leading to the Great Depression of the 1930s, the extreme drought of 1930, and the subsequent government requests that cultivated acres be reduced 30%, saw hundreds of properties within the county being sold for delinquent real estate taxes in 1931 and 1932. The major relief during the depression years was the creation of the Rural Electrification Administration (R.E.A.) in 1935, which revolutionized rural life by introducing electricity and indoor plumbing (Poland 1976:279, 317, 319, 326, 327, 334).

Although slowed by the Depression, Loudoun County's African American communities continued to grow (History Matters 2004:46). A number of commercial enterprises owned and operate by African Americans grew into significant local institutions during this period.

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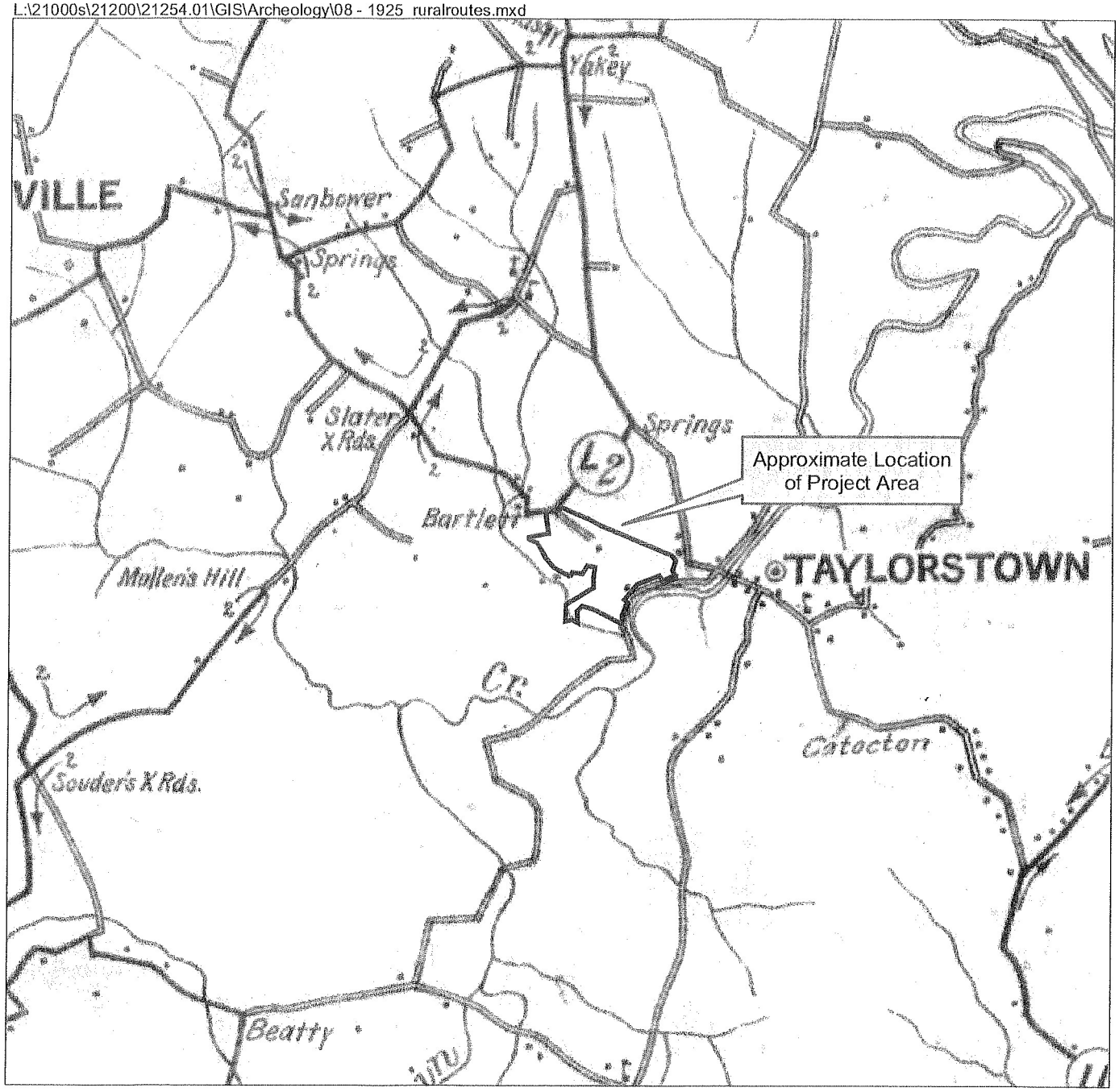
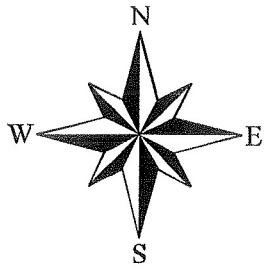


1925 United States Post Office Rural Delivery Routes Map
Loudoun County, Virginia
Hidden Valley Farm
WSSI #21254.01
Scale: 1" = ½ mile



Map Source: "Rural Delivery Routes - Loudoun County, Virginia. Post Office Department, Division of Topography, 1925." Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington D.C. Original Scale: 1" = 1 mile.

Post-depression years saw Loudoun's farm production and income soaring during World War II (Poland 1976:337). Poland comments:

> "As the war demanded additional farm products and the labor shortage became critical, farmers were forced to use more modern farm equipment...During the later years of the war, attempts were made to alleviate labor shortages...by the use of Nazi prisoners of war. Approximately 170 German soldiers, held under U. S. Army guard in a camp near Leesburg, were taken from there by trucks to work on county farms" (Poland 1976:336).

In the early 1940s, efforts by African Americans succeeded in obtaining better public education and improved public facilities for African American children (History Matters 2004:53). One of the major achievements of this group was the construction in 1941 of the Douglass High School in Leesburg, the first high school for African Americans in the county (History Matters 2004:53-54). Two additional schools, the 1946 Carver School in Purcellville and the 1948 Banneker School in St. Louis followed (ibid:54). Ultimately the schools were integrated.

By the time of World War II in Europe, despite shortages in labor and farm equipment, Loudoun County's farm production and income had grown. The subsequent postwar years of mechanization saw more specialized farming with dairying, poultry and beef cattle leading the list of major agricultural pursuits; commuting increased significantly as well. By 1960, Loudoun County's life style was becoming increasingly urban (Poland 1976:336-337, 341, 342), a trend that continues into current times. By 1970 the new suburbanites tended to find housing in planned communities in the major incorporated towns in Loudoun County and commuted into the Washington, D.C., area to work (ibid:341, 342, 365).

The United States Geological Survey (USGS) 1944 Point of Rocks, MD-VA Quadrangle shows no structures within the project area but four dwellings are depicted just to the south, along SR 663 and several others to the east and west (Exhibit 9). The unimproved road shown on the 1925 Post Office map appears within the project area. The USGS 1955 Point of Rocks, MD-VA Quadrangle shows one dwelling within the project area along the unimproved road shown on the 1944 Quad near the northern boundary of the project area. Other dwellings are depicted to the south, the east and west (Exhibit 10). The USGS 1970 Point of Rocks, MD-VA Quadrangle does not show the dwelling within the project area that had appeared along the unimproved road on the 1955 Quad (Exhibit 11). Other dwellings are depicted along the southern boundary of the project area, to the east and to the west. Several ponds are shown within and near the project area, and a structure depicted as an outbuilding appears just north of the property. The USGS 1978 Revised Point of Rocks, MD-VA Quadrangle depicts two outbuildings near the northern boundary of the project area (Exhibit 12). Other dwellings are depicted along the southern boundary of the project area, to the east and to the west as on the earlier USGS maps.

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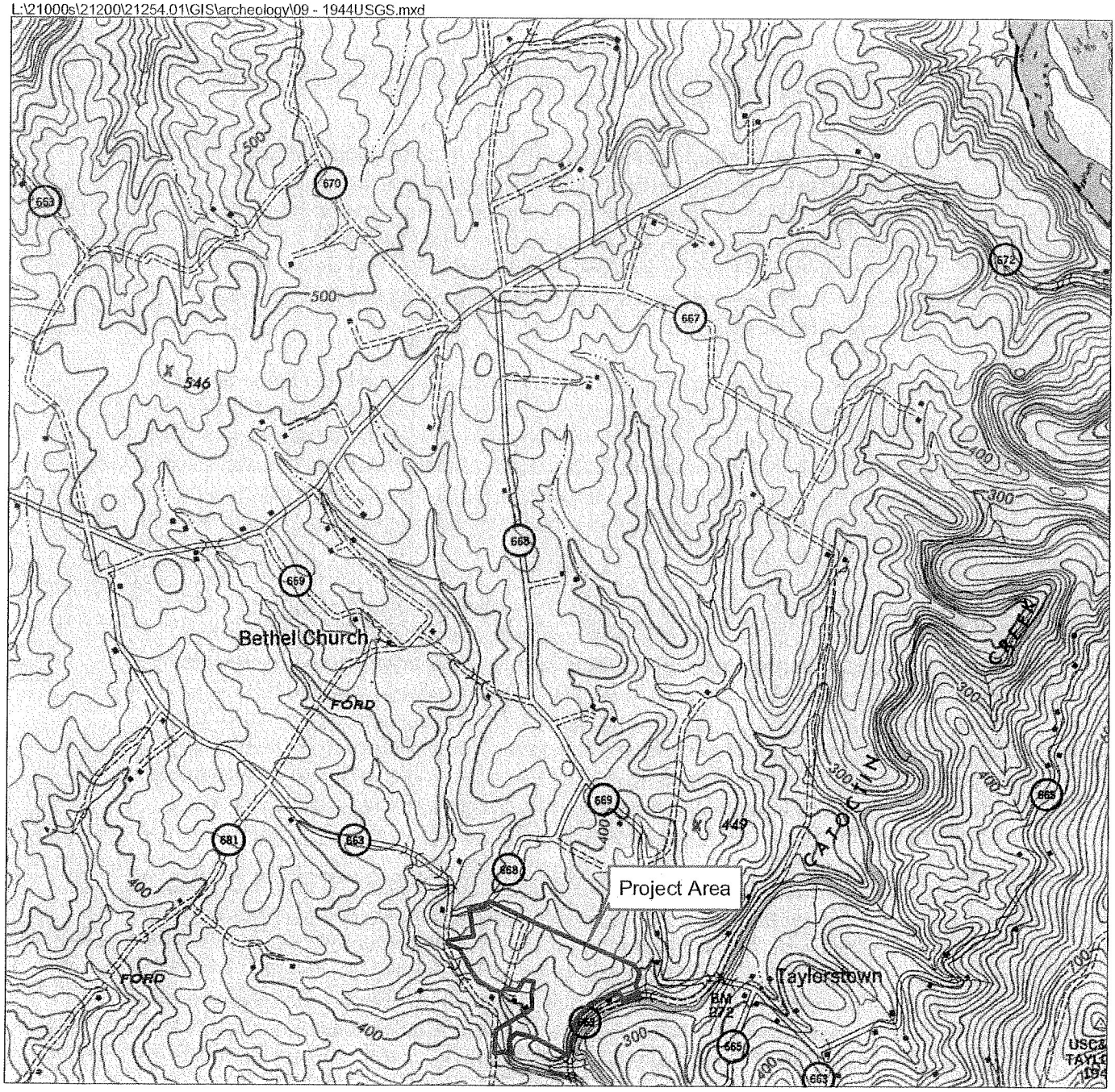

USGS Quad Map
Point of Rocks, MD-VA 1944
Hidden Valley Farm
WSSI #21254.01
Scale: 1" = 2000'

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Exhibit 9

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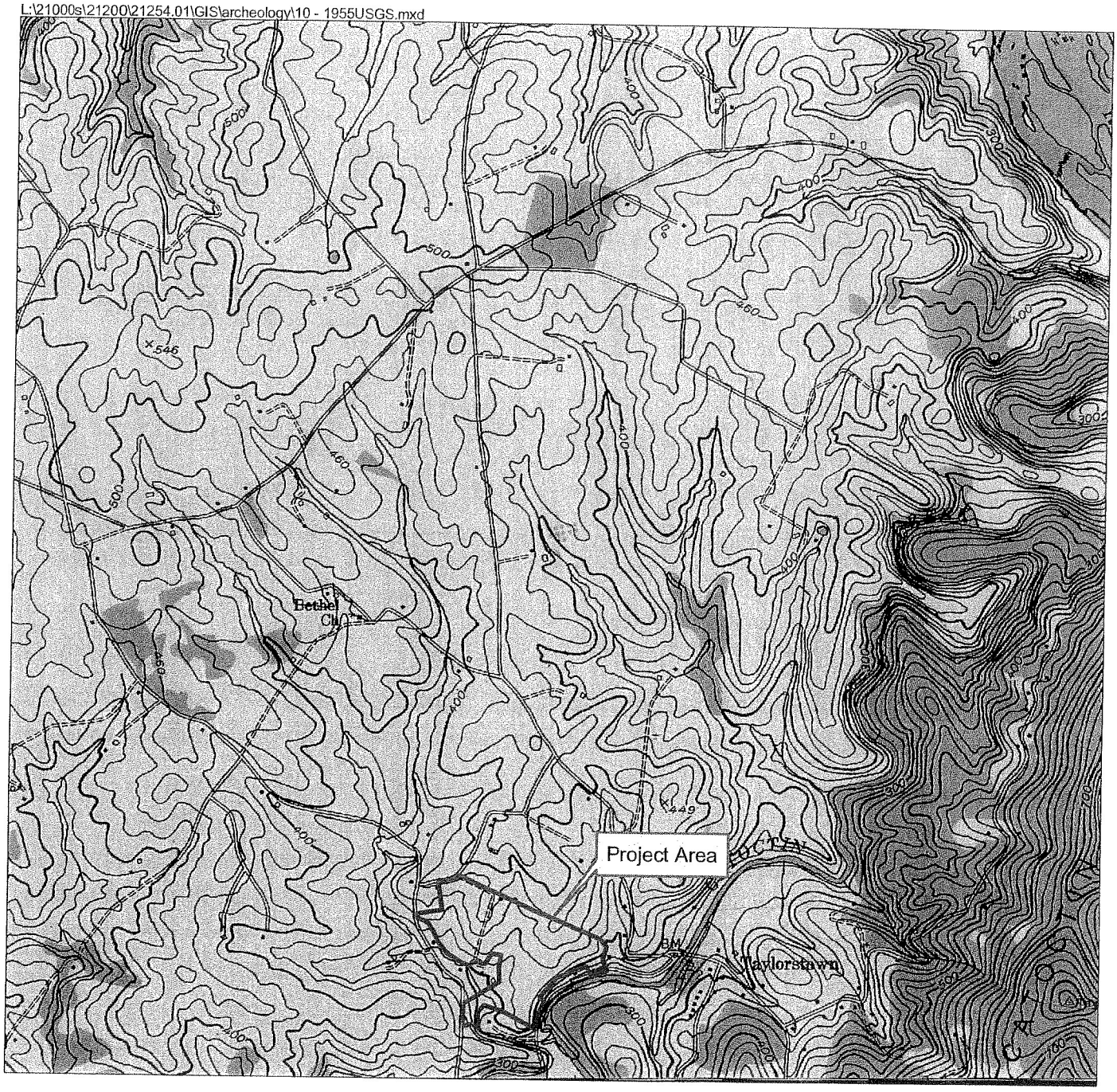

USGS Quad Map
Point of Rocks, MD-VA 1955
Hidden Valley Farm
WSSI #21254.01
Scale: 1" = 2000'

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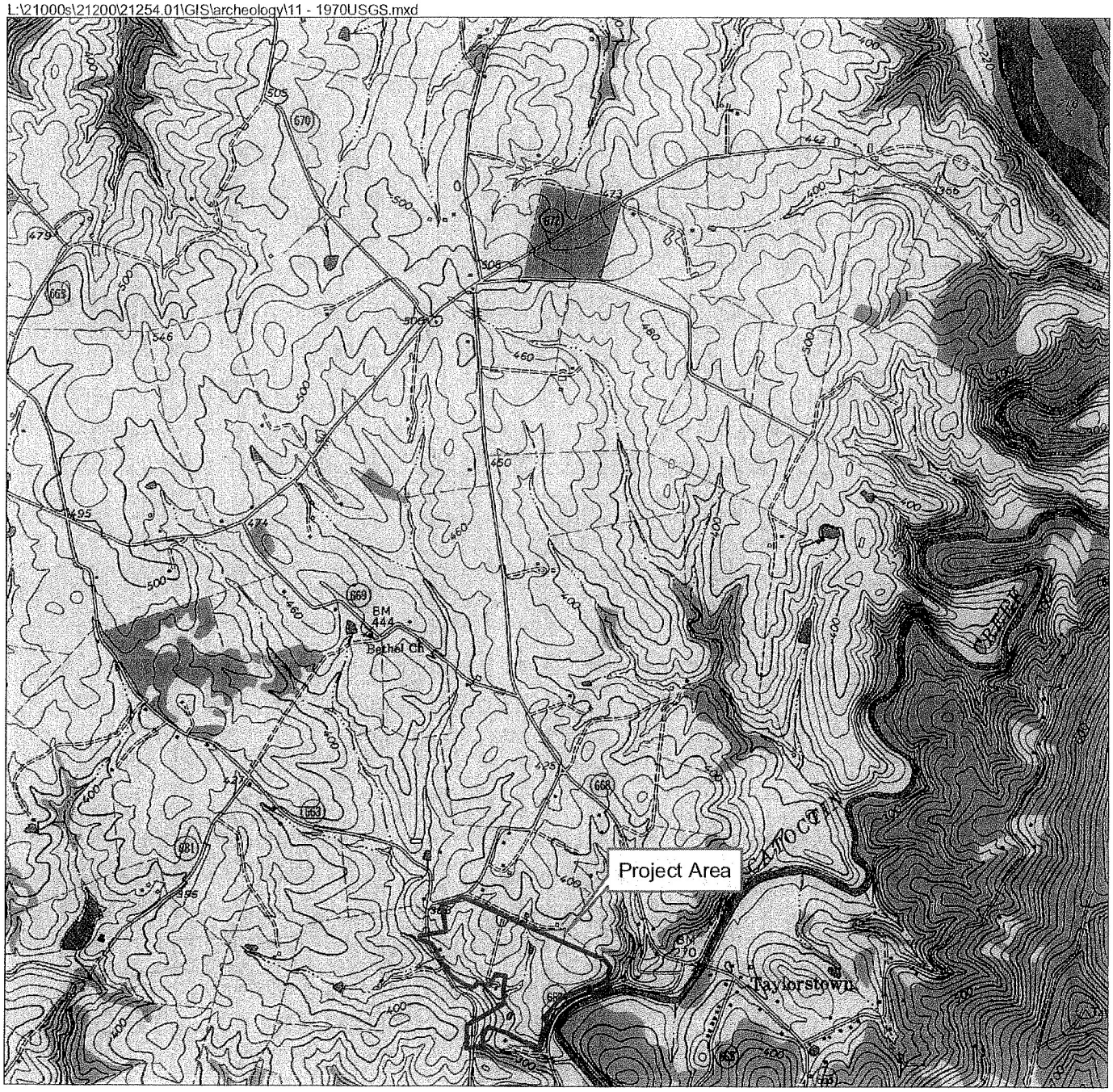

USGS Quad Map
Point of Rocks, MD-VA 1970
Hidden Valley Farm
WSSI #21254.01
Scale: 1" = 2000'

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Exhibit 11

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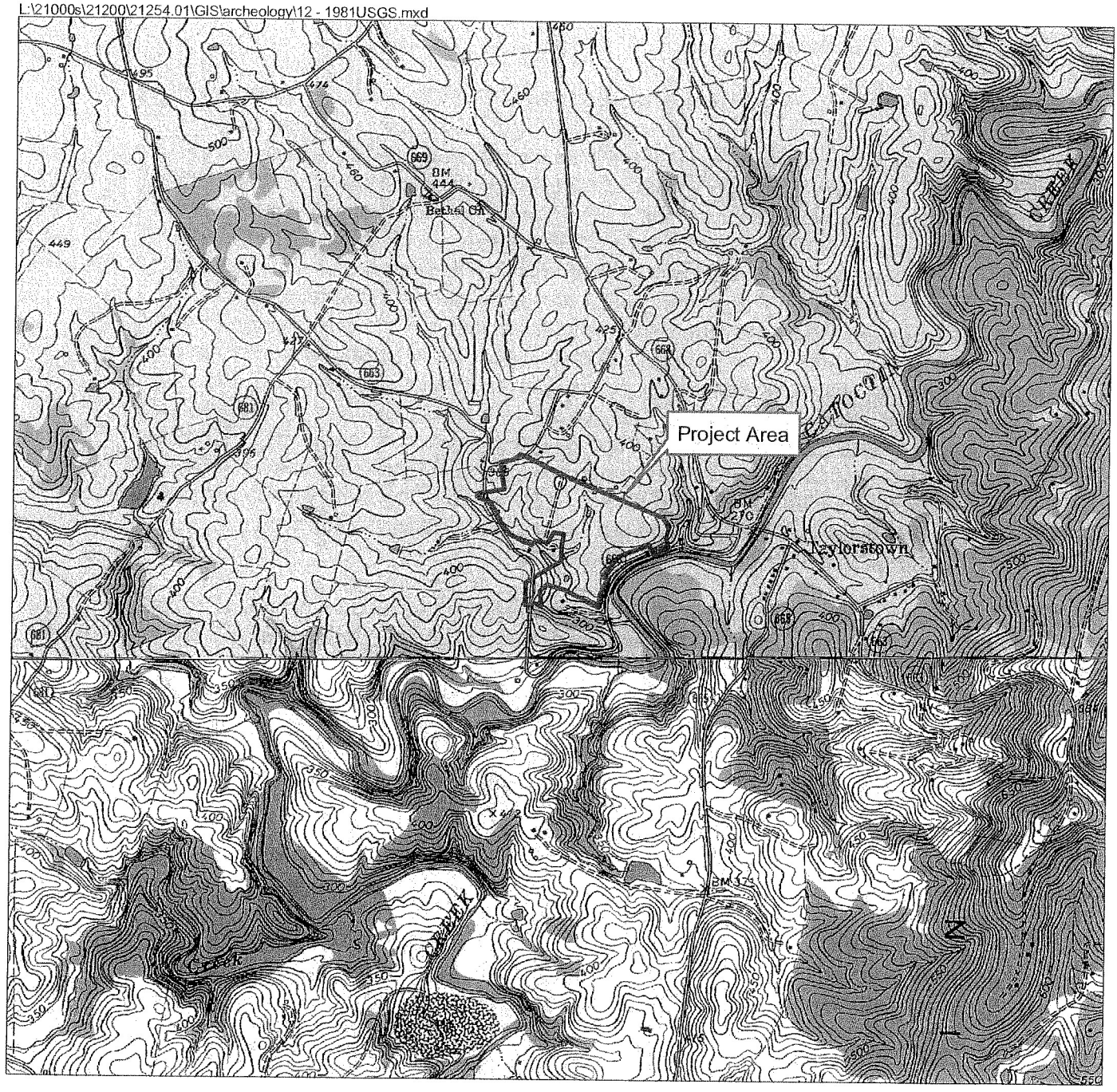

USGS Quad Map
Point of Rocks, MD-VA 1970 (revised 1981) & Waterford, VA-MD 1970 (revised 1978)
Hidden Valley Farm
WSSI #21254.01
Scale: 1" = 2000'

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Exhibit 12

History of Taylorstown

German-speaking immigrants began settling in what would become Loudoun County some time around the turn of the 18th century. Moving south from the center of the German immigrant population in Pennsylvania and Maryland, these settlers traveled along the Monocacy Road through Maryland and into Virginia (History Matters 2003). The earliest known German settlement in Virginia was at what is now Shepherdstown, West Virginia, which was settled around 1726. During the second quarter of the 18th century, members of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) from Pennsylvania, as well as people from the Tidewater region, settled in the north and central regions of Loudoun County along the Potomac River and its tributaries, establishing farms growing wheat, corn, and tobacco. By 1745, a group of German settlers had collected on the south side of the Potomac River between the Short Hills on the west and Catoctin Creek on the east across the Potomac from Berlin (present day Brunswick, Maryland). This area came to known as "the German Settlement," and these settlers were more strongly linked both politically and culturally to other German speaking communities to the north in Maryland (particularly Frederick, Maryland) and Pennsylvania than they were to the English colony in eastern Virginia. The settlers came from an area in the Rhine Valley known as Palatine or the Palatine States (Weatherly 1986:8).

The earliest mills established within the region that comprises modern Loudoun County were owned by Amos Janney (1733) and Richard Brown (1734). Both were built along what was known as Kittoctin Creek, Janney's mill in the village of Waterford and Brown's mill in what is now Taylorstown. The mills built by Brown and Janney were log structures, most likely used to grind wheat for subsistence for the local farmers. Circa 1737, Richard Brown, a wealthy Philadelphia Quaker, purchased three large tracts in the area that would become Loudoun County from Thomas, sixth Lord Fairfax. These tracts were reportedly each about 600 acres located northeast of Hamilton, east of Circleville and at the locale of modern Taylorstown (Scheel 2003:92). The location selected for Brown's water-powered mill was only two miles from the Potomac on the dynamic Catoctin Creek, originally called Kittoctin Creek. Brown's mill spurred further settlement, and the village that grew around it became known as Millford, later being changed to Kirk's Mill, Taylor Town, and finally Taylorstown. By the middle of the 18th century farmers in northwestern Loudoun County and the Shenandoah Valley were cultivating wheat and other commercial products (History Matters 2003). The expansion of commercial farming led to the development of local market centers such as Winchester, Martinsburg, Shepherdstown, and Frederick. Smaller localized market centers developed to collect products for shipment to the larger centers and to provide services to the local growers.

Brown's house and mill were the first colonial structures built in the village of Taylorstown, originally named Millford (Lewis 1974). Hunting Hill (VDHR 053-0603-0083), Brown's residence, is believed to be the oldest extant structure in Loudoun County and the only structure remaining in Taylorstown from this period of initial settlement. Hunting Hill is the name given to the house in 1944 when Anna Hedrick purchased it (Phillips 1996:222). Richard Brown's will, dated 1745, bequeathed to his wife, Mary,

300 acres including "the remaining part of the tract of land whereon we now live together with the house, malt house, mill, mill house, saw, saw mill, brew house, and houses of all kinds whatsoever..." (Scheel 1981). It is believed that Mary Brown remarried in 1749 to William Kirk, a miller from Maryland, and that they operated the mills in the community then known as Kirk's Mill until circa 1774 (Scheel 2003:92).

During the French and Indian War, settlement in the Catoctin watershed expanded with an influx of refugees from the Shenandoah Valley. The conflict saw a number of military actions and Native American raids west of the Blue Ridge, but none to the east, causing fear amongst the residents of the Valley and their ultimate flight (Weatherly 1986:15). By the time of the formation of Loudoun in 1757 there were 12 water-powered gristmills within the county (Phillips 1996:216). Taylorstown was one of numerous economic centers including Lovettsville (1732), Waterford (1733), Leesburg (1758), and Purcellville (1764) that developed in Loudoun County between the 1730s and 1760s.

Thomas Taylor of Frederick County, Maryland, for whom the village of Millford was again renamed, purchased Brown's mill in 1784 from Richard Brown's son, Mercer Brown, for 1,600 pounds. In 1797, Henry Taylor inherited the mill and 200 acres surrounding it from his father and received an acre of land from Jacob Stoneburner for the purposes of constructing a mill. Colonial laws in Virginia stated that a petitioner who owned land on only one side of the water at the intended mill site allowed the courts to condemn one acre of land on the opposite bank (Phillips 1996:213-214). Henry Taylor then had the present mill (VDHR 053-0102), operational by 1800 (Scheel, 1981).

Henry Taylor's mill was engineered with Oliver Evans's mechanized conveyor-belt system. This design for an "automatic mill" was depicted in Evan's book *The Young Millwright and Miller's Guide*, published in 1795. The "automatic mill" became the standard for large merchant mills that were, like Taylor's, built to serve local and regional markets. Milled wheat and corn from northern Loudoun were transported down the nearby Potomac River to Alexandria, Virginia, a primary shipping port for the region. At this time the mill was known as Taylor Town Mills, the plural reflecting it multiplicity of functions, as it included a saw mill (Scheel 2002:94).

In the late 1790s and early 1800s, Taylor began to divide and sell his land into small half-acre lots (Lewis 1974). No documentary evidence has been found that shows where these lots were located. Dwellings at 12995 Hoysville Road (VDHR 053-5606) and 12969 Taylorstown Road (VDHR 053-5607) were constructed during the late 1790s and early 1800s, contemporaneous to Taylor's development, and these properties on the west side of Catoctin Creek may have been built on Taylor's lots. The Yardley Taylor map from 1853 denotes that Hoysville Road was the original route of Taylorstown Road across Catoctin Creek. This was the main thoroughfare for travelers from the northeastern region of the county and from Maryland to reach Waterford and Leesburg. This map also depicts a distillery located just west of Taylorstown off Hoysville Road.

Following Henry Taylor's death in 1829, his property was divided among his children. George W. Henry, who had married into the Taylor family, received the mill, the main

house (Hunting Hill), a lime kiln, and a log house (Baynard 2004). The stone house and barn were left to Nancy Taylor Ratcliff, Harriet Taylor, and Sarah Taylor. The grist- and sawmill remained in the Taylor-Henry family until 1831 when George Henry sold the "Merchant and Saw Mill" to Charles B. Hamilton along with 200 acres of land for a total of $8,618. The mill, with a little less than 100 acres of land, was purchased by Robert Russell, upon Hamilton's death soon after his acquisition of the property. In the deed between Hamilton's trustees and Russell the land was referred to as the "Taylortown tract," the first time the name Taylortown appears in a written record (Scheel 1981). In 1835, Russell sold the 100-acre Taylortown tract to Israel Williams for $3,700. In 1837, Henry Taylor's daughters sold Hunting Hill to the Hickman's, who later became proprietors of a general store in Taylorstown. After Israel Williams's death in 1848, "one house and lot situated in Taylor Town" and the "Grist and Saw Mill," also referred to as the "Taylor Town Mill" were sold to Henry S. Williams.

A schoolhouse "at the foot of the mountain" was mentioned in papers associated with Henry Taylor's 1829 land division. In the 1840s and 1850s, there was a school named the Mountain School at Taylor Town that may have been the original schoolhouse moved to a different location within the town. A new one-room schoolhouse was constructed circa 1875 and served the community until it was closed and dismantled in 1932 (Scheel 2003: 98).

By 1850, the Taylorstown mill was one of 30 water-powered mills together processing a half-million bushels of wheat in Loudoun County. In 1850 and 1860, Virginia was the fourth largest wheat producing state in the country and Loudoun was amongst the state's leading producers (Loudoun History.org n.d.). By the middle of the 19th century, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal along the Potomac River had transformed the Potomac River into a major commercial thoroughfare (History Matters 2003). The farmhouse at 13090 Taylorstown Road (VDHR 053-0770) that later became the locale of the blacksmith's shop was built during this period. An 1860 deed gives the first indication of a store at Taylor Town run by Samuel W. Slater. The 1860 Federal Census lists Samuel W. Slater as a merchant, age 29, with a personal property value of $9,250, a high value compared to his Taylor Town neighbors (Scheel 2003:95).

In April of 1861 the Virginia Secession Convention voted to secede from the Union. In May of that year, the public was asked to ratify this decision (History Matters 2003). While the majority of Loudoun County citizens voted for the secession, the precincts in the northern region of the county voted against (Poland 1976:180). Union supporters were threatened with arrest if they did not shift their allegiance (ibid:187). As a result, some left the area and emigrated to Maryland. This resulted in the seizure of property by the Confederate forces and those that returned were frequently arrested (ibid). Those that stayed were forced to work for the Confederates. According to Loudoun historian Eugene Scheel, William's mill in Taylor Town was known at this time as the Flowering Mill and was raided by Union forces in 1862 (Scheel:2003 95).

A number of Taylorstown men fought for the Union forces with the Loudoun Rangers, the only formal military group of Virginians to fight on the Union side. The Loudoun Rangers were organized on June 20, 1862, and were quartered for a short time in the German Reformed Church at Lovettsville (Weatherly 1986:27). Shortly after their formation, the Rangers were defeated in action at Waterford by Major E.V. White and his troops. They suffered a second defeat days later at Leesburg by Cole's Maryland Calvary (ibid). The Loudoun Rangers served with Union forces until the end of the war and participated in actions at Antietam, Gettysburg and in the Shenandoah Valley; however, they more frequently operated as partisan guerillas in the vicinity of their homes.

Between 1863 and 1865, the southeastern part of Loudoun County was known as "Mosby's Confederacy" because it was controlled by Mosby's Rangers, under the command of Colonel John S. Mosby, who also practiced guerrilla warfare. In 1865, Union forces burned barns, mills, crops and feed as well as killed or drove off livestock in an attempt to end Mosby's incursions into the area (Weatherly 1986:25). This caused great hardship in the region. A second Confederate partisan group operating in the region was known as White's Commanches, under the control of Major Elijah V. White (Weatherly 1986:28). In addition to the legitimate partisan units, a gang under John W. Mobberly also operated in the area (ibid). Mobberly was a former member of White's Commanches who had deserted and robbed local citizenry of horses and other supplies.

Like the residents of other areas in Loudoun County, the residents of Taylorstown and its vicinity suffered the destruction and confiscation of property that accompanied the frequent troop movements and temporary encampments that occurred throughout the war (History Matters 2003). In November of 1864, in an attempt to curtail Mosby, General Ulysses S. Grant issued orders to General Sheridan to destroy or carry off the crops, livestock, African Americans and all men aged less than 50 years in parts of Loudoun and Fauquier counties (Weatherly 1986:29). Grant further informed Sheridan that many Loudoun farmers were Quakers, all favorably disposed to the Union, and emphasized that Sheridan was to exercise judgment in matters of arrests and reparations accordingly. Several thousand Union soldiers raided western Loudoun County and northern Fauquier County from Nov. 28 to Dec. 2, 1864, in what has been called "The Burning Raid." The destruction they wrought upon the civilian populace and farms was, for both counties, unmatched during the Civil War. Ruins of burned buildings remain today, including Potts's mill near Hillsboro and Roach's and Grubbs's mills near Taylorstown (Scheel, n.d.).

The war caused tremendous hardship in Loudoun County including the Taylorstown area as insufficient men remained to work the fields; and money, crops and livestock were scarce. Nevertheless, the farmers in northern Loudoun recovered rapidly after the fighting ceased and soon productivity returned to pre-war levels (History Matters 2003).

By 1865, a Taylorstown post office was established at Slater's Store (Scheel 1981). The proprietor of Slater's Store, also known as the Taylorstown General Store, Samuel W. Slater constructed, around 1870, a large Queen Anne-style dwelling near the business at

the intersection of Loyalty Road and Taylorstown Road (VDHR 053-00435). Jesse J. Stewart sold the Taylor Town mill to Thomas A. Carter in 1878, and from 1879 to 1882, Carter served as the town's postmaster with the post office located in the mill (Scheel 1981). In 1882, the post office moved again and Samuel A. Hickman became postmaster and storekeeper. Succeeding postmasters include Barlow Cooper (1886), Thomas W. Hickman (1889), Arthur C. Myers (1893), and John C. Slater (1897).

Chataigne's Virginia Gazetteer and Classified Business Directory Loudoun County, 1888 89, listed a post office, a coach and wagon builder, a dentist, four general merchants, a hotel, two corn and flour mills, and a saw mill in Taylorstown (Chataigne: 1889). There was not before this time and has not been since a church in the village. Most residents attended the circa 1866 Bethel Lutheran Church at Tankerville or the circa 1878 Mount Pleasant Church about one half mile east of the village (Scheel 2003 96).

At the end of the 19th century John C. Slater and Thomas W. Hickman joined as partners in the proprietorship of the Taylorstown Store (VDHR 053-0458). It was around this time that Thomas Hickman constructed a dwelling across from Slater's house at the intersection of Loyalty and Taylorstown Roads (VDHR 053-0434). Prior to the turn of the 20th century no bridge spanned Catoctin Creek in Taylorstown and the locals had utilized a ford. Around 1900, a swinging bridge was put in place, and in 1908 a two span iron truss bridge was constructed. It was replaced by a concrete bridge in 1970, although the stone abutments of the truss bridge were not removed (Scheel 2003, 97)

By 1919, Taylorstown was served by a community hall known as Redman's Lodge, built by the notable architect Wilmer Demory. The hall was utilized as a theater and later a movie house before it was dismantled in 1945 (Scheel 2003:98-99). The Slater and Hickman Store burned in 1932, and a paneled concrete-block, one-story commercial building was then constructed and opened in 1938 (VDHR 053-0436, Baynard 2004).

For two centuries the village had grown and prospered with the mill, reaching its economic peak between 1870 and 1930. The year 1932 was devastating for Taylorstown. Catoctin Creek ran dry, the mill, school, and the post office closed, and the general store burned. During and after the Great Depression, Taylorstown contracted, and as major land transportation routes bypassed it, the village presented the appearance of a completed community with a small cohesive population of farmers, artisans, and later commuters, living on historic properties surrounding the old mill. It remained so throughout the 20th and into the 21st century.

In 1974 the Catoctin Defense Alliance, a local citizen's organization, defeated an Army Corps of Engineers' plan to dam Catoctin Creek to provide a water supply for metropolitan Washington. The Catoctin Creek from bank to bank in Loudoun County from the Town of Waterford to its junction with the Potomac River, a distance of approximately 16 river miles, was designated a component of the Virginia Scenic Rivers

System in 1977. The Taylorstown Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978. Additional properties were added to the district, expanding its boundaries, in 2004. The district is significant as an excellent example of an extant mill village in Loudoun County that developed as a regional economic center during the 18th and 19th centuries.

PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

The following inventory of previously recorded historic sites within and near the project area was established with the use of the online Data Sharing Service of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) as well as an examination of cultural resource management reports at the Thunderbird Archeology offices in Chantilly, Virginia. The inventory includes sites within an approximate one-mile radius of the project area.

Although no archeological surveys have been previously conducted of or in the vicinity of the project area, numerous architectural resources, including the Taylorstown Historic District, were documented during a survey of the area by the architectural historian John Lewis in 1974. Additional architectural surveys of the area were conducted by the URS Corporation of Bethesda, Maryland, in 2003 and in 2004 by Kristie Baynard of Arcadia Preservation, LLC of Keswick, Virginia, associated with the Taylorstown National Register Historic District Boundary Increase.

There are no previously recorded archeological sites and numerous architectural sites within or near the boundaries of the project area. Within a one-mile radius of the project area, no archeological sites and 33 architectural sites have been recorded (Table 1).

Two historic resources are clearly within the boundaries of the project area. The Catoctin Creek Scenic River (030-0059) is a Virginia State Scenic River, designated a component of the Virginia Scenic Rivers System in 1977. It is delineated as both banks of the stream, from the Town of Waterford to its junction with the Potomac River, a distance of approximately 16 river miles. This resource is located along the southeastern boundary of the project area. The Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority has been designated to administer the Catoctin Creek Scenic River. Although this resource has not been evaluated for National Register eligibility, it is afforded unique considerations under the Code of Virginia. A historic property has been recorded in the north central region of the project area. This resource, identified by John Lewis in 1974, was then described as the pre-1854 George S. Baker house (053-0440), a vacant one story three bay square notch log dwelling resting on a solid stone foundation with an exterior end stone chimney and a standing seam metal gable roof. A one story barn was recorded as a secondary resource.

Located east and southeast of the project area is the village and National Register Historic District of Taylorstown. The Taylorstown National Register Historic District (053-0603) covers circa 79 acres and includes a total of 46 resources, 32 of which are contributing. Primary resources include Hunting Hill, a circa 1737 dwelling (053-0083/053-0603-0002), the circa 1796 Taylorstown Mill (053-0102/053-0603-0001), Cheronis House or Foxton, a circa 1800 dwelling (053-0424/053-0603-0007), the circa 1800 Taylorstown

Store (053-0458/53-0603-0003), Mann's Store constructed in 1904 (053-0436), the circa 1870 Mann House (053-0435/053-0603-0006), the circa 1900 Rollins House (053-0434/053-0603-0006), a circa 1790s dwelling at 12995 Hoysville Road (053-0506), a circa 1800 dwelling at 12969 Taylorstown Road (053-5607),a circa 1860 dwelling at 13090 Taylorstown Road (053-0770), the circa 1880 one-and-a-half-story Spring and Carnes store at 13122 Furnace Mountain Road (053-0603) ,a dwelling at 13000 Hoysville Road constructed in 1888, a set of stone abutments associated with a no longer extant truss bridge constructed in 1908, and the 1930s era Honniker sand quarry. Contributing secondary resources within the district include three chicken coops, one guest house, five barns, 12 sheds, one well, six sheds, one animal shelter, two stables, and one corncrib.

Two properties associated with the Taylorstown National Register Historic District lie adjacent to or within 500 feet of eastern boundary of the project area. The circa 1790 House at 12995 Hoysville Road (053-5606) is a wood-frame vernacular house comprised of three sections added during three different building episodes. The original section, which dates to circa 1790, is abutted by a circa 1906 addition, while a circa 1980 addition is located on the rear elevation. The 1790s section is one-and-a-half stories high, one bay wide, clad with German weatherboard siding, and resting on a solid random-rubble stone foundation. It has a front-gable roof with a shed addition. This section has one exterior-end brick chimney and one exterior-end concrete-block chimney. The 1906 addition is capped with a side-gable roof sheathed with standing-seam metal and features a boxed, molded cornice with returns. Rising above the roof is one central-interior, brick chimney with a corbelled cap. The circa 1980 wood frame addition is located on the rear of the 1790s section. It is a gable-roofed, one-and-a-half story wood-frame addition that rests on a concrete foundation. A random rubble stone well with a small gable roof is a contributing resource. This property is a good example of a domestic property type during the late 18th century in the village of Taylorstown in Loudoun County, Virginia. It represents the typical characteristics associated with this property type in Loudoun County, Virginia during this period. The house at 12969 Taylorstown Road (053-5607) is also associated with the Taylorstown National Register Historic District (053-0603) and is located just east of the project area. A portion of the house dates to circa 1800, however, alterations and additions have enclosed this section and it is no longer visible from the exterior. Exterior architectural evidence suggests this house dates to circa 1870. Two-and-a-half stories in height, this wood-frame, L-shaped dwelling is clad with weatherboard siding and is covered with a cross-gable roof. It rests on a solid stone foundation. Two wood-frame sheds and a circa 1950 frame garage on the property are considered contributing resources to the district.

Several historic properties are located adjacent to the project area's boundaries and are not included with the Taylorstown National Register Historic District (053-0603). The circa 1810 Dr. R.B. Miller house (053-0441) is a two-story wood-frame dwelling on a stone foundation with vertical-board siding; and a gable standing-seam metal roof. A secondary contributing resource is described as an outbuilding. This resource is located just south of the project area along Downey Mill Road and is accessed by the gravel road that bisects the Hidden Valley property. It has not been evaluated for eligibility to the National Register. West of Downey Mill Road and the Catoctin , stands the Buck Compher house (053-0442). This dwelling is a one-story wood-frame structure on a

rubble stone foundation with vertical-board siding; a gable standing-seam metal roof, exterior end brick chimneys. No construction date is available for this resource and it has not been evaluated for eligibility to the National Register. The House at 1249 Downey Mill Road (053-5603), located just northwest of the project area at the intersection of Booth Road and Downey Mill Road, is a two-story wood frame house, built circa 1840. It rests on a concrete and stone foundation and is clad with vinyl siding. Its side gable roof is covered with standing seam metal adorned with a central interior brick chimney. A contributing shed is located on the property. This resource does not appear to be eligible for the National Register under Criteria A, B, C, or D. A circa 1830 two story single-pen log house with additions at 12932 Booth Road (053-5604), is located just northwest of the project area. The house rests on a poured concrete foundation, indicating it was probably moved to its current location. The additions are clad with board and batten siding and the structure is covered by a gable roof with dormer window. The house has one exterior brick chimney nestled between the log dwelling and wing addition. There are no outbuildings associated with this property. This resource does not appear to be eligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

Most of the remaining historic structures within a one mile radius of the project area that are located outside the Taylorstown Historic District (053-0603) consist of single family dwellings with associated out buildings dating from the late 18th to 19th centuries. The exceptions include the Tankerville School dating circa 1870 (053-0457) and the Tankerville Church (053-0443) dating from 1866. Structures that appear with a comment in the table below are located within the Taylorstown Historic District. Those without a comment are within a one mile radius of the project area.

Previously Recorded Architectural Sites within a One Mile Radius of The Project Area (Table 1)

	Resource	National Register	Comment
053-0059	Catoctin Creek Scenic River		
053-0083	Hunting Hill/Millford		also 053-0603-0002
053-0102	Millford/Taylorstown Mill		also 053-0603-0001
053-0424	Cheronis House (Foxton Cottage)		also 053-0603-0007
053-0432	Catoctin Mill Farm (Hamilton Mills)		
053-0434	Rollins, Joan C. House		also 053-0603-0006
053-0435	Mann, Elizabeth A. House		also 053-0603-0005
053-0436	Mann's Store		
053-0438	Williams Farm		
053-0440	Baker, George S. House		
053-0441	Miller, Dr. R.B. House		
053-0442	Compher, Buck House		
053-0443	Tankerville Church (Bethel Lutheran Church)		
053-0452	Sweeny, Walter H. House		
053-0453	Glendale Farm		

053-0455	Rollins, John L. Tenant House		
053-0456	Stoutsenberger House		
053-0457	Tankerville School		
053-0458	Taylorstown Store		also 053-0603-0003
053-0461	Rust, H.L. House		
053-0485	Williams Log and Stone House (Ehrenkranz)		
053-0603	Taylorstown Historic District and Expansion	Listed	expansion, March 2005
053-0769	Nalls Log Barn and House Site Ruins		see 053-0465
053-0770	Katherine and Alvin Loy Estate, 13090 Taylorstown		file missing - also 053-0603-0012
053-5462	House, 13232 Loyalty Rd		
053-5600	House, 12508 Taylorstown Rd		
053-5603	House, 1249 Downey Mill Rd		
053-5604	House, 12932 Booth Rd		
053-5605	House, 12821 Taylortown Rd		
053-5606	House, 12995 Hoysville Rd		also 053-0603-0010
053-5607	House, 12969 Taylorstown Rd		also 053-0603-0011

RESEARCH EXPECTATIONS

The following represents a preliminary assessment of significance of the cultural resources within the project area. The Hidden Valley property is considered to have a moderate to high probability of yielding prehistoric cultural materials because of the areas of level terrain and gentle slope within the project area and the presence of the various unnamed tributaries to Catoctin Creek. Although no prehistoric archeological sites have been identified in the general vicinity of the project area, this is clearly due to the lack of systematic archeological surveys conducted in the area.

The project area is considered to have a high probability of containing historic period cultural resources as a number of historic structures and historic period archeological sites have been identified within or in the vicinity of the property. The proximity of the historic village of Taylorstown increases the probability that historic era archeological sites will be found within the project area. Although no previous archeological surveys have been conducted in the vicinity of the Hidden Valley property, one historic dwelling, the pre-1854 George S. Baker house (053-0440) has been recorded within the project area and an ancillary barn was recorded as a secondary resource. Several structures appear to be within or in close proximity to the project area on historic maps from the 19th and 20th century.

The significance of any archeological resources that may be identified within the project area will depend on the age and nature of the resources. The amount of disturbance, if any, will also affect the potential significance.

FIELD AND LABORATORY METHODS

Fieldwork

The Phase I field methodology included both the use of surface reconnaissance and shovel testing to locate and define boundaries of archeological sites. The surface reconnaissance consisted of walking over the area and examining all exposed areas for the presence of artifacts. Exposed areas included cut banks, tree falls, machinery cuts, soils exposed by erosion, etc. The surface reconnaissance was also used to examine the topography of specific areas in order to determine the probability that they contain archeological sites. All high probability areas--areas that were well drained and possessed low relief--were tested at 50 foot (15 meter) intervals. High probability areas also included historic structure areas identified through surface reconnaissance or through archival review of historic maps. Additional shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot (7.6 meter) intervals in a cruciform pattern around the positive shovel tests as necessary to define site boundaries and to delineate artifact concentrations. In general, the low probability areas were those that were sloping, poorly drained or that had been disturbed.

FEMA-mapped floodplains associated with Catoctin Creek and its tributaries are present within portions of the eastern and western regions of the project area. Subsurface testing of these areas was not conducted as the impacts to these areas have not yet been determined. These areas were examined by pedestrian reconnaissance. Intact and/or deeply buried cultural features may be present in these areas. A Phase I archeological survey of any floodplain areas should be undertaken if these areas are to be adversely affected by planned development.

Shovel test pits measured at least 12 inches (30 cm) in diameter. Vertical excavation was by natural soil levels; excavation stopped when gleyed soils, gravel, water, or well developed B horizons too old for human occupation were reached. Soil horizons observed at the site were classified according to standard pedological designations. All soil was screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth screens. Soil profiles were made of representative units, with soil descriptions noted in standard soil terminology (A, Ap, B, C, etc.). Soil colors were described using the Munsell Soil Color Chart designations. Artifacts were bagged and labeled by unit number and by soil horizon.

Laboratory

All artifacts were cleaned, inventoried, and curated. Historic artifacts were separated into four basic categories: glass, metal, ceramics, and miscellaneous. The ceramics were identified as to ware type, method of decoration, and separated into established types, following South (1977), Miller (1992) and Magid (1990). All glass was examined for color, method of manufacture, function, etc., and dated primarily on the basis of method of manufacture when the method could be determined (Hurst 1990). Metal and miscellaneous artifacts were generally described; the determination of a beginning date is sometimes possible, as in the case of nails.

The prehistoric artifacts were classified by cultural historical and functional types and lithic material. In addition, the debitage was studied for the presence of striking platforms and cortex, wholeness, quantity of flaking scars, signs of thermal alteration, size, and presence or absence of use. Chunks are fragments of lithic debitage which, although they appear to be culturally modified, do not exhibit clear flake or core morphology.

RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

The Hidden Valley project area is located northwest of Catoctin Creek near Taylorstown in Loudoun County, Virginia. It is situated on approximately 58.7 acres, along Bevanwood Lane with frontage on the north side of Downey Mill Road (Route 663). Portions of the project area front the south side of Booth Road (Route 799), the west side of Hoysville Road, the east side of Downy Mill Road and the north side of Catoctin Creek.

For ease of discussion, the project area was divided into two survey areas (Areas A and B). These survey areas are shown on Exhibit 13, and the results of the investigation are discussed below by survey area. The artifacts are summarized in the discussions below and a complete artifact inventory is presented in Appendix I.

A total of 242 shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated at 50 foot and 25 foot (15.2 meter and 7.6 meter) intervals within the project area during this survey. One historic archeological site, associated with a previously recorded historic structure was discovered, and several areas of historic or modern refuse that did not meet the criteria for recordation as archeological sites were identified during the survey. These resources are discussed with the survey area in which they were located.

Area A

Area A (Exhibit 14) represents the western region of the project area. It is bounded on the north by Booth Road (SR 799), a gravel drive, agricultural fields and historic and modern single family dwellings on private property, to the east by a stream valley and riparian woods that form the western boundary of Area B, and to the south and west by Downey Mill Road (SR 663), a stream, riparian woods, agricultural fields, and historic and modern single family dwellings on private property.

Topographically, Area A is situated on the dissected southern terminus of a north-south trending ridge and may be characterized as gently to steeply sloping (Plate 1). Elevations within Area A range from 300 to 395 feet a.s.l. Area A drains to the south and southwest through unnamed tributaries into Catoctin Creek. An unnamed southeast flowing stream in the northwestern region of Area A and an unnamed west flowing stream join another unnamed stream that flows to the south across the western region of Area A (Plate 2). These streams are not depicted on the USGS topographic map. The highest order stream in this system is between 5 and 8 feet wide and has associated riparian woodland. It eventually drains southeast into an unnamed perennial stream that flows southeast near the southern boundary of the project area (Plate 3) (Geist and Headley 2005:3). This

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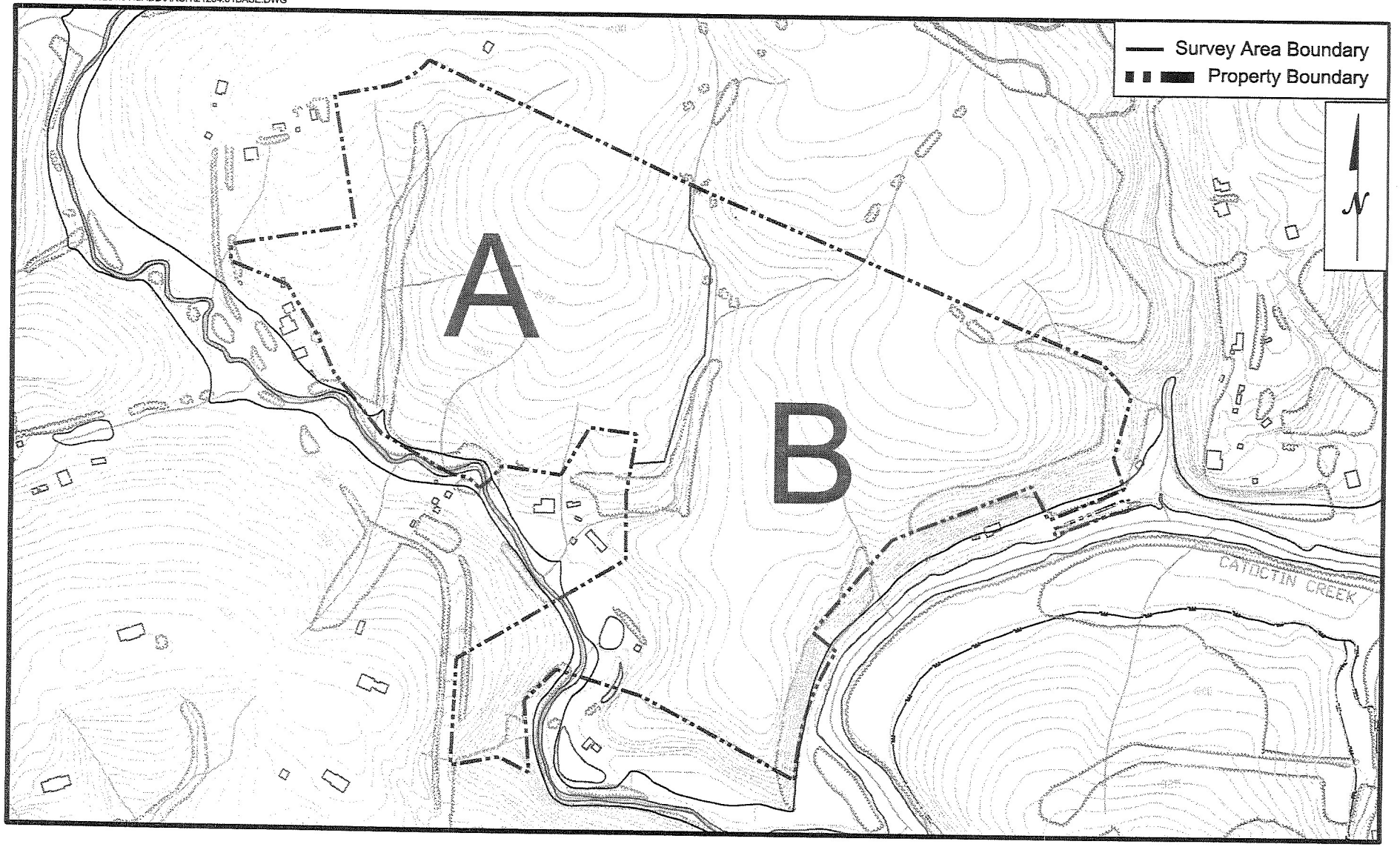
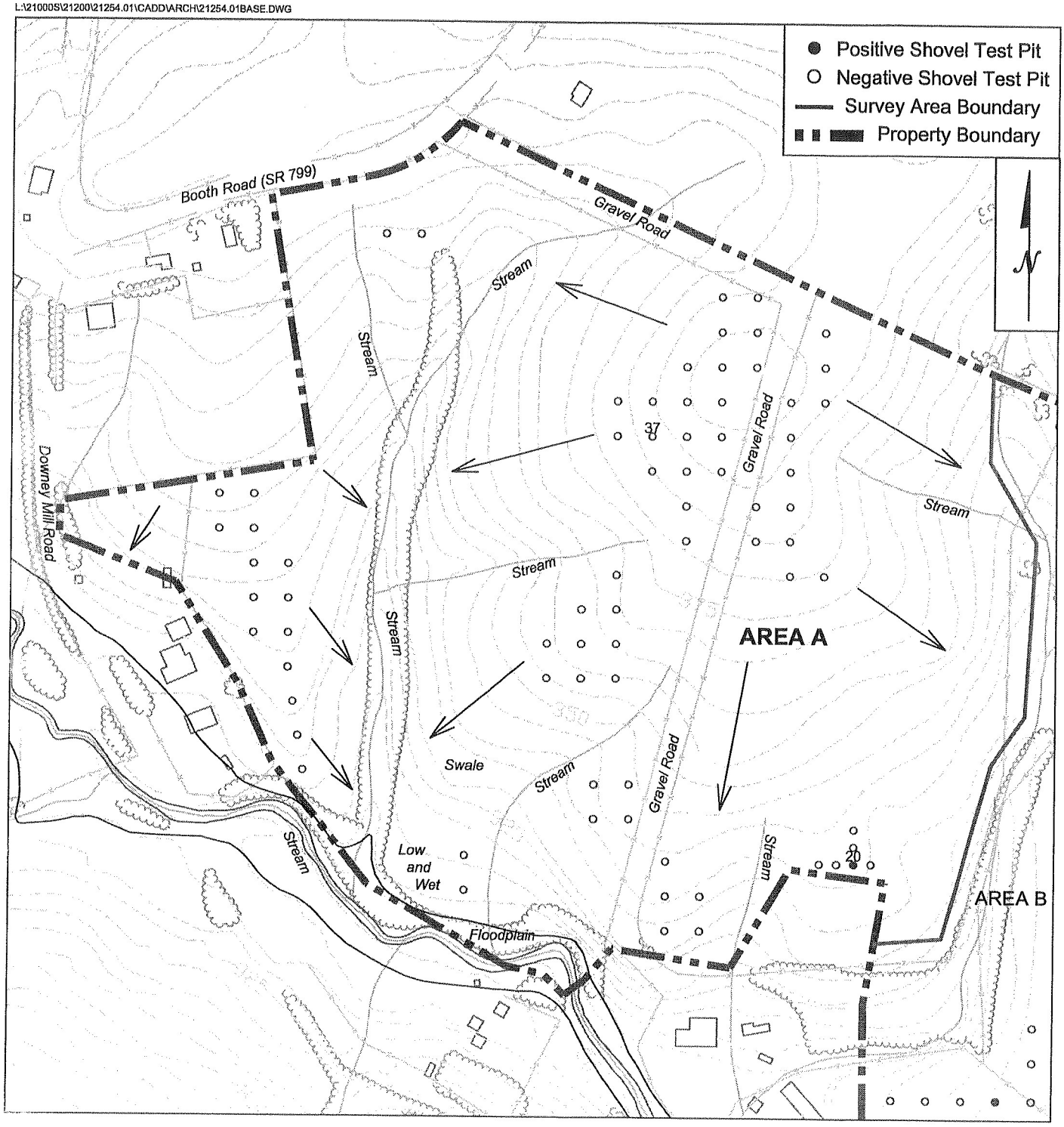


Project Map Showing the Survey Areas
Hidden Valley WSSI # 21254.01
Scale: 1" = 400'

Thunderbird Archeology
A division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

Exhibit 13



Portion of Project Map Showing Area A
Hidden Valley WSSI # 21254.01
Scale: 1" = 200'

stream, a tributary to Catoctin Creek, is depicted as a perennial stream (i.e., a solid blue line) on the USGS 1981 Point of Rocks VA-MD Quad map. The FEMA-mapped floodplain associated with the unnamed perennial stream found within the southern region of Area A is depicted in Exhibit 14.

The vegetation present within Area A may be described as unmanaged agricultural fields or pasture, oldfield successional communities, and forests of mixed hardwoods. The pasture along the northern boundary of Area A may be characterized as moderately grazed and the remainder as unmanaged pasture or successional oldfield (Plate 4). These fields are dominated by rough cocklebur (*Xanthium strumarium*), annual ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*), and marshpepper and Pennsylvania smartweeds (*Polygonum hydropiper*: and *P. pennsylvanicum*). Eastern red cedar (Juniperus Virginiana), osage orange (*Maclura pomifera*), smooth sumac (*Rhus glabra*), and pokeweed (*Pytolacca Americana*) are scattered throughout these areas. Osage orange, a tree native to the western United States, is commonly found as a cultivar or escaped cultivar in association with historic sites dating to the early to mid-18th century. It is known that Thomas Jefferson received seedlings of the Osage orange from the Lewis and Clark expedition of 1804-06 (American Horticultural Society n.d.).

Uneven aged mixed deciduous forest communities are present along the southwestern boundary of Area A (Plate 5) and as a riparian stand associated with the south flowing stream. Pignut hickory (*Carya glabra*) and mockernut hickory (*Carya tomentosa*) are dominant and muscle wood (*Carpinus caroliniana*), paw paw (*Asimina triloba*), shingle oak (*Quercus imbricaria*), and tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) are also present. Flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), multiflora rose (Rosa multiflora), coral-berry (*Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*), wineberry (*Rubus phoeniculatus*), Nepal stiltgrass (*Eulalia vimineum)*, and Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*) are found in the understory. Generally, these stands are densely overgrown with weedy and/or invasive species, briars, and vine cover.

Several tree-lined fencerows with mature conifers and a few younger conifers and deciduous trees are also found within Area. The dominant species within these linear features are mature eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*). Young Mulberry (*Morus alba*), Japanese Honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*), tall fescue and thistle are also found in the fence lines.

The survey was conducted in late summer. Soils were generally dry unless located in poorly drained areas. Tall grass and weeds in areas of open field and thick understory in the forest stands resulted in poor surface visibility.

Soils encountered within Area A were consistent with the mapped soils. The hilltops and upper hill slopes within Area A are mapped for Chester loam and silt loam, rolling phases and Chester loam and silt loam, undulating phase soils. The lower hill slopes and draws are mapped for Brandywine loam and silt loam, rolling phase, Brandywine loam and silt loam, hilly phase, Brandywine stony loam, rolling phase. Conagree silt loam is reported within the floodplains, however no subsurface testing was conducted in these areas. A small section of the far western portion of the project area is mapped for Conagree silt

loam. Isolated upland portions of Area A appeared somewhat deflated, and saprolite, limestone, and subsoil were visible on the ground surface in some locales. Unmodified quartz cobbles were present on the ground surface and within many shovel test pits.

Portions of Area A were not tested due to the presence of poorly drained soils. Low and wet areas included the areas surrounding the various streams and wetlands and an upland swale in the south central region of the survey area A (Plate 6). Steep slopes were also not tested via the excavation of shovel test pits. Areas of excessive slope (Plate 7) were found throughout the study area and are depicted on Exhibit 14. All areas not shovel tested were examined via pedestrian reconnaissance.

The only significant modern subsurface disturbance present within the survey area is the gravel road that runs along a portion of the northern boundary of the project area and bisects Area A north to south (Plate 8). An unimproved farm road leads southeast from the gravel drive across Area A (Plate 9). Numerous small disturbed areas, probably soil tests, were observed throughout Area A, but had no impact on testing strategy. No standing structures or evidence of former structures was observed in Area A.

A total of 74 shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated at 50 foot and 25 foot (15.2 meter and 7.6 meter) intervals within Area A (see Exhibit 14). All of the soil profiles from shovel test pits in Area A show a plow zone over subsoil. Representative soil profiles are detailed below (Exhibit 15):

STP 2
- Ao/Ap horizon: 0-8.4 inches (0-21.3 cm) below surface – [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish brown silty loam
- B horizon: 8.4-10.8 inches (21.3-27.4 cm) below surface – [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown silty clay

STP 50
- Ao/Ap horizon: 0-8.4 inches (0-21.3 cm) below surface – [7.5YR 4/4] brown silty loam with 10% saprolite
- B horizon: 8.4-10.8 inches (21.3-27.4 cm) below surface – [7.5YR 5/6] strong brown silty clay

One historic period artifact was recovered during the shovel testing of Area A. One creamware sherd (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992) was recovered from the plowed horizon of STP 20, located on a ridge spur in open field near the southeastern boundary of the survey area. The historic structure recorded as VDHR 053-0441, the circa 1810 Dr. R.B. Miller house, is located beyond the boundaries of the project area, approximately 300 feet to the southwest of this locale. Additional close interval shovel testing around STP 20 yielded no artifacts. This artifact is considered to be an isolated find, i.e. field scatter, and as such was not recorded as an archeological site as per the VDHR Guidelines (VDHR 2001:79). No additional work is recommended.

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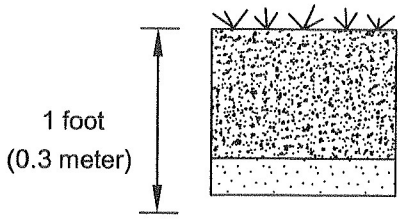
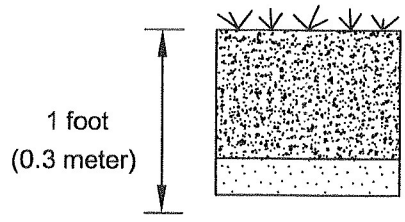
STP 2



Ao/Ap horizon: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam

B horizon: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay

STP 50



Ao/Ap horizon: 7.5YR 4/4 brown silty loam

B horizon: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown silty clay

Representative Soil Profiles from Area A
Hidden Valley WSSI #21254.01

Area B

Area B (Exhibit 16) represents the eastern region of the project area. It is bounded on the north by a gravel drive, agricultural fields and historic and modern single family dwellings on private property, to the east and southeast by Downey Mill Road (SR 663), the Catoctin Creek State Scenic River and associated riparian woods, and historic dwellings on private property. The Taylorsville National Register Historic District lies within 500 feet of the eastern boundary of the survey property. Survey Area A lies to the west, and bottomland, riparian woods, and a single family home on private property are found to the south. A small outlot bordering Catoctin Creek and bisected by Downy Mill Road also lies adjacent to the southeastern region of Area B.

Topographically, Area B is situated on the dissected southeastern terminus of a north-south trending ridge and may be characterized as gently to steeply sloping (Plate 10). Two distinct flat round hills stand on the ridge in the northern portion of Area B. Elevations within Area B range from 385 to 270 feet a.s.l. Two unnamed streams flow to the south along the western boundary of Area B and into the unnamed perennial stream found in Area A that also flows southeast through the southwestern leg of Area B (Geist and Headley 2005:3). Catoctin Creek flows to the east-northeast along the eastern portion of the property (Plate 11). The FEMA-mapped floodplains associated with Catoctin Creek and the unnamed perennial stream found within the southern regions of Area B (Plate 12) are depicted in Exhibit 16. In addition to the streams, an excavated livestock pond (Plate 13) and the northern portion of a small dried pond (Plate 14) are present in the southern region of the project area adjacent to the floodplain (Geist and Headley 2005:5).

The vegetation present within Area B may be described as unmanaged agricultural fields or pasture, oldfield successional communities, and forests of mixed hardwoods. The pasture along the northern boundary of Area B may be characterized as moderately grazed and the remainder as unmanaged pasture or successional oldfield (Plate 15). Areas of wetlands and associated vegetation are present within portions of the fields and within wooded areas.

Generally, the fields in Area B are dominated by skillet grass (*Tridens flavus*), cultivated pasture grasses, and tall weeds. Scrub eastern red cedar (Juniperus Virginiana) and osage orange (*Maclura pomifera*)-are scattered throughout. As noted, Osage orange is commonly found as a cultivar or escaped cultivar in association with historic sites dating to the early to mid-18th century. The wetlands in the southern regions of Area B, including those in the vicinity of the man-made pond, are in pasture and dominated by white clover (*Trifolium repens*). The wetlands in the northwestern region of Area B are dominated by swamp smartweed and Frank's sedge (*Carex frankii*), and appear to be present in the former bottom of an old, drained or filled pond (Plate 16).

Much of the forest within Area B is situated on moderate to steep slopes along the boundaries of the survey area (Plate 17). Uneven aged mixed deciduous forest communities are present along the eastern and northeastern boundaries of the project area. Pignut hickory (*Carya glabra*) is dominant and muscle wood (*Carpinus*

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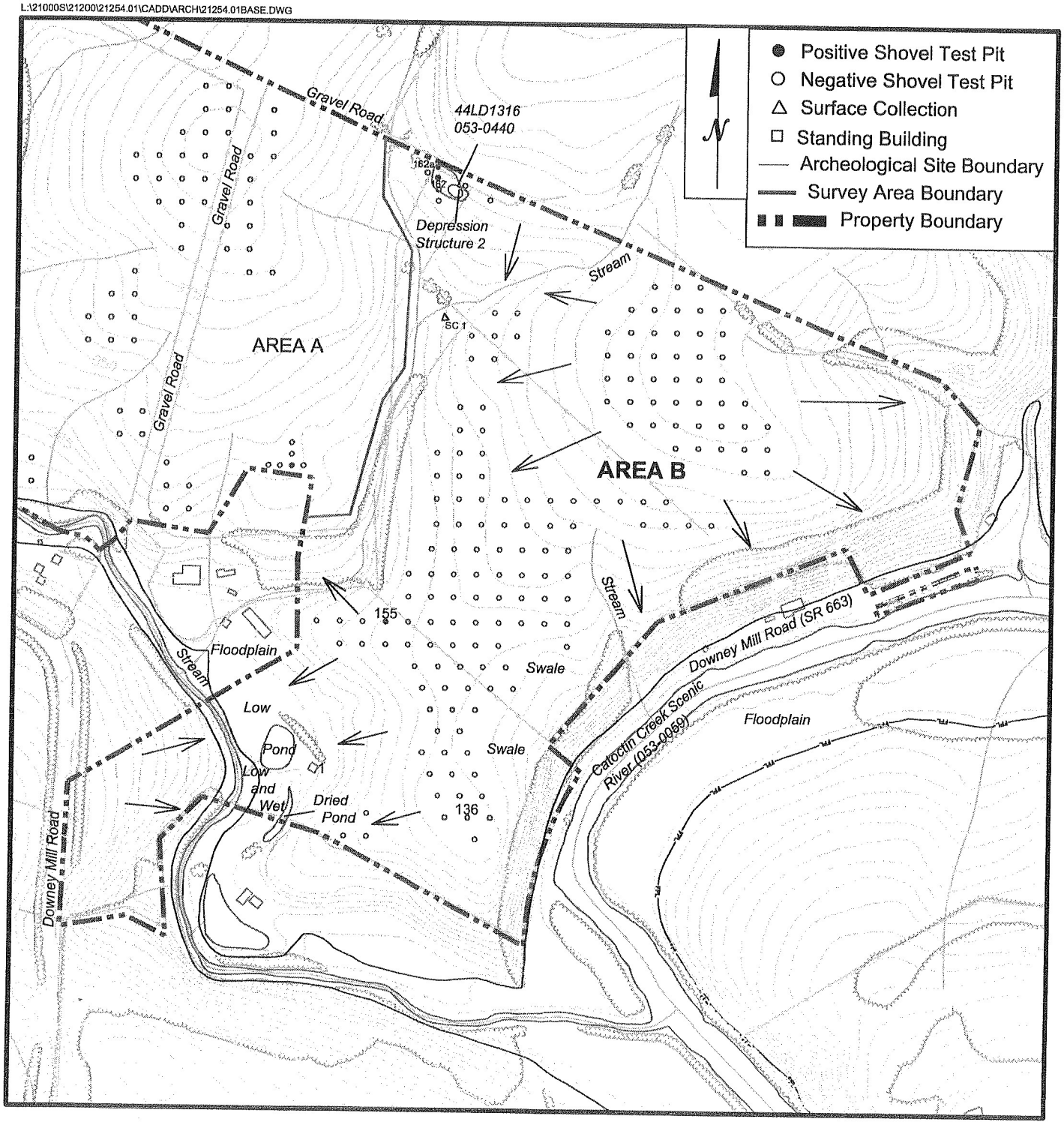

Portion of Project Map Showing Area B, 44LD1316/053-0440 and 053-0059
Hidden Valley WSSI # 21254.01
Scale: 1" = 300'

caroliniana), paw paw (*Asimina triloba*), shingle oak (*Quercus imbricaria*), and tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) are also present. Flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*), coral-berry (*Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*), wineberry (*Rubus phoeniculatus*), Nepal stiltgrass (*Eulalia vimineum*), and Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*) are found in the understory. An uneven aged mixed riparian forest stand in the western region of Area B consists of mature eastern red cedar, osage orange, and tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). An uneven aged mixed forest stand located along an upland swale in the extreme southern region of Area B is dominated by tulip trees (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), American hornbeam saplings (*Carpinus caroliniana*), and wingstem (*Verbesina alternifolia*). Black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), beech (*Fagus sylvatixa*), sycamore (*Plantanus occidentalis)*, eastern red cedar, Virginia pine (*P. virginiana*), and pignut hickory (*Carya glabra*) are also present. Palustrine forested wetlands, dominated by swamp smartweed (*Polygonum hydropiperoides*), are also present in the northwestern region of Area B in the extreme headwaters of an old, drained pond and intermittent stream system (Geist and Headley 2005:3-4). Generally, all of these stands are densely overgrown with weedy and/or invasive species, briars, and vine cover.

Several tree-lined fencerows featuring mature conifers and a few younger conifers and deciduous trees are also found within Area B (Plate 18). The dominant species within these linear features is mature eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*). Black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), tall fescue and thistle are also found in the fence lines.

The survey was conducted in late summer. Soils were generally dry unless located in poorly drained areas. Tall grass and weeds in areas of open field and thick understory in the forest stands resulted in poor surface visibility.

Soils encountered within Area B were generally consistent with the mapped soils. The hilltops and upper hill slopes within Area B are mapped for Chester loam and silt loam, rolling phases and Chester loam and silt loam, undulating phase soils. The lower hill slopes and draws are mapped for Brandywine loam and silt loam, rolling phase, Brandywine loam and silt loam, hilly phase, Brandywine stony loam, rolling phase. Additionally, a slope in the eastern portion of the project area above Catoctin Creek consists of Rocky land, hilly basic rock phase, however no subsurface testing was conducted in this area. Isolated upland portions of Area B appeared somewhat deflated, and saprolite, limestone, and subsoil were visible on the ground surface in some locales. Unmodified quartz cobbles were present on the ground surface and within many shovel test pits.

Portions of Area B were not tested due to the presence of poorly drained soils. Low and wet areas included the areas surrounding the various streams and wetlands and two upland swales in the southeastern region of the survey area (Plate 19). Steep slopes were also not tested via the excavation of shovel test pits. Areas of excessive slope were found throughout the study area (Plate 20). and are depicted on Exhibit 16. All areas not shovel tested were examined via pedestrian reconnaissance.

Modern subsurface disturbances present within the survey area were confined to a gravel road along the northern boundary of Area B (Plate 21). Numerous small disturbed areas, probably soil tests, were observed throughout the survey area, but had no impact on testing strategy.

One standing structure and one former structure were located within Area B. The standing structure, a modern animal shelter located in the south central region of Area B, is described below. The no longer extant structure is discussed with Site 44LD1316.

> Structure 1 (Plate 22) represents a 15 foot by 15 foot animal shelter located just east of the livestock pond in the south central region of Area B. It is a pole built frame structure sided with particle board and chicken wire and covered by a composite shingled catslide roof. Structure 1 was finished with wire nails and does not appear to be historic (more than 50 years old).

A total of 168 shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated at 50 foot and 25 foot (15.2 meter and 7.6 meter) intervals within Area B (see Exhibit 16). Nineteen artifacts were discovered in subsurface testing and 42 artifacts were collected from the ground surface. One archeological site and two areas interpreted as casual discard or secondarily deposited refuse scatters were identified. Details of the shovel testing, the surface collection, the casual discard and secondarily deposited refuse scatters, and the archeological site are discussed below.

Most of the soil profiles from shovel test pits in Area B show a plow zone over subsoil or bedrock. Representative soil profiles are detailed below (Exhibit 17):

STP 37
- Ao/Ap horizon: 0-8.4 inches (0-21.3 cm) below surface – [7.5YR 4/4] brown silty loam
- B horizon: 8.4-10.8 inches (16.8-27.4 cm) below surface – [7.5YR 5/4] brown silty clay loam

STP 136
- Ao/Ap horizon: 0-7.2 inches (0-18.3 cm) below surface – [7.5YR 4/4] yellowish brown silty loam with 10% saprolite
- R horizon: 7.2 inches (18.3 cm) below surface – solid limestone

Two ferrous metal fencing staples, one unidentified ferrous metal wire fragment, and one wire 9d nail (1890-present) were recovered from the plowed horizon of STP 155, along a relict fence line in the central western region of Area B. These finds were interpreted as casual discard of modern or historic refuse associated with the relict fence. No additional testing was performed at this locale and these finds were not recorded as archeological site as per the VDHR Guidelines (VDHR 2001:79). No additional work is recommended for this location.

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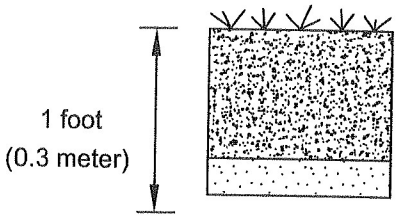
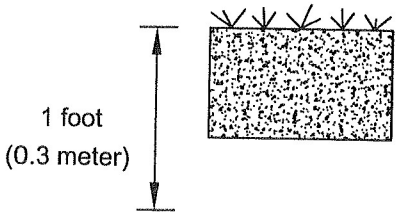
STP 37



Ao/Ap horizon: 7.5YR 4/4 brown silty loam

B horizon: 7.5YR 5/4 brown silty clay loam

STP 136



Ao/Ap horizon: 10YR 4/6 dark brown silty loam

R horizon: solid limestone

Representative Soil Profiles from Area B
Hidden Valley WSSI #21245.01

Both prehistoric and historic period artifacts were recovered from a single scatter of artifacts on the ground surface within Area B, recorded as SC1. These finds were made along the farm road within approximately 100 feet east of the boundary of Area A (Plate 23). The historic period artifacts included one ironstone sherd (1840-1900+), six redware sherds, six redware spalls, six whiteware sherds (1820-1900+), four amber cylindrical automatic bottle machine glass bottle sherds (1907-present), one aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, five clear cylindrical automatic bottle machine glass bottle/jar sherds (1910-present), four clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, two light aqua glass bottle sherds, one light green cylindrical glass bottle sherd, one olive green cylindrical bottle glass sherd, one unidentified clear glass sherd, five unidentified pale aqua flat glass sherds, two white milk glass canning jar lid liner sherds (1869-1941), one metal two hole sew-threw button, and one unidentified ferrous metal fragment. One quartz chunk represented the prehistoric component of the collection. The location of these finds is depicted on Exhibit 16 and a complete artifact inventory may be found in Appendix I.

The historic period artifacts from the surface collection ranged in age from indeterminate (possibly early 19th century) through the mid-20th century. No indications of a dwelling were observed at this location. Shovel testing in this area was not undertaken as the finds were made within a stream bed and subsurface features were considered unlikely. These finds are considered to represent secondarily deposited refuse, possibly associated with discard during the occupation period of 44LD1316, the historic archeological site identified to the north of this locale. Alternately, these finds may be associated with filling of the pond that appears at this location on historic USGS quads. As such these finds were not recorded as archeological sites as per the VDHR Guidelines (VDHR 2001:79). No additional work is recommended for this location. The prehistoric find could not be dated and is interpreted as an isolated find of prehistoric debitage. As such, no additional work is recommended for this find.

44LD1316/053-0440

This historic period site is located in the northwestern region of Area B; just south of the gravel drive (see Exhibit 16; Plate 24). Topographically, it is situated on the moderately steep southern slope of a north-south trending ridge. The local flora consists of weeds and grasses in old pasture.

Site 44LD1316 was identified via two positive shovel tests and the presence of the depression described as Structure 2 (Exhibit 18). The entire site measures 87 feet west to east (29 meters) by 75 feet north to south (25 meters).

> Structure 2 (Plates 25 and 26) represents an approximately 40 foot by 25 foot irregularly shaped depression located less than 20 feet south of the gravel road that delineates the northern boundary of the project area. It is approximately four feet deep and is overgrown with pokeweed and other invasive vegetation. Rotting wooden planks were visible in the western end of the depression but did not appear *in situ*. The 1863 William Smith and Macomb maps (see Exhibits 5 and 6)

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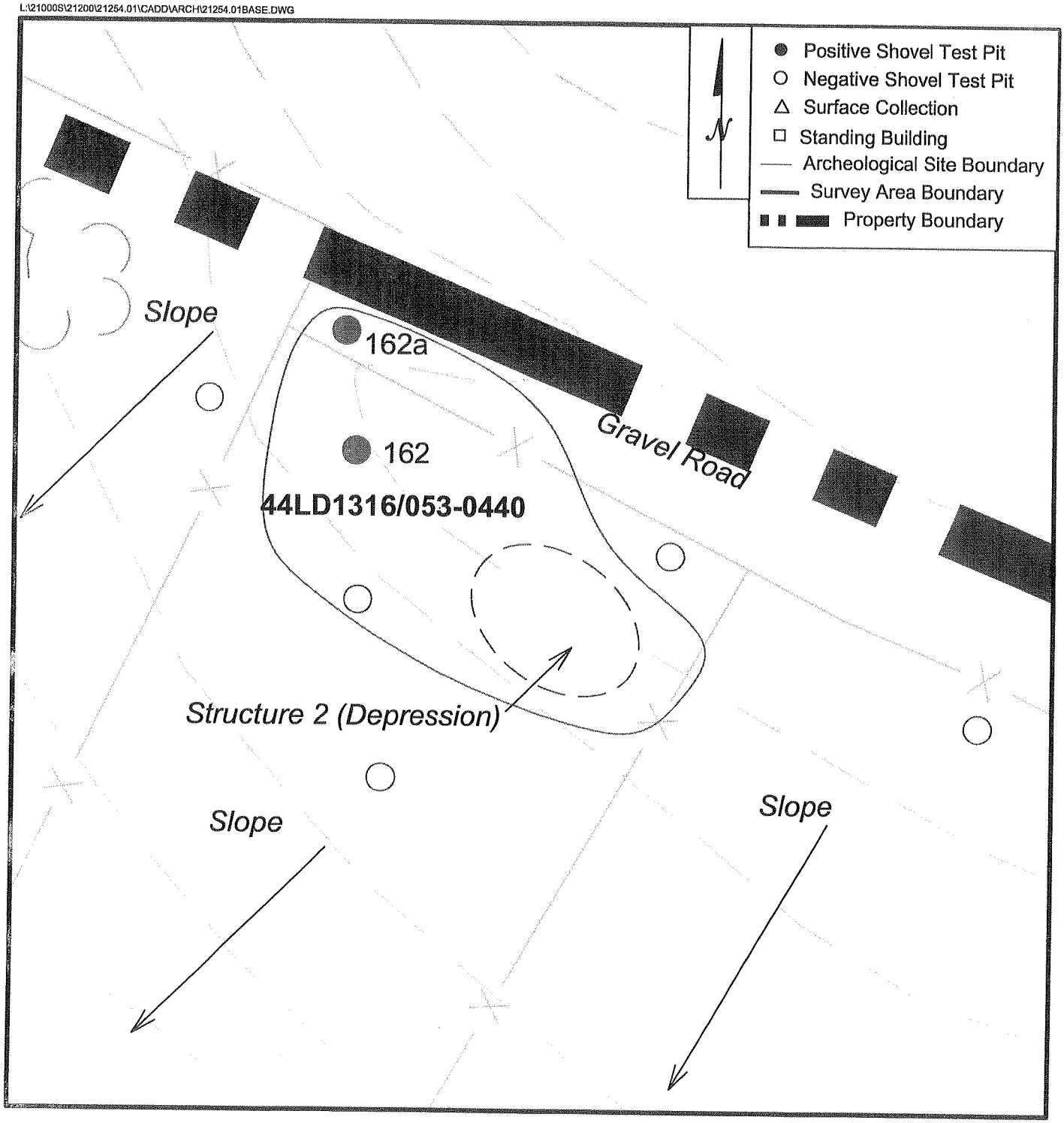

Detail Map of Site 44LD1316/053-0440
Hidden Valley WSSI # 21254.01
Scale: 1" = 25'

and the 1925 Post Office map (see Exhibit 8) depict a dwelling within the northern region of the project area that may represent this structure. Although no structure is shown at this locale on the USGS 1944 Point of Rocks, MD-VA Quad (see Exhibit 9), the USGS 1955 Point of Rocks, MD-VA Quad (see Exhibit 10) shows a dwelling to the northwest of this location, the USGS 1970 and 1970 (Revised 1978) Point of Rocks, MD-VA Quads (see Exhibits 11 and 12) show outbuildings at or near this location.

Few of the shovel tests within or in the vicinity of site 44LD1316 produced cultural materials, and the soil profiles were found to lack sub-surface integrity, probably due to modern machine stripping, clearing, and filling at this locale. All of the shovel tests presented profiles showing a fill directly overlying subsoil or bedrock. The profile of STP 162 is described below (Exhibit 19):

STP 162
Ao/Fill horizon: 0-8.4 inches (0-21.3 cm) below surface – [7.5YR 4/6] brown silty clay loam
B horizon: 8.4-10.8 inches (21.3-27.4 cm) below surface – [7.5YR 4/6] brown clay loam

The artifacts recovered from site 44LD1316 were all recovered from a fill horizon overlying subsoil. The assemblage included two clear cylindrical bottle/jar glass sherds, two amber cylindrical bottle glass sherds, four clear sheet glass sherds, one unidentified clear glass sherd, one cut nail fragment (post-1790), one wire 8d nail (1890-present), one ferrous metal wire fragment, one brick fragment, weighing 7.3 grams, one mortar fragment, weighing 7.1 grams, and one single brick. A complete artifact inventory may be found in Appendix I.

Summary and Recommendations

The historic period artifacts recovered from subsurface testing at 44LD1316 ranged in age from indeterminate (possibly early 19th century) through the mid 20thcentury. 44LD1316 is interpreted as the remnants of a mid 19th to mid 20thcentury domestic and farmstead site, associated with the architectural resource, identified by John Lewis in 1974 at this location, as the pre-1854 George S. Baker house and barn (053-0440).

The 1863 William Smith and Macomb maps (see Exhibits 5 and 6) and the 1925 Post Office map (see Exhibit 8) depict a dwelling within the northern region of the project area that may represent this structure. Although no structure is shown at this locale on the USGS 1944 Point of Rocks, MD-VA Quad (see Exhibit 9), the USGS 1955 Point of Rocks, MD-VA Quad (see Exhibit 10) shows a dwelling to the northwest of this location, the USGS 1970 and 1970 (Revised 1978) Point of Rocks, MD-VA Quads (see Exhibits 11 and 12) show outbuildings at or near this location. Mapping from Lewis' initial discovery of 053-0440 placed one structure associated with the resource within the

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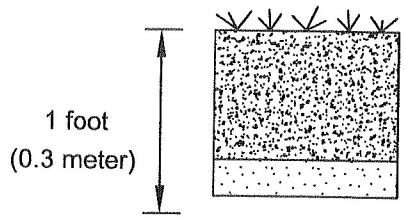
STP 162



Ao/Fill horizon: 7.5YR 4/6 brown silty clay loam

B horizon: 7.5YR 4/6 brown clay loam

Soil Profile from 44LD1316
Hidden Valley WSSI #21254.01

boundaries of 44LD1316, and another approximately 400 feet to the west on the steep eastern slope of the hill in the northeastern region of Area A. These resources were not identified as dwelling or barn in the mapping or site description. Testing in the vicinity of the recorded resource in Area A produced no artifacts or indication of a former structure.

All artifacts recovered at 44LD1316 were found in the fill horizon. The site appears to have been almost completely destroyed by modern stripping, clearing, and filling. Due to the disturbed nature of the site and the lack of any indications that intact subsurface cultural deposits might be present, 44LD1316 is not likely to yield significant data and is not considered potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. No additional archeological work is recommended.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A Phase I archeological investigation was conducted of the 58.7 acre Hidden Valley property located west of Taylorstown in Loudoun County, Virginia. The work was carried out in September of 2005 by Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc., of Chantilly, Virginia, for AMAD Real Estate of Miami, Florida. One archeological site, 44LD1316, associated with a previously recorded but no longer extant historic structure (053-0440) was identified. Further, it was determined that portions of the project area are within the Catoctin Creek Scenic River (030-0059) easement, portions of the project area contained FEMA mapped floodplains, and portions of the project area may be subject to considerations of viewshed and historic landscape associated with the Taylorstown National Register Historic District (053-0603). Exhibit 20 presents the locations of 44LD1316/053-0440 and 030-0059 within the project area on a portion of the U.S.G.S. 1981 Point of Rocks VA-MD 7.5' Quad.

Site 44LD1316 is interpreted as a mid 19th to mid 20thcentury farmstead associated with a previously recorded but no longer extant historic structure, the pre-1854 George S. Baker house (053-0440). The site was determined to have been almost completely destroyed by modern subsurface disturbance, and intact cultural features and context are not expected. As such, 44LD1316 is not considered to be eligible for listing to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D and no additional work is recommended.

The Catoctin Creek Scenic River (030-0059) is a Virginia State Scenic River, designated a component of the Virginia Scenic Rivers System in 1977. It is delineated as both banks of the stream, from the Town of Waterford to its junction with the Potomac River, a distance of approximately 16 river miles. This resource is located along the southeastern boundary of the project area. The Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority has been designated to administer the Catoctin Creek Scenic River. Although this resource has not been evaluated for National Register eligibility, it is afforded unique considerations under the Code of Virginia.

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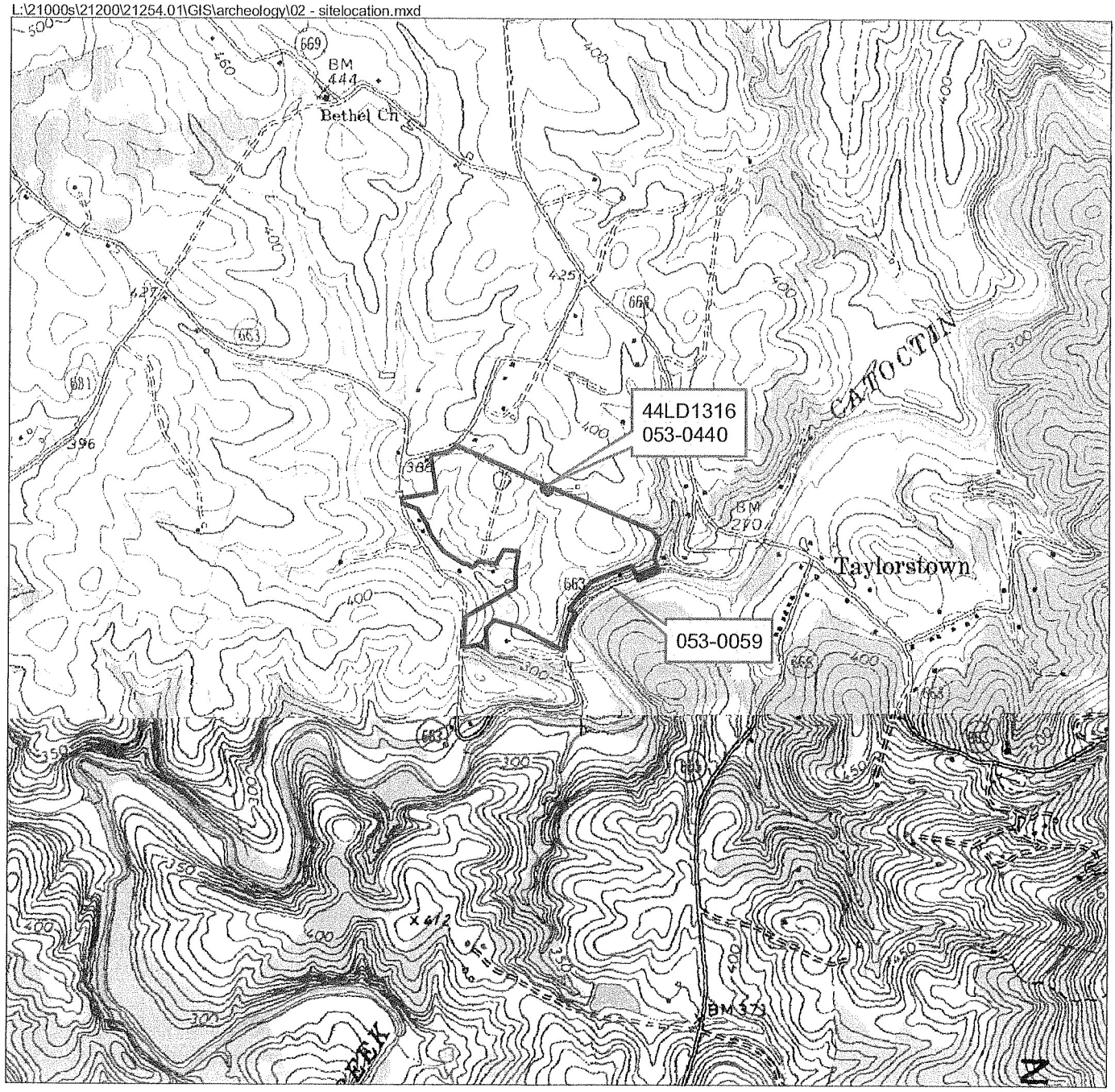

Sites Location Map
USGS Quad - Point of Rocks, MD-VA 1981
Hidden Valley Farm
WSSI #21254.01
Scale: 1" = 1500'

Project Area

Site Location

N
W E
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Thunderbird Archeology
A division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

Exhibit 20

FEMA-mapped floodplains associated with Catoctin Creek and its tributaries are present within portions of the eastern and western regions of the project area. Subsurface testing of these areas was no conducted as the impacts to the floodplain have not yet been determined. Intact and/or deeply buried cultural features may be present in these areas and a Phase I archeological survey of any portion of the floodplain areas should be undertaken if these areas are to be adversely affected by planned development.

Finally, historic landscape and viewshed issues must be considered for portions of the project area that are in the vicinity of the Taylorstown National Register Historic District (053-0603). Although at present the project area is screened from these areas by forest stands (Plates 27 and 28), planned development, should it become visible from the locales of these resources, might be considered an adverse effect.

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1981 U.S.G.S. Point of Rocks, VA-MD 7.5' Quadrangle.

PLATES

PLATE 1
Overview of Area A
View to South

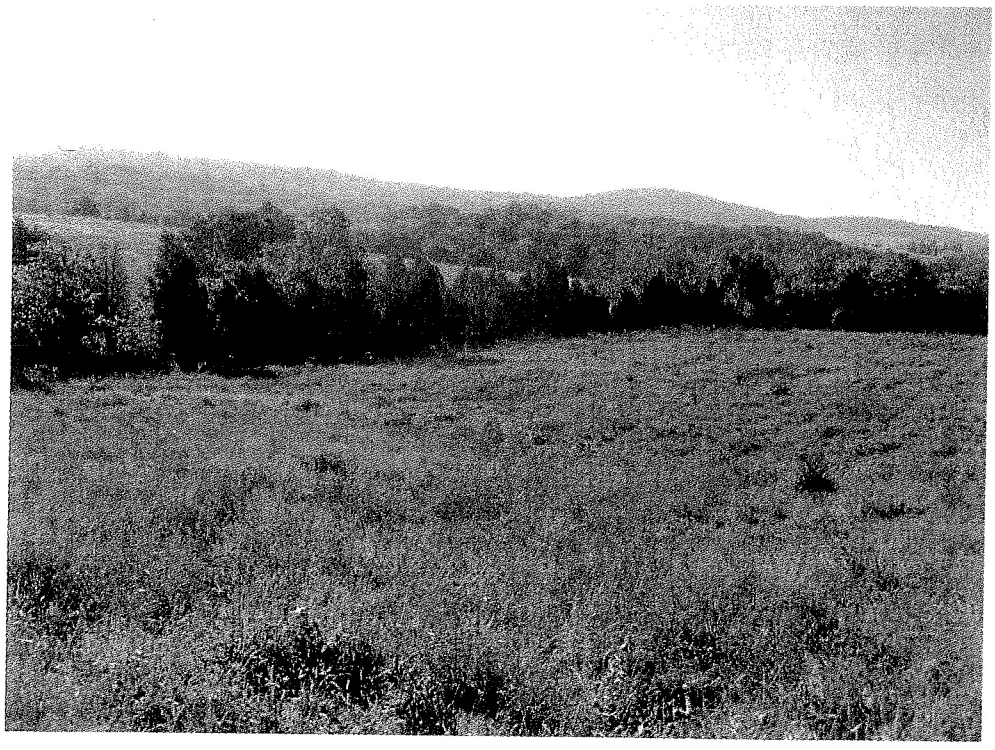

PLATE 2
Stream in Area A,
View to Southeast

PLATE 3
Stream and Floodplain in Area A
View to North

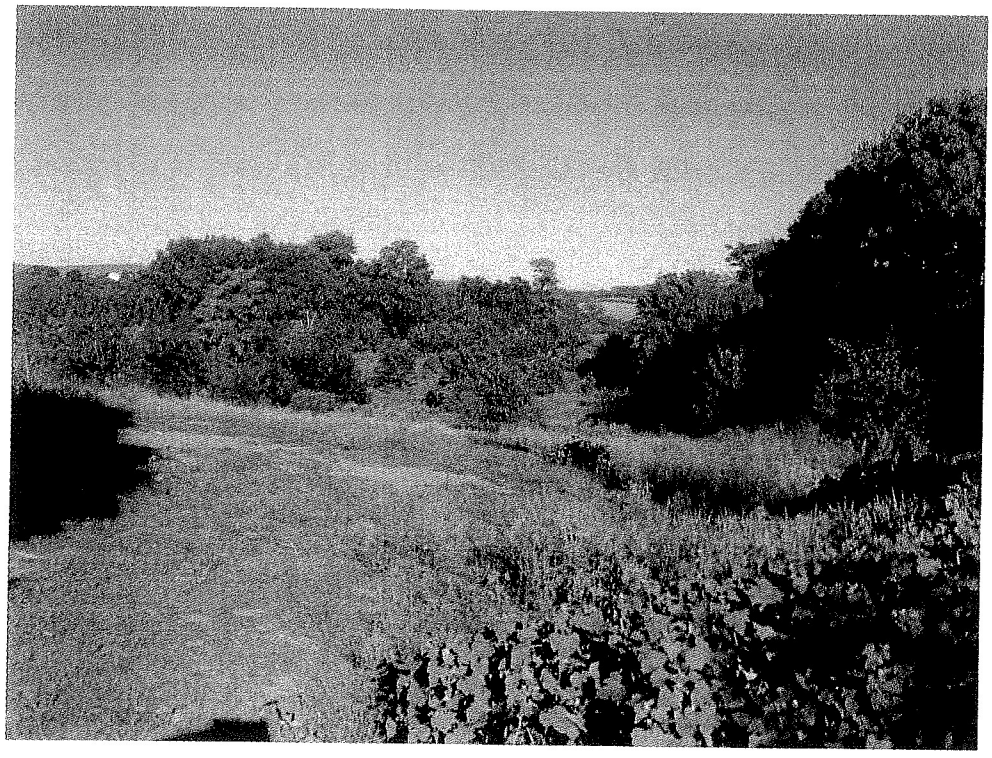

PLATE 4
Pasture in Area A,
View to West

PLATE 5
Forest in Area A,
View to West

PLATE 6
Upland Swale in Area A,
View to South

PLATE 7
Slope in Area A,
View to North

PLATE 8
Gravel Drive in Area A,
View to Southwest

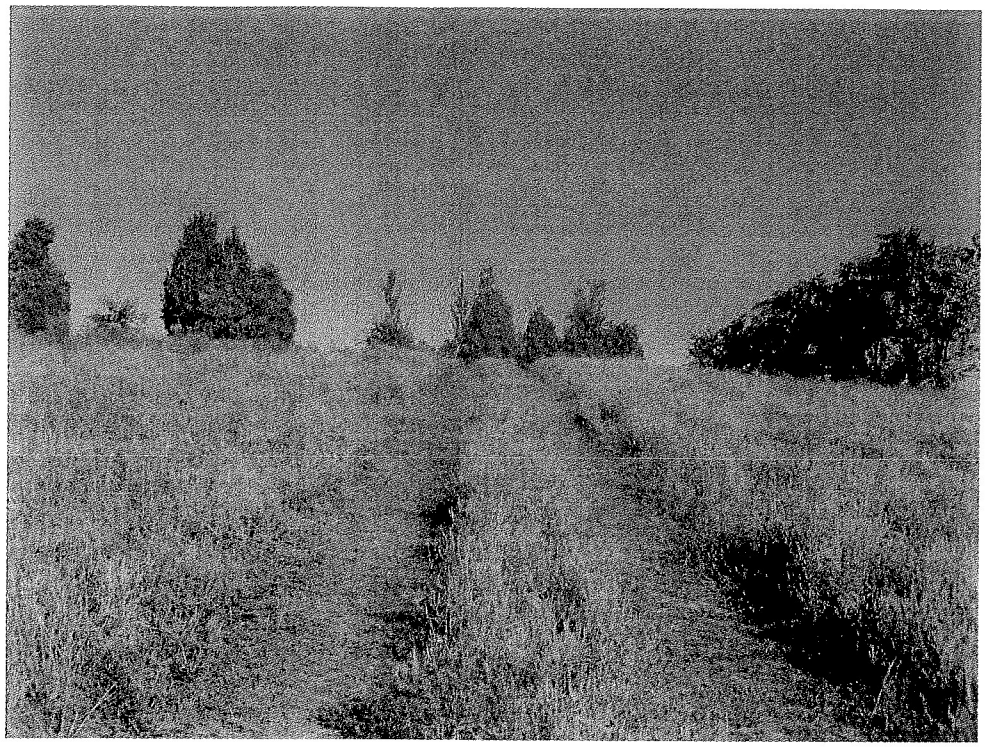

PLATE 9
Farm Road in Area A,
View to Northwest

PLATE 10
Overview of Area B,
View to South

PLATE 11
Catoctin Creek from Area B,
View to Southwest

PLATE 12
Unnamed Perennial Stream in Area B,
View to North

PLATE 13
Livestock Pond in Area B,
View to West

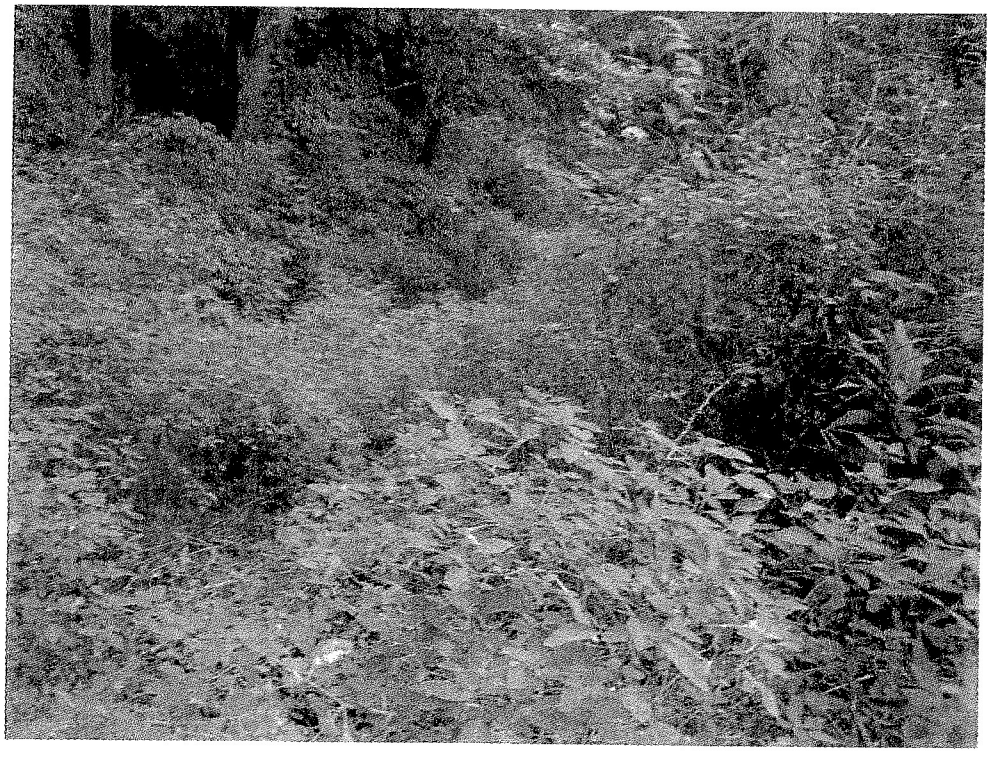

PLATE 14
Dried Pond in Area B,
View to South

PLATE 15
Oldfield in Area B,
View to South

PLATE 16
Wetland in Area B,
View to South

PLATE 17
Forest in Area B,
View to West

PLATE 18
Relict Fence Line in Area B,
View to West

PLATE 19
Upland Swale in Area B,
View to North

PLATE 20
Slope in Area B,
View to North

PLATE 21
Gravel Road in Area B,
View to Northwest

PLATE 22
Structure 1 in Area B,
North and East Facades

PLATE 23
Overview Southeast of SC 1 Locus,
View to Northwest

PLATE 24
Overview of Site 44LD1316,
View to Southeast

PLATE 25
Structure 2 (Depression) in 44LD1316,
Detail

PLATE 26
Structure 2 (Depression) in 44LD1316,
View to Northwest

PLATE 27
Viewshed from Taylorstown Historic District,
View to Northwest

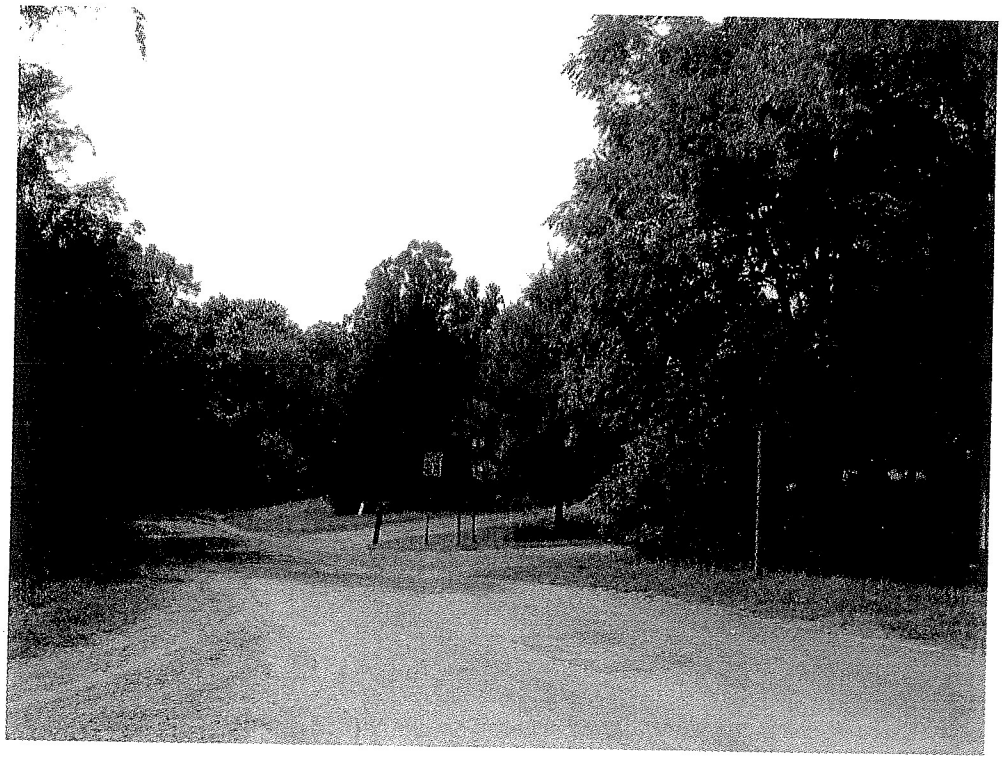

PLATE 28
Viewshed from Taylorstown Historic District,
View to West

APPENDIX
Artifact Inventory

HIDDEN VALLEY PHASE I
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Area A

STP 20, Ao/Ap

Ceramics

1 creamware sherd, undecorated rim fragment (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Area B, 44LD1316

STP 162, Fill

Glass

2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds
4 clear sheet glass sherds

Metal

1 cut nail fragment (post-1790)
1 ferrous metal wire fragment

Miscellaneous

1 brick fragment, 7.3 grams
1 mortar fragment, 7.1 grams
1 single brick

STP 162a, Ao/Fill

Glass

2 amber cylindrical bottle sherds
1 unidentified clear sherd

Metal

1 wire 8d nail (1890-present)

Area B, Isolated Finds

STP 155, Ao/Ap

Metal

2 ferrous metal fencing staples
1 unidentified ferrous metal wire fragment
1 wire 9d nail, pulled (1890-present)

Area B, Secondary Deposit

SC 1

Ceramics

1 ironstone sherd, undecorated rim fragment (1840-1900+, Miller 1992)
6 redware sherds, brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior
6 redware spalls
1 whiteware sherd, green partial maker's mark stamped on base "...N" (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

1 whiteware sherd, undecorated base fragment (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

4 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

4 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine, (1907-present)

1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, embossed "6 7", "C E", stained

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "O" or "D", automatic bottle machine (1910-present)

4 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds

2 light aqua square/rectangular bottle sherds, stained

1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, embossed on heel "...FONT COMPANY INC", worn

1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, neck/lip fragment, tapered collared lip

1 unidentified clear sherd

5 unidentified pale aqua sherds, flat

2 white milk glass cylindrical canning jar lid liner sherds, embossed (1869-

Metal

1 metal two hole sew-threw button, blue paint -- 1.5 cm diameter

1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, thin, flat

Prehistoric

1 quartz chunk