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I-495 & I-270 Managed Lanes Study

Cultural Resources Technical Report, Volume 6:

PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY, INTENSIVE PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SITE 44FX0373, AND PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF SITES 44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, 44FX3160, AND 44FX3900

WITHIN THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY FOR THE I-495/I-270 MANAGED LANES STUDY, FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

January 2022

Maryland Department of Transportation State Highway Administration
Archaeological Report Number 543

Prepared by:

TRC

For

U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration

MDOT MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
STATE HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

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FINAL

PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY, INTENSIVE PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SITE 44FX0373, AND PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF SITES 44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, 44FX3160, AND 44FX3900 WITHIN THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY FOR THE I-495/I-270 MANAGED LANES STUDY (MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION), FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

MDOT SHA Archaeological Report No. 543
Volume 6

Project No. AW073A13

Submitted to:

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
STATE HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
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January 24, 2022

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ABSTRACT

TRC Environmental Corporation (TRC) performed a Phase I archaeological survey and Phase II archaeological evaluation of sites within the National Register of Historic Places listed (NRHP) George Washington Memorial Parkway (GWMP) for the Maryland Department of Transportation State Highway Administration (MDOT SHA) I-495 and I-270 Managed Lanes Study (MLS) on behalf of MDOT SHA. A portion of the investigation also covered parts of the proposed Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) Capital Beltway Express Lanes Northern Extension (NEXT) project within the GWMP, the results of which were reported separately as a Management Summary document (Millis 2019). The survey examined the Limits of Disturbance (LOD) as they were then defined for both projects (as of May 1, 2019). The VDOT LOD is smaller than and contained within the MDOT SHA LOD. All project work was conducted in accordance with Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) permit 19-GWMP-45.

Since completion of fieldwork for this investigation in 2019, the MLS project has identified Alternative 9: Phase 1 South as the Preferred Alternative, substantially reducing the project LOD. The revised Area of Potential Effects (APE) generally follows the APE for the VDOT NEXT Project, with some exceptions. The Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) design does not propose any new pavement within the boundary of the GWMP.

An intensive Phase I survey was performed on the portion of site 44FX0373 within the LOD, including a 150-foot buffer beyond the MLS project LOD, and Phase II archaeological evaluation was conducted at six sites (44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, 44FX3160, and newly identified 44FX3900). In addition, Phase I survey east of Dead Run (Area 3 below) also examined areas along the Parkway, including the margins of three previously recorded sites: 44FX0322, 44FX0326, and 44FX0377. The archaeological fieldwork was conducted from July 8 to August 9, 2019 under the direction of Field Directors Tracy Millis and Bruce Idol and the supervision of Principal Investigator Heather Millis, in accordance with Archaeological Resources Protection Act permit 19-GWMP-45 issued by the National Park Service (NPS), which manages the GWMP.

Phase I archaeological survey was conducted in three areas within the LOD—Area 1 is north of the George Washington Memorial Parkway (hereafter "Parkway" when referring to the roadway as opposed to the Park) from east of I-495 to the Dead Run Bridge; Area 2 is south of the Parkway from east of I-495 to the western boundary of site 44FX0379; and Area 3 is north of the Parkway from east of the Dead Run Bridge to Turkey Run. The three investigation areas are together designated the "Survey Area." The Phase I Survey Area cuts across four previously recorded sites (44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, and 44FX3160) and follows the southern boundary of three other previously recorded sites (44FX0322, 44FX0326, and 44FX0377). A concerted effort was made to examine the portions of the Phase I Survey Area in proximity to the final three sites, despite evidence of prior disturbance from roadway construction in places, and those results are also presented in this report. Also, Phase II work was scoped and completed on the first four sites along the Parkway (44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, and 44FX3160) based on impacts from the MLS project as then defined (Phase II investigations were also conducted at 44FX0374 along the Capital Beltway and newly discovered site 44FX3900). The results of those investigations are presented in this report.

Phase I survey of Area 1 involved the excavation of 166 shovel test pits (STPs) and identified isolated find FS-3 consisting of a Small Savannah River projectile point found in an STP between sites 44FX0389 and 44FX3160. The survey recovered 82 lithic artifacts and one whiteware sherd associated with site 44FX0389, the boundary of which is expanded to the west, south, and east; site 44FX0389 would be impacted by the MDOT SHA LOD. The survey also found two possible groundstone tools associated with

site 44FX0381. Phase II investigations were subsequently conducted on sites 44FX0381 and 44FX0389, as reported herein.

Phase I survey of Area 2 involved the excavation of 159 STPs and identified isolated find FS-2, consisting of a chert flake found at the [redacted] edge of Area 2, and site 44FX3900, which produced 15 artifacts from three STPs and the ground surface. Both resources would have been impacted by the MDOT SHA LOD, as it was then configured. The Phase I results suggested that site 44FX3900 warranted Phase II evaluation, which was completed and is reported herein.

Phase I survey of Area 3 involved the excavation of 54 STPs and recovered 15 quartz flakes associated with site 44FX0377 within Area 3. Given the low density of non-diagnostic artifacts that were recovered, the undertaking would not affect significant archaeological resources, and no further archaeological work is recommended of this site for this project. No cultural material was found within the LOD in the vicinity of sites 44FX0322 and 44FX0326. Evaluation of the eligibility of these three sites is beyond the scope of this study.

Intensive Phase I investigation was conducted in the [redacted] part of site 44FX0373, encompassing the full area that would be impacted by the MDOT SHA LOD for the corridor survey boundary (CSB), along with an additional 150-foot wide buffer to account for possible design changes. This work covered approximately the [redacted] of the full site area. The intensive Phase I investigation at site 44FX0373 included the excavation of 59 STPs and one 3 × 3 ft test unit (TU), which generated a total of only 19 nondiagnostic lithic artifacts. The investigation found that the portion of site 44FX0373 within the MDOT SHA LOD and buffer represents a low-density pre-contact period artifact scatter. There is no evidence of meaningful artifact concentrations, cultural features, or any other intact aspects of site structure. The project investigations were not sufficient (nor intended) to characterize the site in its entirety or to evaluate the NRHP eligibility of the site as a whole. Full Phase II evaluation would be necessary to determine the NRHP eligibility of site 44FX0373. However, the investigations were sufficiently robust to explore the portion of the site that would be impacted by the CSB, together with a buffer area. No additional archaeological investigation is recommended within the survey area of the project. Although site 44FX0373 is unevaluated for the NRHP as an individual resource, the site as a whole may be able to contribute important information about pre-contact use of the landscape and is considered a contributing element of the Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District (see below). Site 44FX0373 is not impacted by the Preferred Alternative for the MLS project.

The Phase II investigation of site 44FX0374 involved the excavation of 78 STPs and five TUs, resulting in the recovery of a total of 2,184 lithic and six ceramic artifacts. In general, the artifact assemblage reflects foraging-related activities, including stone tool production and replacement. The assemblage diversity of site 44FX0374 is higher than the other sites investigated during this study, suggesting that some visits to the site involved other resource procurement and processing activities, along with short term encampments. Temporally diagnostic artifacts indicate visits to the site during the Late Archaic, Early Woodland, and Late Woodland periods. The presence of fire cracked rock (FCR), a nutting stone, pre-contact ceramics apparently representing two distinct ware types, and scrapers and informal flake tools suggests that the site was the locus of foraging and occasional short-term occupation. While there is no clear indication of vertically or horizontally discrete deposits by time period, there are several apparent substantial concentrations of artifacts and some potential for the presence of buried cultural features as indicated by the recovery of ceramics, the nutting stone, and FCR. Phase II investigations indicate that site 44FX0374 can provide important information concerning local or regional pre-contact period occupations, and the site is recommended both as individually eligible for the NRHP (MDOT SHA letter to DHR dated September 24, 2020) and as contributing to the NRHP eligibility of the Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District under Criterion D (see below) for its ability to contribute important information about pre-contact use of the landscape. A portion of site 44FX0374 lies within the Preferred Alternative presented in the 2022 FEIS.

The Phase II investigation of site 44FX0379 involved the excavation of 295 STPs and seven TUs, resulting in the recovery of one historic and 1,829 pre-contact lithic artifacts. Site 44FX0379 [redacted] by construction of the Parkway, which destroyed a portion of the site. The lithic assemblage is characterized by a relatively low diversity of artifact types, in general reflecting a focus on stone tool production and replacement activities. However, in addition to eight projectile points/knives (PPKs), the assemblage included several expedient tools and FCR, suggesting occasional short-term occupations. Temporally diagnostic artifacts indicate visits to the site during the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods. There is no clear indication of vertically discrete deposits by time period, although there is some potential for horizontally discrete activity areas and there are several apparent substantial concentrations of artifacts. Phase II investigations indicate that site 44FX0379 can provide important information concerning local or regional pre-contact period occupations, and the site is recommended both as individually eligible for the NRHP (MDOT SHA letter to DHR dated September 24, 2020), and as contributing to the NRHP eligibility of the Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District under Criterion D (see below) for its ability to contribute important information about pre-contact use of the landscape. A portion of site 44FX0379 lies within the Preferred Alternative presented in the 2022 FEIS.

The Phase II investigation of site 44FX0381 involved the excavation of 104 STPs and two TUs, resulting in the recovery of a total of 163 lithic artifacts. The assemblage diversity is higher than some of the other sites investigated during this study with the inclusion of a drill, a hammerstone, and possibly a mano. Temporally diagnostic artifacts indicate occupations in the Late Archaic and Late Woodland periods, and most visits to the site involved a similar set of activities. Based on the results of Phase II investigations, site 44FX0381 is considered to be both individually eligible for the NRHP (MDOT SHA letter to DHR dated September 24, 2020) and is considered a contributing element of the Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District under Criterion D (see below) for its ability to contribute important information about pre-contact use of the landscape. Site 44FX0381 would not be impacted by the Preferred Alternative presented in the 2022 FEIS.

The Phase II investigation of site 44FX0389 involved the excavation of 185 STPs and four TUs, resulting in the recovery of a total of five historic and 694 pre-contact lithic artifacts. Site 44FX0389 contains Late Archaic, Early Woodland, and Late Woodland deposits, and the assemblage reflects stone tool maintenance and production, as well as game hunting. The stone tool assemblage is more diverse than some of the other sites investigated during this study, with the inclusion of two gravers, three scrapers, and a chopper, which indicates that other resource extractive and processing activities occurred during at least some of the occupations. Based on the results of Phase II investigations, site 44FX0389 is considered to be both individually eligible for the NRHP and is considered a contributing element of the Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District (see below) for its ability to contribute important information about pre-contact use of the landscape. A portion of site 44FX0389 lies within the Preferred Alternative presented in the 2022 FEIS.

Phase II investigation at site 44FX3160 consisted of the excavation of nine STPs and one TU, resulting in the recovery of just a single nondiagnostic pre-contact period artifact from what is likely historic colluvium. Including previous work on the site, site 44FX3160 has produced a modest number of nondiagnostic lithic artifacts, and given the setting within a topographic low spot, site 44FX3160 may represent redeposited material. This site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP, and no further archaeological investigation is recommended for 44FX3160.

The Phase I and Phase II investigations at site 44FX3900 involved the excavation of 52 STPs and three TUs, which generated a total of only 89 lithic artifacts. The artifacts date to the Late Archaic and the Early Woodland periods and likely reflect general resource extraction activities, particularly stone tool maintenance, game hunting, and possibly stone tool production. Based on the Phase I and II results, site 44FX3900 represents a low-density pre-contact site with no evidence of substantial meaningful artifact

concentrations, cultural features, or any other intact aspects of site structure. Based on the results of the Phase I and Phase II investigations, site 44FX3900 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

The investigations also identified the Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District, 44FX3922. North of the Parkway, the investigated sites occur within a topographic setting consisting of hilly, upland terrain dissected by two deeply incised tributaries of the Potomac River: Dead Run and Turkey Run. The landscape is characterized by low, rolling hills, ridge spurs and side slopes, intervening swales and saddles, and heavily sloped stream banks. The project area is relatively undisturbed, although it was reportedly logged prior to federal acquisition and was subjected to the early stages of residential development involving grading of road alignments. The area is currently covered by a canopy of mature hardwoods. Archaeological investigations in the area of the Dead Run Ridges suggest that, despite some variation in assemblage composition among the sites, they represent a similar range of activities. All sites were occupied mostly during the Late Archaic period, perhaps extending into the Early Woodland, with Late Woodland period components identified at two sites. Almost 55 percent (18 of 33) of the classifiable PPKs from this project are Late Archaic Lamoka or Small Savannah River types. All sites contain evidence of stone tool production, including debitage, cores, staged bifaces, hammerstones, and finished tools, and all of the assemblages are dominated by quartz, probably locally obtained. The steep ravine formed by Dead Run provided an easy means of access from the ridgetops to the floodplain of the Potomac River. Small quantities of other lithic materials are present at each site. With the exception of site 44FX3900, the sites show a similar use of the level, interior portions of the steep terrain. Most sites produced small quantities of tools representing general foraging and hunting activities. FCR was also found in small quantities at three sites, suggesting short-term occupations there.

As these sites appear to represent a related set of activities in a distinct landscape setting over roughly contemporaneous periods, collectively they are considered part of an archaeological district, recommended as eligible for the NRHP as a "significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, … united historically by … physical development" (USDOI 1991:5). It is designated as the Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District after Raszick and Bedell's (2018) topographical designation for this area. The Keeper of the National Register found the Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District to be eligible for the NRHP on September 10, 2020. The archaeological district encompasses six sites investigated by the project (44FX0373, 44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, and 44FX3160) as well as three nearby sites not investigated by the project (44FX0227, 44FX0380, and 44FX0390). Together these resources appear to be related in primary function—quartz extraction and reduction—and to contain similar temporal components—primarily Late Archaic, with some Early and Late Woodland occupations.

Sites 44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, and 44FX0389 retain individual integrity and data potential, and are recommended individually eligible for the NRHP; they are also recommended as contributing to the NRHP eligibility of the Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District under Criterion D. Site 44FX0373 is considered unevaluated for the NRHP as an individual resource due to the limited investigation conducted during this study, although it also may be able to contribute important information about pre-contact use of the landscape and is considered a contributing element of the District. Site 44FX3160, incorporated by default due to its location within the district boundary, may represent artifacts redeposited by erosion and slopewash and is considered a non-contributing element to the District. Although it is argued that consideration of the landscape as a whole would provide a more holistic perspective on the environment and pre-contact use of the area, the non-site portions of the District do not constitute archaeological resources and are not recommended as contributing elements to the archaeological district.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors would like to acknowledge the assistance of a number of individuals. In particular, Richard Ervin of the MDOT SHA is thanked for providing guidance and background materials and for facilitating communication and development of the ARPA permit. Joshua Torres, David Gadsby, Matthew Virta, Marian Creveling, and Bradley Krueger of the National Park Service are thanked for their assistance with logistics, providing background materials, and for facilitating the issuance of the ARPA permit.

The project was conducted by TRC with assistance from New South Associates (NSA). Jason Blood, Rachael Hutchison, Tyler Parrott, and Matt Wynn served as Archeological Field Technicians for TRC; Tyler Ball, Jessica Devlin, Michell Gilman, Madeline Laderoute, Lucas Pettinati, Jamie Richert, and Shawn Watson served as Archaeological Field Technicians for NSA. Theresa Hamby was the NSA Project Coordinator, Bruce Idol served as Field Director with some assistance from Tracy Millis, and Heather Millis served as Principal Investigator. Background research was conducted by Hannah P. Smith, Bruce Idol, and Heather Millis. The artifacts were processed by Rachael Hutchison and Chandra Wilson and analyzed by Johann Furbacher and Heather Millis. The graphics were created by Matt Paré and Hannah P. Smith, and artifact plates were photographed by Hannah P. Smith. Curation preparation was performed by Hannah P. Smith, Rachael Hutchison, Emily Terrell, and Johann Furbacher.

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CONTENTS

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FIGURES

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TABLES

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1. INTRODUCTION

TRC Environmental Corporation (TRC) performed archaeological investigations in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) listed George Washington Memorial Parkway (GWMP) in Fairfax County, Virginia on behalf of the Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration (MDOT SHA) in support of two transportation projects (Figure 1.1). MDOT SHA and the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) both propose improvements to I-495, the Capital Beltway, and adjacent portions of the GWMP. The improvements are associated with VDOT's Capital Beltway Express Lanes Northern Extension (NEXT) Project, and MDOT SHA's I-495 and I-270 Managed Lanes Study (MLS). The LOD of VDOT's project is smaller than, and is contained within, the MDOT SHA project LOD defined May 1, 2019 and examined for this investigation, and unless otherwise specified, "LOD" refers to the larger boundary of the MDOT SHA project. This document provides the results of those investigations, including Phase I survey of three areas along the GWMP Parkway, an intensive Phase I of a portion of site 44FX0373, and Phase II evaluation of six sites (44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, 44FX3160, and 44FX3900). The results of the investigation for VDOT's NEXT project were reported separately as a Management Summary document (Millis 2019). All project work was conducted in accordance with Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) permit 19-GWMP-45.

Since completion of this investigation, the MLS project has identified a Preferred Alternative—Alternative 9: Phase 1 South. This alternative is described in the 2022 Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). Within the George Washington Memorial Parkway, the project LOD has been substantially reduced relative to the LOD examined in 2019, eliminating all impacts east of Dead Run and minimizing the width of the LOD along the Parkway. The flyover ramps carrying managed lanes between the Capital Beltway and the George Washington Memorial Parkway have been eliminated. The revised Area of Potential Effects (APE) generally follows the APE for the VDOT NEXT Project, with some exceptions. The FEIS design does not propose any new pavement within the boundary of the GWMP. The current LOD does include a shared use path along the east side of I-495 in Virginia, across the American Legion Bridge to MacArthur Boulevard in Maryland.

Phase I archaeological survey was conducted in three areas within the LOD—Area 1 is north of the George Washington Memorial Parkway (hereafter "Parkway" when referring to the roadway as opposed to the Park) from east of I-495 to Dead Run Bridge; Area 2 is south of the Parkway from east of I-495 to the western boundary of site 44FX0379; and Area 3 is north of the Parkway from east of Dead Run Bridge to Turkey Run (Figures 1.2 and 1.3). Previous investigations have been conducted in portions of this area for a variety of other projects (Barber et al. 2001; Dongarra and Harris 2005; Dongarra et al. 2006a, 2006b; Fracchia et al. 2009; Katz et al. 2016; Kreisa et al. 2017; Rickard 1986). Those investigations identified a number of sites, and the 2019 project LOD cut across four of these (44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, and 44FX3160) and followed the southern boundary of three others (44FX0322, 44FX0326, and 44FX0377). Phase II investigations were conducted on the first four sites, and a concerted effort was made during the Phase I to examine the portions of the LOD in proximity to the final three sites despite significant disturbance from road construction.

Phase II (and in one case, intensive Phase I) investigations were scoped at six sites recorded in 1981, four of which are low-density pre-contact artifact scatters located on upland landforms overlooking the Potomac River. Sites 44FX0374 and 44FX0379 represent higher density concentrations of artifacts. Site 44FX0374 previously produced a relatively high density of lithic artifacts from a fairly confined area, including over 350 pieces of quartz debitage and cores, but no tools or temporally diagnostic material. Site 44FX0379 produced two quartz bifaces, one quartz core, 114 pieces of quartz debitage, six quartzite flakes, and one rhyolite flake in 1981. Site 44FX0373 was also recorded in 1981 and is represented by one quartzite and 10 quartz pieces of debitage. Site 44FX0381 was also recorded in 1981 and revisited in 2008 and 2017 and

has produced a quartz side notched projectile point and two quartzite and 14 quartz pieces of debitage. Site 44FX0389 produced one quartz biface and 12 pieces of quartz debitage. Site 44FX3160 was recorded in 2005 and produced 78 pieces of quartz and quartzite debitage.

Phase II investigations were conducted at a seventh site, 44FX3900, which was identified during survey for this project when one biface fragment and 14 pieces of debitage were found in three Phase I shovel tests. Unlike the other sites, site 44FX3900 is located on more gently sloping upland terrain different from the steeper ridges and valleys that [redacted]. All seven sites may be associated with tool production activities centered in this area, and although they have been variously recommended with respect to NRHP eligibility, prior to this study they were all considered unassessed by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR).

The following chapters detail the methods and results of the Phase I and Phase II investigations. Chapter 2 provides information on the natural environment, Chapter 3 presents a summary of the culture history of the project region, and Chapter 4 details the research goals and methods. The results of the Phase I survey are presented in Chapter 5, the results of the intensive Phase I investigation of site 44FX0373 are presented in Chapter 6, and the results of the Phase II investigations are presented in Chapters 7–12. Chapter 13 contains the conclusions and recommendations and is followed by a list of references cited in the text. The artifact catalogs are attached as Appendix 1, Appendix 2 is the updated site forms, Appendix 3 contains the ARPA permit, and Appendix 4 contains resumes for key project personnel.

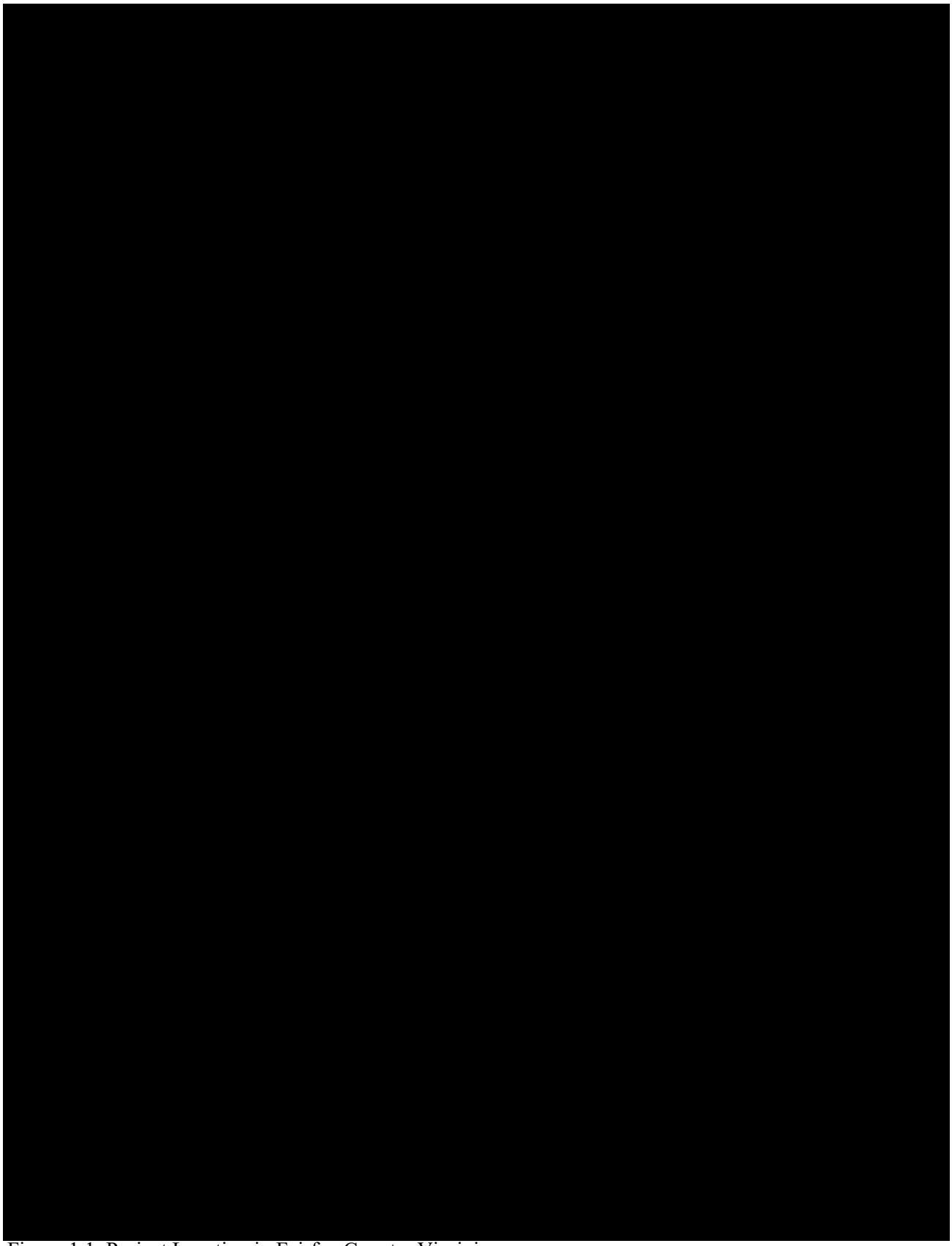

Figure 1.1. Project Location in Fairfax County, Virginia.

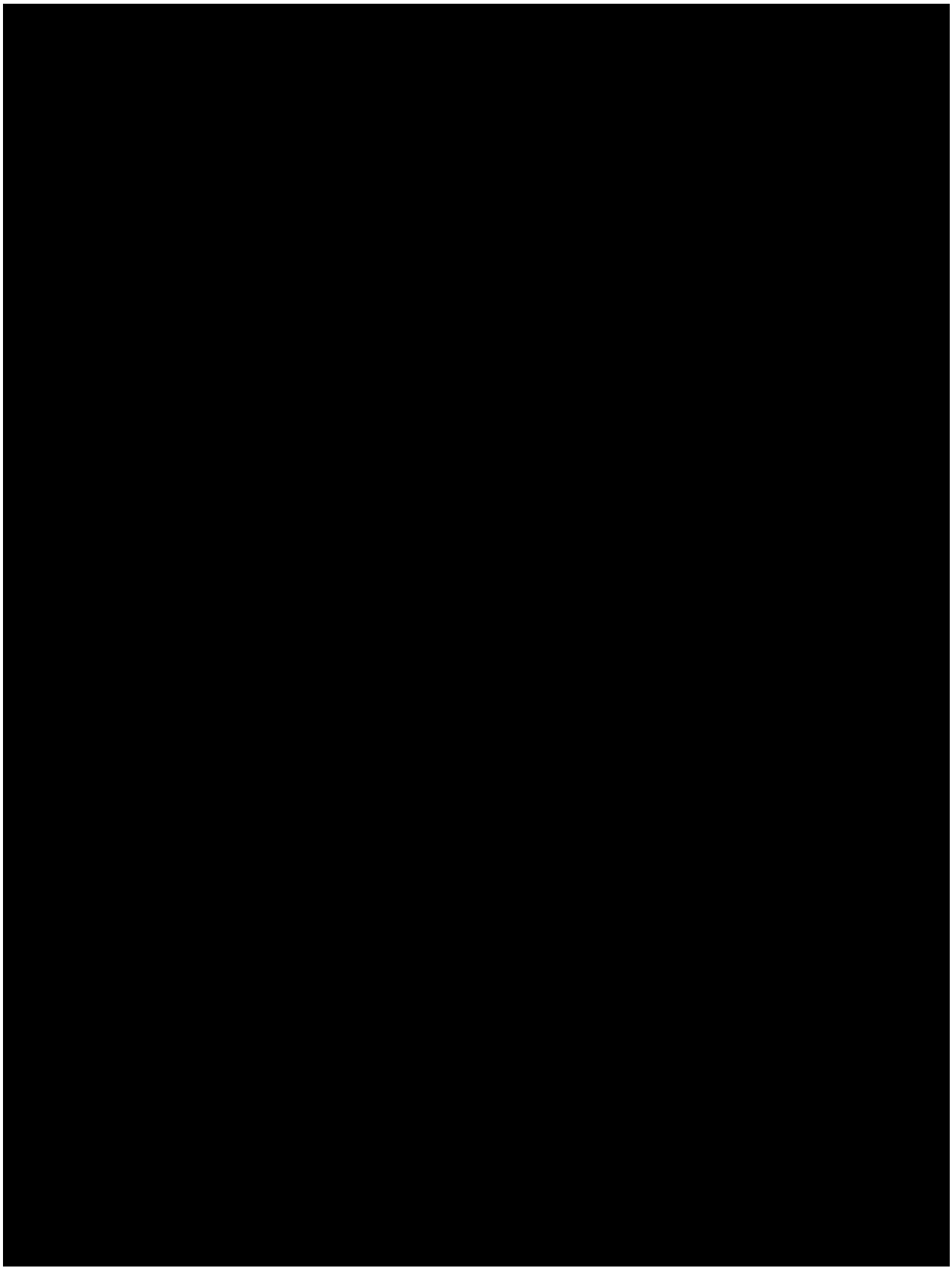

Figure 1.2a. Project Area within GWMP (sheet 1, western section).

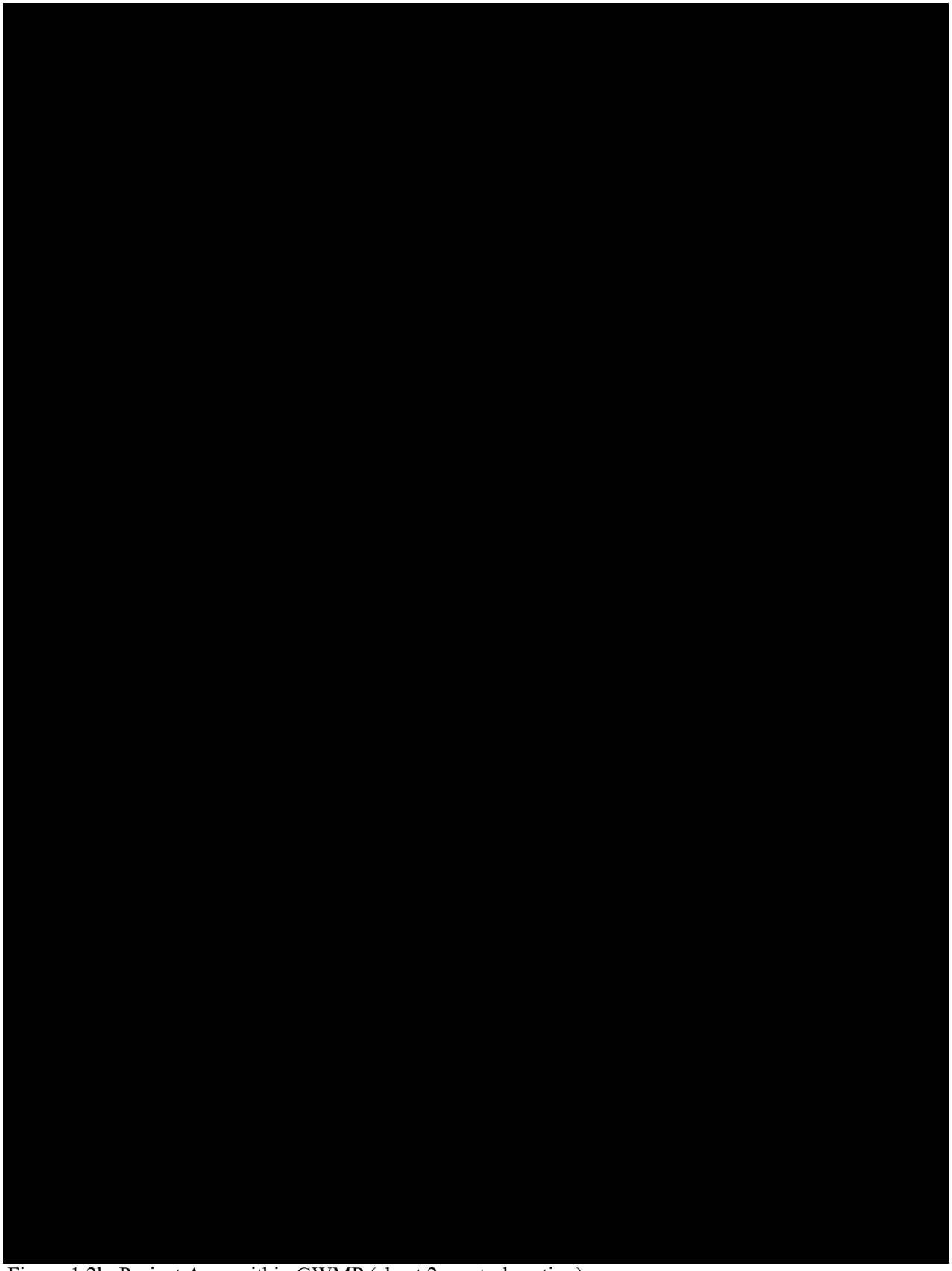

Figure 1.2b. Project Area within GWMP (sheet 2, central section).

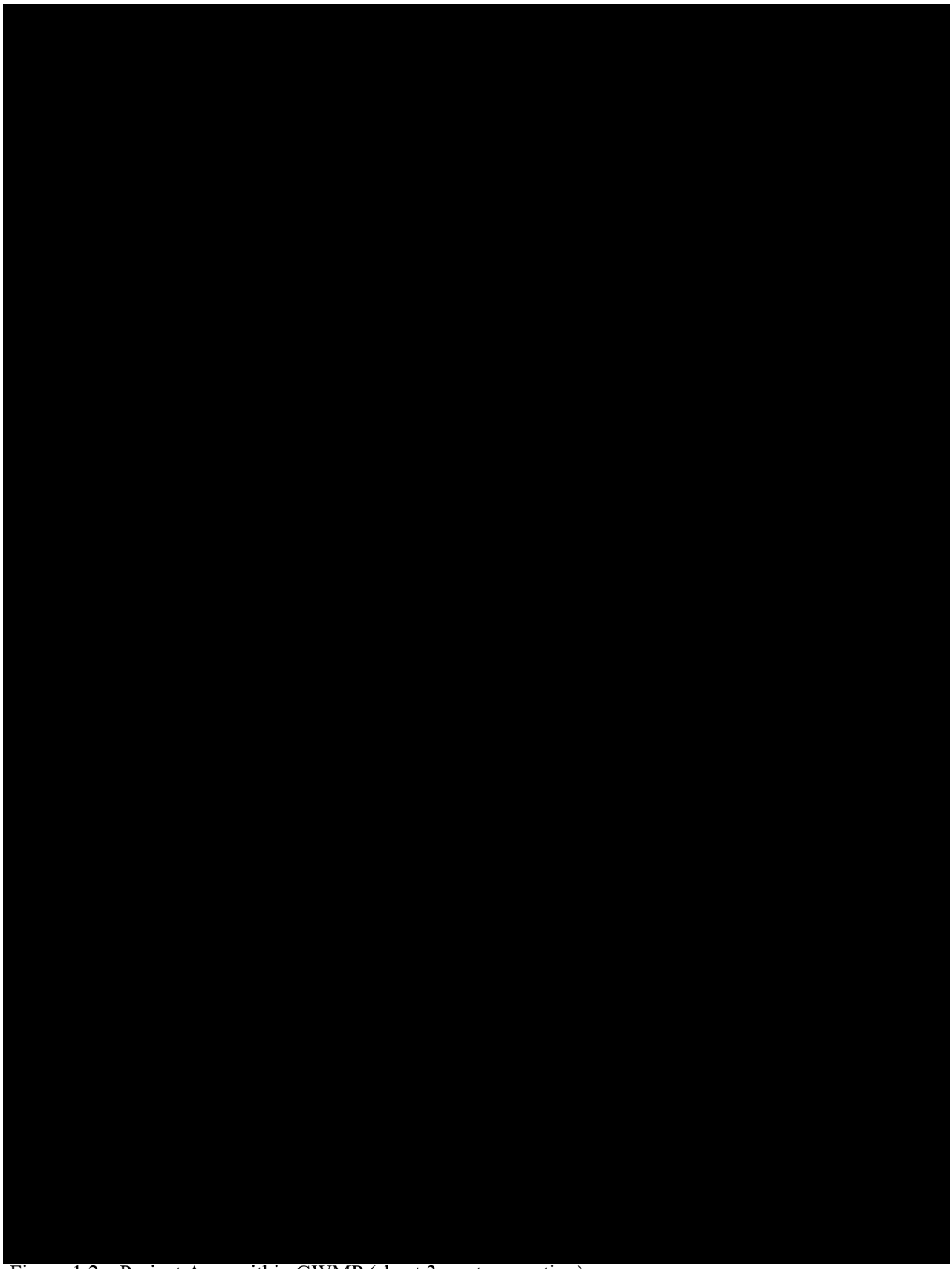

Figure 1.2c. Project Area within GWMP (sheet 3, eastern section).

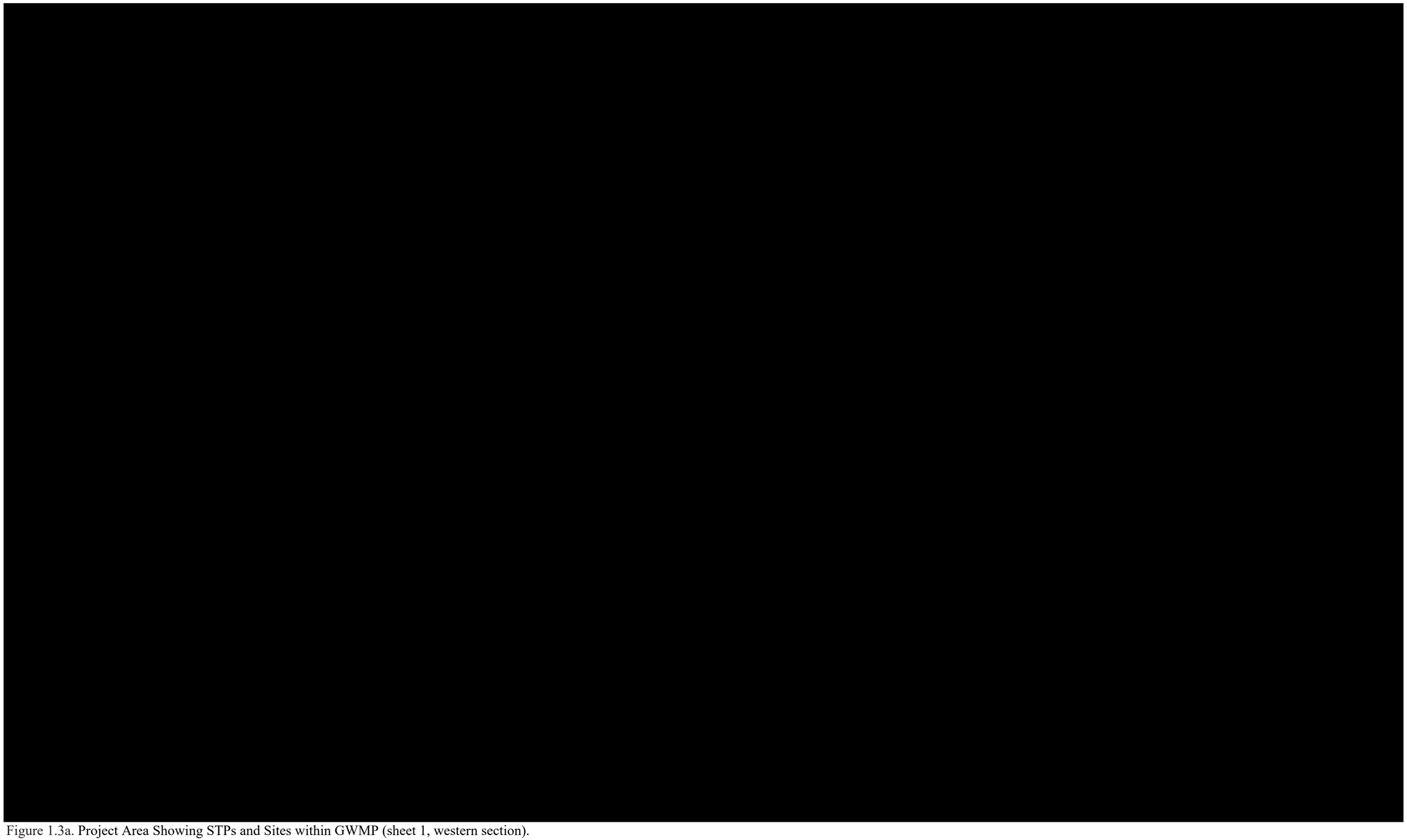

Figure 1.3a. Project Area Showing STPs and Sites within GWMP (sheet 1, western section).

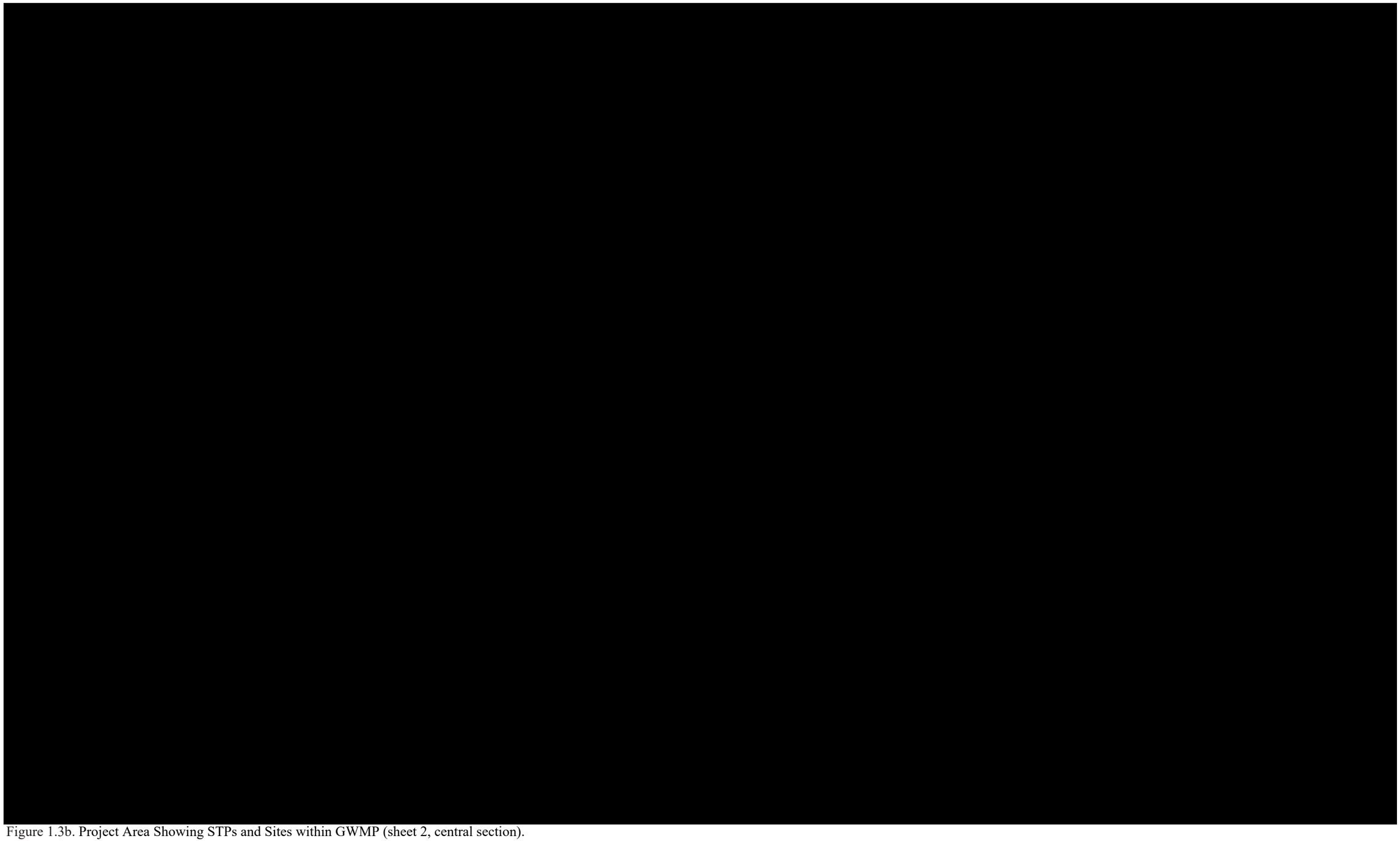

Figure 1.3b. Project Area Showing STPs and Sites within GWMP (sheet 2, central section).

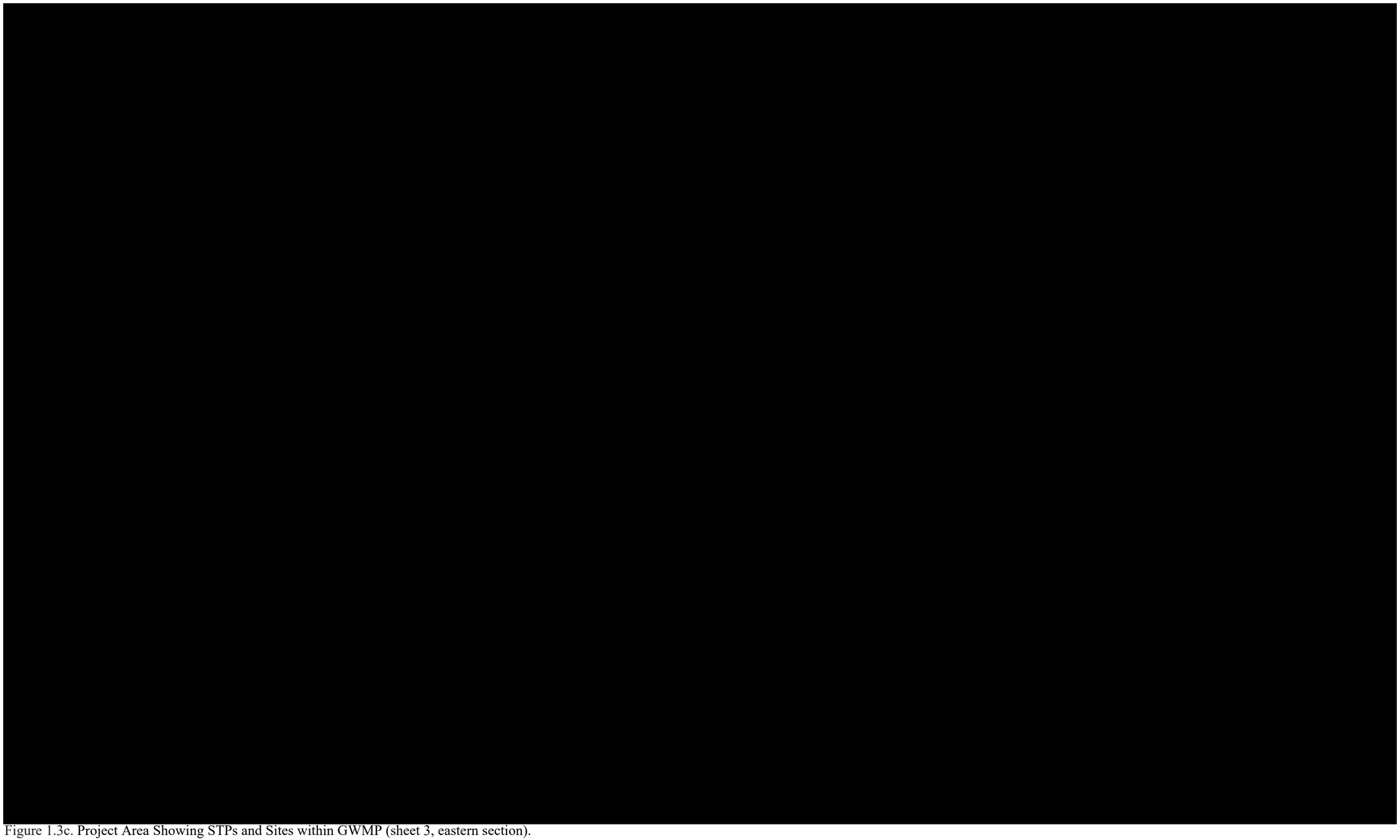

Figure 1.3c. Project Area Showing STPs and Sites within GWMP (sheet 3, eastern section).

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2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

PROJECT SETTING

The project area is located in northeastern Fairfax County, south of the Potomac River, north of the George Washington Memorial Parkway (Parkway), and east of I-495 (see Figure 1.1). The Phase I Survey Area contains three sections along the north and south sides of the Parkway between I-495 and Turkey Run; together these sections comprise approximately 15.25 acres (see Figures 1.2 and 1.3). The project also included Phase II NRHP evaluation at five archaeological sites (a sixth Phase II site was later added after it was identified during the Phase I, but is incorporated in the Phase I acreage) and an intensive Phase I survey of a portion of another site (44FX0373) that collectively cover an area of about 10.22 acres. The project area is characterized by hilly, upland terrain dissected by two deeply incised tributaries of the Potomac River (Dead Run and Turkey Run) and includes low, rolling hills, ridge spurs and side slopes, intervening swales and saddles, and heavily sloped stream banks. The project area is entirely in forest, typified by a canopy of mature hardwoods, with paw paws and young saplings in the understory. These portions of the GWMP appear to have been logged in the early 20th century prior to federal acquisition.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND HYDROLOGY

The project area is located in the Upland Section or Outer Piedmont sub-province of the Piedmont physiographic province (Fenneman 1938; Roberts and Bailey 2000). The fall line dividing this province from the Coastal Plain to the east is only 6.12 km (3.8 miles) southeast of the project area. Typically, this province is characterized by a mixture of high-lying Coastal Plain sediments and Piedmont upland materials. The section consists of highly dissected upland landforms with wide interstream divides that are undulating and rolling except along the lower tributaries (Porter et al. 1963). Local topography involves a series of low ridge tops, with associated ridge noses and side slopes divided by a network of small and moderate sized tributaries of the Potomac River. Elevations in the Survey Area range from approximately 130 feet (ft) above mean sea level (AMSL) at the eastern edge near Turkey Run to 275 ft AMSL at the western edge near I-495. Most of the archaeological sites are situated on ridge tops/ridge noses at elevations ranging from 230–250 ft AMSL.

The project area is drained by several tributaries of the Potomac River. The eastern edge of the project area is situated on the side slope of a ridge top above Turkey Run; Dead Run runs through the west-central portion of the project area; and an unnamed tributary to the Potomac River crosses the project area between these two drainages. The Potomac River runs southeast from the project area into the Chesapeake Bay, which empties into the Atlantic Ocean.

GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The project area is underlain by the Cambrian aged Sykesville Formation, which is described as a "light to medium gray, medium-grained metasedimentary melange consisting of a quartzofeldspathic matrix containing quartz 'eyes' and a heterogeneous suite of pebble to boulder and larger size olistoliths" (Rader and Evans 1993). Chemical weathering at the surface has created a layer of saprolite, which differs in thickness and other qualities.

The project area contains large alternating areas of Glenelg silt loam 7–15% slopes, Glenelg silt loam 15–25% slopes, and Glenelg silt loam 25–45% slopes, with two very small areas of Glenelg silt loam 2–7% slopes located in the eastern portion. This series consists of very deep, well-drained soils formed in residuum weathered from micaceous schist found on uplands of the Blue Ridge and the northern Piedmont (USDA NRCS 2019). A typical profile for Glenelg soils consists of an Ap1 horizon (0–6 inches) of brown (10YR 4/3) loam underlain by a second Ap horizon (6–10 inches) of brown (7.5YR 4/4) clay loam above

three Bt horizons (10–30 inches) of strong brown (7.5YR 5/8 or 5/6) to yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay loam, a BCt horizon (30–42 inches) of yellowish red (5YR 5/6) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) loam, a CBt horizon (42 to 54 inches) of yellowish red (5YR 5/6) and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) loam, and a C horizon (54–76 inches) of strong brown (7.5YR 5/8), brownish yellow (10YR 6/8), and yellow (10YR 7/6) extremely channery sandy loam.

FLORA AND FAUNA

The project area is situated in the Piedmont Uplands (Ecoregion 64c) of the Northern Piedmont Ecoregion (Woods et al. 1999). This area is characterized by rounded hills, low ridges, relatively high relief, and narrow valleys and is underlain by metamorphic rock (Woods et al. 1999:20). Fairfax County is located in the narrow strip of the Oak-Chestnut Forest Region (Braun 1950:194). The oak-chestnut communities are generally found on slopes and less often on flat areas. Historically, the forests of the region have been drastically altered by clear-cutting, agriculture, residential construction, and other development. Little or no primary forest vegetation remains in the Piedmont province, so there is considerable variety in the secondary communities (Braun 1950:243). Many areas now exhibit only secondary and tertiary growth. As a result, much of the ground surface has suffered from the adverse effects of numerous forces that have hastened erosion.

Prior to Euro-American settlement, the varied environment of northern Virginia supported a rich and diverse faunal assemblage, including bison, black bear, mountain lion, elk, and wolf. Other potential game species present in the area during the pre-contact or early historic periods include white-tailed deer, squirrel, fox, woodchuck, beaver, weasel, skunk, opossum, raccoon, rabbit, turkey, and various migratory waterfowl species. Numerous avian species, particularly turkey, were also widespread in the area prior to historic-period modifications. A variety of aquatic and semi-aquatic species (most notably, shad, sturgeon, eels, shellfish, and crabs) would have been available in and along the Potomac River and the extensive network of creeks and rivers and associated wetland across the region.

MODERN CLIMATE

The climate of Fairfax County is predominantly continental, exhibiting humid and temperate conditions with warm summers and cold winters and prevailing winds from the west. Fairfax County generally enjoys 200 frost-free days per year between April and November, and the ground only freezes to shallow depths during the winter (Porter et al. 1963:2, 3). Summer and spring contain the wettest months of the year, and an average of 41 inches of rain falls throughout the year (Porter et al. 1963:2).

PALEOENVIRONMENT

Because human occupation of the North American continent spans two geological epochs and because human/environmental interaction has been shown to be critical to an overall understanding of cultural adaptations, it is necessary to consider changes that occurred in climatic and ecological conditions during this time. The occupation of the New World is known to have occurred from the later part of the Pleistocene (glacial) epoch into the Holocene (recent) epoch, spanning at least 13,000 years (Anderson et al. 1996:3–4). The transition between these epochs itself is particularly important because it is at this temporal threshold that some of the most dramatic changes in environmental and ecological conditions occurred.

Any paleoenvironmental reconstruction must consider changes in sea levels and climatic conditions as they would have influenced the floral and faunal resources of the region. With the vast amounts of water incorporated within the glaciers of the Late Pleistocene, sea levels were reduced by as much as 300 to 500 feet. At the end of the Pleistocene, the glaciers began to retreat, resulting in a substantial sea level rise. Researchers differ in opinion as to the rate of sea level rise, however.

Pleistocene forests of the region were predominantly spruce-pine, with some mixed hardwood (Wesler et al. 1981; Whitehead 1973; Wright 1981), but it is probable that the overall plant and animal communities were more complex and "disharmonious" than at present and were composed of a combination of modern and currently extinct species (Graham and Lundelius 1984; Kelly and Todd 1988:232). The climate was probably characterized by relatively cool summers and mild winters.

The patchy, park-like vegetation of the full glacial period was replaced with northern hardwoods during the late glacial period between 15,000 and 10,000 years ago. The climate became generally harsher, with more severe winter extremes in temperature. This period of rather dramatic ecological change coincided closely with the earliest movement of human groups into the eastern United States. The most apparent modification to regional communities during this ecological change involved extinction of numerous species. Meltzer and Mead (1983) suggest that by 10,000 B.P., as many as 35 different genera of mammals may have already vanished from North America.

The modern faunal and floral communities of the region were becoming established as early as 12,500 B.P. (Delcourt 1978). Pleistocene megafauna gave way to deer and smaller mammals as a result of the changing environment. These floral and faunal changes had a marked effect on the cultural adaptations made through time by the regional inhabitants during prehistory. Those adaptations are reflected in the known artifact assemblages for each temporal period.

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3. CULTURAL OVERVIEW

PRE-CONTACT CONTEXT

Pre-contact occupation of the region is likely to have occurred continuously from at least 12,000 years before present (B.P.). Throughout this long time period, various changes in technology, settlement patterns, subsistence practices, population densities, social organization, ideology, and other aspects of human behavior have occurred. This chapter provides a general overview of the current understanding of these changes, as documented in the archaeological record of the region and is divided into chronological periods that are widely accepted for the cultural sequence of northern Piedmont Virginia: Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland.

Paleoindian Period (ca. 10,000–8000 B.C.)

The first extensive human occupation of the Middle Atlantic region for which we have indisputable evidence occurred around 10,000 B.C. The chronology of the Paleoindian period has been the subject of much ongoing debate in recent years, however, and there is increasing evidence of earlier occupation in the Middle Atlantic region. One site in particular, the Cactus Hill site (44SX202) in Sussex County, Virginia, contains well-documented pre-Clovis material in intact contexts, and further excavation may indeed one day alter our picture of the initial settlement of the North American continent (Boyd 2003; McAvoy and McAvoy 1997). For now, the most comprehensive model of the Pleistocene settlement of North America consists of a broadly defined Paleoindian culture (see Meltzer 1988).

The beginning of the Paleoindian period occurred during the terminal Pleistocene epoch and coincided with the Younger Dryas event, a cooling and drying trend that interrupted the progression of deglaciation and rising sea levels. The terminal Pleistocene is believed to have been a period of rapid change in landscapes and the biotic communities of North America, evidenced by the extinction of some 35 genera of mammals by the early Holocene (Meltzer and Mead 1983). The timing of the close of the Paleoindian period is difficult to ascertain, primarily due to varying ideas regarding how cultural periods should be defined. Some researchers consider the Paleoindian period an adaptation to Pleistocene conditions, and accordingly time its conclusion with the onset of the Holocene, while others see a technological trajectory that continues well into the beginning of the Holocene.

Paleoindians in Virginia have generally been characterized as selectively mobile populations, operating within a prescribed territory, but with an eventual return to a central base (Gardner 1977:261; Turner 1989:77). Based on the Flint Run complex settlement system, their nomadic tendencies were not necessarily seasonally oriented, but were to some degree tied to tool kit depletion and social factors. The archaeological inventory of the Paleoindians of the Eastern Woodlands is limited to stone projectile points and a variety of chipped stone flake tools, such as endscrapers, gravers, retouched blades, and burins. Studies of known Paleoindian sites, especially Flint Run and Williamson, and studies tracing specific cherts and jaspers back to the original source locations have consistently documented a recurring emphasis on high quality lithic sources and a focus on wide-ranging foraging rather than collecting subsistence patterns. This suggests a settlement pattern of "tethered nomadism" (Custer and Wallace 1982:163; Turner 1989:82). These bands are thought to have hunted now-extinct megafauna, like mastodon (*Mammut americanum*) and bison (*Bison antiquus*), as well as smaller species of game, and gathered flora that grew in the cooler climatic conditions of the late Pleistocene. Other sources of food likely included the available aquatic and avian species.

Turner (1989:84) estimates that in Virginia, Paleoindian population levels reached no more than 1,500 by 8000 B.C. As a result of this low population density, as well as the time depth associated with Paleoindian occupation, few sites from this period have been identified. The Flint Run (Gardner 1974), Williamson (McCary and Bittner 1978), and Cactus Hill (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997) Paleoindian complexes in

Warren, Dinwiddie, and Sussex counties, respectively, stand as notable exceptions. Additionally, the Brook Run jasper quarry (44CU0122), located in Culpeper County, contains substantial Paleoindian and Early Archaic period (ca. 10,000–6000 B.C.) deposits associated with the acquisition of this high-quality lithic material, which was likely used by inhabitants across the region.

Archaic Period (ca. 8000–1200 B.C.)

The Archaic period began around 8000 B.C. and is traditionally divided into three subperiods: Early (8000–6500 B.C.), Middle (6500–3000 B.C.), and Late (3000–1200 B.C.), largely based on changes in projectile point morphology. In general, the Archaic tradition is associated with two environmental changes that occurred in the terminal Pleistocene and early Holocene epochs: 1) large game species, which either became extinct in the area or migrated north with the ice where the arctic tundra environment suited them, were replaced by modern, smaller species; and 2) coniferous forests were replaced by mixed deciduous forests dominated by oak, providing a mast producing forest environment (Barber 2003). The Archaic period can also be distinguished within the archaeological record by two technological changes that clearly separate it from the Paleoindian period—the termination of fluted point manufacture and the advent of numerous regional projectile forms and functions as well as a variety of specialized artifact types.

As glacial ice retreated northward, such species as white-tailed deer, turkey, squirrels, rabbits, and fish, as well as vegetal resources that included nuts, berries, seeds, bulbs, and greens, were available for longer periods throughout the year. This broad range of fauna and flora was perhaps more available than in the proceeding Paleoindian period. The hunter-forager lifestyle in the Archaic period was highly efficient and resulted in a wide and even adaptation to the total natural environment (Jennings 1989). This intensive exploitation of local resources led to increased population growth over time throughout the Archaic period in the eastern Woodlands, which decreased group territory size (Anderson and Hanson 1988). Groups gradually became less mobile and more sedentary as sites were reoccupied annually.

Early Archaic settlement systems in Virginia involved highly mobile groups with a broad-based subsistence pattern, relying on hunting supplemented by fishing and gathering. Settlement patterns followed a forager based system, including quarry, quarry reduction, base camp, base camp maintenance, and hunting camp sites (Barber 2003). Groups are seen as having a primary resource focus or foci, such as important quarry sites, to which they returned regularly as tool kits became depleted. These groups then rotated through other resource areas, which had their own complement of base camps and associated hunting and foray sites. There is some evidence that the Piedmont and Coastal Plain regions may not have been as heavily exploited as some other regions of Virginia during this period (Barber 2003).

Some studies of Early Archaic lithic technologies have indicated that there is a certain degree of continuity from the Paleoindian period (Custer 1990; Gardner 1980). Raw material use continued to focus on high quality cryptocrystalline materials through the Early Archaic into the Middle Archaic, and in some portions of the Mid-Atlantic, more than 90 percent of the tool kit from Paleoindian and Early Archaic assemblages is manufactured from a restricted range of cherts, jaspers, and silicified slates. Some research indicates that this reliance had begun to decline by this time and certainly some sites like Cactus Hill and other Piedmont and Coastal Plain sites show a strong preference for locally available non-cryptocrystalline lithics during the Early Archaic period (Barber 2003; Egloff and McAvoy 1990). Some sites have revealed a gradual shift to the use of locally available quartz or quartzite materials over the span of the Early Archaic period.

Diagnostic artifacts of the Early Archaic include chipped stone tools with side and corner notched hafting elements such as Dalton, Big Sandy, Palmer, and Kirk types. Stemmed points such as Kirk stemmed and bifurcate based points such as St. Albans, MacCorkle, LeCroy, and Kanawha types were manufactured in the later part of the Early Archaic (Coe 1964; Custer 1989; Dent 1995; Gardner 1987; Wesler et al. 1981). While the Early Archaic tool kit in most respects remained relatively unchanged from Paleoindian time in terms of overall composition, there are recognized changes in hafted biface forms, and manos, metates, and

chipped stone celts were introduced. Nevertheless, a wide variety of unifacial and bifacial tool forms continued to be used during this period (Custer 1990; Egloff and McAvoy 1990). With the bifurcate tradition came a decrease in the frequency of unifacial tools and the introduction of bipolar technology as the use of locally available cobble quartz and quartzite increased (Geier 1990). Locally obtainable rhyolite was also well used in areas to the north (Steponaitis 1980). Also associated with the bifurcate tradition is an increase in the use of expedient tools (Little 1995:91). The increased reliance on local material is interpreted as implying a less mobile lifestyle (Ebright 1992:32).

The Middle Archaic period is thought to have been a difficult time for Native American inhabitants due to the challenges associated with the warmer and drier Hypsithermal Interval, although a number of strategies were employed to adapt to the associated changes in subsistence availability (Pielou 1991:269–290). This period can be distinguished from Early Archaic times by an increase in ground stone tools and a more diverse stone tool kit. Diagnostic bifaces in the region include Stanly, Morrow Mountain, and Guilford types. Ground stone items, like atlatl weights, became increasingly common (Coe 1964). Ground stone tools, which appeared occasionally as celts in the late Paleoindian period, were diversified after 7000 B.C. (Custer 1990:40), and net sinkers were introduced (Egloff and McAvoy 1990:64). Trends in tool use typical of this period include an increase in the use of ground stone tools and a reduction in the use of endscrapers and unifacial tools, with curation of tools becoming minimal.

Small hunting and gathering bands probably still formed the primary social and economic units, accompanied by a high degree of mobility (Stevens 1991:204–205). Settlement appears to have been more serialized and redundant than for earlier periods, both in terms of site structure and site function. Mobility was not necessarily decreased (cf. Stevens 1991), but movement was not as tightly linked to quarry areas; tool kit replenishment was carried out as needed, more expediently, with increased reliance on locally available materials. Trends in raw material use and procurement began to show increased use of locally available quartz and quartzites, which some researchers have suggested reflects a reduction in territorial size. While population growth may have contributed to more restricted ranges during the Middle Archaic, the expansion of the oak-hemlock and oak-chestnut forests may have also played a role by increasing the carrying capacity of certain areas and reducing the need for large territorial ranges as a method of risk management (Custer 1990; Egloff and McAvoy 1990; cf. Pielou 1991:269–290).

Changes in climate, vegetation, and hydrology near the end of the Middle Archaic caused shifts in the distribution of resources in the Mid-Atlantic area (Carbone 1976), leading to increases in the density and diversity of available riverine resources and making such areas the most attractive for resource exploitation in a given territory. The net effect of increasing sedentism was to increase the risk of irregular diet that had previously been offset by higher mobility. Custer (1990) suggests that Late Archaic groups counteracted environmental variation by intensifying the exploitation of subsistence resources through various technological developments and by relying on exchange networks to provide depleted or absent resources. Opportunities for the establishment of these exchange networks may be related to reduced territories and increased sedentism as well. A reduction in territorial range meant that less energy was necessary to conduct trade with neighboring groups, and increased sedentism meant that information concerning the location of such neighboring groups would be more reliable.

Most models for Late Archaic settlement describe patterns of decreasing mobility with an increasing focus on the major river floodplains over time (Mouer 1991). The Late Archaic period can best be characterized as a period of gradually increased use of riverine resources. However, it is clear from the number of sites in non-riverine settings that Late Archaic groups exploited a wide range of microenvironments that included both riverine and upland resources (Klein and Klatka 1991:155). Late Archaic sites in the upland areas have been described as diverse, limited-function sites resulting from the "foraging" strategy described by Binford (1980), although Blanton (2003) argues that the evidence from across the state indicates a varied strategy, with foragers and collectors living in the same areas and interacting with each other in various capacities. Climatic conditions were warm and dry, and the transition from a pine dominated boreal climate to an oak-

or deciduous-dominated temperate climate was completed during this period. Sea level appears to have been relatively stable, with only minor fluctuations on the order of 1 to 2 m, although a number of substantial Late Archaic period sites have been found submerged in the Chesapeake Bay, and there are likely others under other major drainages (Blanton 1996; Carbone 1976; Tanner 1993).

The Late Archaic period in the Middle Atlantic region is identified by two series of diagnostic projectile point types. The earlier, narrow blade series includes the Lamoka, Vernon, Clagettt, and Poplar Island, and Piscataway types, and the later, broad blade series includes the Savannah River (large and small varieties) and Susquehanna types (Dent 1995; McAvoy and McAvoy 1997; Ritchie 1971; Stephenson and Ferguson 1963; Steponaitis 1986). Savannah River points are believed to have also functioned as multi-purpose cutting implements. Raw material for such points is generally local and is often quartzite (McLearen 1991:95). Lithic preference appears to have been more directed toward durable quartzite material with edges of enduring quality rather than cryptocrystalline materials (Mouer 1991). Steatite bowls and a number of other artifact types are also unique to this period. Evidence of incipient horticulture has been recovered in the region, along with thick shell middens, large fire cracked rock hearths, storage pits, ground stone axes, adzes, gouges, plummets, large winged atlatl weights, and a dramatic increase in the number of sites (Egloff and McAvoy 1990:64). Also, ceramic pottery technology developed in the Southeast between 2500 and 2100 B.C. and spread northward into the Coastal Plain of Virginia and along the Potomac and James rivers by 1200 B.C. (Egloff 1991).

Woodland Period (ca. 1200 B.C.–A.D. 1607)

The Woodland period in this portion of Virginia is divided into three sub-periods: Early (1200 B.C.–A.D. 300), Middle (A.D. 300–1000), and Late (A.D. 1000–A.D. 1607). In many ways the Early Woodland period marks only a gradual transition in both subsistence and material culture from Archaic times. Undoubtedly this is because a similar deciduous forest environment was exploited throughout most of both periods. Various tools introduced in the Archaic, like drills, wedges, hoes, nutting stones, pestles, and awls, also appear in the archaeological record of the Woodland period. They were used for processing animals and plants, woodworking, and textile manufacturing. Although exploitation and subsistence patterns are generally similar in both Early Woodland and Archaic times, important ideological and technological changes occurred in the Woodland period that clearly distinguish them from the Archaic.

A number of researchers use the introduction of pottery as a marker for the beginning of the Early Woodland period, but this period is also characterized by an increase in permanent and semi-permanent settlements. Factors that were instrumental in increased sedentism, which probably have their roots in the Archaic and the changing Holocene environment, include not only increased efficiency and focus in exploiting localized resources, but also the development of social institutions that encouraged the production of surplus goods and the stabilization of particular habitats that allowed for the radiation of important food resources. The Early Woodland period also saw the beginnings of widespread experimental agriculture or horticulture (Watson 1989). Various plants, including amaranth, chenopodium, goosefoot, maygrass, knotweed, sumpweed, little barley, and sunflower, began to be exploited. Marshelder, goosefoot, cucurbits, and sunflower began to show morphological variations suggesting that the plants had been domesticated by this time (Smith 1992). Combined with a favorable habitat, the growth of storage technology, and the establishment of outlying exploitative camps that allowed for the expansion of the local resource base, these factors would have been adequate for the establishment of an increasingly sedentary lifestyle (Gardner 1982:56).

One model useful in examining Woodland settlement is a logistical model of moderate to large base camps, likely seasonal, with associated procurement/foray camps (Binford 1980; Blanton 1992). Base camps are established by the corporate group and utilized on a seasonal basis, with smaller groups utilizing associated foray/procurement camps. This model would produce a series of similar base camps with low densities of artifacts/features, and numerous, more widespread foray/procurement sites and special function sites. This

model is applicable to Early Woodland sites on a broad basis, but regional variation is clearly present in many systems (Gardner 1982).

Throughout most of Virginia, the transition from Archaic period carved soapstone bowls to Woodland period ceramics developed as such types as Marcey Creek and Seldon Island were molded to resemble their soapstone predecessors (Mouer 1991). Broken soapstone bowls possibly were crushed into temper for the manufacture of the ceramics. Where soapstone was unavailable, other materials may have served the same function in the Early Woodland. Early Woodland ceramic types in the vicinity of the project area include Marcey Creek and Accokeek. Marcey Creek ware is coil-constructed or hand-molded and tempered with crushed steatite (Egloff and Potter 1982:95). Accokeek wares are thin-walled and tempered with sand and/or crushed rock; they include plain and cordmarked surface treatments (Stephenson and Ferguson 1963:96–100). Diagnostic projectile points for this period in the region include the Rossville and Calvert styles (Kirchen 2001:44; Potter 1993; Stephenson and Ferguson 1963; Waselkov 1982).

The Middle Woodland period is characterized by an intensification of long-distance trade throughout much of eastern North America, particularly involving the exotic trade items associated with the Hopewell culture. Although centered on the Ohio River valley, the Hopewell Interaction Sphere (Caldwell 1964; Seeman 1979) reached into southwestern Virginia and western North Carolina (Chapman 1973; Keel 1976). Horticulture is thought to have assumed increasing importance, and the cultivation of maize may have been initiated at this time, although it did not gain prominence until the subsequent Late Woodland period. Numerous large and small sites have been found dating to this period, suggesting periodic aggregation and dispersion or some kind of a village/base camp specialization dichotomy in the settlement patterning.

Middle Woodland ceramics in the region include Pope's Creek, which is tempered with medium to coarse sand and occasional quartz inclusions and is typically net impressed (Egloff and Potter 1982:99; Stephenson 1963:94). Mockley ware, a shell tempered ceramic that is plain, cordmarked, or net impressed, dates to about 200 A.D. in Virginia (Egloff and Potter 1982:103; Potter 1993:62). Diagnostic projectile points for this period in the region include the Selby Bay, Jacks Reef, Fox Creek, and Nomini styles (Ebright 1992; Potter 1993; Stephenson and Ferguson 1963).

The number and size of the sites began to rise dramatically during the later portion of the Woodland period, suggesting a significant population increase (Hantman and Klein 1992). Settlement patterns begin to reflect a less mobile strategy with a shift toward the major rivers and a continuing development of an economy with more emphasis on the cultivation of domesticates such as beans, maize, and squash. Gathering and hunting, however, remained an important aspect of the subsistence pattern within the horticultural economy. Trade and exchange networks were established and use of nonlocal material increased. Distinct cultural groups with boundaries and localized styles emerged during this period. A cultural boundary along the Piedmont/Coastal Plain fall line becomes apparent, with the Siouan speakers on the west and the Algonquian speakers on the east (Potter 1993).

Larger Woodland villages tended to be located on broad riverine terraces with the widest diversity of resources, which is in line with a model of decreased mobility and more localized economies. Upland areas continued to be used as well, with smaller sites such as hunting stations or outlying farmsteads and hamlets often appearing near upland streams and on fertile ridge tops. Intra-site structure also became increasingly specialized. For example, Egloff (1992) has derived a description of the "typical" village site in the later part of the Late Woodland based on the excavation results from a number of villages in western Virginia. An oval or circular palisade enclosed most of these villages, with gates formed by overlapping palisade lines. Domestic structures were commonly located adjacent to the palisade, surrounding an open plaza area. The arrangement of houses, burials, and storage pits suggests a moderate degree of community organization (Egloff 1992:207). Houses were circular, oval, or square, 4–10 m across, and often built with large interior support posts arranged around a central hearth. Cylindrical, basket, and bell-shaped storage pits are often found within these structures, with larger bulk storage pits usually found near the palisade line.

Artifacts diagnostic of the Late Woodland period include ceramic wares such as Potomac Creek, thin-bodied wares with crushed quartz or sand temper, and the Townsend series, with fabric impressed exteriors and shell temper (Egloff and Potter 1982). Various sizes of triangular projectile points are diagnostic of the later Woodland periods (Mouer 1991:32). Triangular projectile points are generally linked to the introduction of bow and arrow technology, the timing and nature of which probably varied across the region (see Nassaney and Pyle 1999). A temporal sequence for this period beginning with the large Levanna projectile points, shifting to smaller Levannas, and finally to the small Madison projectile points is noted (Potter 1993).

Toward the end of the Late Woodland (A.D. 1350–1600), social organization changed. Populations declined, and once dispersed hamlets were replaced by closely aggregated villages fortified with stockades. Evidence suggests that territorial boundaries between chiefdoms were closely maintained. Intergroup hostility escalated into endemic warfare by ca A.D. 1500 (Potter 1993:147). European conquest brought an end to the Late Woodland lifestyle, although many relics of the material trappings, belief systems, and social structure of classic Late Woodland society lingered into the 18th century.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Settlement to Society (1607–1750)

Although the Spanish may have explored the Chesapeake Bay and possibly the Potomac River, the earliest systematic exploration of what is now Fairfax County followed the settlement of Jamestown in 1607. Directed by the King's Council, which oversaw the activities of the Virginia Company, to locate any river that might reach the Pacific Ocean, John Smith explored the Chesapeake Bay in 1608 and described a number of villages along the Potomac (Cissna 1990:28; Smith 1986). His 1612 map depicts a number of native villages in the vicinity of Fairfax County, including Namoraughquend, a non-chiefly village, as well as the chiefly villages of Tauxenent (apparently part of the Powhatan confederacy), Nacotchanck, and Moyaons (thought to be the then-principal town of the Piscataway Indians) (Cissna 1990:28).

Permanent settlement was slowed by frequent attacks by Native Americans who resisted encroachment on their lands. Land was granted in the Commonwealth of Virginia by the crown, usually with the stipulation that the land be "seated," or improved by the construction of a building and the clearing of land. Land that was not improved within three years reverted back to the crown. This created a great deal of speculation as grants overlapped each other and rightful title often became tangled in legal disputes. In 1649 the lands in northern Virginia (the Northern Neck) were granted by King Charles II to seven of his supporters, and by 1690 Thomas Fairfax owned a vast 5.3-million-acre tract stretching from the Rappahannock to the Potomac, which was gradually deeded to planters. In 1651 Robert Turney acquired a patent for 2,109 acres at the mouth of the Occoquan River in what is today Fairfax County, and by 1655 all of the land along the northwest side of that river to the falls had been claimed (McCartney 1986; Netherton et al. 1978:1-12).

European/Euro-American settlement was confined to the major river valleys until the end of the 17th century, although trappers were active among the numerous Native American towns (Cissna 1990). In 1719, Thomas Lee, an agent for Lady Catherine Fairfax acquired 2,862 acres (the Langley Estate) between Great and Little Falls, a tract that likely includes the current project area (Dongarra and Harris 2006:19). Portions of this property were leased to tenant farmers, and settlement increased after 1720. By the 1740s, a network of roads extended from the Fairfax County Courthouse, then located at Tysons Corner, and there are indications that a contemporary or somewhat later road paralleled the river (Boye 1826; Ellicott 1794; Madison 1807; Netherton et al. 1978:15-19).

Any settlers who had pushed up the Potomac during this time retreated to safer ground during Bacon's Rebellion, when Native American groups went on the offensive. By the closing years of the 17th century, settlers began to return to the area, and by 1730 it had become necessary to create a new county, Prince

William, from the northern part of Stafford County. Twelve years later (1742), Fairfax County was created from parts of Prince William County. Few towns were located in the area since settlement was concentrated along navigable waterways where planters could load their crops directly onto merchant ships, which brought manufactured goods from England that were needed on the plantation. Much early settlement in the region was concentrated around Pimmit Run to the south and southeast, where a ferry crossing was established about 4½ river miles southeast of the project area (Cissna 1990:35-37; Curran 1976; Montague 1970).

The money crop for all Virginia farmers in the 18th century was tobacco, on which many had built their fortunes and with which many had ruined their land. The plant was labor-intensive and rapidly depleted nutrients from the soil (Catlin 1988). Nevertheless, the crop formed the basis of the economy, was an accepted medium of exchange, and had secure markets in Europe. The availability of cheap land farther west encouraged wasteful farming practices, and by mid-century, evidence of emigration of farmers from the Fairfax County area to fresher lands to the west can be found.

In the mid-18th century, the population along the south side of the Potomac remained sparse. In 1743, Fairfax County counted 1,586 taxable persons (Greene 1932:150). Alexandria, chartered in 1748, was the first town in the area. Although early landholdings were often large, planters were often "land rich and cash poor." The homes of the wealthiest planters were comfortable but not luxurious, and most farmers of the 18th century constructed their houses of logs. As the natural clay deposits of the county were exploited, brick dwellings began to appear. Many early residents of the area were indentured servants, who served a set period of time as a servant of another to pay for their passage overseas. After their service was up, they may have purchased land of their own or, more likely, entered into a lease agreement with a landholder for a specified tract for a specified time. Others were simply tenants, paying an agreed price to reside on the landlord's property for a year. Another type of laborer found in the county was slaves, mainly confined to the largest of the agricultural estates. Large plantations that operated at this time include Belvoir, Gunston Hall, Mount Vernon, and Ravensworth (Trieschmann 2004:20).

The parishes were divisions within the counties governed by a vestry of 12 men and served by a central church. The church was Anglican, the official church of the Commonwealth, to which all citizens, members and dissenters alike, paid taxes. Three churches in Truro Parish were established by 1760, including Pohick Church, Falls Church, and Alexandria (Trieschmann 2004:21). Apart from traditional duties of the church, as part of the civic structure of the counties, vestrymen were often called upon to perform secular duties such as enforcing regulations on trade and agriculture and acting as grand juries.

The only industries in the region during the first half of the 18th century were mills for grinding corn, tobacco warehouses, and cottage industry artisans (such as shoemakers and wheelwrights) who were generally called upon to make repairs rather than manufacture goods, which was illegal in the colonies.

Colony to Nation (1750–1789)

The character of what is now Fairfax County changed during the second half of the 18th century, as some of the large tracts were divided into smaller parcels for sale to the growing number of settlers and often farmed by tenants (Netherton et al. 1978:27). Alexandria, just outside the current boundaries of the county, rose to prominence as an important trade and political center; planters began to move away from tobacco (which rapidly depleted the soils) as the primary cash crop, relying instead on wheat, corn, and other grains (Catlin 1988; Cissna 1990:37). This shift spurred the development of mills and related settlements, especially in the Pimmit Run vicinity south of the project area (Curran 1976:7, 40). Georgetown was established downstream during the 1750s and rivaled Alexandria as an important economic center.

Prominent citizens of northern Virginia played an important role in the creation of a new country. George Washington and George Mason (both of whom resided in what was then Fairfax County) were the principal

agitators against British tyranny between 1765, when the Stamp Act was passed, and the outbreak of hostilities in 1775. Mason drafted the Fairfax Resolves, which were later adopted by the state legislature and which stated the case of the colonists. Both Washington and Mason were well-to-do planters who fought not only for principle but for self-interest as well. The series of economic restrictions passed by Parliament was intended to protect the interests of English merchants and manufacturers and greatly limited the opportunities of the colonists. Washington was instrumental in organizing Committees of Safety and later the Continental Army. No significant military action took place in Fairfax County; Washington avoided visiting Mt. Vernon until near the end of the war, perhaps in part to avoid having his estate targeted for attack (Hamilton Historical Records 2019).

Early National Period (1789–1830)

In 1790, the newly organized Congress under the recently adopted Constitution established the Potomac River as the site for a 10 square mile reserve on which the capital of the new nation was to be built. Philadelphia was to remain the capital for the next 10 years, however. The boundaries for the Federal District were surveyed in 1791, with the southern point located below Alexandria (a portion of Fairfax County was ceded to the Federal Government as part of the establishment of Washington, D.C., but was later returned as part of Arlington County). The site included land in both Maryland and Virginia, but the city of Washington was to be laid out on the Maryland side of the river. In 1801, the Maryland portion was designated Washington County, while the Virginia portion, which included the town of Alexandria, was called Alexandria County.

The federal census of 1790 was the first to distinguish the area that is now Fairfax County. In that year the county's population of 12,320 included 2,136 white males over 16, 1,872 under 16, 3,601 white females, 4,574 enslaved persons, and 135 "free persons" (Greene 1932). A courthouse was established near the center of the county in 1800 at Fairfax (Fairfax Courthouse, now the city of Fairfax). During the War of 1812, a number of refugees from the Tidewater region relocated to northern Fairfax County (Catlin 1988:53).

The late 18th and early 19th centuries are notable for a number of transportation improvements. The Potowmack Company was organized in 1785 and by 1795 a series of canals had bypassed Little Falls; this was replaced by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal in 1828 (Lee 2004). The Little River road was completed in 1806, which connected Alexandria with Aldie, and connected the farms in Fairfax to the major markets to the east (Netherton et al. 1978:146). The Falls Bridge Turnpike Company operated the Georgetown Pike (Georgetown-Leesburg Turnpike) as a toll road beginning in 1820 (Cooke 1977; Netherton et al. 1978:178-179). A bridge was constructed over Little Falls in 1797 (Cheek et al. 1983). By 1839 the county was furnished with several major roads (Burr 1839), and by 1861 the small communities of Langley and Swinks Mill had come into existence (Anonymous 1861).

Antebellum Period (1830–1860)

The county's population increased during this time with an influx of new arrivals attracted by the region's economic success and by cheap land (Catlin 1988:66; Netherton et al. 1978:258-262). Many of these new arrivals were from the north, and a number of newer small communities developed during this time, particularly around crossroads. The old plantation system began to decline, as soils were depleted by tobacco production and estates were divided; by 1860 the slave population was nearly half what it was in 1830 (Netherton et al. 1978:263). During this time, the economy was driven largely by the production of small farms, and the trend of out-migration was reversed in the decade before the Civil War.

In addition to the emerging network of roads that traversed the county, the Orange and Alexandria railroad line was completed in 1851 between Alexandria and the area south of Fairfax Courthouse (Wilkinson 1969:48) and was soon linked to the Manassas Gap Railroad (Harrison 1987:585).

Civil War (1860–1865)

The election of Republican candidate Abraham Lincoln in 1860 triggered the secession of South Carolina and the beginning of the Civil War in 1861. Virginia voted for secession on May 23, 1861 after Lincoln called for troops to suppress the rebellion. Fairfax County furnished companies to several Confederate Army regiments, including the Virginia 17th, also known as the Fairfax Rifles (Glasgow 1989).

Although no major battles were fought in Fairfax County (the largest was an engagement at Ox Hill, or Chantilly in September 1862 [Netherton et al. 1978]), the county was traversed by both armies a number of times, especially via the Georgetown, Little River, and Columbia turnpikes, and several skirmishes occurred. The Union army established Fort Marcy in 1861 on the Virginia side of Lower Falls, which was part of a chain of small forts erected south of the river to defend the capital (Hansen 1973). The eastern part of the county was occupied by large encampments of Federal troops shortly after the beginning of the war; Confederate camps were established soon after at Alexandria, Fairfax Courthouse, and Mason's Hill; and Fairfax Courthouse was occupied by troops from both sides at different times during the war. This occupation by the competing armies greatly diminished the productivity of the region and devastated the local economy.

Reconstruction and Growth (1865–1914)

Recovery from the war began with the revival of agriculture which was followed by industrial development and population growth. African-American farmers were able to establish their own churches and communities during this time (Michaud and Furgerson 2003:3-7). By 1900, the agricultural and industrial economy had been restored (Netherton et al. 1978). More farms were in existence, although these were mainly smaller operations and were much more diversified (Hickin 1992; Trieschmann 2004:36). Dairy products, poultry, eggs, honey, vegetables, and orchard products contributed to the income of local farms.

During the early 1900s, Fairfax County promoted itself as a suburban haven for the ever-growing D.C. population, and the regional infrastructure was adapted to facilitate commuters, including construction of electric trolley lines (Bryant and Sperling 2007:21, 24; Smith and Causey 2005:23).

World War I to the New Dominion (1917–1945)

Fairfax County remained predominately rural in the first quarter of the 20th century but became increasingly urbanized with the expansion of Washington and McLean. McLean developed around a trolley stop established in 1902 (Curran 1976:41; Herrick 2016). The county's population doubled between 1940 and 1950 (Smith and Causey 2005:24), but the county retained much of its rural nature until the opening of the Capital Beltway in 1964 (Sweig 1995:7). Fairfax County during this time continued as a major agricultural producer, especially in dairy production (Cooke et al. 2001:17). Across the Potomac, similar changes in transportation and the economy began to transform Bethesda into a major satellite of Washington, D.C. (Walston 2010).

Construction of the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway (the southern section of the Parkway and originally named the Mount Vernon Memorial Parkway) was completed in 1932, extending from Arlington Memorial Bridge to the Gateway to Mount Vernon. This section was authorized by Congress in 1928 as part of the planned nationwide celebration of the 200th anniversary of George Washington's birth in 1932. As such it was designed to link important sites associated with Washington's life, but also facilitate commuter and tourist traffic while preserving scenery and providing access to recreational sites. The Capper-Crampton Act of 1930 had provided funds for the acquisition of land on both sides of the Potomac River for the development of a park and parkway to be designated the George Washington Memorial Parkway (GWMP). In the 1940s, the U.S. Government bought eight contiguous parcels that totaled some 582 acres, which were purchased for use by the Public Roads Administration, Central Intelligence Agency, and the George

Washington Memorial Parkway (Mackintosh 1996). The northern section of the George Washington Memorial Parkway was also designed to facilitate traffic flow related to the increasing urbanization of the area and also additional conservation of the natural environment and the preservation of cultural sites (Mackintosh 1996). A number of changes have occurred to the original configuration of the GWMP, including those necessitated by construction of the National Airport and redesign to accommodate faster traffic speeds on the Parkway.

New Dominion (1945–Present)

The northern section of the Parkway extends from Arlington Memorial Bridge to the Capital Beltway/I-495 and includes the MDOT SHA MLS project area. Construction on this section began in the 1940s but the Virginia side was not completed until 1962 due to numerous issues with funding and land acquisition; the Maryland portion (renamed the Clara Barton Parkway) was completed in 1970. The engineering plan included a number of features designed to preserve the natural and historical landscape such as narrow lanes, gently winding roads, grassy medians, and low stone guide walls (Krakow 1995). The Parkway was designated an All-American Road in the National Scenic Byways Program in 2005. The southern section of the Parkway, also known as the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway, was listed in the NRHP in 1981, and the northern section was listed in the NRHP in 1995 as part of a multiple property nomination for the Parkways of the National Capital Region. At present, the George Washington Memorial Parkway managed by the National Park Service comprises over 7,000 acres and extends 38.3 miles along the Potomac (Krakow 1995).

Unimproved roads were identified within the Survey Area cutting across site 44FX0389 and extending up to site 44FX0373. Aerial photographs suggest that these roadcuts may relate to a planned mid-20th century housing development that may have been curtailed or delayed by construction of the Capital Beltway and the GWMP. Aerial photographs (https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer) dated 1949 pre-date both highways and show a sparse forest cover over the entire Survey Area, with possible exposures of underlying soils or bedrock. (The 1949 aerials were likely flown in winter, as 1938 and 1951 aerial coverage for Montgomery County, Maryland shows a dense forest cover over the project area, with no evidence that the area had been recently logged.) By 1957, several unimproved roads situated both to the east and west of the future alignment of the Capital Beltway appear on aerials, all terminating in cul-de-sacs. Two of the roads west of the beltway later became the present-day Rivercrest Drive and Green Oaks Drive. Aerials dated 1962 show these roadways still in place after construction of both the Capital Beltway and the GWMP, but those dating from 1963, 1964, and 1970 show no additional improvements along the roads. By 1979, a series of domestic dwellings had been constructed along Rivercrest Drive and Green Oaks Drive west of the Beltway and outside the boundary of the GWMP.

It appears that these unimproved roadways within the GWMP were cleared and graded sometime between 1951 and 1957. The roadcuts are about 25 ft wide. Given their contemporary construction time and similar design (terminating in cul-de-sacs), all seem to have been constructed for a planned housing development. Construction of the Beltway and the Parkway appear to have put an end to this development within the boundary of the GWMP, but dwellings were eventually constructed west of the Beltway.

Logging may also have impacted the terrain. The Cultural Landscapes Inventory for Memorial Avenue notes that “during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, as land was cleared upstream [of Arlington National Cemetery] by farming and logging, great quantities of soil washed off the deforested land” (NPS 2004). The county’s population increased exponentially from the 1960s to the 21st century (Smith and Causey 2005), accompanied by industrial and commercial development (Trieschmann 2004:51). The community of Tysons (Tysons Corner), which originated as the small crossroads community of Peach Grove in the 1850s, rapidly transformed into a local urban and economic center (Kelly 2014). Today Fairfax County is a densely populated suburb of Washington, D.C., linked to the rest of the urbanized metropolitan area surrounding the United States capital.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE PROJECT AREA

A number of previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within the GWMP near and within the project area; none of these investigations were comprehensive surveys and only a few involved evaluation-level excavations. In 1980, Fairfax County archaeologist Michael Johnson recorded at least 30 sites near or within the present project area, including five (44FX0373, 44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, and 44FX0389) of those investigated during this project (Johnson 1981). Most of the sites consisted of low-density pre-contact scatters on upland landforms, but other sites included a rockshelter (44FX0227), a high-density site located on a terrace (44FX0193), and one site on the Potomac floodplain (44FX0382) between Turkey Run and Dead Run. Johnson's survey mainly consisted of surface inspection supplemented with strategically placed shovel tests, but also included excavation of a few test pits and an examination of local collections. Johnson recorded some information on site forms filed with the DHR, but did not produce a report for this study, although a great deal of the information is incorporated into Louis Berger's multi-year GWMP study report (Raszick and Bedell 2018).

James Madison University Archeological Research Center (JMUARC) conducted a Phase I survey for planned improvements to I-495 in 1986, although that study was focused along the west side of the interstate southwest of the MDOT SHA MLS project area (Rickard 1986).

Gray & Pape, Inc. conducted a Phase I survey in 1999 for planned improvements to I-495 (Barber et al. 2001). Portions of the MDOT SHA MLS project area near the intersection of I-495 and the Parkway are within the APE for that project, but only very limited archaeological studies were conducted in this area as part of that study. Most of the shovel tests excavated north of the Parkway and east of I-495 revealed extensively disturbed landforms, but some undisturbed areas were identified, and two flakes were found and designated Isolated Find 1 in an area that may fall within the newly expanded boundary of site 44FX0389.

In 2005, Elizabeth A. Comer/Archaeology (EAC/A) conducted a survey for a proposed extension of the Mount Vernon Trail through the GWMP (Dongarra et al. 2006a). The proposed trail corridor in Section 1 and the western portion of Section 2 of that study run through the MDOT SHA MLS project area. During that study, 40 of the 332 STPs excavated in those two sections produced a total of 150 lithic artifacts, consisting primarily of nondiagnostic quartz debitage, with some quartzite, rhyolite, and chert artifacts also recovered (Dongarra et al. 2006a:52, 56). STPs excavated along a single, linear transect resulted in the identification of one new archaeological site (44FX3160). That project also recovered one quartz flake associated with site 44FX0379; 17 nondiagnostic pieces of debitage associated with site 44FX0377; 48 pieces of nondiagnostic debitage associated with site 44FX0326; and one quartz flake attributed to site 44FX0322 (Dongarra et al. 2006a:54, 58). STPs within the mapped areas of the two other MDOT SHA MLS project sites (44FX0381 and 44FX0389) did not recover any artifacts.

Two additional studies were conducted in the area by EAC/A for planned improvements to the Parkway known as the North Design project (Dongarra et al. 2006b; Facchia 2009). The two westernmost sections of the 2006 project area were located within or in close proximity to the MLS project area (near sites 44FX0381 and 44FX0379); no cultural material was recovered during the EAC/A survey in that area, although that LOD was limited primarily to the disturbed and steeply sloped areas adjacent to the Parkway (Dongarra et al. 2006b). The westernmost section of the 2009 study area was in some proximity to the MLS study area, although on the south side of the Parkway in the vicinity of site 44FX0348 and south of 44FX0377. Nondiagnostic lithic artifacts associated with site 44FX0348 were recovered during that survey, and site 44FX0389 was identified and evaluated for the NRHP (Facchia 2009). Phase II investigations on 44FX0389 produced pre-contact ceramic wares as well as lithic artifacts, and the site was recommended eligible for the NRHP.

Plans for the rehabilitation to the northern section of the Parkway were put on hold subsequent to the archaeological investigations, but in 2015 Stantec Consulting Services conducted a review of the previous studies and provided recommendations for further cultural resources work associated with this project (Kreisa et al. 2017).

Finally, a limited study included three sites (44FX0373, 44FX0374, 44FX0381) that were revisited during this project (Raszick and Bedell 2018). The results of the earlier work at these sites is included under the discussion of each site.

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites in the Project Area

Previous archaeological investigations conducted in this area have recorded a relatively high density of pre-contact sites, and there are 45 recorded archaeological sites within a half mile of the MDOT SHA project area (Table 3.1). Although different researchers have made various NRHP eligibility recommendations, the DHR considers all of them to be unevaluated. Most of these sites are relatively low-density distributions of lithic reduction material, primarily quartz, most did not produce temporally diagnostic artifacts (or those artifacts were not formally classified by the researcher), and most are situated on upland, somewhat deflated landforms similar to those encountered within the MDOT SHA project area, with cultural deposits typically found at relatively shallow depths (<1 ft below surface). One exception is site 44FX0193, located [redacted] of the project area and recorded as the "Dead Run Site," which has been visited by archaeologists a number of times. The site is partially destroyed by the surrounding residential development and a portion of the lithic material collected when the site was initially identified was later reclassified as noncultural, but the site produced temporally diagnostic artifacts associated with Late Archaic through Late Woodland components as well as a high density of lithic debitage and some FCR (Raszick and Bedell 2018). The setting of this site, [redacted], is very different than settings characterizing the MDOT SHA project sites, however. Limited data is available regarding site 44FX0310, but according to the site form, this location encompasses outcrops of high-quality soapstone (Johnson 1981). Several sites contain quartz outcrops and were recorded as quarries when initially identified, although at least one of these (44FX0326) was reclassified as a campsite after a more recent investigation (Raszick and Bedell 2018). One site contained a conical shaped earthen mound with granite boulders (44FX0327), and although this site produced lithic debitage, the "mound" was thought to be a natural or possibly historic period construct (Johnson 1981). Site 44FX0382 is located [redacted] of the MDOT SHA project area and contains the remnants of a 19th century mill in addition to lithic debris.

Sites partially within or investigated by this project include 44FX0322, 44FX0326, 44FX0373, 44FX0374, 44FX0377, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, and 44FX3160.

Site 44FX0322 was initially documented by a survey conducted in 1980 and was revisited in 2005, 2006, and 2016 (Dongarra and Harris 2005; Dongarra et al. 2006a; Johnson 1981; Raszick and Bedell 2018). It is characterized by a low-density scatter of nondiagnostic lithic artifacts (flakes and cores) across a ridge top and ridge nose located [redacted] portion of the Survey Area.

Site 44FX0326 was initially documented by a survey conducted in 1980 and was revisited in 2005, 2006, and 2016 (Dongarra and Harris 2005; Dongarra et al. 2006a; Johnson 1981; Raszick and Bedell 2018). It is characterized by a moderate-density distribution of nondiagnostic lithic artifacts (flakes, cores, and a hammerstone) along a narrow ridge nose and the ridge slope located [redacted]

Table 3.1. Recorded Archaeological Sites within One Half Mile of the MDOT SHA Project Area.

Site	Component(s)/Site Type	NRHP Status
44FX0193	Late Archaic–Late Woodland/Campsite	Not Evaluated
44FX0214	Unidentified Pre-contact/Campsite	Not Evaluated
44FX0227	Unidentified Pre-contact/Rockshelter	Not Evaluated
44FX0308	Unidentified Pre-contact/Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated
44FX0309	Unidentified Pre-contact/Lithic Quarry	Not Evaluated
44FX0310	Unidentified Pre-contact/Lithic Quarry?	Not Evaluated
44FX0311	Unidentified Pre-contact/Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated
44FX0312	Unidentified Pre-contact/Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated
44FX0319	Unidentified Pre-contact/Lithic Quarry	Not Evaluated
44FX0322	Unidentified Pre-contact/Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated
44FX0323	Unidentified Pre-contact/Campsite	Not Evaluated
44FX0324	Unidentified Pre-contact/Campsite	Not Evaluated
44FX0325	Unidentified Pre-contact/Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated
44FX0326	Unidentified Pre-contact/Campsite	Not Evaluated
44FX0327	Unidentified Pre-contact & Historic/Mound?	Not Evaluated
44FX0328	Unidentified Pre-contact/Lithic Quarry	Not Evaluated
44FX0329	Unidentified Pre-contact/Lithic Quarry	Not Evaluated
44FX0343	Unidentified Pre-contact/Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated
44FX0344	Unidentified Pre-contact/Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated
44FX0345	Unidentified Pre-contact/Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated
44FX0346	Unidentified Pre-contact/Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated
44FX0347	Unidentified Pre-contact/Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated
44FX0348	Unidentified Pre-contact/Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated
44FX0349	Unidentified Pre-contact/Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated
44FX0373	Unidentified Pre-contact/Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated
44FX0374	Unidentified Pre-contact/Campsite	Not Evaluated
44FX0375	Unidentified Pre-contact/Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated
44FX0377	Unidentified Pre-contact/Lithic Quarry	Not Evaluated
44FX0378	Early Woodland/Campsite	Not Evaluated
44FX0379	Unidentified Pre-contact/Campsite	Not Evaluated
44FX0381	Unidentified Pre-contact/Campsite	Not Evaluated
44FX0382	Unidentified Pre-contact/Campsite; 19th Century/Mill	Not Evaluated
44FX0389	Unidentified Pre-contact/Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated
44FX0380	Unidentified Pre-contact/Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated
44FX0390	Unidentified Pre-contact/Campsite	Not Evaluated
44FX3160	Unidentified Pre-contact/Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated
44FX3389	Early through Late Woodland/Campsite	Not Evaluated
44FX3793	Unidentified Pre-contact/Campsite; Historic/Artifact Scatter	Not Evaluated
44FX3794	Unidentified Pre-contact/Campsite; Historic/Artifact Scatter	Not Evaluated
44FX3795	Unidentified Pre-contact/Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated
44FX3796	Unidentified Pre-contact/Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated
44FX3797	Unidentified Pre-contact/Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated
44FX3816	Unidentified Pre-contact/Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated
44FX3817	Unidentified Pre-contact/Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated
44FX3892	Unidentified Pre-contact/Lithic Scatter	Not Evaluated

Site 44FX0377 is a large site that was initially documented by a survey conducted in 1980 and was revisited in 2006 (Dongarra and Harris 2005; Johnson 1981). It is characterized by moderate-density deposits of nondiagnostic lithic artifacts (flakes, cores, bifaces, FCR, and hammerstones) across a series of ridge tops and ridge noses located [redacted] An outcrop of quartz is also located on this site, and the site is considered to be a quarry and lithic workshop area.

Site 44FX0379 is a large site that was initially documented by a survey conducted in 1980 and was revisited in 2005 (Dongarra et al. 2006a; Johnson 1981). It is characterized by moderate-density deposits of nondiagnostic lithic artifacts (flakes, cores, and bifaces) across a series of ridge tops and ridge noses [redacted] When it was recorded in 1981 it was considered to be partially destroyed by construction of the Parkway. The [redacted] portion of the Survey Area crosses [redacted] portions of the site, and Phase II investigations were conducted as part of this project.

Site 44FX0381 was initially documented by a survey conducted in 1980 and was revisited in 2006 and 2017 (Dongarra and Harris 2005; Johnson 1981; Raszick and Bedell 2018). It is characterized by a low-density distribution of quartz and quartzite debitage as well as one quartz side notched projectile point found on a ridge top [redacted] of site 44FX0379. The [redacted] portion of the Survey Area runs through the [redacted] portion of this site, and Phase II investigations were conducted as part of this project.

Site 44FX0389 was initially documented by a survey conducted in 1980 and was revisited in 2005 (Dongarra et al. 2006a; Johnson 1981). It is characterized by moderate-density deposits of quartz and quartzite debitage and a nondiagnostic biface found on a ridge nose [redacted]. The [redacted] portion of the Survey Area encompasses the [redacted] portion of this site, and Phase II investigations were conducted as part of this project.

Site 44FX3160 is a small site recorded in 2005 that is characterized by a moderate-density distribution of quartz and quartzite debitage found on a ridge top [redacted] of site 44FX0381 (Dongarra et al. 2006a). The [redacted] portion of the Survey Area encompasses a majority of this site, and Phase II investigations were conducted as part of this project.

4. RESEARCH GOALS AND METHODS

RESEARCH GOALS

The goals of the Phase I survey were to identify and characterize any archaeological resources present in the Survey Area and at site 44FX0373 and evaluate the NRHP eligibility of identified archaeological resources as far as possible within Phase I or intensive Phase I field methods. The goal of the Phase II investigations was to evaluate the NRHP and VLR eligibility of archaeological resources at six sites (44X0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, 44FX3160, and 44FX3900).

RESEARCH METHODS

The investigation complied and was consistent with all pertinent federal and state regulations, including, but not limited to, the 1986 Specifications for Consulting Engineers Services Manual, Section IV; Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act* and its implementing regulations (36CFR 800*, Protection of Historic Properties*), as amended; the *National Environmental Policy Act* of 1969; the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's *Treatment of Archaeological Properties*; the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (1983); the MDOT SHA's 2017 *Archaeology Guidelines for Consultants*; 36 CFR Part 79, *Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections*; the revised National Park Service's *Museum Handbook on Accessioning and Cataloging Museum Objects*; the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (revised September 2017); and ARPA permit 19-GWMP-5.

Background Research

Background research was conducted in order to gather information regarding previously recorded cultural resources in the vicinity of the project area. This research included examination of archaeological site files in the DHR's online Virginia Cultural Resource Information System (V-CRIS), as well as cultural resource reports, local and regional histories, historic maps, and environmental data available online and in TRC's reference library. The background research focused on gathering information concerning the known archaeological sites in the project area and previously conducted cultural resources studies in the area. These data provided the contexts necessary for completing the background sections of the report, as well as provided a basis for predicting, interpreting, and evaluating the resources documented during the survey and NRHP evaluations.

Archaeological Fieldwork

Shovel Test Excavation. Phase I survey shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated at 50-ft intervals. STPs were placed along one to two transects depending on the width of the survey area within all areas that were not clearly severely disturbed, with a concerted effort made to place transects within undisturbed portions of the linear survey areas in the vicinity of the recorded sites. Any area where shovel testing was not considered warranted, such as areas of extensive disturbance or on steep slope, was documented in field notes and photographs.

Generally, no Phase I level shovel testing was conducted within known site boundaries for which Phase II investigations were scoped, as close interval shovel testing was subsequently completed within those areas. Phase I intensive survey (of a portion of site 44FX0373) and Phase II STPs were excavated at 25-ft intervals on a grid established at each site in order to re-define site boundaries, delineate intra-site activity areas, further refine understanding of the stratigraphy, and determine locations for test unit placement. Shovel testing continued until each positive STP was bounded by two consecutive negative STPs or substantial

slope and/or disturbance were encountered (e.g., several unimproved roads that have been cut below grade were present in the Survey Area; it was later determined that these unimproved roads had been constructed for a planned housing development, portions of which were later constructed west of the GWMP boundary). During the intensive Phase I and Phase II work, shovel testing was extended to encompass all of the previously defined site boundaries regardless of whether artifacts were present or absent in consecutive STPs until the level portion of the landform (or landforms, as at site 44FX0389) was covered. Radial STPs were excavated at 15-ft intervals around artifact-generating STPs.

Each STP was at least 1.5 ft in diameter and was a straight-sided cylinder, excavated by strata, and recorded in tenths of feet. These were excavated to pre-Pleistocene soils or metamorphosed rock (all soils encountered were formed in residuum and were non-accretional, except for a few instances of historic colluvial deposition). All soils were screened through a ¼ inch mesh screen positioned over a tarp. Each STP was assigned an individual designation based on the grid established for the site/Survey Area, and its location was plotted on a site/project map and recorded with a handheld GPS unit with submeter accuracy. Detailed notes regarding soil texture in USDA NRCS terminology, Munsell (2009) color, artifact recovery, and disturbances were recorded for each stratum of each STP. All artifacts were placed in bags labeled with the project name, site number, provenience, date, initials of collector, and bag inventory number. All bags were numbered sequentially and recorded on field inventories that were checked at the end of each field day. After excavation and documentation were completed, each STP was backfilled, and the area was returned to the pre-excavation condition as far as possible.

Test Unit Excavation. Test units (TUs) were placed in areas where STPs produced artifacts in relatively higher concentrations and/or generated diagnostic or potentially diagnostic artifacts. The TUs were sequentially numbered (e.g., TUs 1–23) regardless of placement on individual sites. Each TU was assigned an individual designation based on the grid established for each site, and its location was plotted on the project map and recorded with a GPS unit with submeter accuracy. Test units measured 3 × 3 ft and were excavated by 0.25-ft levels (and in one instance, at site 44FX3160, 0.5-ft levels) within natural strata. All soils were screened through ¼ inch mesh positioned over a tarp. A unit level form was completed after each excavated level, which includes explanations of any changes in the basic excavation strategy, soil descriptions (including Munsell color identifications and USDA NRCS soil texture descriptions), counts and descriptions for any artifacts recovered, a list of photographs taken, and notes regarding any disturbances observed or features encountered. At the conclusion of the excavation, profiles of at least two TU walls were drawn and photographed. After excavation and documentation were completed, each TU was backfilled, and the area was returned to the pre-excavation condition as far as possible.

Surface Collection. No systematic surface survey was performed, but limited surface collection was conducted at some of the sites where visibility was conducive; surface finds were generally referenced to coordinates on the site grid. The collection effort was not total and was selective in nature, with a focus on obtaining temporally diagnostic artifacts or other potential lithic tools.

Feature Excavation. No cultural features or potential cultural features were encountered in any of the excavations.

Site Mapping and Recording. After an archaeological site was identified, a site grid was established, and all delineation STPs were assigned grid coordinates (North and East) based on the location of their southwest corner. STPs, site components, and the boundary of each site were recorded using a Trimble GeoExplorer 7X receiver. All GPS positions were recorded in UTM coordinates using the North American Datum (NAD83). The GPS feature data were post-processed for differential correction utilizing the Goddard Space Center (GODE), Maryland CORS base station (ITRF00 1997) derived from IGS08 (New) with Pathfinder Office v.5.85, and the features were exported into ArcGIS 10.7 as shapefiles. Throughout the course of the fieldwork, project maps were maintained to track the location of all STPs, disturbance, cultural features (roads, retaining walls), and project progress. The Field Director maintained detailed notes

on the field methods and progress, evidence of disturbance, and relevant environmental factors, such as characteristics of the nearest water sources, vegetation, soil types, and general project information, as the investigations progressed. Photographs of the project area, site views, STP and TU profiles, and disturbance were taken in digital format.

Laboratory Processing and Analysis

All artifacts collected during the field investigation were washed, analyzed, and prepared for curation following current NPS standards and guidelines. The laboratory processing included the preparation of a detailed inventory of all recovered data to ensure that all of the materials were present and organized and to facilitate subsequent analyses. All artifacts were cleaned using techniques appropriate to the nature and condition of the materials.

Following this, all artifacts were catalogued using the National Park Service's Interior Collection Management System (ICMS). The laboratory analyses involved a description of the overall artifact assemblages, with the artifact catalogs organized so that the databases can be manipulated by future researchers. The goal of the analyses was not only to provide the necessary data to evaluate each site, but also to provide an archeological archive useful to future researchers.

Pre-contact Lithic Analysis. Lithic artifacts were classified according to accepted regional practices. The primary division of all pre-contact lithic artifacts is into cores and/or tools that generally exhibit primarily negative flake scars and lithic debitage that generally exhibit positive bulbs of percussion. The debitage categories used are based primarily on those outlined by Sullivan and Rozen (1985) and include complete flakes, broken flakes, and shatter. Complete flakes exhibit a positive bulb of percussion on the ventral surface and are intact; broken flakes also exhibit a positive bulb of percussion on the ventral flake surface but have a snapped distal end; and shatter is angular flaking debris lacking a single interior (ventral) surface. A number of other attributes were recorded for each piece of debitage, including raw material, size, and reduction stage based on the presence of cortex (primary, secondary, tertiary). Lithic tools were categorized based on evidence of morphology, function, macroscopically detectable retouch and use-wear, and fracture attributes. Projectile points/knives (PPKs) are generally temporally diagnostic, and an attempt was made to classify these specimens according to regional and local types (cf. Coe 1964; Dent 1995; Justice 1987). The following attributes were recorded for each: base shape, blade shape, presence of basal grinding, presence of cortex, thermal alteration, and evidence of resharpening or reworking. Metric attributes were also recorded to the nearest 0.1 mm for length, medial width, basal width, and thickness, and weight was measured to the nearest 0.1 gram. Length and width measurements were taken at medial points on the existing artifact, whether the specimen is broken or not.

Raw Material Identification. Raw materials for pre-contact stone artifacts were identified based on macroscopic characteristics.

Pre-contact Ceramic Artifact Analysis. Pre-contact ceramic artifacts were analyzed by attributes such as temper type and size, sherd size, interior and exterior surface treatments, and adjunct decoration. Particle size categories consist of fine (⅛–¼ mm), medium (¼–½ mm), and coarse (½–1 mm). Exterior and interior surface treatments, such as cordmarked, fabric impressed, incised, or smoothed, were recorded where visible (not eroded). Ceramics were then assigned to regionally recognized types (e.g., Marcey Creek, Accokeek, Potomac Creek, Rappahannock) where possible; in other cases (primarily where surface treatment is not identifiable), sherds were assigned to more descriptive categories (e.g., unclassified sand tempered cordmarked).

Historic Artifact Analysis. All historic artifacts were described and classified according to material type and function, using standardized and well-defined sorting criteria found in such sources as Noël Hume

(1991). When possible, historic artifacts also were analyzed to determine their manufacturing date range and location of manufacture.

Curation. All artifacts, written records, photographs, and other project materials were prepared according to NPS standards contained in 36 CFR Part 79, *Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections*, and the revised NPS *Museum Handbook on Accessioning and Cataloging Museum Objects* and stored at TRC's Chapel Hill office during the project review period. Project records and artifacts will be transferred to the NPS Museum Resource Center in Landover for permanent curation following acceptance of the final report.

NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

The significance of each archaeological resource is evaluated according to the National Register *Eligibility Criteria*, as outlined in 36 CFR 60.4 (USDOI 1991). The *Eligibility Criteria* state:

> The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:
>
> A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history; or
>
> B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic value, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
>
> D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield information important to history or prehistory.

The regulations also include several criteria considerations (USDOI 1991), but those are generally not relevant to archaeological sites. The potential eligibility of each tested site was evaluated in light of all four eligibility criteria. Most archaeological sites that are deemed eligible for the National Register are recommended due to their research potential, under Criterion D. In order to assess a site's eligibility under this criterion, researchers must consider how each site could provide data relevant to pertinent regional research questions. Several factors are considered in assessing site significance and research potential; as enumerated by Glassow (1977); these include

- the variety of remains, or clusters of remains, encountered in a specific resource;
- the quantity of remains;
- the clarity of archaeological deposits;
- the "integrity" (state of preservation or completeness of an assemblage) of archaeological deposits; and
- the environmental context of a particular locale.

Artifact variety is a quantification of the number of different artifact categories represented on a site. Artifact variety and quantity are related to a number of factors of site occupation, including site function, occupation duration, number of components, and group size, but also relate to the potential to draw meaningful data from an assemblage. There is not a direct relationship between artifact quantity and data potential, however, especially in cases where the artifacts derive from a restricted number of artifact classes and cannot be associated with specific occupational components.

The integrity of an archaeological site is determined by the degree to which the stratigraphy appears to be intact and whether or not a site contains intact cultural features, while site clarity relates to the ability with which artifacts and data from specific components can be isolated and analyzed. Although the concepts are

related, the two are not always linked. It is possible for a site with good integrity to lack clarity, in that the discrete cultural features are lacking and the degree of component overlap makes it impossible to sort out materials from individual deposits. Conversely, a small single component site could potentially have excellent clarity, while lacking features or stratigraphic integrity. The nature of deposits (intact, partially disturbed, obliterated, etc.) has direct bearing on the potential to view a site within the context of its past and on the degree to which it can provide data based on the material record. In short, the integrity of a site (and thereby its potential NRHP eligibility) is directly tied to its capacity to address research questions.

The environmental context of a site involves the surrounding natural factors that affect post depositional changes to the archaeological remains. For example, sites can be buried intact by eolian and flood deposits or scoured by flood waters and erosion.

All of these factors must be considered when evaluating the research potential of an archaeological site—that is, its ability to provide "information important to history or prehistory." Further consideration should also be given to whether a site will not only provide redundant information, but potentially contains new or additional supportive data useful for addressing current regional research questions.

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5. RESULTS OF PHASE I SURVEY

Phase I archaeological survey was conducted in three areas:

- Area 1 is north of the Parkway east of I-495 to Dead Run Bridge;
- Area 2 is south of the Parkway east of I-495 to the western boundary of site 44FX0379; and
- Area 3 is north of the Parkway east of Dead Run Bridge to Turkey Run.

The Phase I LOD in each of these areas varies in size and shape (see Figures 1.2 and 1.3) within the proposed LOD along the east side of the Capital Beltway and, for the most part, the north side of the Parkway; this defines the area examined for archaeological resources. The Phase I LOD cuts across four previously recorded sites (44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, and 44FX3160) and follows the southern boundary of three other previously recorded sites (44FX0322, 44FX0326, and 44FX0377) adjacent to the Parkway and the associated construction roadcuts. Phase II investigations were completed at the first four sites (and ultimately, 44FX0374 and 44FX3900 as well) as part of this project, and the results of those investigations are documented in the following chapters. A concerted effort was made to examine the portions of the Phase I LOD in proximity to the final three sites, despite extensive disturbance from road construction, and those results are presented in this chapter.

In general, the Phase I survey involved shovel testing at 50-ft intervals along parallel transects (where necessary and where possible due to the width of proposed impacts) within the LOD, as well as visual inspection and walkover of the entire LOD. Portions of the LOD were not suitable for shovel testing due to steep slopes, and although no STPs were excavated along the steep portions of the Parkway roadcut, STPs were excavated on the more level areas adjacent to the roadcut, to confirm the extent of the disturbance.

SURVEY AREA 1

This portion of the LOD is situated along the north side of the Parkway and extends east from I-495 to Dead Run Bridge (see Figures 1.2a and 1.3a). It varies from about 50 to 340 ft in width. Its spatial irregularity is partly due to the presence of four previously identified sites that were evaluated as part of this investigation (44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, and 44FX3160). Because these were slated for separate Phase II investigation, they were not included within the Phase I Survey Area. However, Phase I survey did produce artifacts from areas outside the previously documented site boundaries, which were subsequently included within revised site boundaries and within the Phase II area of investigation. Survey Area 1 includes portions of multiple upland ridge spurs, swales, and side slopes and is entirely wooded. Disturbances in this area are related to residential road construction, possible logging, and subsequent erosion (Figures 5.1–5.2).

Phase I investigations within Survey Area 1 involved the excavation of 166 STPs; no STPs were excavated in the area immediately adjacent to I-495, which is characterized by steep roadcuts and landforms that were created and/or extensively modified during construction of the interstate and the Parkway. A typical STP profile in this area involved a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam A horizon (0–0.5 feet below surface [fbs]) over a reddish brown (5YR 5/4) or yellowish red (5YR 5/6) silty clay subsoil (0.5–2.4 fbs). A second A horizon of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay loam colluvium was observed below the first A horizon (0.5–1.3 fbs) in STPs in some areas—on the slope west of site 44FX3160, on the slope south of site 44FX0381, and on the slope at the far western portion of the survey area just east of I-495. Also, a strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) B horizon of silty clay loam was encountered below the A horizon (0.5–0.9 fbs) in some STPs on the adjacent slopes.

Figure 5.1. View of Survey Area 1, Facing East.

Figure 5.2. View of Survey Area 1, Facing Northwest.

An isolated Small Savannah River PPK was found in an STP located between sites 44FX0389 and 44FX3160, and was designated FS-3. Twenty-seven Phase I STPs located in proximity to the recorded boundary of site 44FX0389 produced 82 lithic artifacts and one whiteware sherd and these were considered to be associated with that site as discussed in Chapter 10. In addition, two possible groundstone tools were collected from the surface near site 44FX0381 as discussed in Chapter 9.

Isolate FS-3

The isolated Late Archaic period Small Savannah River PPK was recovered from the A horizon (0–0.4 fbs) of STP Number 2-6 on a highly dissected ridge slope [redacted] (see Figures 1.2a and 1.3a; Figure 5.3). STPs were excavated 15 ft to the north, west, and east of this find, but no additional cultural material was identified; the area immediately to the south is in an eroded gully, and no STP was placed in that location (Figure 5.4). STPs excavated in the areas between the PPK and the previously recorded sites produced no cultural material, and this find was designated FS-3. The PPK is quartzite and is missing the distal portion (Figure 5.5). The PPK is associated with overall Late Archaic activity in this area evidenced on nearby sites but does not represent a substantial archaeological resource in this location, and no further archaeological investigation of this isolated artifact is recommended for this project.

Figure 5.3. View of FS-3, Facing West.

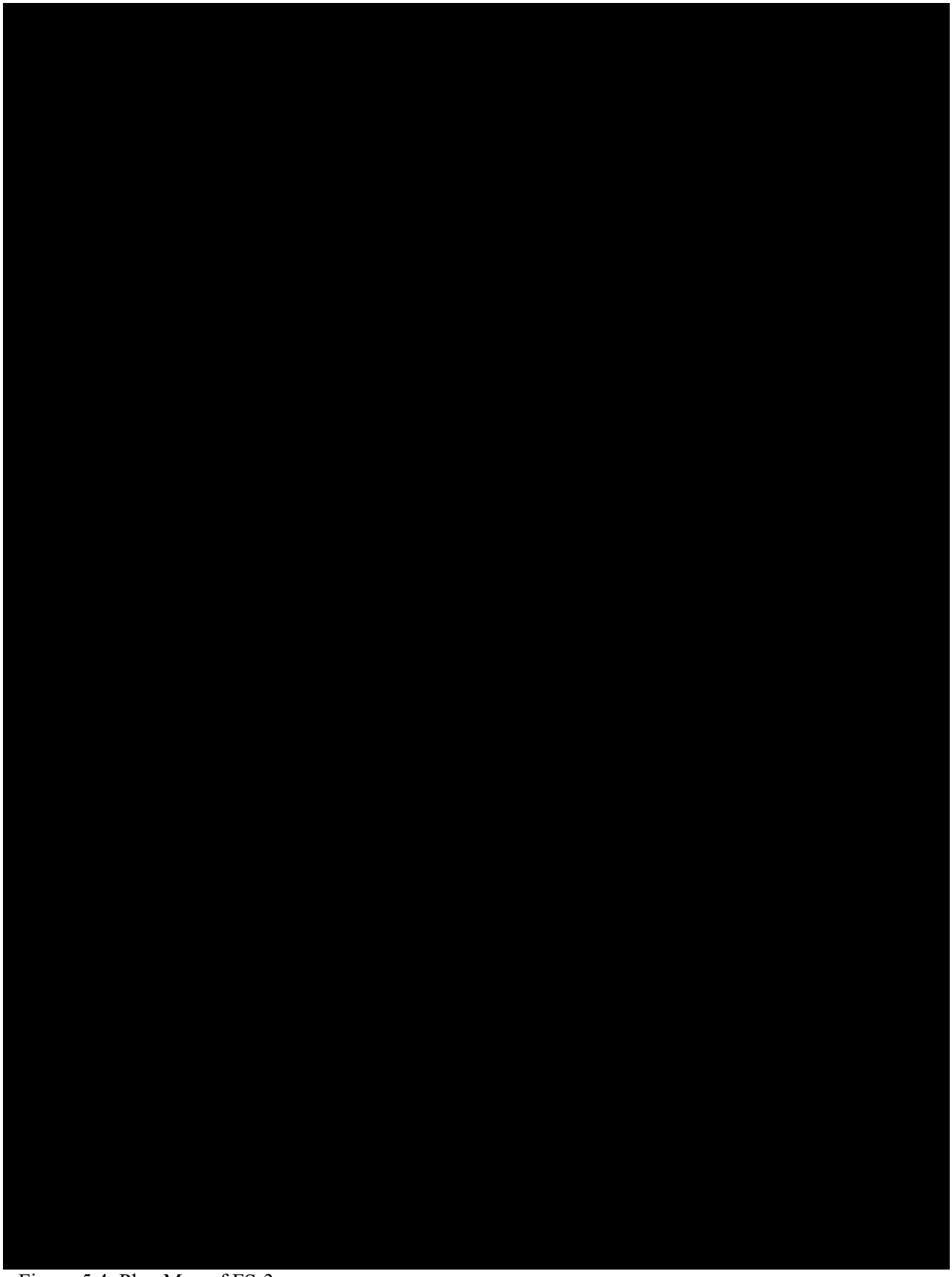

Figure 5.4. Plan Map of FS-3.

Figure 5.5. Small Savannah River PPK from FS-3.

SURVEY AREA 2

The LOD in this area is situated along the [redacted] site 44FX0379 (see Figures 1.2a and 1.3a). This area varies from about 100 to 150 ft in width and is [redacted]. The area includes portions of multiple upland ridges, intervening swales, and side slopes, and is moderately to densely wooded (Figures 5.6–5.7). Most of the area is characterized by only moderately eroded soils, although some isolated surficial erosion was noted. Minor disturbance within the area is limited to a few log or brush piles, and modern refuse was frequently encountered.

Phase I investigations within Survey Area 2 involved the excavation of 159 STPs. A typical STP profile in this area involved a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam A horizon (0–0.5 fbs) over a second A horizon (0.5–1.5 fbs) of dark brown (10YR 3/3) or strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silty clay loam underlain by a reddish brown (5YR 5/4) or yellowish red (5YR 5/6) silty clay subsoil (1.5–2.5 fbs). In place of the second A horizon, some STPs along the southern boundary of this survey area (and within site 44FX3900) contained an E horizon of brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silt loam over the subsoil.

One isolated chert flake was found near the southwestern edge of this area (FS-2), and three STPs located south of the Parkway and approximately 190 ft west of site 44FX0379 produced one unclassified biface fragment and 14 pieces of debitage (recorded as site 44FX3900). Artifacts were found in the A (*n*=4) and E (*n*=11) horizons. Given the moderate artifact density and the presence of cultural material in the E horizon, this site was thought to have the potential to provide substantive data relevant to regional research issues and was recommended for additional investigation to evaluate its eligibility for the NRHP. That work was conducted along with other Phase II investigations for the project and is documented in Chapter 12.

Figure 5.6. View of Eastern Portion of Survey Area 2, Facing West.

Figure 5.7. View of Western Portion of Survey Area 2, Facing West.

Isolate FS-2

One chert tertiary flake fragment was found in the A horizon (0–0.6 fbs) of an STP located near [redacted] edge of Survey Area 2 and was designated FS-2 (Figures 5.8 and 5.9). STPs excavated on the surrounding grid, along with supplemental STPs excavated [redacted] did not contain any cultural material. The isolated flake does not represent a substantial archaeological resource, and no further archaeological investigation of this isolated artifact is recommended for this project.

Figure 5.8. View of FS-2, Facing East.

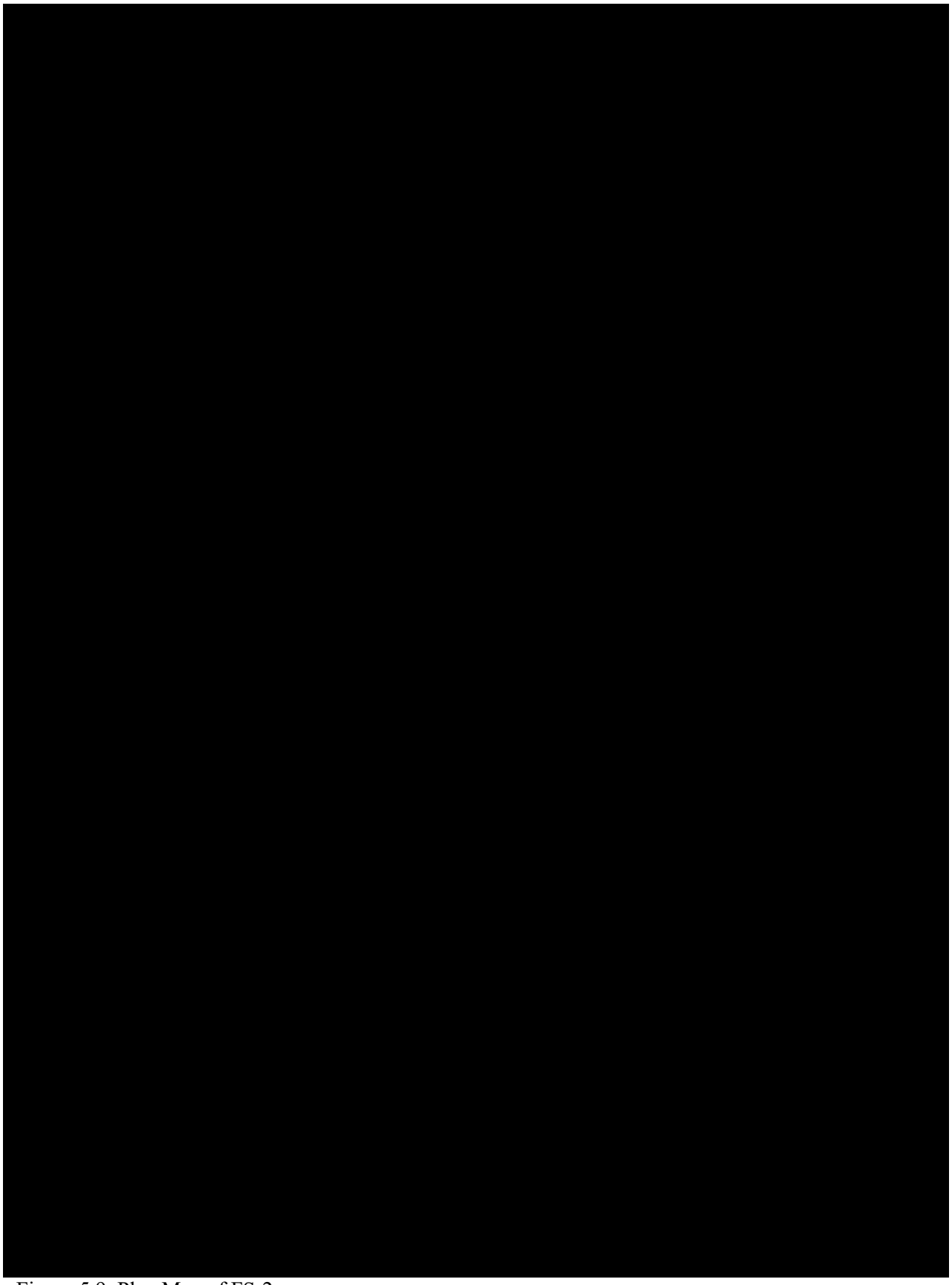

Figure 5.9. Plan Map of FS-2.

SURVEY AREA 3

This area is situated along the north side of the Parkway from Dead Run east to Turkey Run (see Figures 1.2b, 1.2c, 1.3b, and 1.3c), to the east of Survey Area 1. It ranges from about 35 to 75 ft in width**.** This area encompasses portions of several upland ridge spurs and associated side slopes, and except for maintained roadside clearings, is densely wooded (Figures 5.10–5.12). Through this section, steep roadcuts or areas of fill occur along the Parkway. The survey area [redacted] of previously identified site 44FX0322 and includes very small, narrow sections of the southern portions of sites 44FX0326 and 44FX0377. Two other sites (44FX3795 and 44FX3816) are located [redacted]

Phase I survey of Survey Area 3 involved the excavation of 54 STPs. No STPs were excavated in areas where no level ground exists within the survey area. STPs in the central and western portions of Survey Area 3 were excavated on relatively level landforms along the northern margin of the LOD (see Figures 1.3b and 1.3c). STPs in the [redacted] in the vicinity of site 44FX0377 displayed undisturbed profiles and contained an E horizon (0.5–1.2 fbs) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam between the A horizon and the subsoil. STPs in the central portion of Survey Area 3 also showed undisturbed soil profiles, containing an A horizon (0–0.5 fbs) of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam over a subsoil (0.5–2.0 fbs) of red (2.5YR 5/6) clay loam. STPs located within the narrowest portion of the LOD in the eastern portion of Survey Area 3 were excavated along the outer margin of the road prism to try to identify undisturbed terrain in areas where the adjacent terrain is on very steep cut slopes with no potential to contain significant archaeological resources (see Figure 1.3c). All of these contained a disturbed profile showing fill to a depth of approximately 2.0 fbs (consisting of a mix of sand and clay soils with gravel and some modern trash) over subsoil. This indicates that the terrain between the roadway and sites 44FX0322 and 44FX0326 is entirely disturbed by construction of the Parkway.

Figure 5.10. View of Survey Area 3 Close to the GWMP Parkway, Facing West.

Figure 5.11. View of Survey Area 3, Facing Northeast.

Figure 5.12. View of Slope [redacted], Facing South.

A low field stone wall runs along the north side of the Parkway in several sections of Survey Area 3 (Figure 5.13). A few artifacts associated with previously recorded site 44FX0377 were found [redacted], but the survey recorded no cultural material in the vicinity of sites 44FX0322 and 44FX0326 [redacted].

Figure 5.13. View of Representative Stone Wall along GWMP Parkway, Facing West.

Site 44FX0377

Four of 17 STPs excavated adjacent to site 44FX0377 (including supplemental STPs) produced a total of 10 flakes; five additional flakes were also collected from the surface in this area (see Figure 1.3; Figures 5.14 and 5.15). The 15 artifacts occurred along the southernmost margin of the ridgetop, along the edge of the Parkway roadcut. Artifacts were found in the A (*n*=6) and E (*n*=4) horizons and consist of one rhyolite, four quartzite, and 10 quartz flakes. No diagnostic artifacts were recovered, and the investigation identified no archaeological features. The area south of the STP transects is a steep roadcut. Given the low density of nondiagnostic material recovered by the testing along 44FX0377, and widespread roadway disturbance to the south, the project would not affect significant archaeological resources at this location. No additional archaeological investigation of this site is recommended for the MDOT MLS Study. The site would not be impacted by the Preferred Alternative presented in the 2022 FEIS.

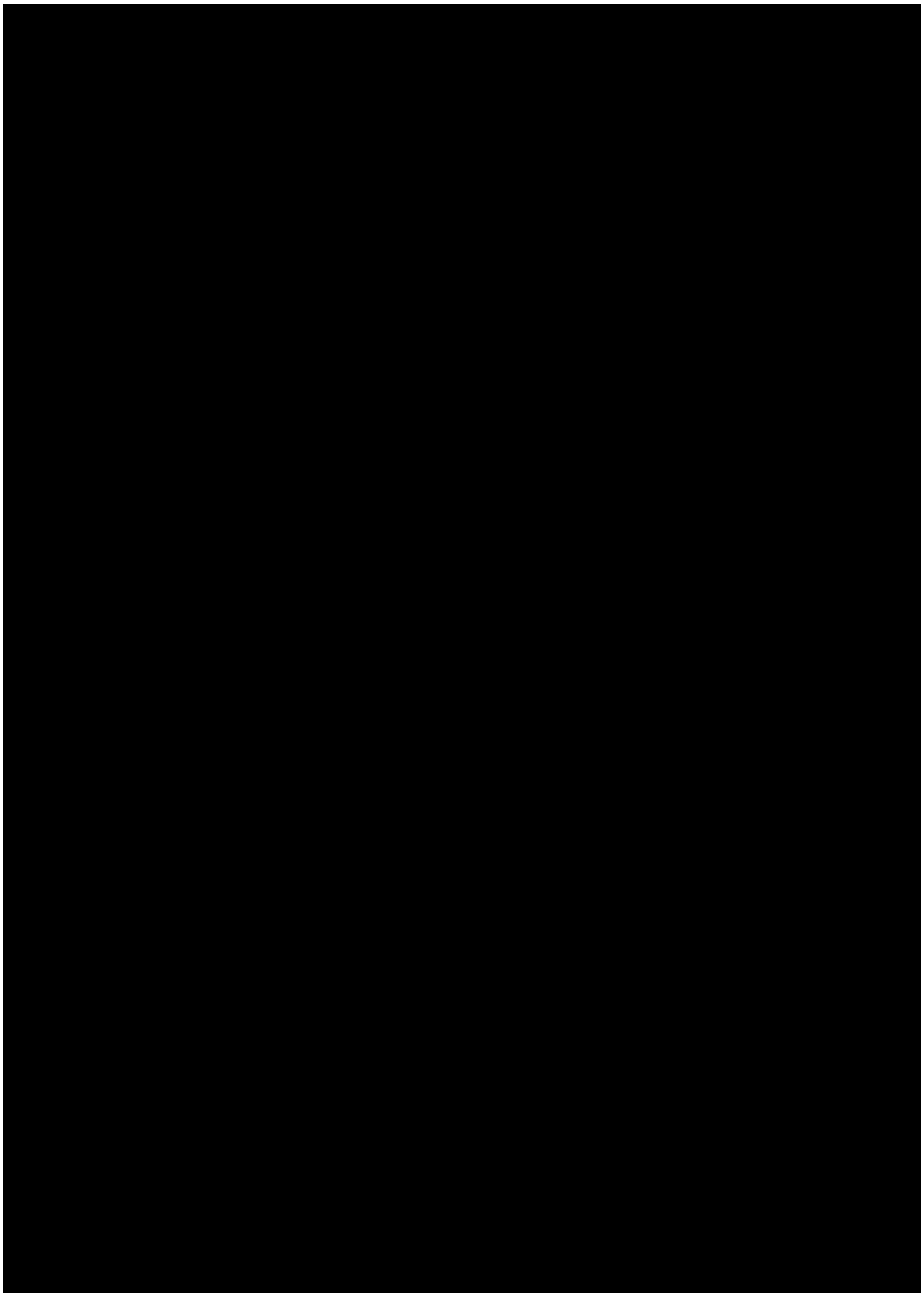

Figure 5.14. Plan Map of Site 44FX0377.

Figure 5.15. View of Site 44FX0377, Facing Northeast.

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6. RESULTS OF INTENSIVE PHASE I SURVEY OF SITE 44FX0373

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS PHASE I SURVEY

Site 44FX0373 was identified during a 1980 reconnaissance survey of the Fairfax County section of the Park (Johnson 1981). The site was described as a low-density surface scatter of quartz debitage, and no subsurface testing was performed at that time. The site was revisited in 2018 as part of a general study of the GWMP north of Alexandria, Virginia (Raszick and Bedell 2018). That investigation included the excavation of seven STPs across the site; three of those produced a total of 11 pre-contact artifacts consisting of nine pieces of quartz debitage, one quartz core, and one piece of quartzite debitage (all noncortical). All of these artifacts were found in the top stratum on a small knoll on the ridge where the stratigraphy was described as a 0.1 to 0.3 ft thick dark yellowish brown silt loam A horizon that overlay a ca. 0.3 ft thick yellowish brown silt loam E horizon (Raszick and Bedell 2018). The E horizon overlay the strong brown silty clay loam B horizon. The northern portion of the site appeared to be eroded and rocky, and no STPs were excavated beyond the northern edge of the knoll (Raszick and Bedell 2018:42). The previous investigations of site 44FX0373 documented a large site characterized by low artifact density; no temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered by the prior investigations.

SITE SETTING

Site 44FX0373 is located on [redacted] (see Figures 1.2a and 1.3a). [redacted] The overall site boundaries are largely coterminous with the landform, as the site is bounded by steep slopes to the north, west, and east, and appears to be separated from site 44FX0381 to the south by a narrow saddle (no artifacts were encountered in the saddle during investigation of site 44FX0381). The site is forested and there is light to moderate growth in the understory (Figures 6.1 and 6.2). Soils on the site are mapped primarily as Glenelg silt loam (7–15% slopes), which is residuum weathered from mica schist or phyllite (USDA NRCS 2019). The project investigation was confined to the northwestern portion of the site within the LOD, including a 150-ft buffer beyond the proposed LOD and encompassing a portion of a ridge spur and slope. There was no surficial indication of erosion other than on the narrow ridge spur and on the side slopes of the ridge. Severe disturbance appeared limited to the remnants of an unimproved roadcut (including an apparent cul-de-sac) along the southern side slope of the ridge. The roadcut, which is fairly substantial (about 25 ft wide) and is well incised into the terrain, appears to have been constructed as part of a planned housing development after 1951 but prior to 1957, according to aerial photographs. Only portions of the housing development west of I-495 and outside the GWMP boundary were ultimately constructed, prior to 1979.

INTENSIVE PHASE I

Shovel Tests

In total, 59 STPs were excavated at 25-ft intervals on the less steeply sloped portions of the site within the LOD and buffer, and the boundary of the site was very minimally expanded to the northeast to encompass additional artifact finds (Figure 6.3). STPs encountered soil sequences that are broadly consistent with the mapped soil type. In general, STPs encountered an A/E/Bt horizon sequence, although there was some variation in regard to depth to the Bt horizon and the E horizon was not present in all areas (Figures 6.4 and 6.5). The A horizon (0–0.5 fbs) consisted of dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) to very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/2) silt loam over a pale brown (10YR 6/3) or brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silty clay loam E horizon (0.5–1.2 fbs). The E horizon was underlain by a red (2.5YR 5/6) or strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silty clay loam Bt horizon (1.2–1.9 fbs). STPs excavated along the roadcut in the southwestern portion of the investigated area encountered a truncated sequence consisting of the humic zone overlying the Bt horizon, and STPs situated

on the narrow ridge finger at the [redacted] extent of the site encountered very shallow and excessively rocky soils.

Figure 6.1. View of Main Ridge Nose on Site 44FX0373, Facing North.

Figure 6.2. View of Northwestern Finger Ridge on Site 44FX0373, Facing Southeast.

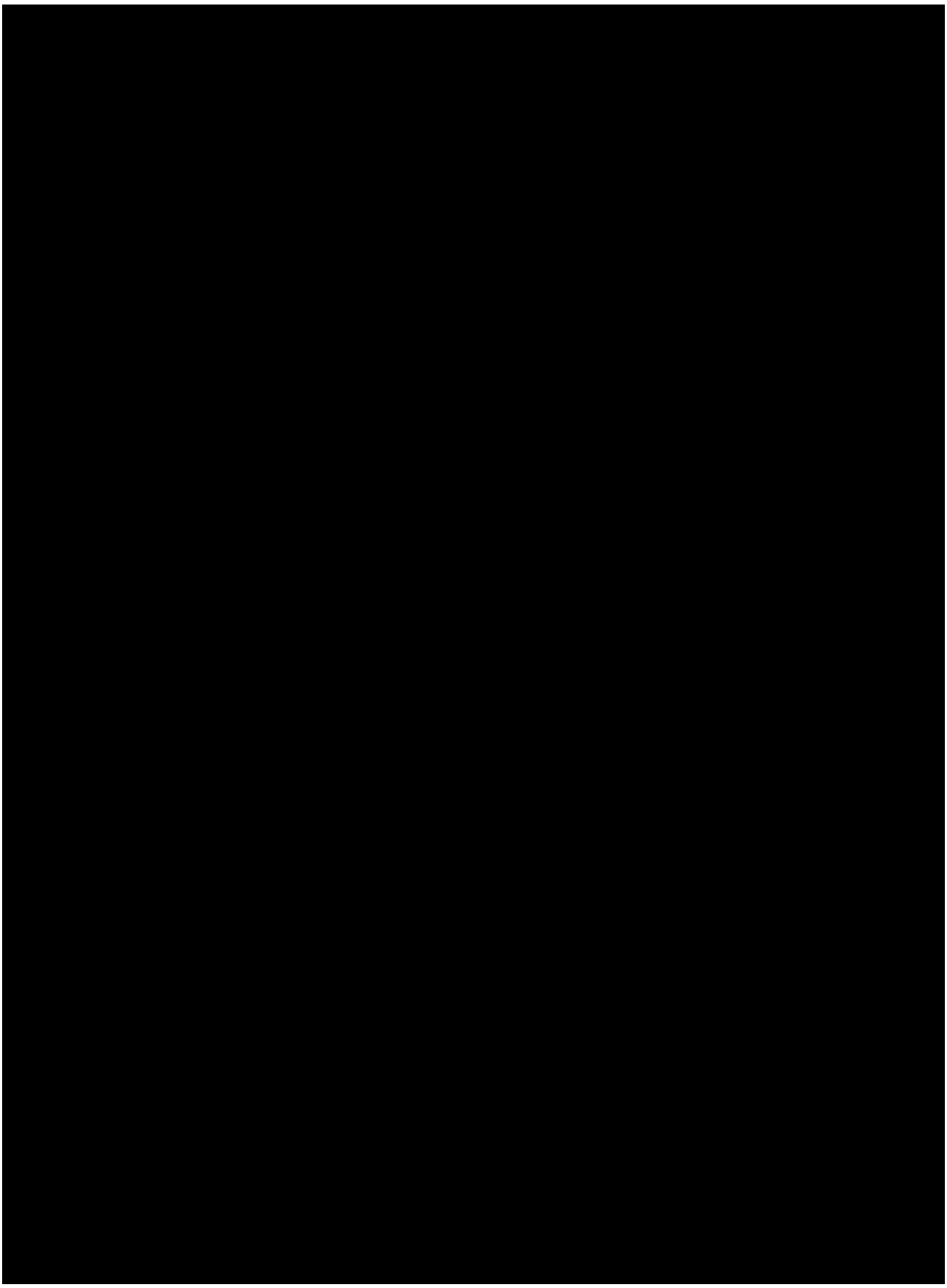

Figure 6.3. Plan Map of Site 44FX0373.

Figure 6.4. View of Typical STP Profile at Site 44FX0373.

Figure 6.5. View of Truncated STP Profile at Site 44FX0373.

Thirteen STPs produced a total of 17 lithic artifacts—one chert, two quartzite, and 14 quartz. These consist of two cores, 14 flake fragments, and one piece of shatter. In addition, one quartz flake was found on the surface. The STPs only produced from one to two artifacts each, and STPs yielding artifacts were primarily located in the [redacted] portion of the tested area outside the MDOT SHA LOD.

Test Unit

One 3 × 3 ft TU (11) was excavated on 44FX0373. The TU was placed at N1011 E1024 on the top of the ridge near the [redacted] edge of the tested area and in the area that produced the two cores (see Figure 6.3). The A horizon (0–0.25 fbs) was dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam and was underlain by an E horizon (0.25–0.75 fbs) of brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silt loam with cobbles increasing in density with depth (Figures 6.6 and 6.7). The underlying Bt horizon was encountered at 0.75 fbs and was a yellowish red (5YR 5/8) silty clay with degrading bedrock. Test Unit 11 produced only a single artifact, a very small (0.1 g) quartz tertiary flake from the A horizon.

Figure 6.6. View of North Wall Profile of TU 11 at Site 44FX0373.

Artifacts

Lithic Artifacts. The site 44FX0373 assemblage consists of two cores, 16 flake fragments, and one piece of shatter. All but three of the artifacts are quartz, with the exceptions consisting of one chert and two quartzite flake fragments (Table 6.1). One of the cores retains some cortex, but the remainder of the artifacts do not. Most of the debitage is small (1–2 cm), and even the few larger pieces measure only 2–4 cm.

Artifact Distribution. Artifacts were found in the A (*n*=11), E (*n*=3), and B (*n*=4) horizons—all from fairly shallow contexts—and on the surface (*n*=1) (Table 6.2). Overall, very few artifacts were encountered in the investigated portion of site 44FX0373; no artifacts were found on the rockier and shallow soils encountered on the narrow ridge finger. It is likely that higher concentrations of artifacts are present [redacted] on the broader portion of the landform.

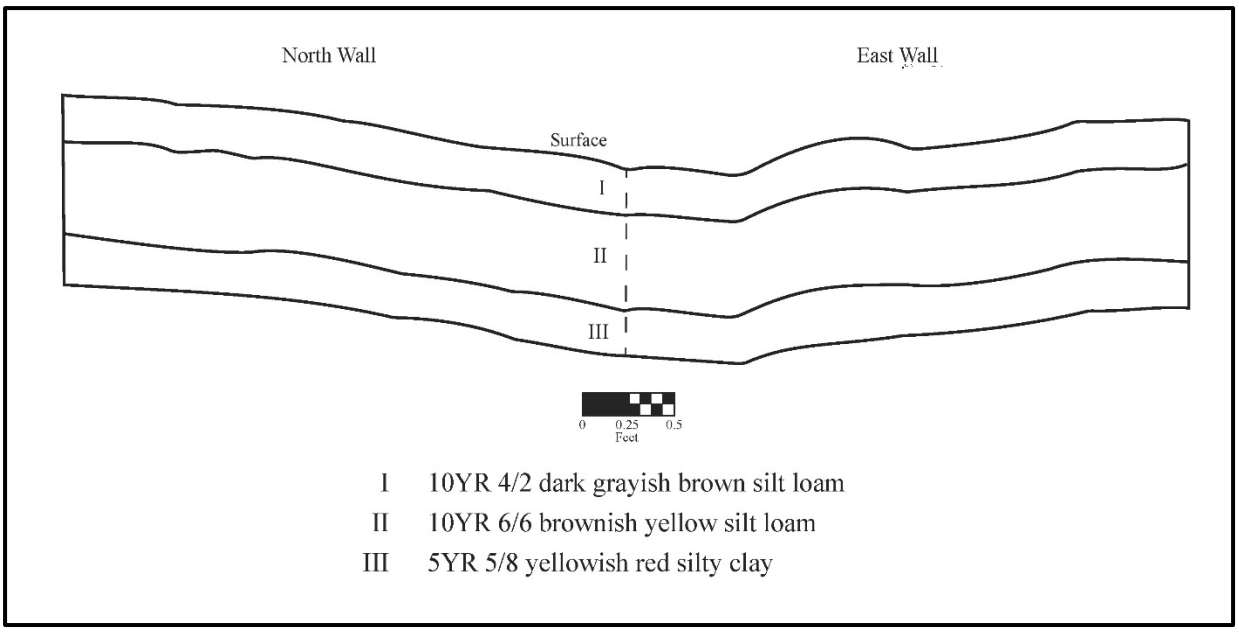

Figure 6.7. Profile Drawing of North and East Walls of TU 11 at Site 44FX0373.

Table 6.1. Lithic Artifacts from Site 44FX0373 by Material.

Artifact Type	Quartz	Quartzite	Chert	Total
Debitage				
Flake, Fragment	12	2	1	**15**
Core, Fragment	2			**2**
Flake, Complete	1			**1**
Shatter	1			**1**
Debitage Subtotal	*16*	*2*	*1*	***19***
Totals	**16**	**2**	**1**	**19**

Table 6.2. Artifacts from Site 44FX0373 by Horizon.

Artifact Type	Surface	A	E	B	Total
Debitage					
Core, Fragment		2			**2**
Flake, Complete			1		**1**
Flake, Fragment	1	8	2	4	**15**
Shatter		1			**1**
Debitage Subtotal	*1*	*11*	*3*	*4*	***19***
Totals	**1**	**11**	**3**	**4**	**19**

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Site 44FX0373 is a pre-contact site of unknown temporal affiliation that occupies [redacted] The intensive Phase I investigation within the [redacted] portion of site 44FX0373 included the excavation of 59 STPs and one 3 × 3 ft TU, which generated a total of only 19 nondiagnostic lithic artifacts. The artifacts result from an unknown (but apparently limited) number of site visits during the pre-contact past and likely reflect the general foraging-related activities (including stone tool production) that occurred across the local upland settings. Based on the results of testing, the portion of site 44FX0373 within the LOD and buffer contains a low-density pre-contact period scatter of artifacts lacking evidence of meaningful artifact concentrations, cultural features, or any other intact aspects of site structure. The project investigations are not sufficient nor intended to characterize the site in its entirety, or to evaluate

the NRHP eligibility of the site as a whole, and it is possible that more diverse artifact types, substantial deposits, patterned distributions, and/or cultural features are present outside of the investigated area. Full Phase II evaluation would be necessary to determine the NRHP eligibility of site 44FX0373, but no additional archaeological investigation is recommended within the CSB LOD and buffer for the MDOT SHA MLS project.

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7. RESULTS OF PHASE II EVALUATION OF SITE 44FX0374

SUMMARY OF PHASE I SURVEY

Site 44FX0374 was identified during Johnson's 1980 reconnaissance survey of the Fairfax County section of the Park (Johnson 1981). Fourteen STPs were excavated as part of that investigation and these yielded 23 pieces of quartz debitage and two quartz cores. The site was revisited in 2018 as part of a general study of the GWMP north of Alexandria, Virginia by Raszick and Bedell (2018:42). Fourteen STPs were excavated at that time, mainly on the upper part of the ridge finger. These encountered a simple A/E/B horizon soil sequence consisting of a dark grayish brown to very dark grayish brown silt loam A horizon (0.2 ft thick) over a 0.3 to 0.9 ft thick olive yellow to brownish yellow silt loam E horizon (Raszick and Bedell 2018:42). The combined A and E horizon soils conformably overlay a yellowish brown to strong brown silty clay loam B horizon (Raszick and Bedell 2018:42). Nine of the 14 STPs generated 377 pre-contact lithic artifacts. Most of the artifacts were found in two of those STPs located on the top of the ridge (Raszick and Bedell 2018:42). The artifacts include a nondiagnostic quartz biface, 373 pieces of quartz debitage, two quartz cores, and one piece of quartzite debitage (Raszick and Bedell 2018:42). All of the artifacts were found in extremely to moderately shallow subsurface contexts (i.e., the A and E horizons), and in a few shovel tests, artifacts were confined to the thin A horizon (Raszick and Bedell 2018:42).

SITE SETTING

Site 44FX0374 is located on a [redacted] see Figures 1.2a and 1.3a), [redacted]. The overstory appears typical of that encountered in the Park and there is relatively little understory growth (Figures 7.1 and 7.2). Soils on the site are mapped primarily as Glenelg silt loam (7–15% slopes and 25–45% slopes), which is residuum weathered from mica schist or phyllite (USDA NRCS 2019). The site is bounded by slope to the northwest, northeast, and southwest; the southeastern boundary of the site is formed by a slope and an eroded, unimproved roadcut 70 ft outside the site boundary. The southeastern portion of the ridge was visibly disturbed and contained multiple mounded push piles, all attributed to residential road construction and possibly logging of the area. These include two larger rounded piles at the southeastern end of the site, which are ca. 21.5 ft in diameter with central (ca. 6 ft diameter) depressions. These are larger and more coherent in form than the other piles, but limited shovel testing of these suggests that they are possibly related to prior subdivision construction or possibly logging rather than features associated with the naval stores industry as their morphology suggested at first glance. Tar kiln features superficially similar in general outline (low round mounds with central depressions) associated with the production of turpentine are found across eastern North Carolina and Virginia. LiDAR shows several other such cone-shaped features within 250 ft of 44FX0374.

PHASE II EVALUATION

Shovel Tests

A total of 78 STPs were excavated across the site at 25-ft intervals and just over half of these (*n*=45) produced artifacts (Figure 7.3). Most STPs encountered similar soils (varying mainly in the thickness of the E horizon) across the site, which involved an A/E/Bt horizon soil sequence that is consistent with the Glenelg silt loam mapped for this area (Figure 7.4). The Bt horizon subsoil was encountered at depths of 0.8 to 1.6 ft (typically between 0.9–1.2 fbs), and artifacts were encountered throughout the A and E horizons. STPs excavated within or adjacent to the large low mounded push piles in the southeastern portion of the site encountered fill layers over the original remnant A horizon at a depth of 1.5 ft and the Bt horizon subsoil at a depth of 1.9 ft; this included a thin, reddened layer composed of some mineral concretion that was not encountered elsewhere (it did appear to be the result of oxidation resulting from exposure to fire).

Lithic artifacts were encountered in the modern A horizon and the artificially buried A horizon remnant in that STP. An STP excavated in the central depression of one of the push piles encountered a typical A/E/Bt horizon soil sequence (and no indication of any historic or pre-contact period function) (Figure 7.5).

Figure 7.1. View of Site 44FX0374, Facing Southwest.

Figure 7.2. View of Site 44FX0374, Facing South.

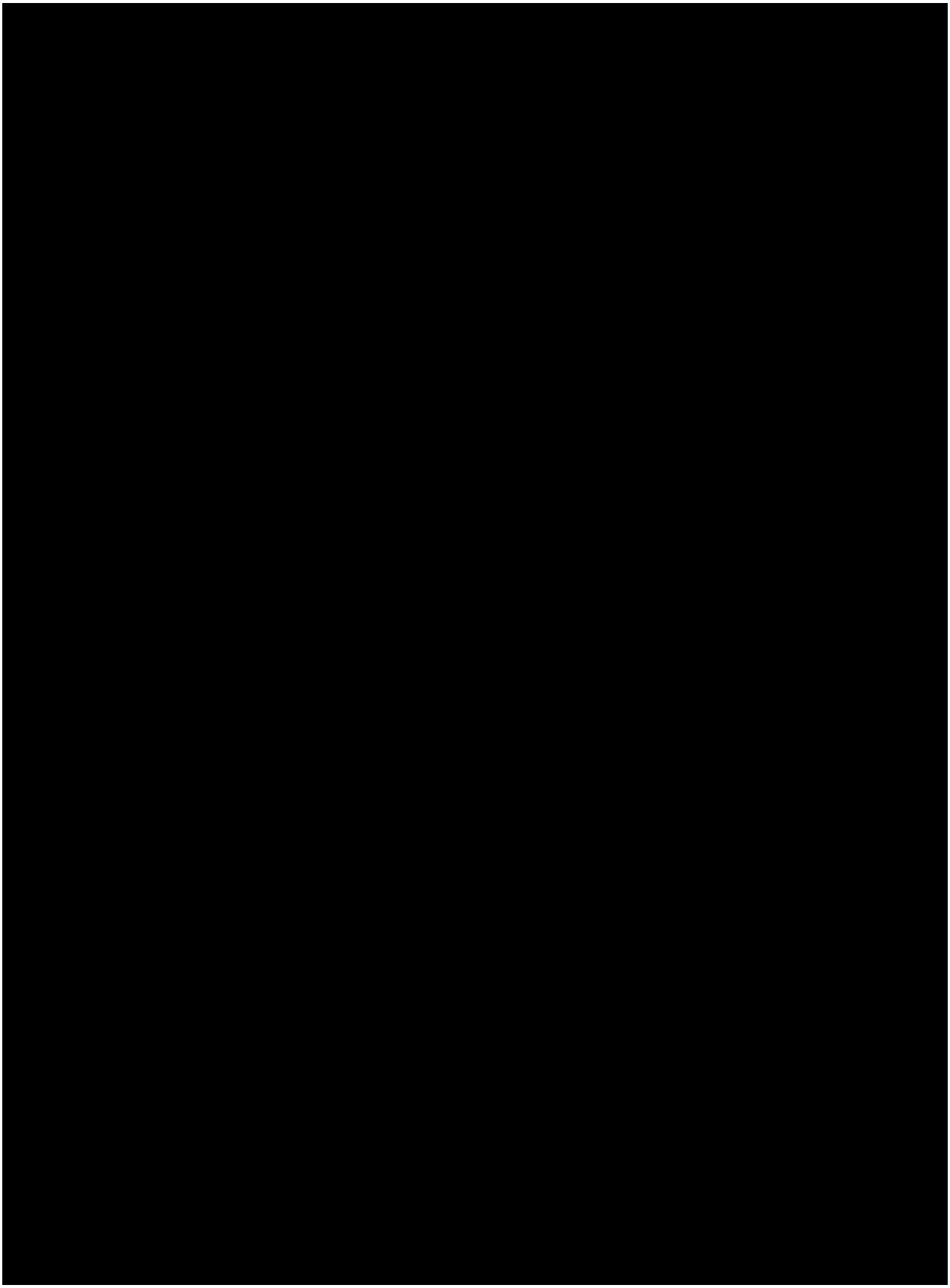

Figure 7.3. Plan Map of Site 44FX0374.

Figure 7.4. View of Typical STP Profile at Site 44FX0374.

Figure 7.5. View of Mound in [redacted] Portion of Site 44FX0374, Facing Northwest.

The STPs generated 475 lithic artifacts and three ceramic sherds. The STP lithic assemblage includes one fragmentary quartz Savannah River PPK, two fragmentary late stage bifaces (one quartz, one jasper), two quartz early stage bifaces, one quartz biface fragment, two quartz scrapers, one quartz utilized flake, three quartz retouched flakes, four quartz cores, and 459 pieces of unmodified debitage (all quartz). The three ceramic sherds from STPs are tempered with fine sand but are eroded and unclassified in regard to type. Artifacts were recovered from the A (*n*=292), A2 (*n*=2), E (*n*=162), and B (*n*=15) horizons in STPs across the upper landform and along the edges of the upper slope. STPs produced from one to 82 artifacts each, although almost three-quarters of the STPs yielded less than 10 artifacts each. The higher density STPs were located almost the entire length of the ridge but concentrated along the central ridge line.

A few artifacts were found on the gullied surface at the base of the ridge on both the eastern and western sides of the landform and their presence is attributed to erosion. Much of the ridge was exposed by erosion, and artifacts were encountered in areas of recent run-off and around the base of trees. In total, 161 artifacts were collected from the surface, including one unclassified ceramic sherd (eroded, fine sand tempered), 28 lithic tools (a nutting stone, one Lamoka PPK, three Small Savannah River PPKs, one Rossville PPK, five each early, mid, and late stage bifaces, two scrapers, four retouched flakes, and one utilized flake), two cores, and 130 pieces of unmodified debitage.

In general, the southern portion of the site produced very few artifacts, as did the eroded and rocky northern and northeastern ends of the landform. Higher artifact densities were found in the northern and central portions of the site, including those areas where ceramic sherds were found in STPs and on the surface. All of the lithic tools were also found in the area of higher densities, in surface and subsurface contexts, with the exception of those encountered on the gullied surface along the eastern slope (although the collection of artifacts in that area was selective in nature, there was no accompanying surface scatter of lithic debitage).

Test Units

Five 3 × 3 ft TUs (7–10 and 22) were excavated during the evaluation of site 44FX0374. These were placed at locations that produced higher densities of lithic artifacts, potentially diagnostic lithic tools, and/or ceramic sherds.

Test Unit 7. TU 7 was placed at N3100 E2977 near an STP that had generated 48 pieces of lithic debitage (see Figure 7.3). TU 7 encountered the typical A/E/Bt horizon soil sequence (Figure 7.6). The organic A horizon (0–0.15 fbs) was dark gray (10YR 4/1) silt loam and overlay a light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silt loam E horizon (0.15 to 0.65 fbs). The Bt horizon (0.65 to 1.15 fbs) was strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silty clay and contained some decayed/degraded rock. TU 7 generated 136 quartz artifacts, consisting of one early stage biface and 135 pieces of unmodified debitage. Artifacts were roughly evenly distributed between the A (*n*=66) and E (*n*=70) horizons.

Test Unit 8. TU 8 was placed at N3121 E3023 near an STP that had produced two ceramic sherds and five lithic artifacts. The three typical strata were observed (Figures 7.7 and 7.8). Stratum I was a thin (0–0.10 fbs) very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam A horizon; Stratum II (0.10–0.85 fbs) was a very pale brown (10YR 7/3) silt loam E horizon; and Stratum III (0.85–1.1 fbs) was a strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silty clay Bt horizon. TU 8 produced 156 lithic artifacts and four pre-contact ceramic sherds. The ceramic sherds are all eroded and unclassified; two of these contain voids consistent with leached shell (in addition to coarse sand) and two are tempered with fine sand. The lithic artifacts are all pieces of unmodified debitage, which include 146 quartz, five quartzite, three rhyolite, and two argillite specimens. Artifacts were recovered from the A (*n*=37) and E (*n*=123) horizons.

Figure 7.6. View of North Wall Profile of TU 7 at Site 44FX0374.

Figure 7.7. View of South Wall Profile of TU 8 at Site 44FX0374.

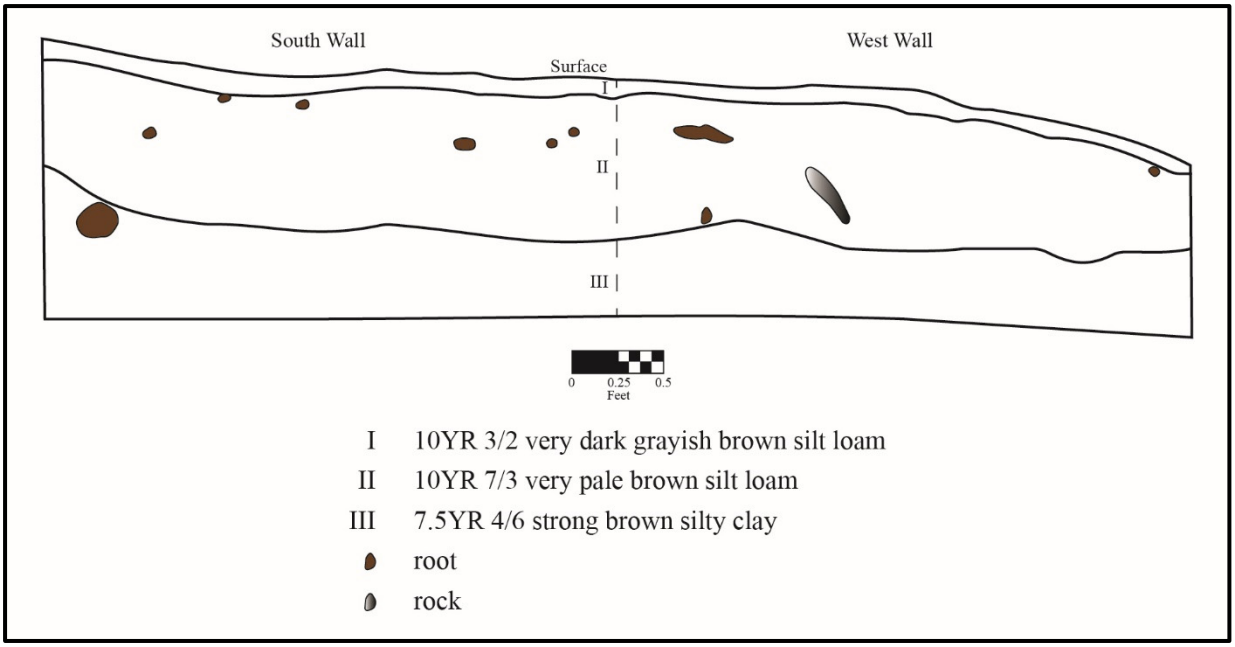

Figure 7.8. Profile Drawing of South and West Walls of TU 8 at Site 44FX0374.

Test Unit 9. TU 9 was placed at N3171 E2948 near an STP that produced three cores and 79 pieces of debitage (see Figure 7.3). TU 9 encountered the typical A/E/Bt sequence (Figure 7.9). The upper stratum was dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam and extended to 0.25 fbs, where it transitioned to the light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silt loam E horizon. This extended to the top of the strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay Bt horizon, which was encountered at a depth of 1.1 ft.

Figure 7.9. View of West Wall Profile of TU 9 at Site 44FX0374.

TU 9 produced 1,146 lithic artifacts, including 11 chipped stone tools. These include one quartz Small Savannah River stemmed PPK, three quartz late stage biface fragments, five quartz mid stage bifaces, one quartz early stage biface, and one quartz retouched flake. Other artifacts from TU 9 include three cores, 1,120 pieces of debitage (1,114 quartz, four quartzite, and two rhyolite), and 12 small pieces of quartz FCR. A majority of the artifacts were found in the E horizon (*n*=902), and within that horizon, the artifacts were vertically distributed in unimodal fashion (i.e., a stepwise decline in density, with 69% found in the top level, 21% found in the next level, 8% found in level three, and 2% found in the lowest level). Ten of the 11 chipped stone tools were found in the upper two levels.

Test Unit 10. TU 10 was placed at N3194.5 E2927 near an STP that had produced a biface fragment and 14 pieces of debitage (see Figure 7.3). The three typical strata were present (Figure 7.10). Stratum I was a thin (0.25 ft thick) dark gray (10YR 4/1) silt loam A horizon; Stratum II was a yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silt loam E horizon; and Stratum III was a yellowish red (5YR 5/8) silty clay Bt horizon, which was encountered at about 0.65 fbs. TU 10 produced 45 lithic artifacts, which are limited to unmodified quartz debitage. All but one of these was recovered from the first two excavation levels (i.e., the A and upper E horizon).

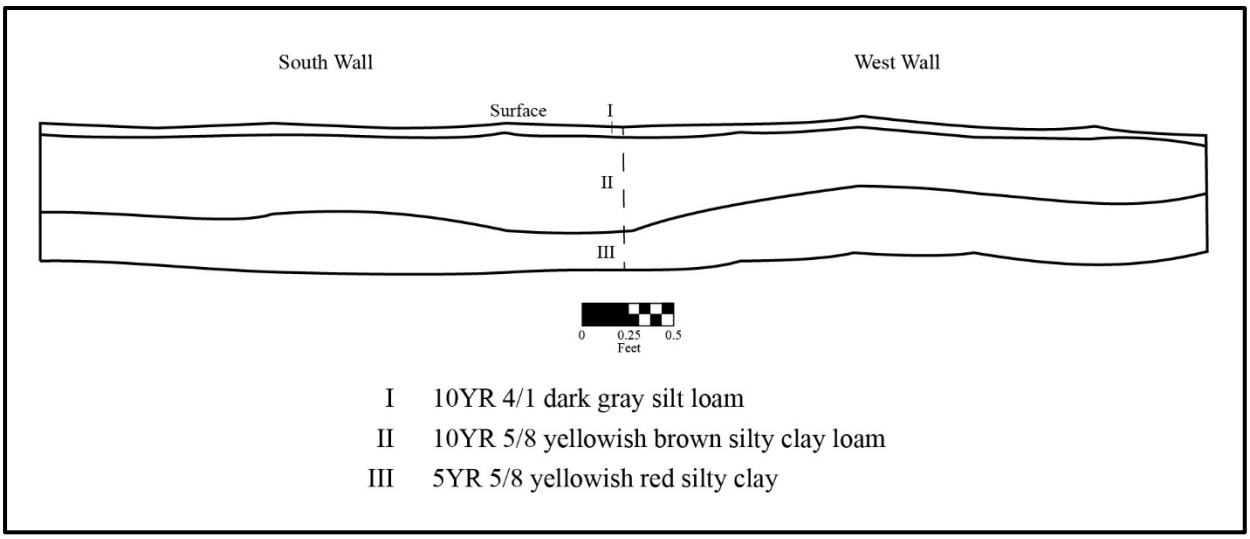

Figure 7.10. Profile Drawing of South and West Walls of TU 10 at Site 44FX0374.

Test Unit 22. TU 22 was placed at N3096 E3022 near an STP that had produced one ceramic sherd and four pieces of debitage (see Figure 7.3). The three typical strata were observed in TU 22 (Figures 7.11 and 7.12). Stratum I was the thin (0–0.20 fbs) dark gray (10YR 4/1) silt loam A horizon, which overlay a very pale brown (10YR 7/4) silt loam E horizon (0.20–0.70 fbs), which was underlain by the strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay Bt horizon. TU 22 generated 66 quartz artifacts, including a late stage biface, a core fragment, 60 pieces of debitage, and four FCR. Most of these were found in the E horizon (*n*=51).

Figure 7.11. View of West Wall Profile of TU 22 at Site 44FX0374.

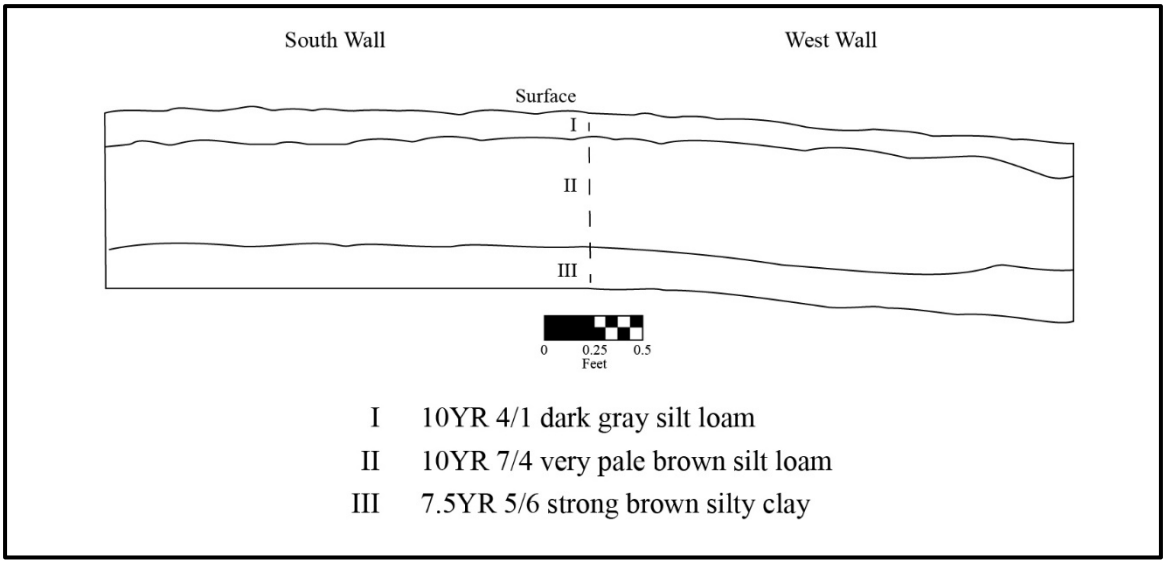

Figure 7.12. Profile Drawing of South and West Walls of TU 22 at Site 44FX0374.

Artifacts

Lithic Artifacts. The Phase II lithic assemblage (*n*=2,184) from 44FX0374 consists almost exclusively of quartz artifacts (Table 7.1). Other minority raw materials found include quartzite (*n*=10), rhyolite (*n*=5), argillite (*n*=2), and jasper (*n*=1). The source of the rhyolite and argillite is unclear, but it is likely that quartzite was encountered at major quartz source areas or in stream deposits (given the color variation in the small sample, the latter may be the case). The rhyolite flakes (gray aphyric and porphyritic varieties) are all very small and suggest refurbishment of finished or nearly finished bifaces, which suggests the presence of more highly curated tool forms that may have outlasted individual site occupations. Both argillite flakes are a reddish-brown variety. All chipped stone tools in the assemblage are made of quartz, with the exception of one late stage biface fragment made from a red jasper, a material that is not represented in the debitage sample.

Tools include eight PPKs, representing Late Archaic through Early Woodland period components. They consist of a complete Lamoka (Figure 7.13f); the base portion of a Savannah River (Figure 7.13a); four Small Savannah River (one complete, three fragmentary) (Figures 7.13b–e); a Calvert (Figure 7.13g); and a Rossville (Figure 7.13h). The Calvert is small even for this type and was likely resharpened at least once. The Rossville also appears to have been resharpened or reused on the distal end likely after incurring an impact fracture. Most of the Savannah River PPK is missing, and two Small Savannah River PPKs are missing the distal portion. It is possible that these represent impact fractures, although given the material, it is also likely that they were broken during construction. Other PPKs do not show any obvious evidence of use and may have been manufactured on site.

The tool assemblage includes 31 other bifaces, representing the range of lithic reduction stages. Nine (four complete, five fragmentary) appear to have been abandoned at an early stage of reduction (e.g., Figure 7.14), and 10 (three complete, seven fragmentary) are classified as mid stage bifaces (e.g., Figure 7.15). Ten of these appear to have been abandoned at a relatively late stage of reduction, including one complete and nine fragmentary specimens (e.g., Figures 7.16). One small biface fragment cannot be further classified. None of these displays macroscopically visible evidence of use, although it is likely that at least some of them were utilized for a variety of tasks. Several of the late stage biface fragments are clearly portions of PPKs or PPK preforms (e.g., Figures 7.17a, d, e).

The other chipped stone tools in the assemblage include four side scrapers, two utilized flakes, and eight retouched flakes (e.g., Figure 7.13i). The four side scrapers include two with bifacial bits, resembling the type IIb variety and stage IV variety. The other two are classified as type I scrapers and exhibit unifacially modified or indeterminate bits.

The debitage from 44FX0374 includes 10 cores, 190 complete flakes, 1,784 flake fragments, and 131 pieces of shatter. All of the cores are quartz and include five exhausted (amorphous/multidirectional) specimens (e.g., Figure 7.17a–b, e) and five fragments (e.g., Figure 7.17c, d). Most of the unmodified quartz debitage (*n*=2,089) is noncortical (95.8%) and small (0–2 cm=84.3%) (Table 7.2).

In addition to the chipped stone tools, a small ground or pecked quartzite cobble (anvil stone/nutting stone) was collected from the surface (Figure 7.18). The artifact exhibits small pits on the opposing sides, attributed to use involving a rotary motion (e.g., nut processing or tool manufacture). Sixteen small, broken quartz cobbles represent FCR; these were all recovered from TUs 9 and 22.

Table 7.1. Lithic Artifacts from Site 44FX0374 by Material.

Artifact Type	Quartz	Quartzite	Rhyolite	Other	Total
Tools					
Biface, Early Stage	9				**9**
Biface, Late Stage	9			1	**10**
Biface, Mid Stage	10				**10**
Biface, Unid.	1				**1**
Retouched Flake, Fragment	1				**1**
Retouched Flake, Complete	7				**7**
Side Scraper, Stage IV	1				**1**
Side Scraper, Type I	2				**2**
Side Scraper, Type IIb	1				**1**
Utilized Flake, Complete	1				**1**
Utilized Flake, Fragment	1				**1**
Nutting Stone		1			**1**
PPK, Calvert	1				**1**
PPK, Lamoka	1				**1**
PPK, Rossville	1				**1**
PPK, Savannah River	1				**1**
PPK, Small Savannah River	4				**4**
Tools Subtotal	*51*	*1*		*1*	***53***
Debitage					
Core, Exhausted	5				**5**
Core, Fragment	5				**5**
Flake, Complete	189	1			**190**
Flake, Fragment	1,769	8	5	2	**1,784**
Shatter	131				**131**
Debitage Subtotal	*2,099*	*9*	*5*	*2*	***2,115***
Other					
Fire Cracked Rock	16				**16**
Other Subtotal	*16*				***16***
Totals	**2,166**	**10**	**5**	**3**	**2,184**

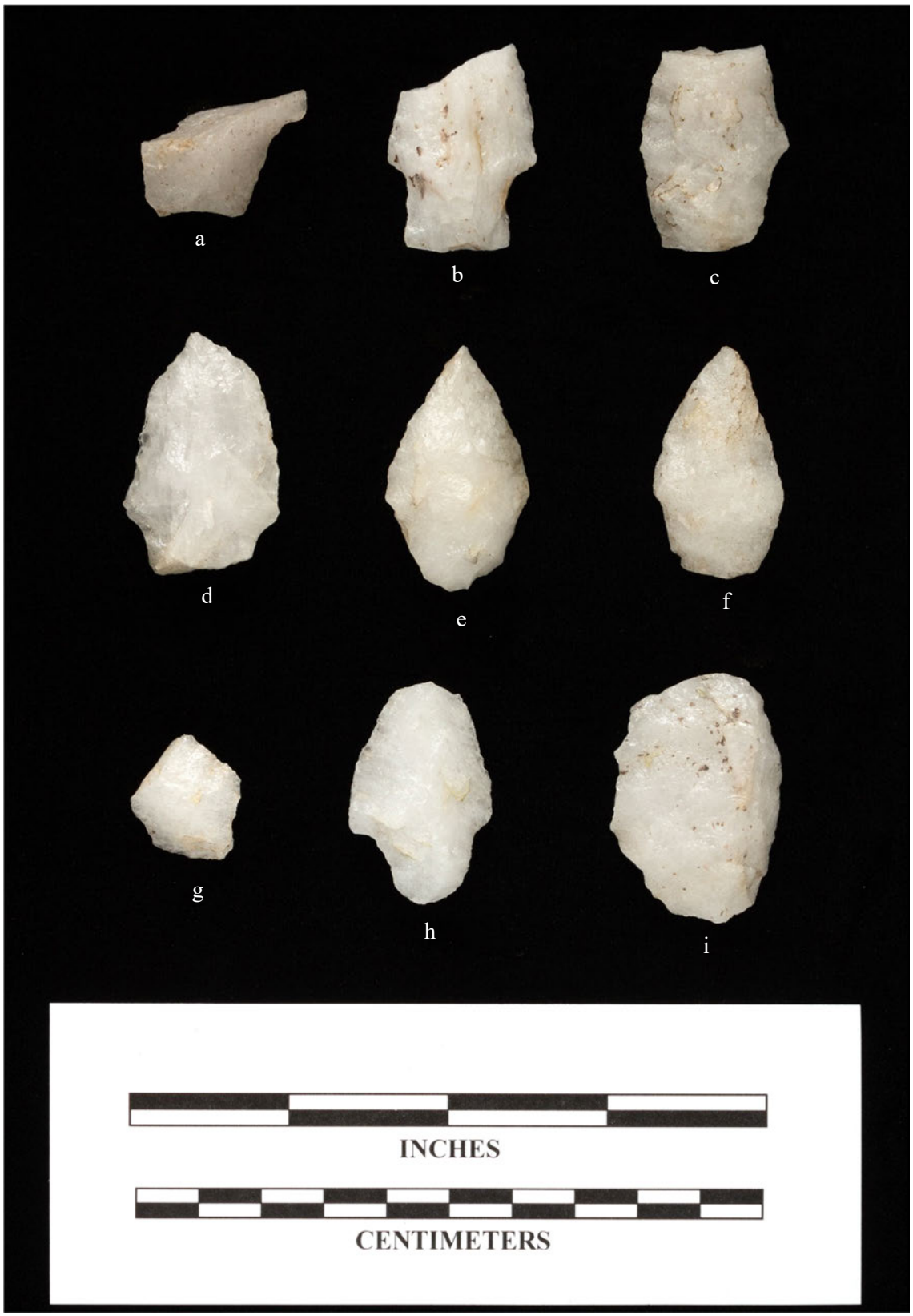

Figure 7.13. Representative Tools from Site 44FX0374. a) quartz Savannah River; b–e) quartz Small Savannah River; f) quartz Lamoka; g) quartz Calvert; h) quartz Rossville; i) quartz side scraper

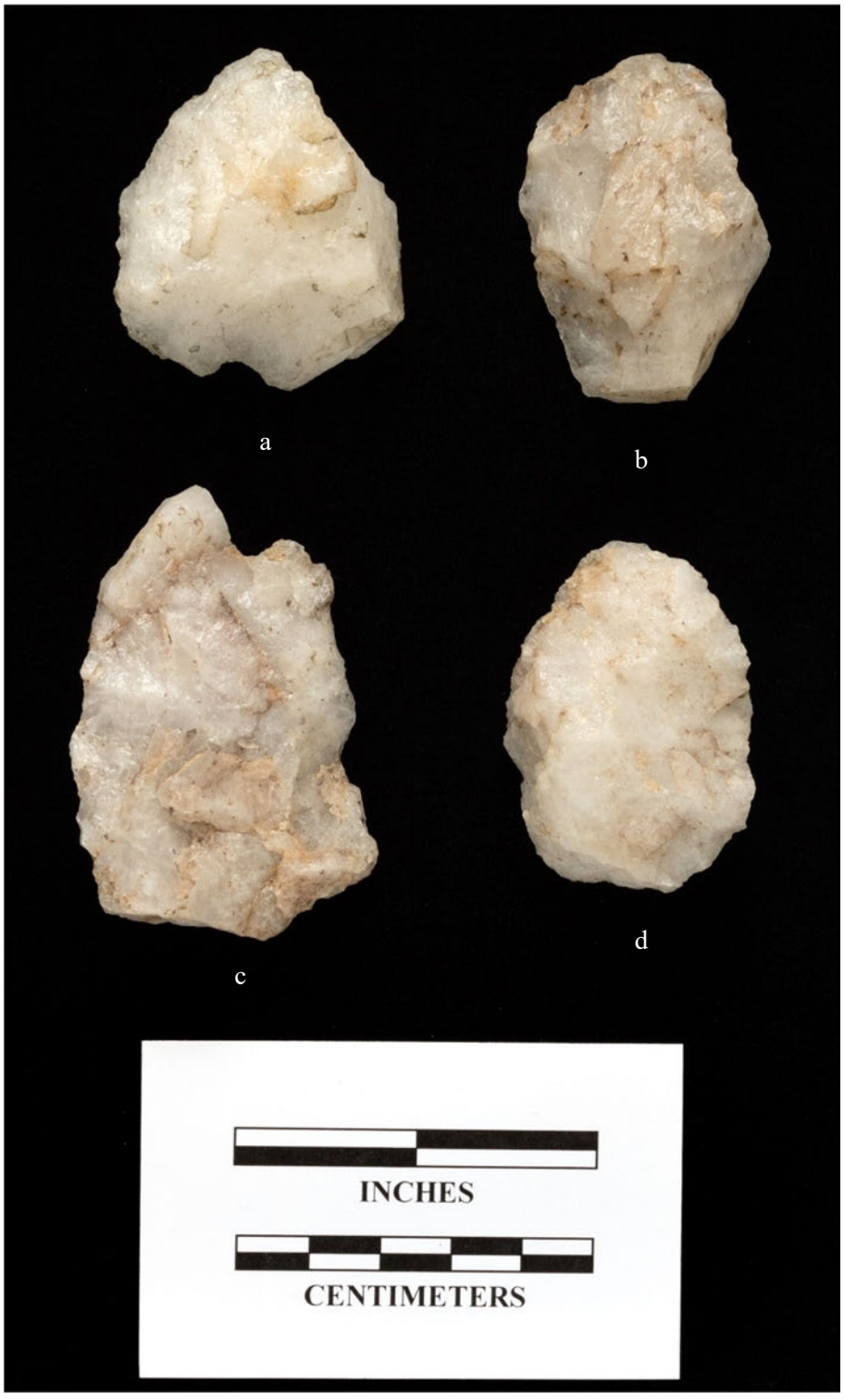

Figure 7.14. Representative Early Stage Bifaces from Site 44FX0374. a–d) quartz

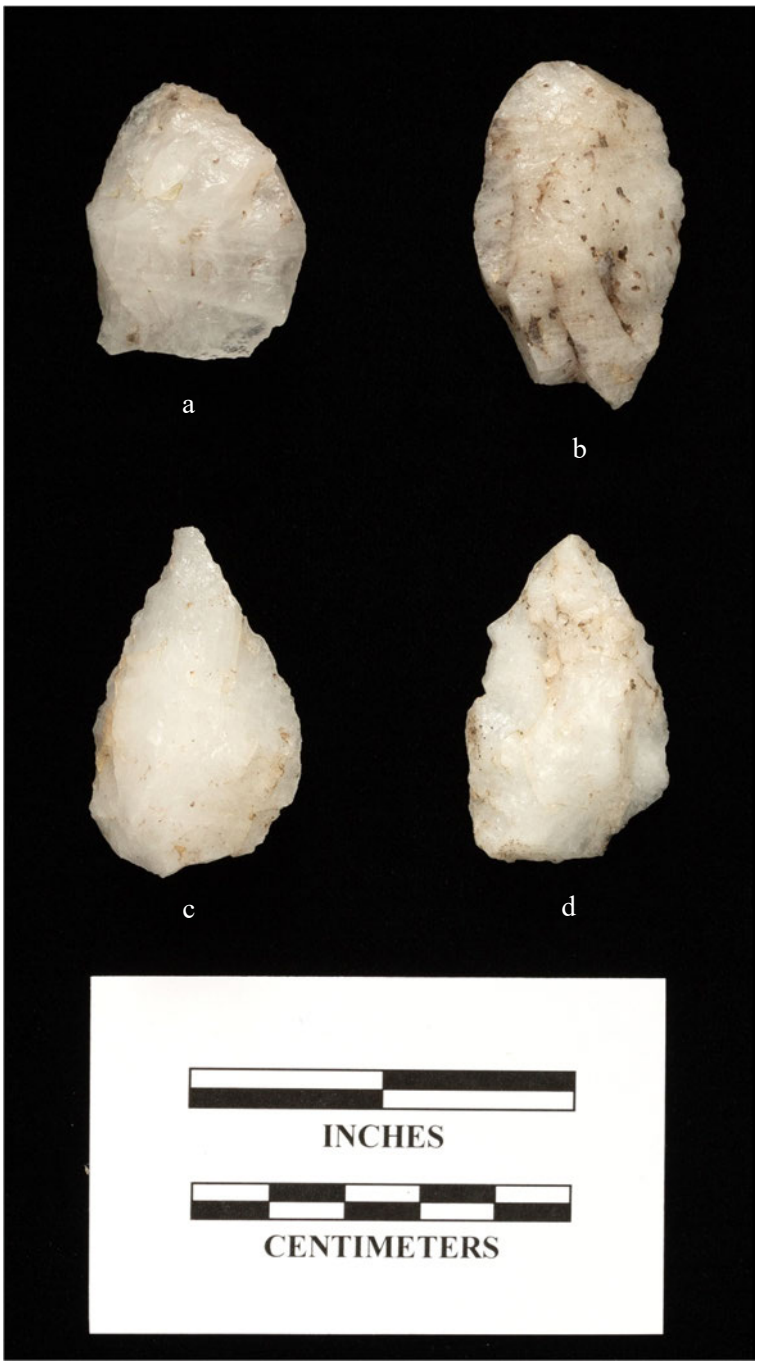

Figure 7.15. Representative Mid Stage Bifaces from Site 44FX0374. a–d) quartz

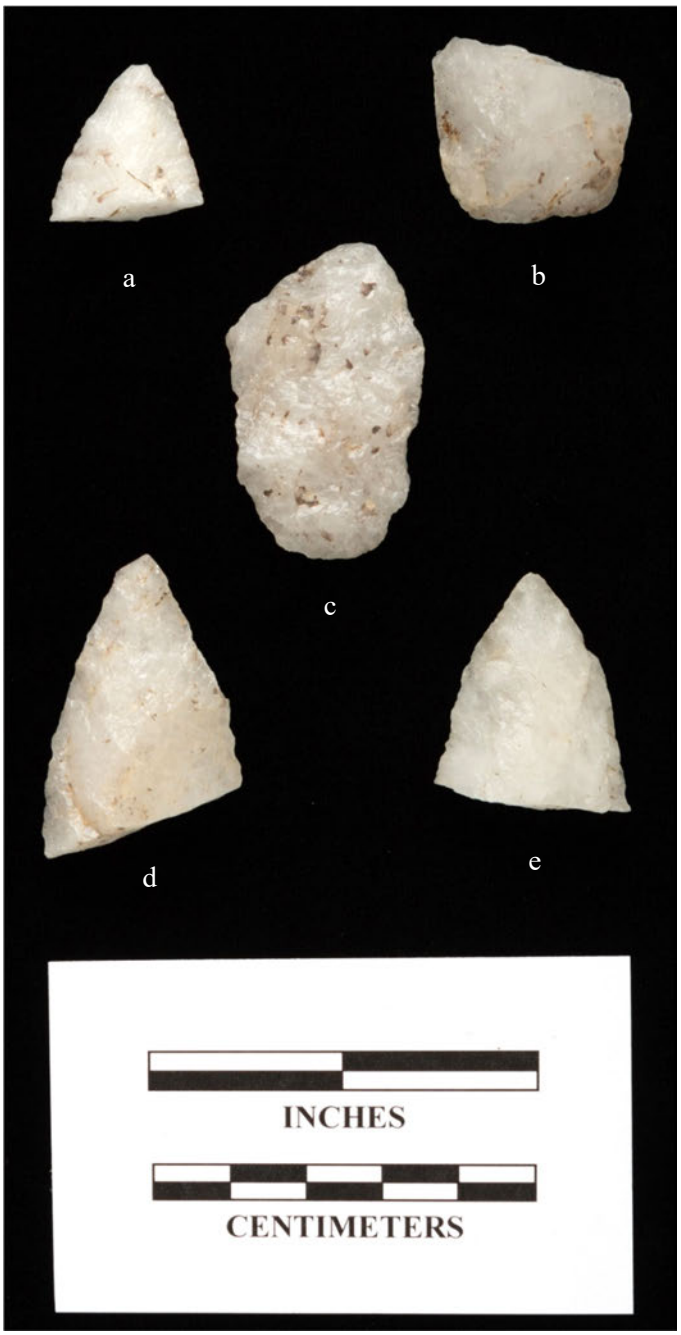

Figure 7.16. Representative Late Stage Bifaces from Site 44FX0374. a–e) quartz

Figure 7.17. Representative Cores from Site 44FX0374. a–b, e) quartz exhausted core; c–d) quartz core fragment

Figure 7.18. Nutting Stone from Site 44FX0374.

Table 7.2. Unmodified Flakes from Site 44FX0374 by Size and Cortex Classes.

Material Type	Cortex Category	<1 cm	1–2 cm	2–3 cm	3–4 cm	4–5 cm	>5 cm	Total
Rhyolite								
	Primary							
	Secondary							
	Tertiary	5						**5**
	Subtotal	*5*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	**5**
Quartz								
	Primary		1	1				**2**
	Secondary		4	11	4	3		**22**
	Tertiary	192	1,454	260	26	2		**1,934**
	Subtotal	*192*	*1,459*	*272*	*30*	*5*	*0*	**1,958**
Quartzite								
	Primary				1			**1**
	Secondary				1	2		**3**
	Tertiary	1	2	1		1		**5**
	Subtotal	*1*	*2*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*0*	**9**
Argillite								
	Primary							
	Secondary							
	Tertiary		1	1				**2**
	Subtotal	*0*	*1*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	**2**
Total								
	Primary		1	1	1			**3**
	Secondary		4	11	5	5		**25**
	Tertiary	198	1,457	262	26	3		**1,946**
	Total	**198**	**1,462**	**274**	**32**	**8**	**0**	**1,974**

Ceramic Artifacts. The ceramic sherd assemblage (*n*=8; one sherd included three fragments that were mended) includes artifacts from STPs (*n*=3), one TU (*n*=4), and the surface (*n*=1). All are larger than 2 cm in size but exhibit heavily eroded exterior surfaces and could not be confidently assigned to a particular type. These include six that are tempered with fine sand (e.g., Figures 7.19b–d) and two that exhibit voids consistent with leached shell and an admixture of coarse sand (e.g., Figure 7.19a). No rim sherds were recovered. The sherds are too eroded to classify by type, but the small assemblage is likely associated with Early Woodland (sand temper, very friable, thick) and Late Woodland (shell tempered, relatively thin) components.

Artifact Distribution. More than half of the artifacts (60%) were recovered from the E horizon, and most of the remainder were found in the A horizon (32%) (Table 7.3). The more controlled excavations within the TUs demonstrated that the vertical distribution of artifacts in the E horizon is unimodal in character and after a spike in the first level, artifact counts (in all artifact classes) diminish precipitously with depth. There does not appear to be any clear vertical differentiation between artifact deposits associated with any of the components represented at the site, although this is more difficult to discern considering so many of the temporally diagnostic artifacts were found on the surface (Table 7.4). Within the E horizon, the Calvert PPK and all sherds except one shell tempered specimen were collected from the first level of the stratum.

In general, artifacts were more concentrated across the broader portion of the landform in the northern part of the site and in particular along the western ridge line (Figures 7.20–7.24). PPKs were found scattered across this area, with no apparent clustering by type. Other tools, cores, and staged bifaces were also concentrated in this portion of the site, although cores were also found in the southern portion of the site in the areas containing the somewhat higher densities of debitage. All of the FCR were found in two TUs in the northern portion of the site (in one of the TUs that produced the high density of debitage); four of the sherds were found in one TU in the central portion of the site and the other four were found within 50 ft of that TU; and the nutting stone was found near the STP containing the Rossville PPK.

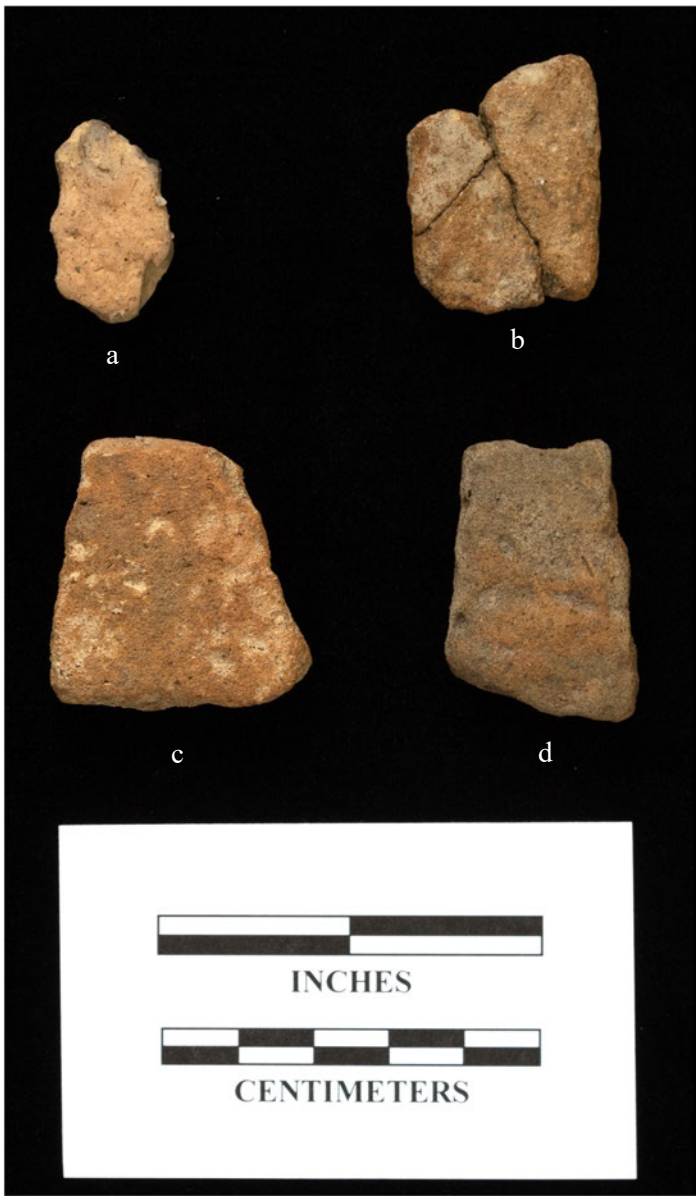

Figure 7.19. Representative Ceramic Sherds from Site 44FX0374. a–d) unclassified

Table 7.3. Artifacts from Site 44FX0374 by Horizon.

Artifact Type	Surface	A	A2	E	B	Total
Tools						
Biface, Early Stage	5	3		1		**9**
Biface, Late Stage	5	3		2		**10**
Biface, Mid Stage	5			5		**10**
Biface, Unid.		1				**1**
Retouched Flake, Fragment			1			**1**
Retouched Flake, Complete	4	1		2		**7**
Side Scraper, Stage IV	1					**1**
Side Scraper, Type I	1	1				**2**
Side Scraper, Type IIb				1		**1**
Utilized Flake, Fragment		1				**1**
Utilized Flake, Complete	1					**1**
Nutting Stone	1					**1**
PPK, Calvert				1		**1**
PPK, Lamoka	1					**1**
PPK, Rossville	1					**1**
PPK, Small Savannah River	3	1				**4**
PPK, Savannah River		1				**1**
Tools Subtotal	*28*	*12*	*1*	*12*		***53***
Debitage						
Core, Exhausted	1	3		1		**5**
Core, Fragment	1	1		3		**5**
Flake, Complete	24	73		93		**190**
Flake, Fragment	95	538	1	1,135	15	**1,784**
Shatter	11	70		50		**131**
Debitage Subtotal	*132*	*685*	*1*	*1,282*	*15*	***2,115***
Other						
Fire Cracked Rock				16		**16**
Unclassified Sherd	1	2		5		**8**
Other Subtotal	*1*	*2*		*21*		***24***
Totals	**161**	**699**	**2**	**1,315**	**15**	**2,192**

Table 7.4. Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts from Site 44FX0374 by Horizon.

Artifact Type	Surface	A	E	Total
Lithics				
PPK, Lamoka	1			**1**
PPK, Savannah River		1		**1**
PPK, Small Savannah River	3	1		**4**
PPK, Rossville	1			**1**
PPK, Calvert			1	**1**
Tools Subtotal	*5*	*2*	*1*	***8***
Ceramics				
Sand Tempered	1	2	3	**6**
Shell Tempered			2	**2**
Ceramics Subtotal	*1*	*2*	*5*	***8***
Totals	**6**	**4**	**6**	**16**

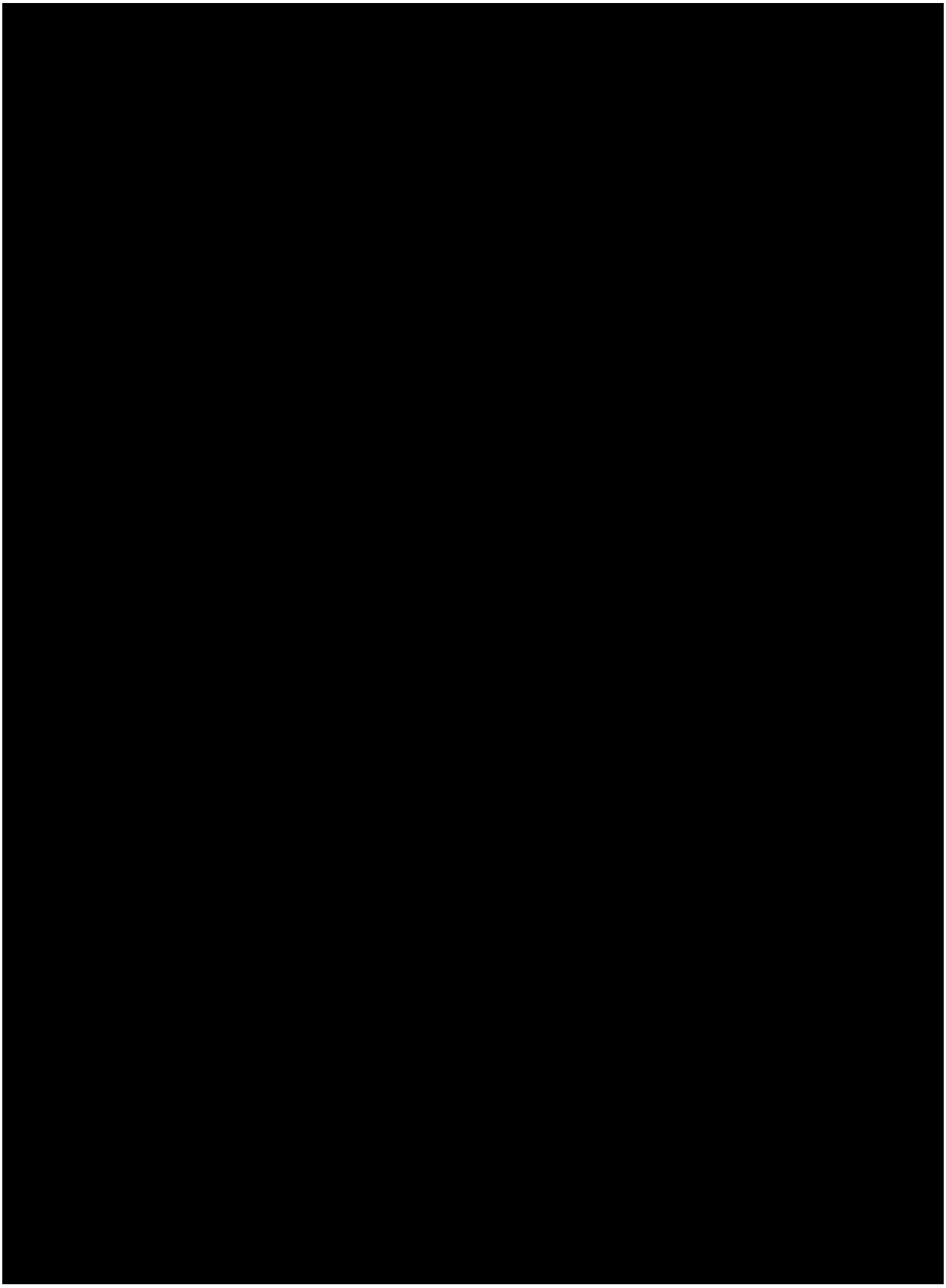

Figure 7.20. STP PPK Density Map for Site 44FX0374.

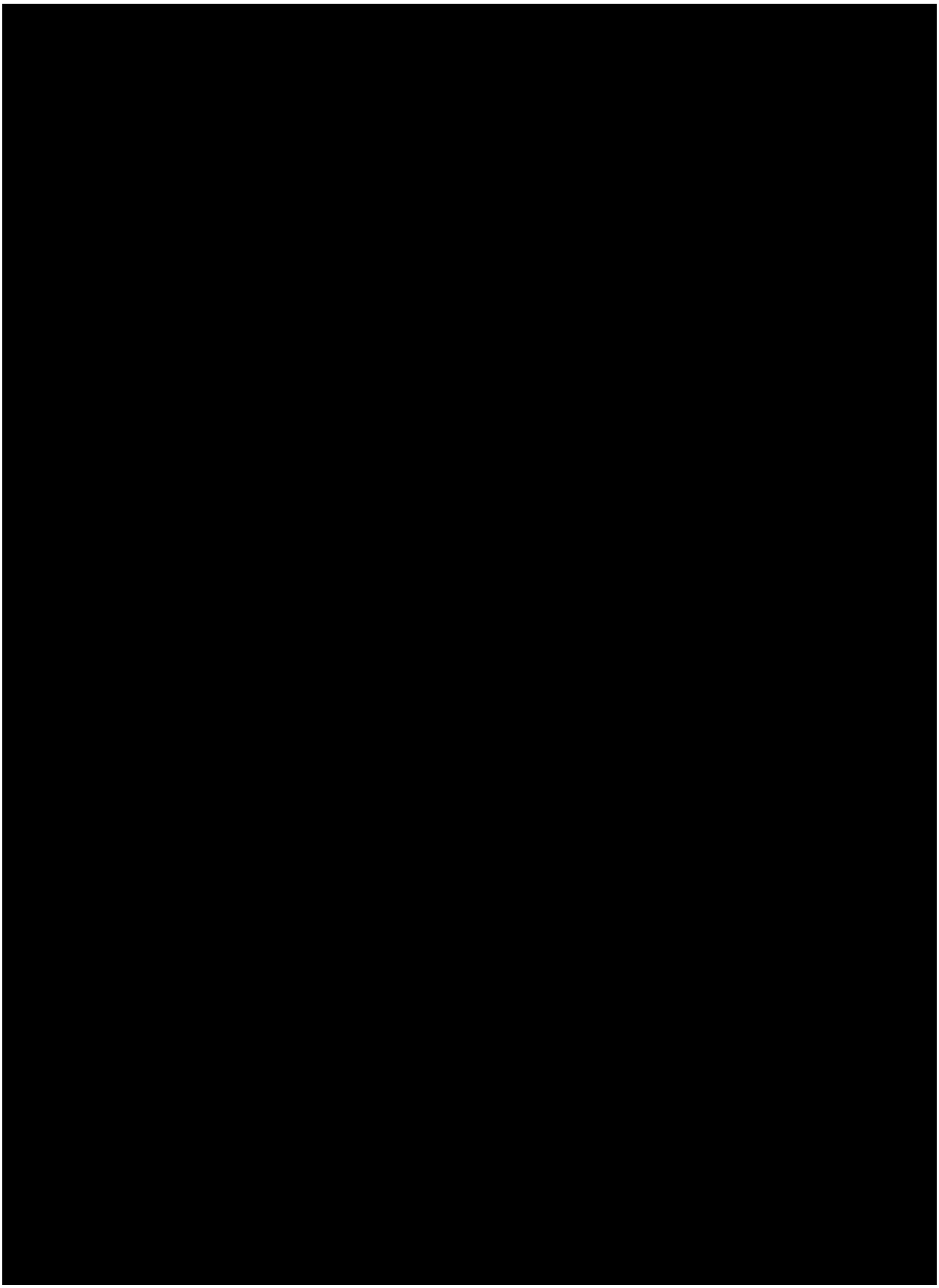

Figure 7.21. STP Biface Density Map for Site 44FX0374.

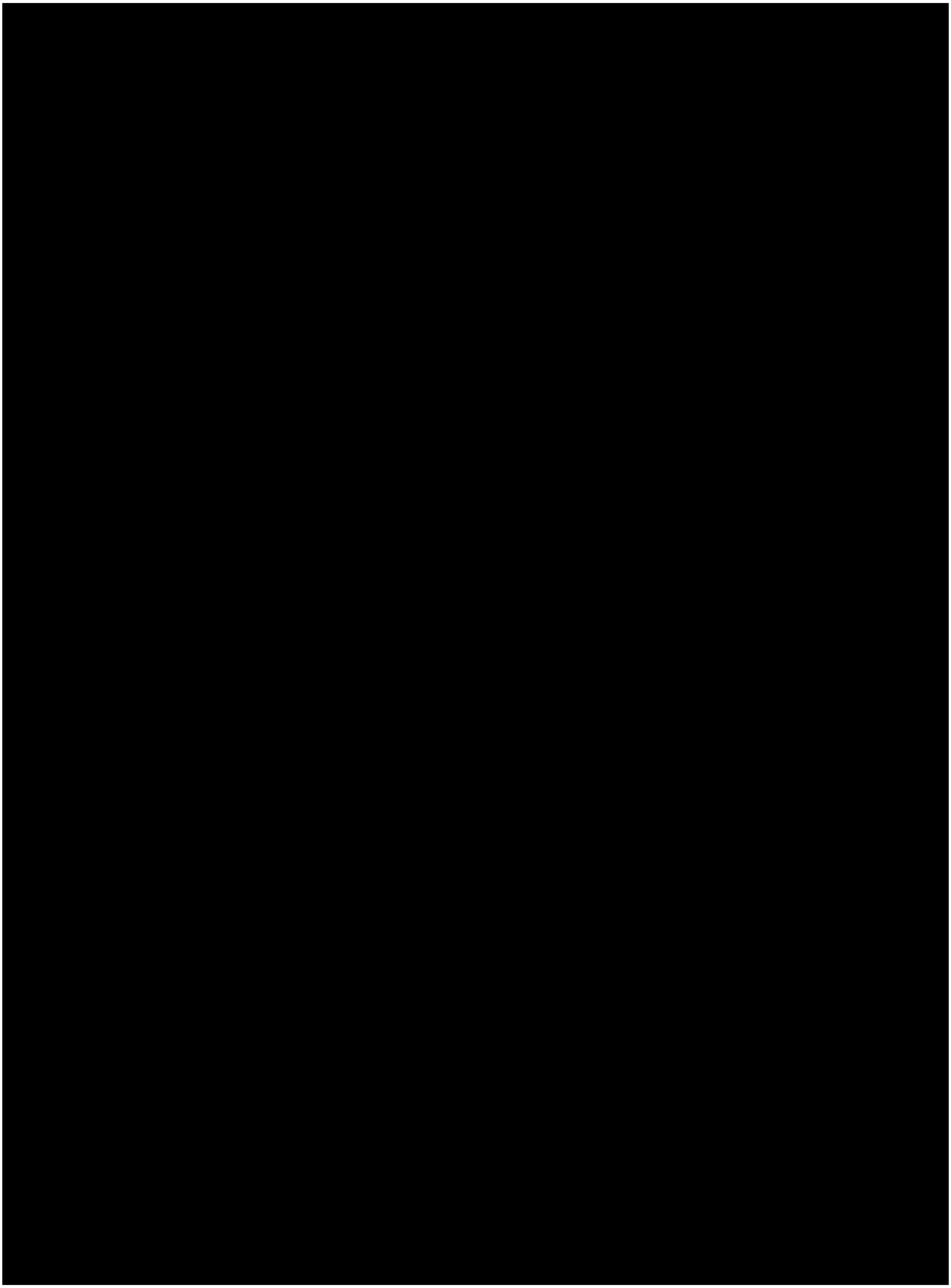

Figure 7.22. STP Unifacial Tool Density Map for Site 44FX0374.

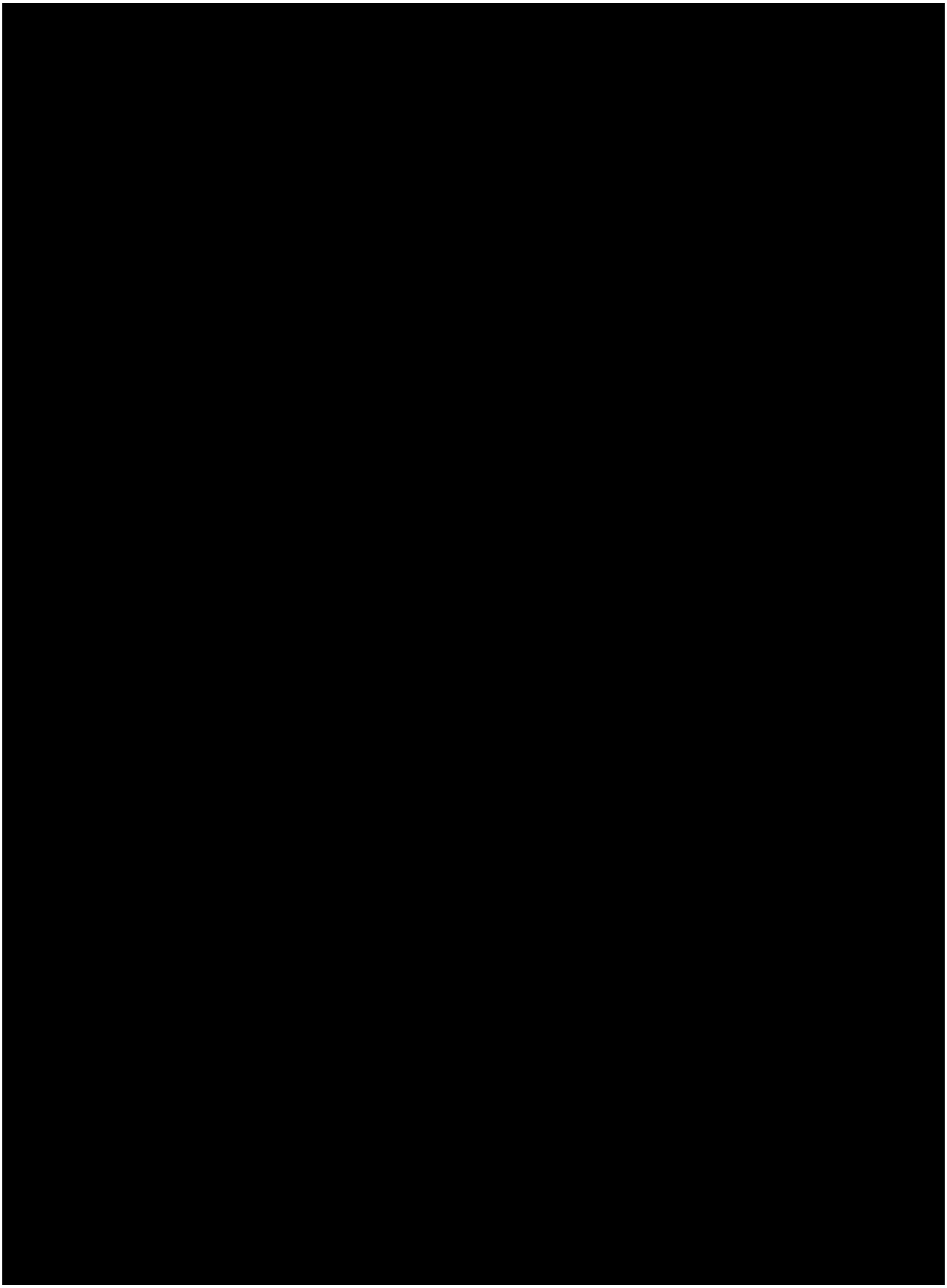

Figure 7.23. STP Core Density Map for Site 44FX0374.

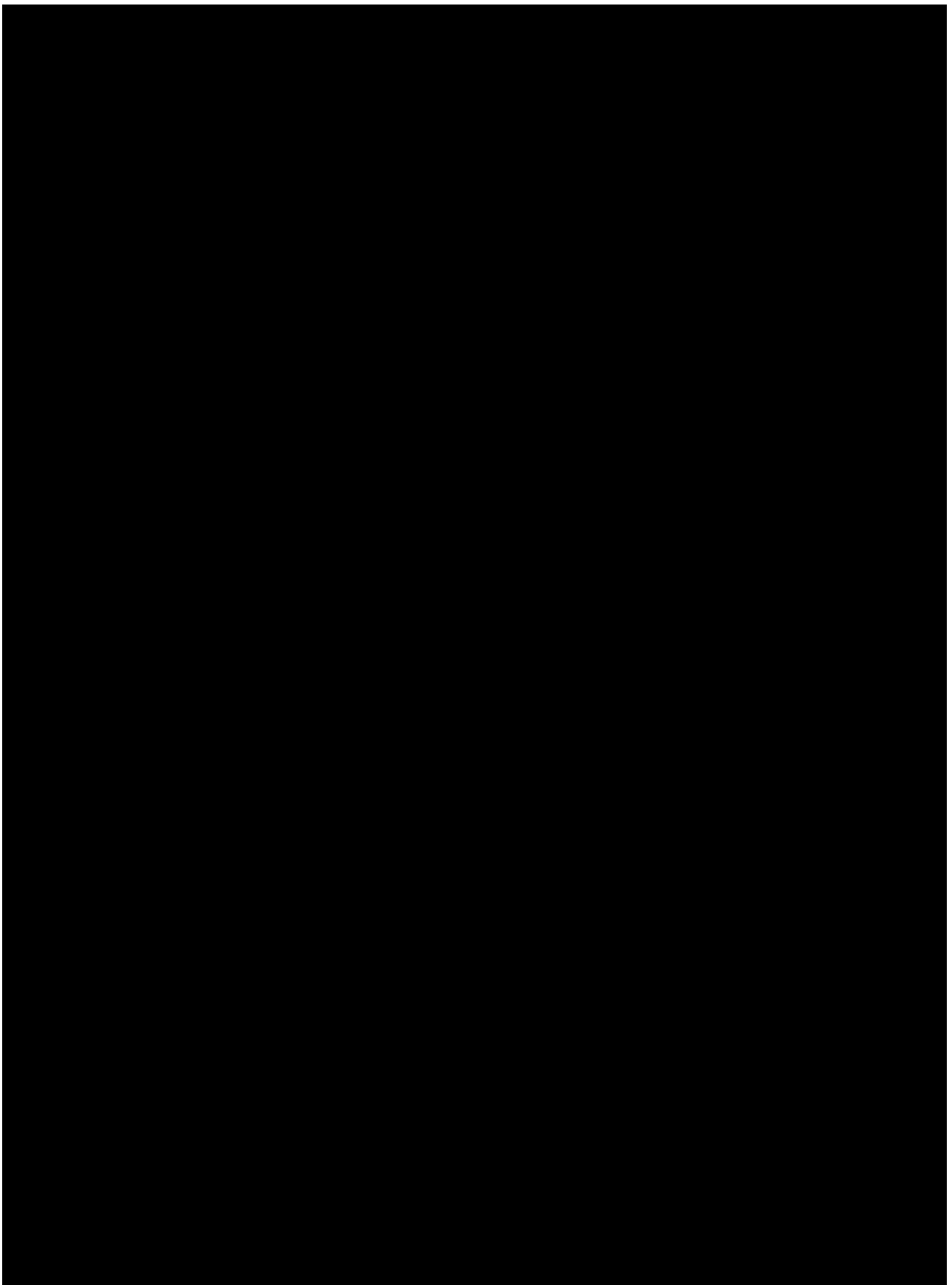

Figure 7.24. STP Debitage Density Map for Site 44FX0374.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase II investigation of site 44FX0374 involved the excavation of 78 STPs and five TUs, resulting in the recovery of a total of 2,184 lithic and eight ceramic artifacts. The lithic assemblage (all tool and debitage classes) is dominated by quartz, which was presumably acquired from a nearby source or sources. In general, the artifact assemblage reflects foraging-related activities, including stone tool production and replacement; however, the assemblage diversity is higher than some of the other sites investigated during this study, suggesting that at least some visits to the site involved a variety of other resource procurement and processing activities. The moderate density and less dispersed nature of the deposits suggest that there were multiple but perhaps not numerous visits and that those were still relatively short term, but perhaps lengthier visits than those that occurred at some of the other nearby sites. Temporally diagnostic artifacts indicate visits to the site during the Late Archaic, Early Woodland, and Late Woodland periods. There is no clear indication of vertically or horizontally discrete deposits by time period, although there are several apparent substantial concentrations of artifacts and some potential for the presence of cultural features (ceramics, nutting stone, FCR).

In summary, while there is not a strong indication of vertical sorting of material by time period at site 44FX0374, there is some potential for the delineation of horizontally discrete activity areas that may be associated with particular time periods and for the presence of cultural features. The recovery of side scrapers, informal flake tools (utilized and retouched flakes), FCR, a nutting stone, and ceramics suggests that a broader array of activities was carried out at the site over time, in addition to the biface/projectile point production, refurbishment, and replacement activities so well represented on other nearby sites. The Woodland component deserves special consideration since these later occupations are more likely to leave interpretable features. If such features are present, the horizontal overlap with other (earlier) components would be somewhat negated, especially if artifacts were found associated with relatively sealed pit proveniences. Site 44FX0374 has the potential to provide important information concerning local or regional pre-contact period occupations and is recommended as individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D and also as a contributing resource to the Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District. Additional archaeological investigation or avoidance is recommended. Much of the site has been affected at least superficially by erosion possibly following past logging of the area, and ideally any further investigation of the site would be focused on the north half of the site.

8. RESULTS OF PHASE II EVALUATION OF SITE 44FX0379

SUMMARY OF PHASE I SURVEY

Site 44FX0379 was identified during a 1980 reconnaissance survey of the Fairfax County section of the Park (Johnson 1981). Artifacts were recovered from STPs and from exposed surfaces during that investigation and include two quartz bifaces (one was described as a potential, presumably fragmentary projectile point), 110 quartz flakes, four pieces of quartz debris, one quartz core, six quartzite flakes, and one meta-rhyolite flake (Johnson 1981). The site was revisited during a 2006 survey for the proposed Mt. Vernon Trail Extension in the Parkway and one quartz flake was collected during that limited investigation (Dongarra and Harris 2006:54).

SITE SETTING

Site 44FX0379 is located on [redacted]; the intervening portion has been destroyed by the construction of the Parkway (see Figures 1.2a and 1.3a). The site is forested with light to moderate understory, and on-site soils are mapped primarily as Glenelg silt loam (7–15% slopes and 25–45% slopes), which is residuum weathered from mica schist or phyllite (USDA NRCS 2019) (Figures 8.1–8.4). Surface visibility in both portions was limited to partially eroded areas. The northern part of the site is [redacted] (which together define separation from newly identified site 44FX3900), and the southern boundary was not completely established during the Phase II investigation, [redacted] During the Phase II investigation, the site boundary was slightly expanded to the south, east, and west (see Figure 1.3a).

PHASE II EVALUATION

Shovel Tests

In total, 295 STPs (162 north, 133 south) were excavated across the site at 25-ft intervals, and half of these (*n*=147—87 north, 60 south) produced artifacts (Figure 8.5). A few STPs were not excavated in the northern portion of the site due to the presence of a ground hornet nest; a similar number were not excavated in the southern portion because of a large, impervious log pile (these are not counted in the total number of STPs given above). STPs encountered similar soils across the site, which consisted of an A/E/Bt horizon soil sequence that is consistent with the mapped soil type (Figure 8.6). Soil sequences and soils are characterized more fully in the test unit discussion, below. A few STPs along the Parkway edge encountered disturbance related to grading, and some (particularly those along the eastern edge of the site) encountered substantially rocky soils. Also, a few of the STPs contained two E horizon layers. The Bt horizon was encountered at depths of 0.5 to 1.5 ft (most typically between 0.9 and 1.2 fbs).

Artifacts were recovered from the A (*n*=376), E (*n*=641), and B (*n*=1) horizons in STPs across the upper landform and along the edges of the upper slope. STPs produced from one to 169 artifacts, although almost two-thirds of the STPs yielded less than 10 artifacts each. All but one of the five higher density STPs (*n*=28–169) were located in the northern portion, and as observed at some of the other nearby sites, although artifacts were found almost the entire length and width of the ridge, the higher density STPs were concentrated along the central ridge line.


Figure 8.1. View of Northern Portion of Site 44FX0379, Facing North.


Figure 8.2. View of Northern Portion of Site 44FX0379, Facing West.

Figure 8.3. View of Southern Portion of Site 44FX0379, Facing East.

Figure 8.4. View of Log Pile on Southern Portion of Site 44FX0379, Facing Southeast.

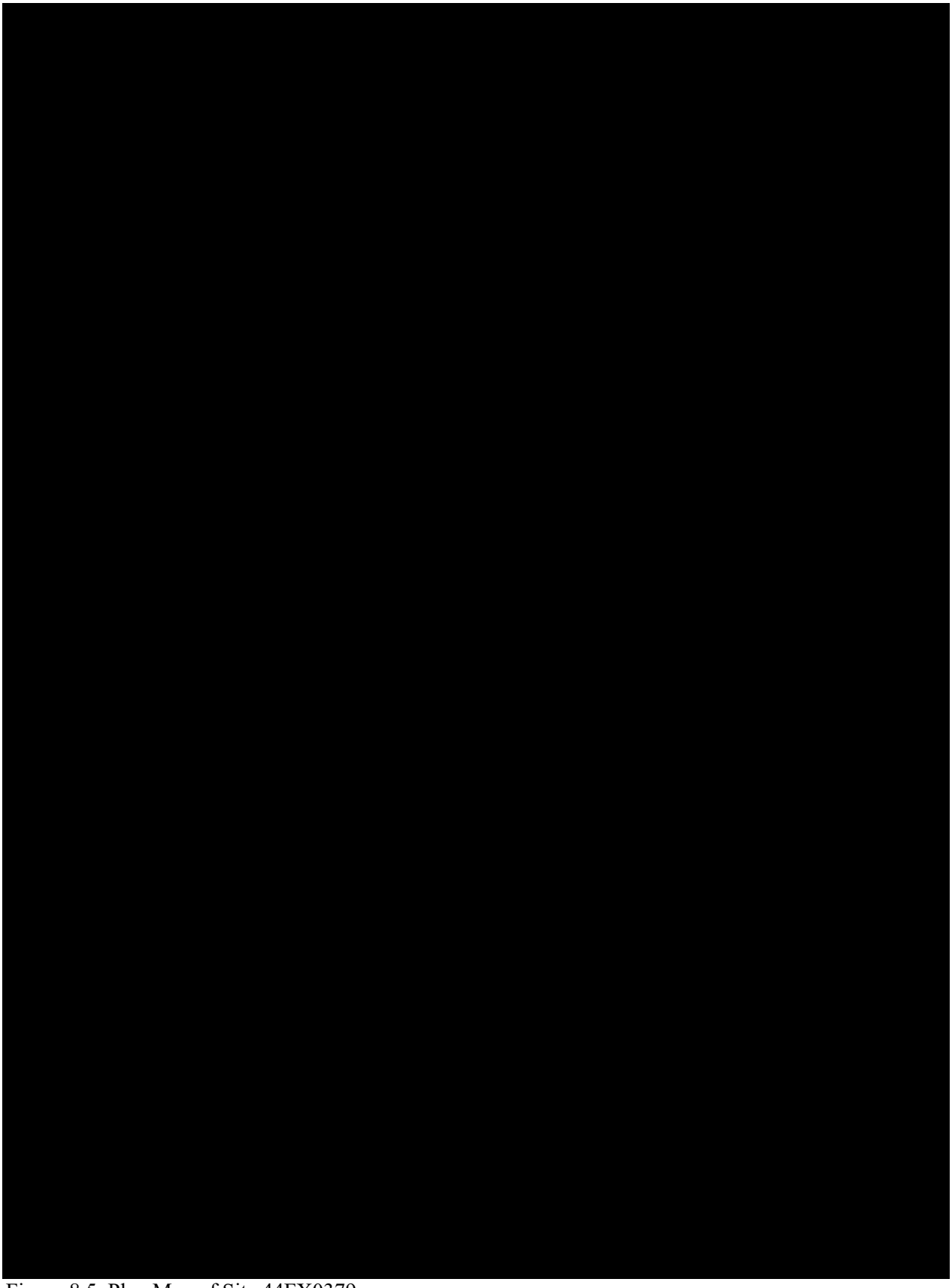

Figure 8.5. Plan Map of Site 44FX0379.

Figure 8.6. View of Typical STP Profile at Site 44FX0379.

The STPs generated 1,019 lithic artifacts (including totals of 661 north of the Parkway and 358 south of that road) and one historic period (likely modern) artifact—a piece of window glass found in an STP north of the road. The STP lithic assemblage includes one quartz Lamoka PPK, one rhyolite Clagett PPK, one quartz Small Savannah River PPK, three quartz late stage bifaces, three quartz mid stage bifaces, one quartz early stage biface, three quartz unclassified biface fragments, one quartz graver, seven cores (six quartz and one quartzite), 992 pieces of unmodified debitage (938 quartz, 34 quartzite, 18 rhyolite, one chert, and one unidentified material), four FCR, and two unmodified quartzite cobbles.

An additional 227 lithic artifacts were collected from the surface in eroded areas (138 in the northern portion, 89 in the southern portion). Temporally diagnostic artifacts collected from the surface include a Lamoka PPK from the northern portion and two Lamoka, one Small Savannah River, and one Susquehanna Broadspear PPKs from the southern portion. Other surface artifacts include 16 bifaces (one early stage, six mid stage, seven late stage, and two unidentified), one graver, four cores, 200 pieces of debitage, and one unmodified (possibly heat exposed) cobble.

Test Units

Seven 3 × 3 ft TUs (16–21 and 23) were excavated during the Phase II evaluation of site 44FX0379—four (16–18 and 23) in the northern portion and three (19–21) in the southern portion. These were placed at locations that produced higher densities of lithic artifacts or lithic tools.

Test Units 16 and 23. TUs 16 and 23 were placed adjacent to each other at N1306 E1002 with the long axis oriented east-west (see Figure 8.5). TUs 16 and 23 encountered the typical A/E/Bt horizon soil sequence (Figure 8.7). The organic A horizon (0.15–0.25 ft thick) was dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam and overlay a very pale brown (10YR 7/4) silt loam E horizon. The E horizon at this location extended to 0.65 to 0.75 fbs to the top of the strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay Bt horizon, which contained some degraded schist.

Figure 8.7. View of South Wall Profile of TUs 16 and 23 at Site 44FX0379.

TU 16 generated 76 artifacts, including a quartzite Lamoka PPK, two quartz late stage bifaces, a quartz utilized flake, a quartz retouched flake, and 71 pieces (70 quartz, one chert) of unmodified debitage. Adjacent TU 23 generated only 17 artifacts, including a quartz early stage biface fragment, 14 pieces of debitage (11 quartz, three quartzite), and two FCR. Nearly all of the artifacts were found in the first two levels, i.e., in the A and upper E horizon, and no artifacts were found in the Bt horizon.

Test Unit 17. TU 17 was placed at N1252 E1056 near an STP that had produced 37 lithic artifacts, including an early stage quartz biface fragment and 36 pieces of quartz debitage (see Figure 8.5). TU 17 contained the typical A and Bt horizons, but two distinct E horizons (Figures 8.8 and 8.9). Stratum I was a thin (up to 0.25 ft thick) A horizon of brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam; Stratum II was an upper E horizon of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silt loam; and Stratum III was a lower E horizon of brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silty clay loam. The lower E horizon extended to about 1.20 fbs where it overlay a strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) silty clay Bt horizon.

TU 17 produced 266 lithic artifacts, including one each late stage and early stage bifaces (both quartz) and 264 pieces of unmodified debitage (257 quartz, five quartzite, and two rhyolite). A majority of the artifacts from this TU (including both bifaces) were found in the A horizon (*n*=176), and most of the remainder were found in the upper E horizon (*n*=83). No artifacts were recovered from the Bt horizon.

Test Unit 18. TU 18 was placed at N1280 E1081 near an STP that had produced 17 lithic artifacts, including a quartz mid stage biface fragment, a quartz core, and 15 pieces of quartz debitage (see Figure 8.5). The three typical strata were exhibited in the TU (Figures 8.10 and 8.11). The thin A horizon at this location was 0.20 to 0.25 ft thick and composed of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam. This overlay the E horizon, which was yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam. The E horizon extended to about 1.0 fbs where it overlay the light reddish brown (5YR 6/4) silty clay Bt horizon.

Figure 8.8. View of West Wall Profile of TU 17 at Site 44FX0379.

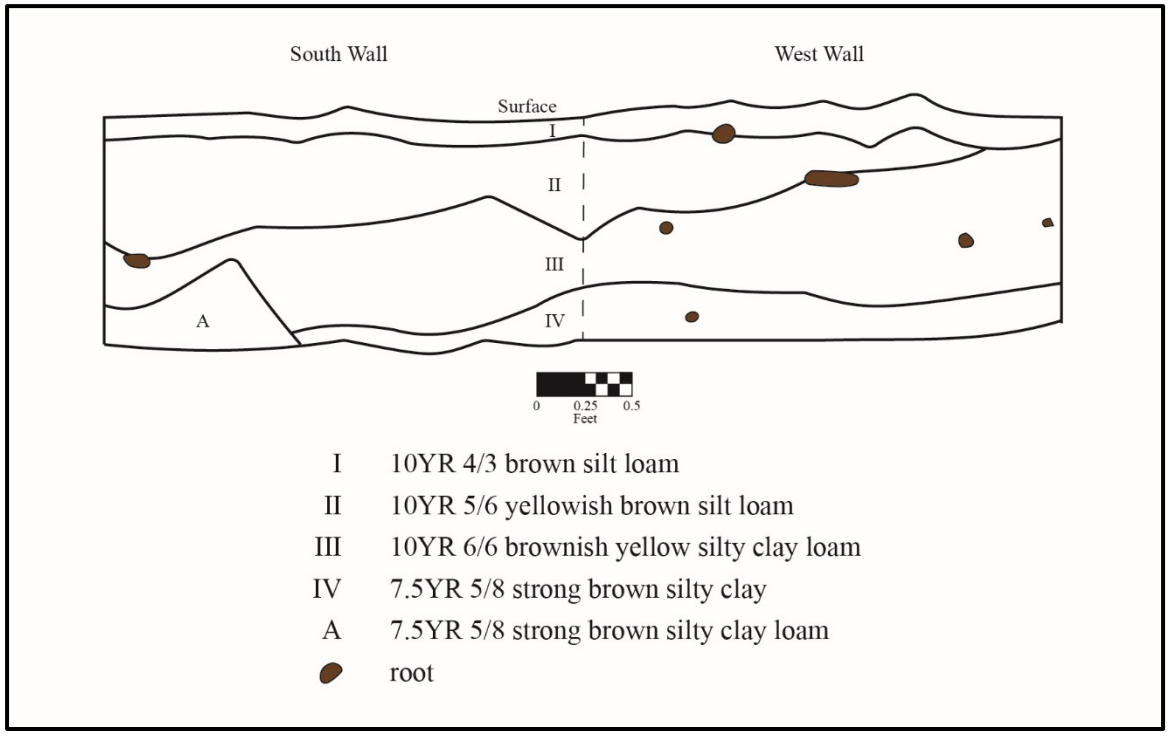

Figure 8.9. Profile Drawing of South and West Walls of TU 17 at Site 44FX0379.

Figure 8.10. View of South Wall Profile of TU 18 at Site 44FX0379.

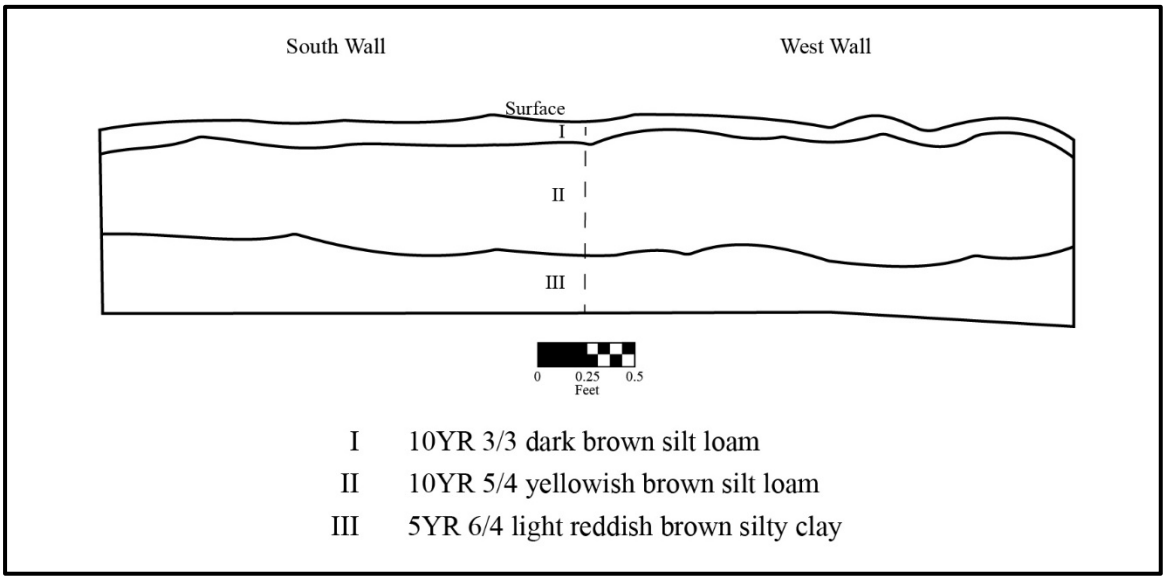

Figure 8.11. Profile Drawing of South and West Walls of TU 18 at Site 44FX0379.

TU 18 produced 36 lithic artifacts, including a quartz biface fragment, a quartz core fragment, and 34 pieces of unmodified debitage (32 quartz, two quartzite). Roughly two-thirds of these were found in the E horizon; another 10 were found in the A horizon; and four small quartz flakes were found at the interface of the E and Bt horizons, but their presence there is attributed to bioturbation, specifically in the form of intrusive modern tree roots.

Test Unit 19. TU 19 was placed at N979 E1998 in the southern portion of the site near an STP that had produced 42 pieces of quartz debitage (see Figure 8.5). Three strata were encountered during the excavation of TU 19 (Figure 8.12). The A horizon was only 0.1 ft thick and was brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam. This graded into the E horizon, which was pale brown (10YR 6/3) silt loam that extended to a depth of 0.60 fbs, where it overlay the strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silty clay Bt horizon. An additional level excavated into the Bt horizon encountered increasing amounts of degraded rock.

TU 19 generated 121 lithic artifacts, including a quartz early stage biface and 120 pieces of unmodified debitage (114 quartz, four quartzite, two rhyolite). Most of the artifacts were found in the E horizon (*n*=99), and the remainder were found in the A horizon. No artifacts were recovered from the Bt horizon.

Figure 8.12. View of West Wall Profile of TU 19 at Site 44FX0379.

Test Unit 20. TU 20 was placed at N1022 E1000 in the southern portion of the site near an STP that had produced a Small Savannah River stemmed PPK and five pieces of quartz debitage (see Figure 8.5). The three typical strata were encountered during the excavation of TU 20 (Figure 8.13). Stratum I was a thin (0.1 to 0.15 ft thick) A horizon of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) silt loam. This overlay a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam E horizon that extended to about 1.05 fbs, where it overlay the strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay Bt horizon. TU 20 generated only 10 pieces of quartz debitage from the E (*n*=7) and A (*n*=3) horizons.

Test Unit 21. TU 21 was placed at N971 E949 (see Figure 8.5). The typical soil sequence was encountered during the excavation of TU 21. The 0.2 ft thick A horizon was dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam; the E horizon was light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silt loam extending to 0.70 fbs; and the Bt horizon was brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silty clay. TU 21 produced 57 pieces of unmodified debitage (56 quartz and one quartzite). Artifacts were almost evenly distributed between the A (*n*=29) and E (*n*=28) horizons.

Figure 8.13. View of South Wall Profile of TU 20 at Site 44FX0379.

Artifacts

Lithic Artifacts. The Phase II lithic assemblage from 44FX0379 consists of 1,829 artifacts, including five Lamoka, one Susquehanna Broadspear, two Small Savannah River, and one Clagett PPKs, two gravers, five early stage bifaces, nine mid stage bifaces, 13 late stage bifaces, six unclassified biface fragments, one utilized flake, one retouched flake, 12 cores, 1,762 pieces of debitage, six FCR, and three unmodified cobbles. Almost all (95%) of the lithic artifacts are quartz—the remainder are quartzite (*n*=64), rhyolite (*n*=24), chert (*n*=2), and gneiss/schist (*n*=1) (Table 8.1). Quartz accounts for 95.6 percent of the debitage, nearly all (91.7 percent) of the cores, 55.5 percent of finished PPKs, 97 percent of other bifaces, and all of the other four tools or potential tools in the Phase II assemblage. Quartzite accounts for only 2.9 percent of the debitage and 8.3 percent of the cores, but accounts for 33.3 percent of finished PPKs and only 3.0 percent of other bifaces. The single rhyolite PPK accounts for 11.1 percent of the PPK assemblage, compared to 1.3 percent of the debitage assemblage.

The Clagett PPK is made of a light green rhyolite with iron oxide staining, has a small impact fracture, and was found in the southern portion of the site (Figure 8.14f). Four of the Lamoka PPKs are made of quartz, and two each were found in the southern and northern portions of the site (Figures 8.14a–d). The fifth Lamoka PPK is made of quartzite and was found in the northern portion of the site (Figure 8.14e). These are all crudely made, and several have the asymmetrical blade/shoulder configuration typical of that type. The Small Savannah River PPKs were found in the southern portion of the site—one is quartz and one is quartzite (Figure 8.14h). The quartzite specimen has a transverse fracture and the quartz specimen has an impact fracture. They are different in overall morphology but characterize the range in shape recognized for that type. Finally, a fragmentary quartzite PPK resembling the Susquehanna Broadspear type was found on the surface in the southern portion of the site (Figure 8.14g).

Table 8.1. Lithic Artifacts from Site 44FX0379 by Material.

Artifact Type	Quartz	Quartzite	Rhyolite	Other	Total
Tools					
Biface, Early Stage	4	1			**5**
Biface, Late Stage	13				**13**
Biface, Mid Stage	9				**9**
Biface, Unid.	6				**6**
Graver	2				**2**
Retouched Flake, Complete	1				**1**
Utilized Flake, Complete	1				**1**
PPK, Clagett			1		**1**
PPK, Lamoka	4	1			**5**
PPK, Small Savannah River	1	1			**2**
PPK, Susquehanna Broadspear		1			**1**
Tools Subtotal	*41*	*4*	*1*	*0*	***46***
Debitage					
Core, Exhausted	10	1			**11**
Core, Fragment	1				**1**
Flake, Complete	153	9	7		**169**
Flake, Fragment	1,470	41	16	3	**1,530**
Shatter	62	1			**63**
Debitage Subtotal	*1,696*	*52*	*23*	*3*	***1,774***
Other					
Fire Cracked Rock	1	5			**6**
Unmodified Cobble		3			**3**
Other Subtotal	*1*	*8*	*0*	*0*	***9***
Totals	**1,738**	**64**	**24**	**3**	**1,829**

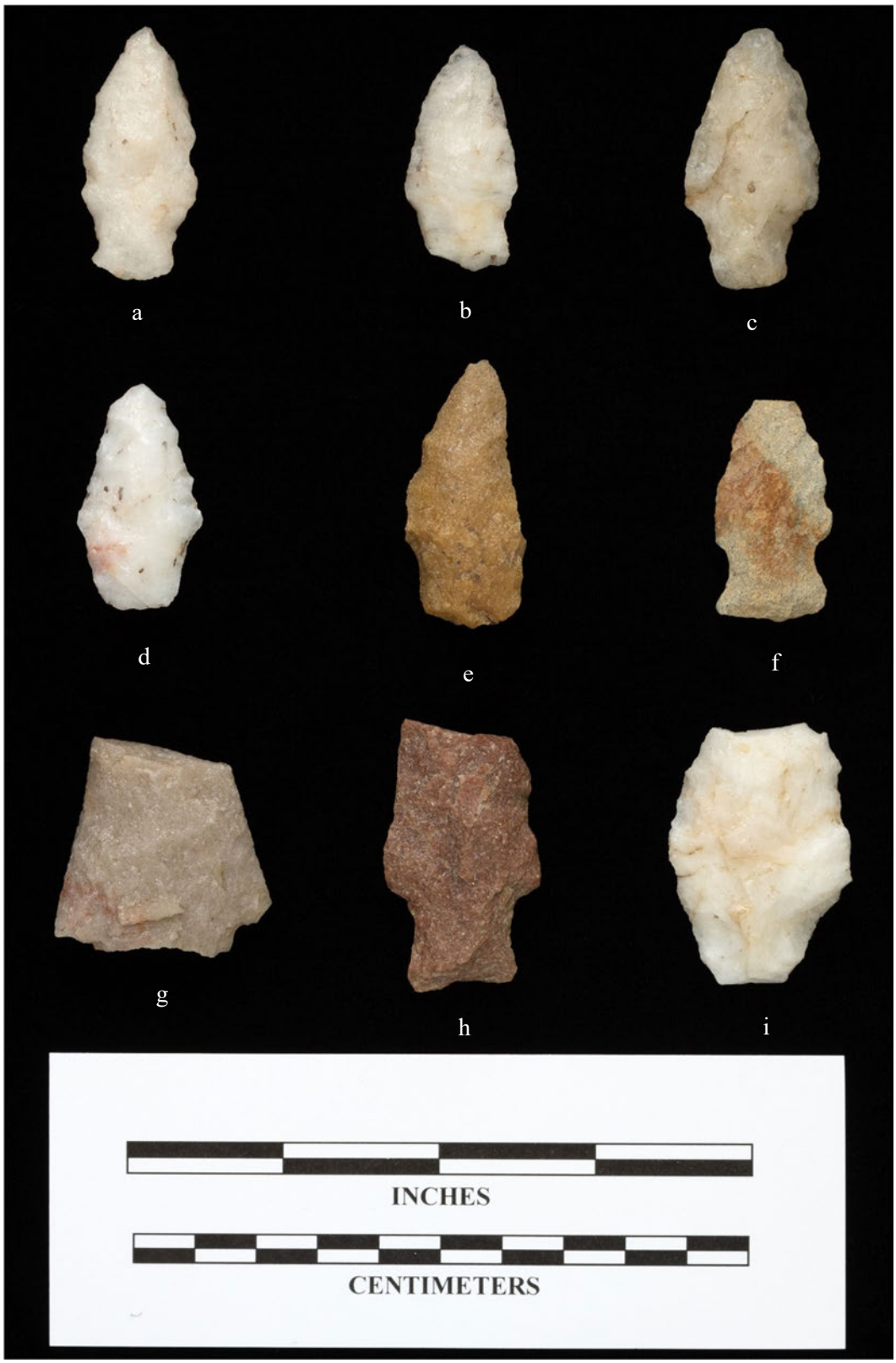

Figure 8.14. Representative PPKs from Site 44FX0379. a–d) quartz Lamoka; e) quartzite Lamoka; f) rhyolite Clagett; g) quartzite Susquehanna Broadspear; h) quartzite Small Savannah River; i) quartz Small Savannah River

Thirty-three other bifaces were recovered during the investigation. Five (one quartzite and four quartz) appear to have been abandoned at an early stage of reduction (e.g., Figures 8.15a–c). One complete and eight fragmentary quartz bifaces are classified as mid stage reduction types (e.g., Figures 8.15d–i). Thirteen fragmentary artifacts made of quartz appear to represent a late stage of reduction (e.g., Figures 8.16a–l). And finally, six quartz biface fragments cannot be further classified. Other chipped stone tools in the assemblage include two quartz gravers, one quartz utilized flake, and one quartz retouched flake.

Debitage from 44FX0379 includes 12 cores, 169 complete flakes, 1,530 flake fragments, and 63 pieces of shatter. The cores include 11 exhausted (amorphous/multidirectional) examples of quartz (*n*=10) or quartzite (*n*=1) and one other fragmentary quartz core (e.g., Figure 8.17). The sample of unmodified debitage is composed of quartz (*n*=1,685), quartzite (*n*=51), rhyolite (*n*=23), chert (*n*=2), and an unidentified light brown material resembling gneiss or schist (*n*=1). Most (97.7%) of the unmodified quartz debitage is noncortical and small in size (0–2 cm=76.8%) (Table 8.2). Excluding shatter, the mean weight for quartz debitage is 0.46 g. Quartzite debitage is generally larger, with a mean weight of 2.5 g. Rhyolite in the sample includes aphyric (*n*=15), porphyritic (*n*=7), and indeterminate (*n*=1) varieties, all generally dark gray to gray in color and variably weathered. All of the rhyolite is noncortical, but the sample includes a number of flakes that are larger than 2 cm in size and exhibits a mean sample weight of 1.0 g. This suggests that partially finished bifacial or flake blanks (cores) were present for reduction in addition to finished tool forms. Chert found in the sample includes a very small tertiary flake of an opaque or light gray material and a larger primary flake of dark gray material.

Table 8.2. Unmodified Flakes from Site 44FX0379 by Size and Cortex Classes.

Material Type	Cortex Category	<1 cm	1–2 cm	2–3 cm	3–4 cm	4–5 cm	>5 cm	Total
Rhyolite								
	Primary							
	Secondary							
	Tertiary	2	14	3	4			**23**
	Subtotal	*2*	*14*	*3*	*4*	*0*	*0*	***23***
Quartz								
	Primary		2	2				**4**
	Secondary	1	5	8	6	1		**21**
	Tertiary	191	1,048	303	50	6		**1,598**
	Subtotal	*192*	*1,055*	*313*	*56*	*7*	*0*	***1,623***
Quartzite								
	Primary							**0**
	Secondary		3		2	2		**7**
	Tertiary	1	24	11	6		1	**43**
	Subtotal	*1*	*27*	*11*	*8*	*2*	*1*	***50***
Chert								
	Primary			1				**1**
	Secondary							**0**
	Tertiary		1					**1**
	Subtotal	*0*	*1*	*1*	*0*	*0*	0	**2**
Gneiss/Schist?								
	Primary					1		**1**
	Secondary							
	Tertiary							
	Subtotal	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*0*	***1***
Total								
	Primary	0	2	3	0	1	**0**	**6**
	Secondary	1	8	8	8	3	**0**	**28**
	Tertiary	194	1,087	317	60	6	**1**	**1,665**
	Total	**195**	**1,097**	**328**	**68**	**10**	**1**	**1,699**

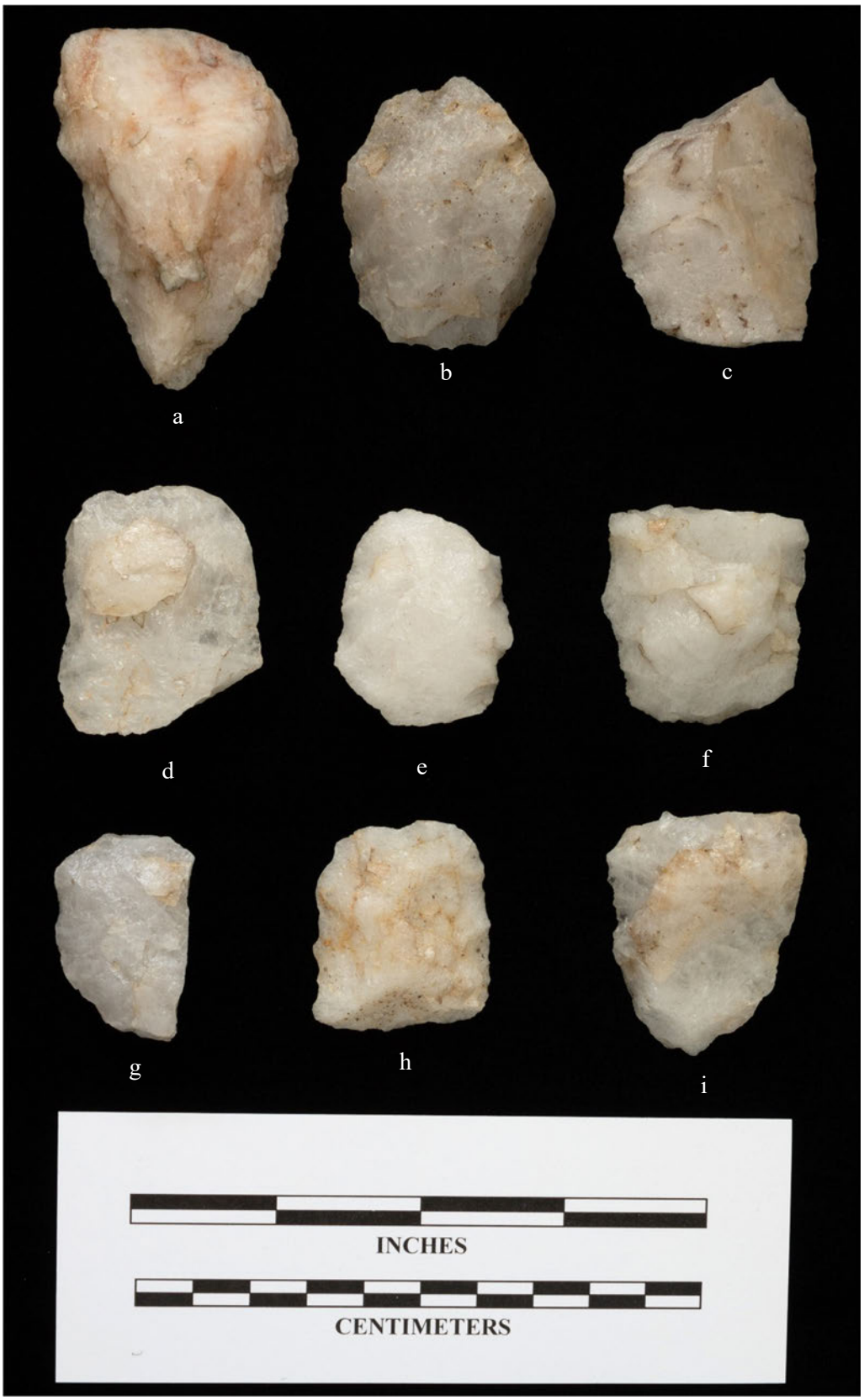

Figure 8.15. Representative Early and Mid Stage Bifaces from Site 44FX0379.
a) quartzite early stage biface; b–c) quartz early stage biface; d–i) quartz mid stage biface

Figure 8.16. Representative Late Stage Bifaces from Site 44FX0379. a–l) quartz

Figure 8.17. Representative Cores from Site 44FX0379. a–f) quartz exhausted core

Overall, the tool assemblage is dominated by hafted and unhafted bifacial tools and indicative of biface and projectile point production, refurbishment, and replacement. A few informal flake tools (*n*=4, e.g., gravers, utilized and retouched flakes) suggest that other activities were also carried out at the site on a limited basis.

The assemblage also includes six FCR and three unmodified quartzite cobbles, some of which display evidence of exposure to a heat source.

Historic Artifacts. Only one historic period artifact was recovered during this investigation of site 44FX0379. This is a small colorless window glass fragment that is likely of 20th century to modern origin. Its presence on the site (near the Parkway grade cut) is attributed to isolated discard rather than any local habitation during this time. Other modern artifacts (particularly glass bottles and plastic debris) were observed on the surface throughout the site (particularly near the road) and were not collected.

Artifact Distribution. More than half of the artifacts (53%) were recovered from the E horizon, and most of the remainder were found in the A horizon (35%) (Table 8.3). The more controlled excavations within the TUs demonstrated that the vertical distribution of artifacts in the E horizon is unimodal in character and after a spike in the first level, artifact counts (in all artifact classes) diminish precipitously with depth. There does not appear to be any clear vertical differentiation between artifact deposits associated with any of the components represented at the site, although (as at 44FX0374) this is more difficult to discern considering so many of the temporally diagnostic artifacts were found on the surface (Table 8.4).

Table 8.3. Artifacts from Site 44FX0379 by Horizon.

Artifact Type	Surface	A	E	B	Total
Tools					
Biface, Early Stage	1	1	3		**5**
Biface, Late Stage	7	1	5		**13**
Biface, Mid Stage	6	1	2		**9**
Biface, Unid.	2	2	2		**6**
Graver	1	1			**2**
Retouched Flake, Complete		1			**1**
Utilized Flake, Complete			1		**1**
PPK, Clagett			1		**1**
PPK, Lamoka	3	1	1		**5**
PPK, Small Savannah River	1	1			**2**
PPK, Susquehanna Broadspear	1				**1**
Tools Subtotal	*22*	*9*	*15*	*0*	***46***
Debitage					
Core, Exhausted	4	2	5		**11**
Core, Fragment		1			**1**
Flake, Complete	23	46	99	1	**169**
Flake, Fragment	171	551	804	4	**1,530**
Shatter	8	21	34		**63**
Debitage Subtotal	*206*	*621*	*942*	*5*	***1,774***
Other					
Unmodified Cobble	1	1	1		**3**
Fire Cracked Rock		4	2		**6**
Window Glass			1		**1**
Other Subtotal	*1*	*5*	*4*	*0*	***10***
Totals	**229**	**635**	**961**	**5**	**1,830**

Table 8.4. Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts from Site 44FX0379 by Horizon.

Artifact Type	Surface	A	E	Total
Lithics				
PPK, Lamoka	3	1	1	**5**
PPK, Susquehanna Broadspear	1			**1**
PPK, Small Savannah River	1	1		**2**
PPK, Clagett			1	**1**
Tools Subtotal	*5*	*2*	*2*	***9***
Totals	**5**	**2**	**2**	**9**

In general, artifacts were found the entire length of the site, but were more concentrated across the broader portion of the landform (immediately north of and extending up to the edge of the roadcut for the Parkway; and immediately south of the Parkway, although there is a cluster of negative STPs adjacent to the Parkway on the south) and along the central ridge line (Figures 8.18–8.22). Only Lamoka PPKs were found in the northern part of the site, although two Lamoka PPKs were also found in the southern part of the site (Figure 8.18). With the exception of the Broadspear PPK, the PPKs in the southern part of the site were all found within a relatively confined area (75 × 100 ft) located just north of the central ridge spur and just south of the Parkway. The retouched and utilized flakes were found in the same TU that produced one of the Lamoka PPKs just north of the Parkway. Most of the cores were found in the northern portion of the site, primarily along the central ridge line and somewhat concentrated in the south-central part. Several clusters of bifaces were located in roughly the same parts of the northern portion, but there are also several concentrations in the southern portion that appear to correspond to higher density debitage areas as well as the area of concentration for the PPKs. A number of debitage concentration areas are apparent, most tied to concentrations of other artifact types.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase II investigation of site 44FX0379 involved the excavation of 295 STPs and seven TUs, resulting in the recovery of a total of one historic and 1,829 pre-contact lithic artifacts. The lithic assemblage (all tool and debitage classes) is dominated by quartz, which was presumably acquired from a nearby source or sources and is characterized by a relatively low diversity of artifact types. In general, the artifact assemblage reflects foraging-related activities, particularly stone tool production and replacement. The moderate to high density and fairly dispersed nature of the deposits suggest that there were multiple and possibly numerous visits, although it is likely that those were of relatively short duration. Temporally diagnostic artifacts indicate visits to the site during the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods. There is no clear indication of vertically discrete deposits by time period, although there is some potential for horizontally discrete activity areas and there are several apparent substantial concentrations of artifacts.

In summary, there is some potential for the delineation of horizontally discrete activity areas that may be associated with particular time periods and for the presence of cultural features (lithic reduction areas). Site 44FX0379 has the potential to provide important information concerning local or regional pre-contact period occupations and is recommended individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D and as a contributing resource to the Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District. A portion of site 44FX0379 lies within the Preferred Alternative presented in the 2022 FEIS, and additional archaeological investigation or avoidance is recommended. Much of the site has been affected at least superficially by erosion likely caused by past logging, and ideally any further investigation of the site would be focused on the broader portions of the landform and the central ridge line.

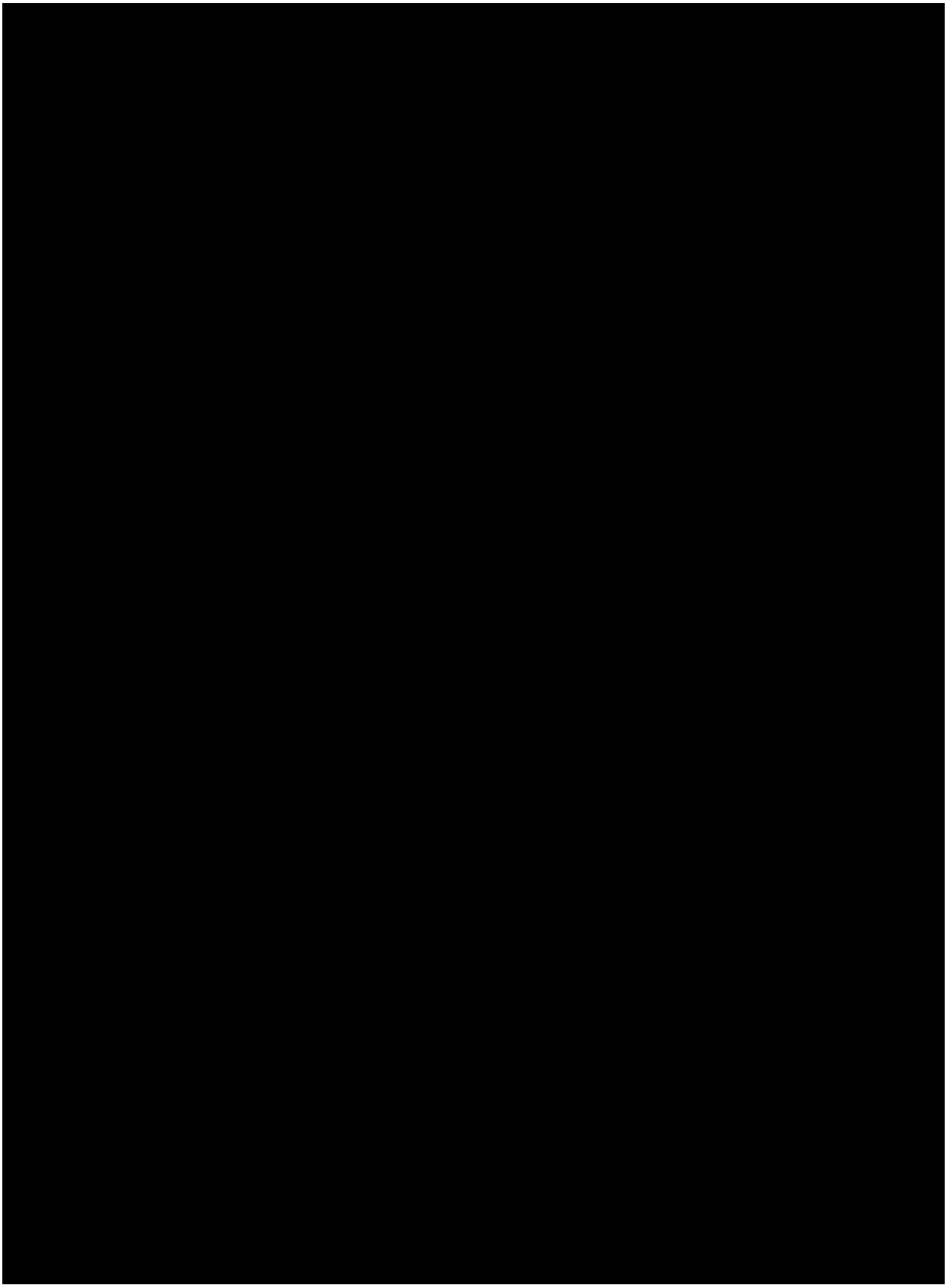

Figure 8.18. STP PPK Density Map for Site 44FX0379.

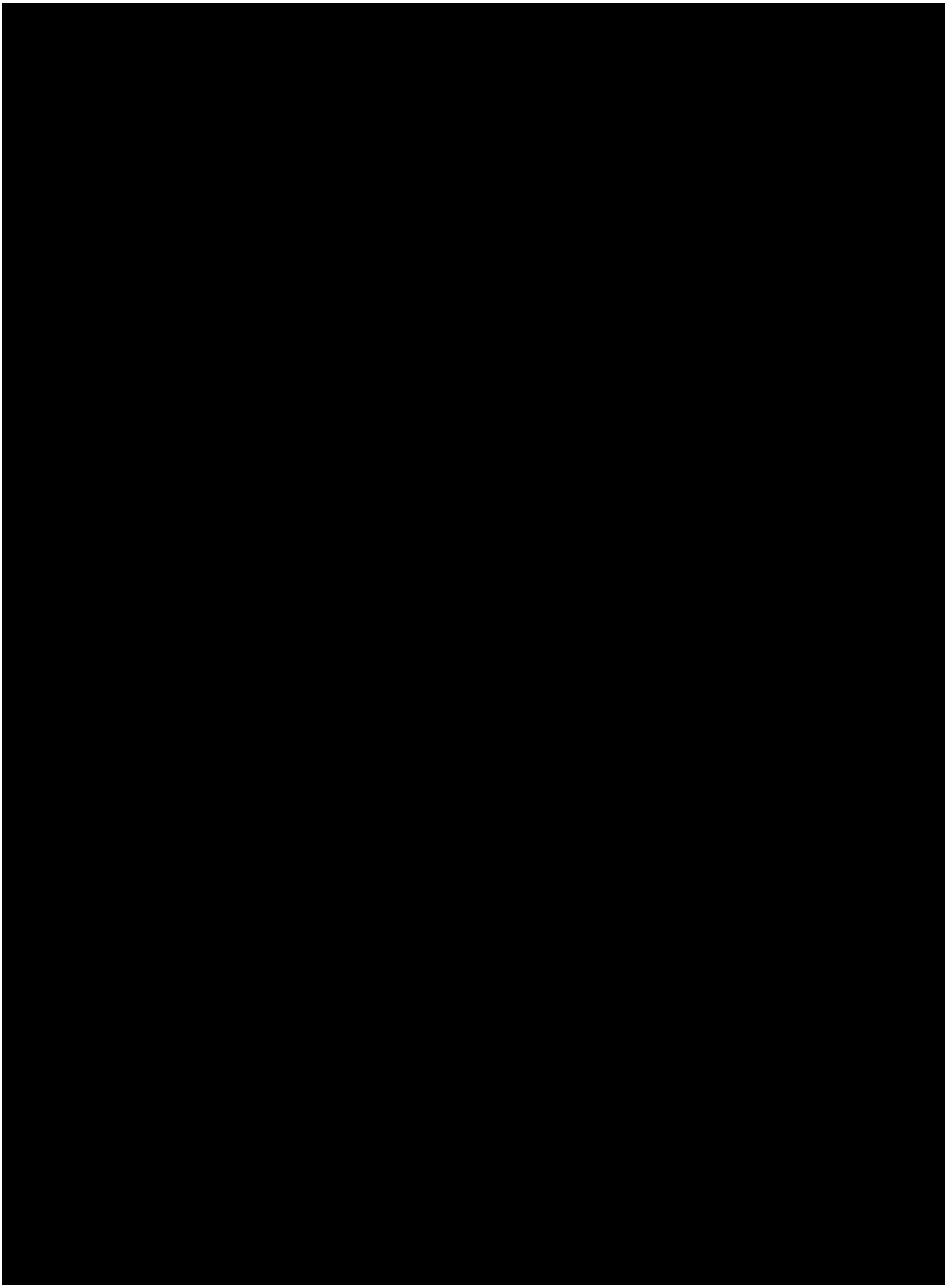

Figure 8.19. STP Biface Density Map for Site 44FX0379.

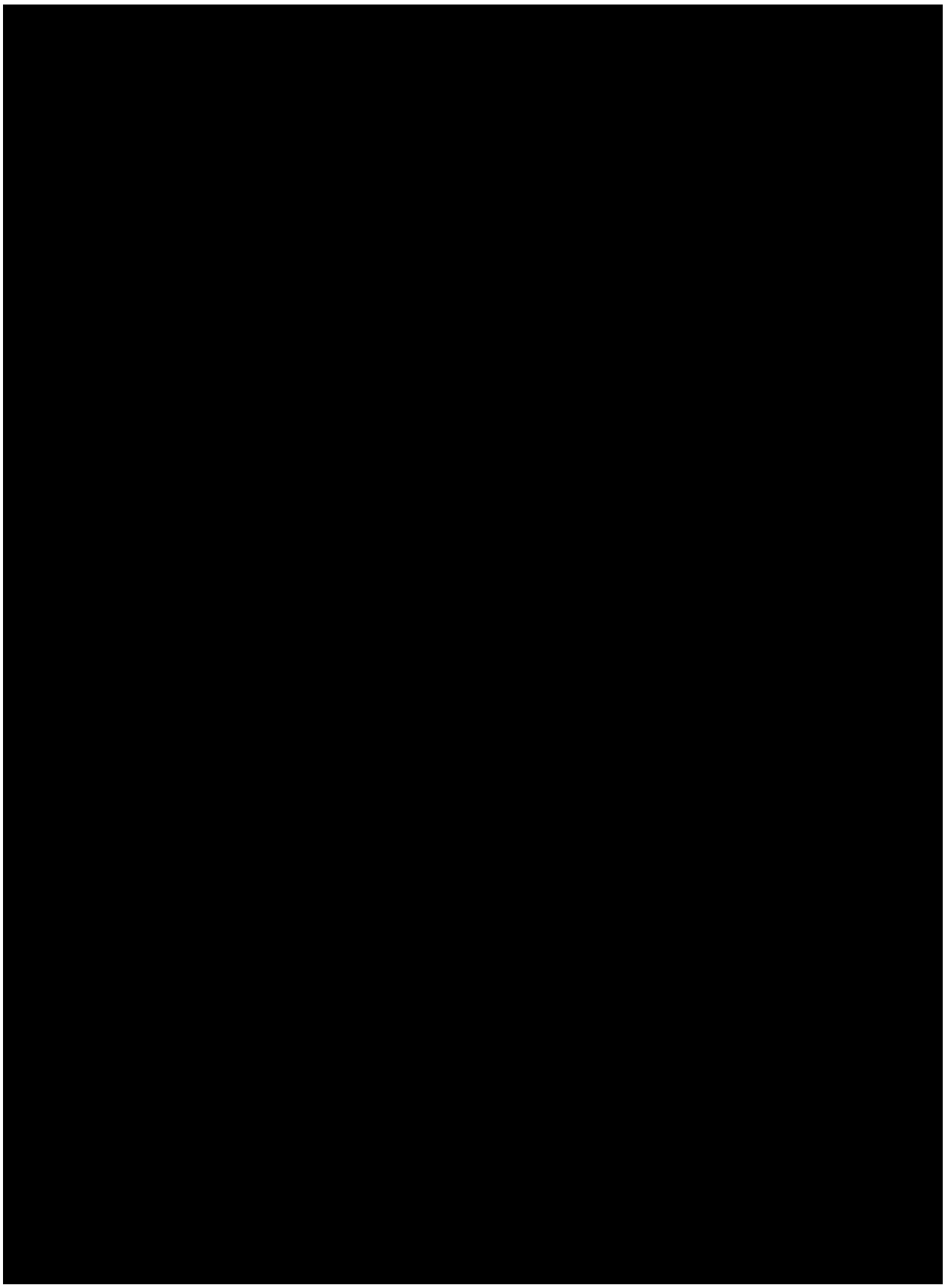

Figure 8.20. STP Unifacial Tool Density Map for Site 44FX0379.

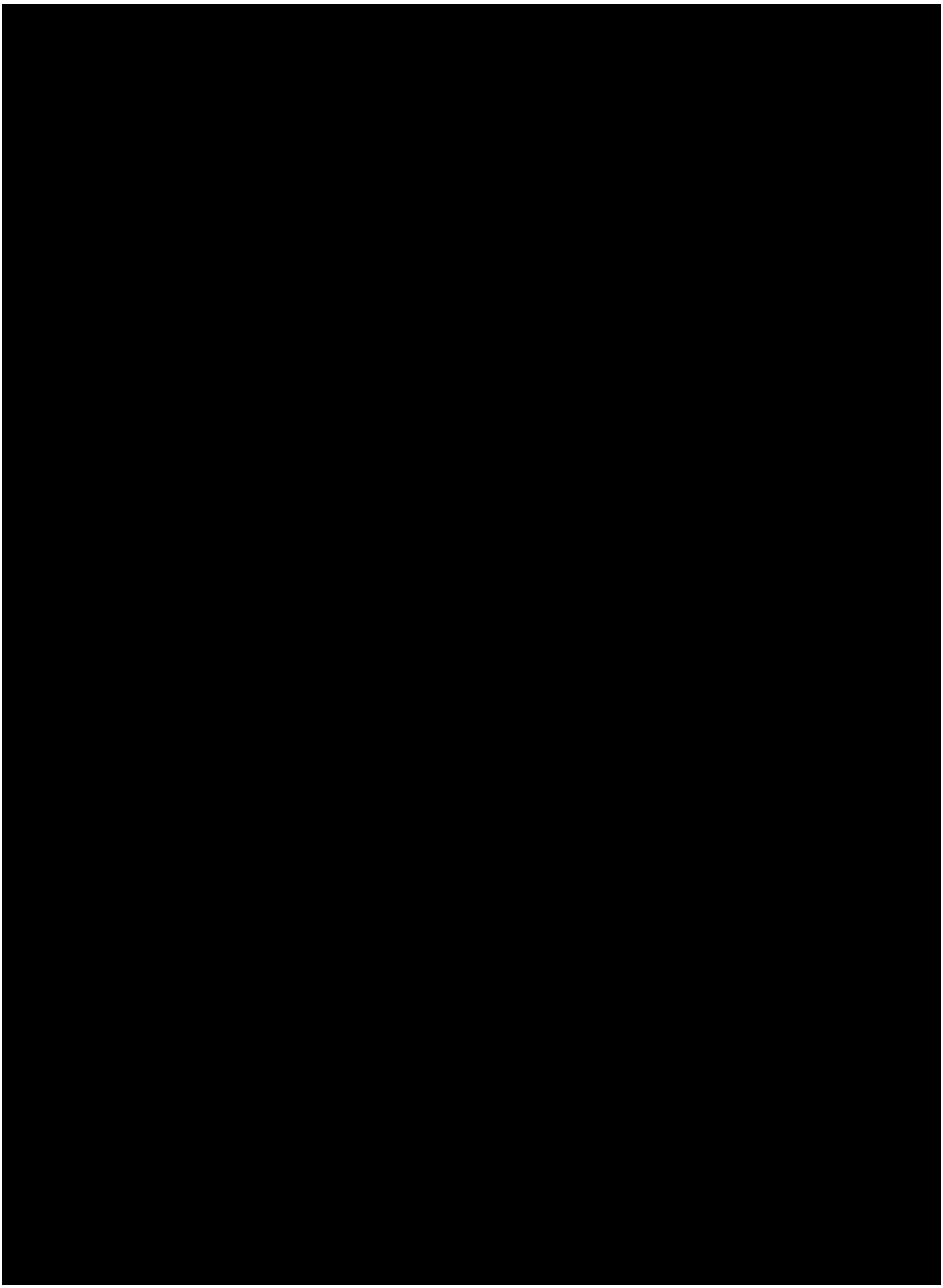

Figure 8.21. STP Core Density Map for Site 44FX0379.

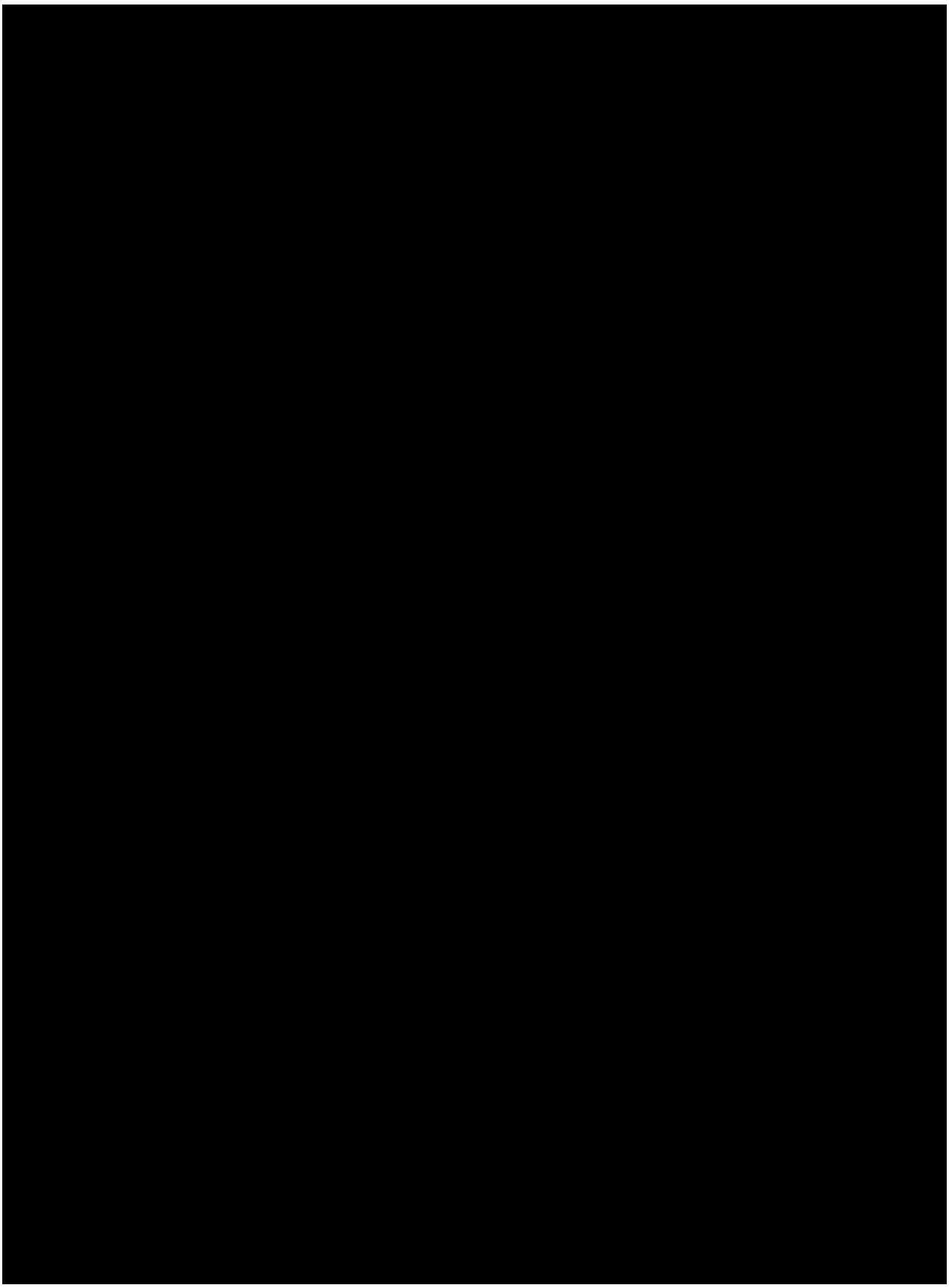

Figure 8.22. STP Debitage Density Map for Site 44FX0379.

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9. RESULTS OF PHASE II EVALUATION OF SITE 44FX0381

SUMMARY OF PHASE I SURVEY

Site 44FX0381 was identified during a 1980 reconnaissance survey of the Fairfax County section of the Park (Johnson 1981). Nine STPs excavated during that investigation produced five artifacts, including a quartz side notched projectile point (the formal type is not specified on the site form) and four pieces of quartz debitage. The site appears to have been revisited in 2006 by EAC, but no artifacts were encountered during that investigation (which resulted in the discovery of adjacent site 44FX3160) (Dongarra and Harris 2006:46, 52). Five STPs were subsequently excavated at the site during a later investigation by Raszick and Bedell (2018:42). These tests encountered an A/E/B soil horizon sequence consisting of a 0.2 to 0.3 ft thick dark grayish brown silt loam A horizon that overlay a 0.3 to 0.5 ft thick yellowish brown E horizon. The underlying B horizon subsoil was strong brown silty clay loam (Raszick and Bedell 2018:42). Three of the five STPs excavated during that visit produced 12 pieces of noncortical lithic debitage (10 quartz and two quartzite).

SITE SETTING

Site 44FX0381 is situated on [redacted] (see Figures 1.2a and 1.3a). It is separated from 44FX0379 by a broad sloping swale and associated first-order stream. Forest vegetation is typical of that encountered at the other sites, with a low to moderate understory of secondary growth (Figures 9.1 and 9.2). Soils on the site are mapped primarily as Glenelg silt loam (7–25% slopes), which is residuum weathered from mica schist or phyllite (USDA NRCS 2019). The site is bounded to the south [redacted] (STPs excavated as part of the adjacent survey encountered dense fill and disturbed sequences along the shoulders of that road, and a heavily eroded gully parallels the berm in that area); by slope, a deep roadcut, and negative STPs to the north; by a combination of slope and negative STPs to the east; and by slope and the roadcut to the west. [redacted] The boundary of the site was slightly expanded to the northwest during the Phase II investigation (see Figure 1.3). The crest of the ridge (and the area where artifacts were encountered generally) was not visibly disturbed.

PHASE II EVALUATION

Shovel Tests

In total, 104 STPs were excavated across the site at 25-ft intervals during the Phase II investigation, and less than a quarter of these (*n*=24) generated a total of 75 pre-contact artifacts (Figure 9.3). These include a Madison PPK, a drill, five bifaces, a retouched flake, a core, and 59 pieces of debitage. In addition, a Madison PPK, a hammerstone, a groundstone tool, and four pieces of debitage were recovered from the surface. Artifacts were recovered from the A (*n*=50), E (*n*=8), and B (*n*=10) horizons in STPs across the upper landform but primarily along the surrounding slope. STPs produced from one to 22 artifacts each, although most (88%) of the STPs yielded less than five artifacts each. The single higher density STP (*n*=22) was located in the west-central portion of the site. Most STPs encountered similar soils (varying mainly in the thickness of the E horizon) across the site, which consisted of an A/E/Bt horizon sequence (Figure 9.4).

Figure 9.1. View of Site 44FX0381, Facing North.

Figure 9.2. View of Old Roadcut at Site 44FX0381, Facing South.

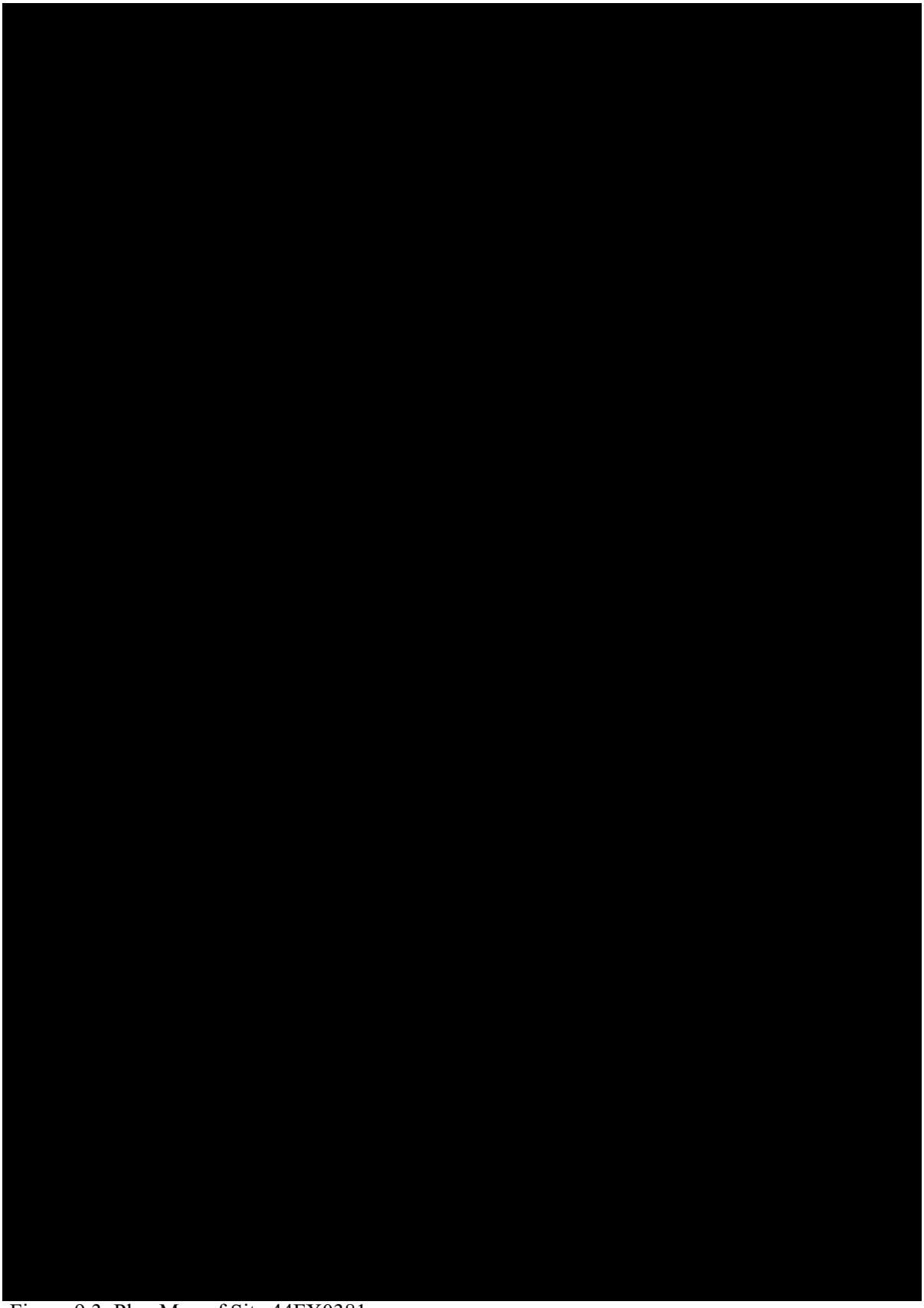

Figure 9.3. Plan Map of Site 44FX0381.

Figure 9.4. View of Typical STP Profile at Site 44FX0381.

Test Units

Two 3 × 3 ft TUs (4 and 5) were excavated during the Phase II investigation of site 44FX0381.

Test Unit 4. This unit was placed at N3075.50 E2922 (see Figure 9.3). The A horizon (0–0.25 fbs) was brown (10YR 4/3) silt loam and was underlain by an E horizon (0.25–1.0 fbs) of light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silty clay loam (Figures 9.5 and 9.6). The underlying Bt horizon (1.0–1.25 fbs) was strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay. Test Unit 4 produced 65 pieces of unmodified debitage, 28 from the A horizon and 37 from the E horizon. Six are quartzite and 59 are quartz.

Test Unit 5. This unit was placed at N3027 E3100 (see Figure 9.3). The A horizon (0–0.25 fbs) was brown (10YR 5/3) silt loam and was underlain by an E horizon (0.25–1.50 fbs) of pale brown (10YR 6/3) silt loam (Figure 9.7). The underlying B horizon (1.50–1.75 fbs) was strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silty clay loam. Test Unit 5 produced a total of 23 artifacts, five from the A horizon and 18 from the E horizon. These include one quartz Madison PPK, one quartz core, 18 pieces of quartz debitage, and three quartzite flakes.

Figure 9.5. View of East Wall Profile of TU 4 at Site 44FX0381.

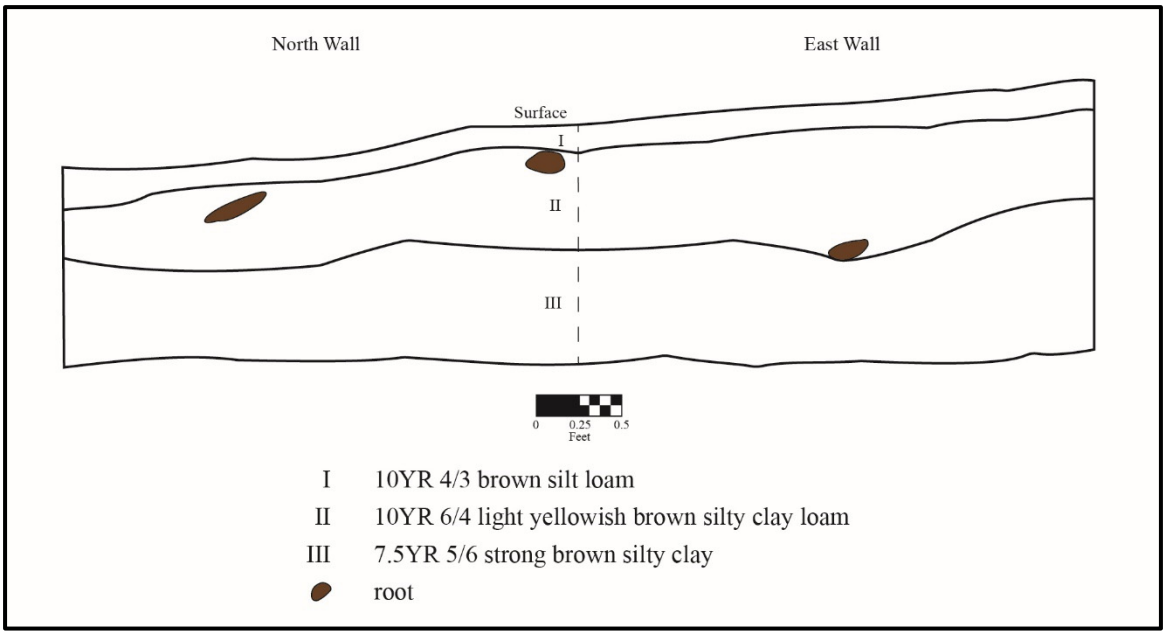

Figure 9.6. Profile Drawing of North and East Walls of TU 4 at Site 44FX0381.

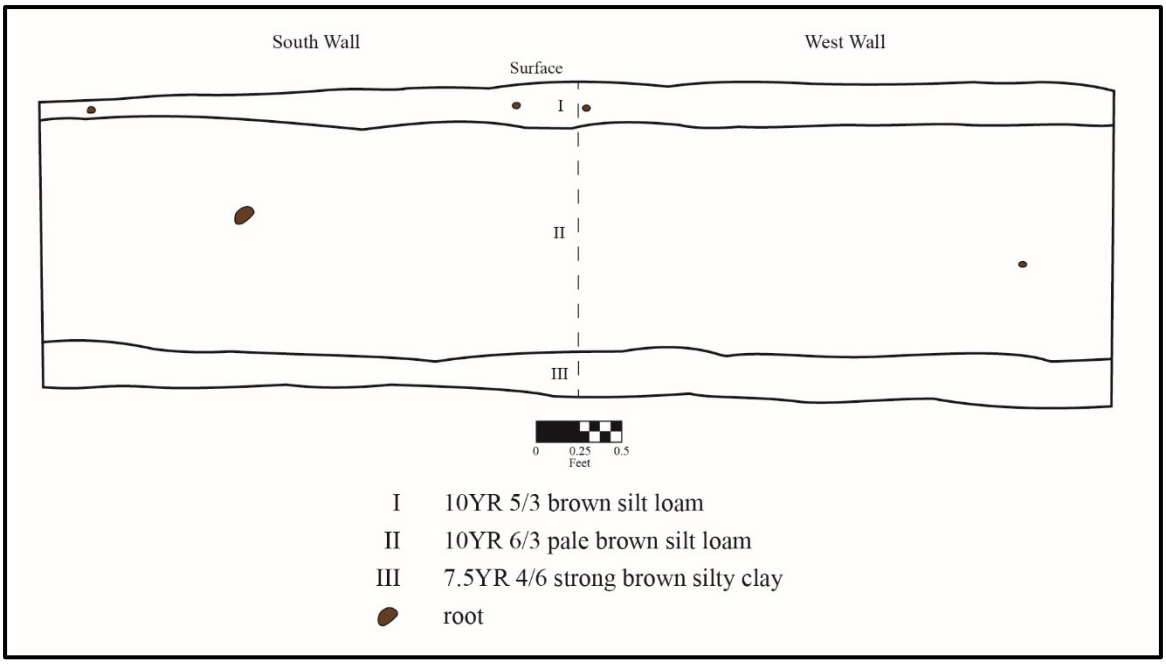

Figure 9.7. Profile Drawing of South and West Walls of TU 5 at Site 44FX0381.

Artifacts

Lithic Artifacts. The Phase II assemblage from 44FX0381 consists of 163 lithic artifacts, including three Madison PPKs, a drill, five bifaces, one retouched flake, two cores, 149 pieces of debitage, one hammerstone, and one possible groundstone tool. The three Madison PPKs are all quartz and only one is complete (Figures 9.8a–c). The drill is missing the distal portion and is crudely constructed on a very soft argillite material (Figure 9.8d). The bifaces include two early stage, one mid stage, and two late stage specimens (e.g., Figures 9.9). Almost all (90%) of the lithic artifacts are quartz—the remainder are quartzite (*n*=16) and argillite (*n*=1) (Table 9.1). Almost all of the flakes (96%) are noncortical, with only two displaying some cortex, and only one displaying more than 50 percent cortex (Table 9.2). As observed at the other sites, a majority of the debitage (85%) is small (0–3 cm), and only 12 of the flakes are larger than 3 cm in size. Two possible groundstone tools were found on the surface. One is a hammerstone that is a complete quartzite cobble with some light pitting on one end and some evidence of exposure to heat (Figure 9.10a). The other is a broken quartzite cobble that also has some evidence of exposure to heat (Figure 9.10b). One surface of this cobble is well smoothed and flat and it may be part of a mano.

Artifact Distribution. Vertically, more artifacts were recovered from the A horizon/surface (*n*=83), which produced all but three of the tools and just over half of the debitage (Table 9.3). One Madison PPK, three cores, and over one-third of the pieces of debitage were found in the E horizon, and two bifaces and eight pieces of debitage were found in the B horizon. Temporally diagnostic artifacts dating to the Late Archaic period were found in the A and E horizons (Table 9.4).

Horizontally, some potential for very limited-activity areas may be suggested by the distribution of the PPKs, bifaces, and cores, although these are still characterized by very low-density deposits (Figures 9.11, 9.12, and 9.14). These are located in the two areas containing the TUs, one in the east-central portion of the site and one in the northwestern portion. A somewhat corresponding higher density area of debitage is located in the northwestern portion of the site, but the remainder of the debitage is more broadly distributed and may represent numerous, other small limited-activity areas (Figure 9.15). The one retouched flake was found at the northwestern edge of the site (Figure 9.13).

Figure 9.8. Representative Tools from Site 44FX0381. a–c) quartz Madison; d) argillite drill

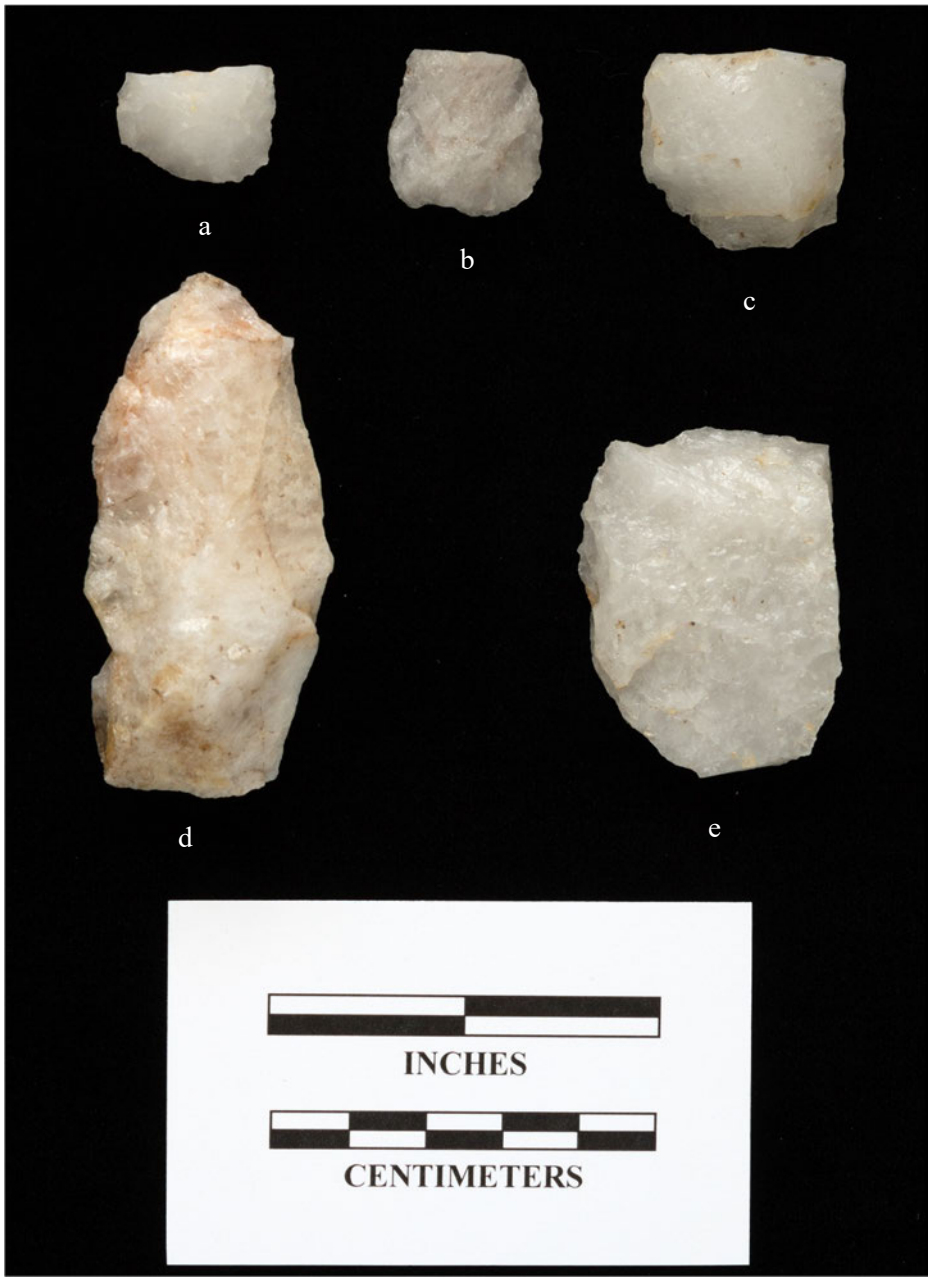

Figure 9.9. Representative Bifaces from Site 44FX0381. a–b) quartz late stage; c) quartz mid stage; d–e) quartz early stage biface.

Figure 9.10. Representative Groundstone Tools from Site 44FX0381. a) quartzite hammerstone; b) quartzite groundstone tool

Table 9.1. Lithic Artifacts from Site 44FX0381 by Material.

Artifact Type	Quartz	Quartzite	Argillite	Total
Tools				
Groundstone Tool		1		**1**
Hammerstone		1		**1**
Biface, Drill			1	**1**
Biface, Early Stage	2			**2**
Biface, Mid Stage	1			**1**
Biface, Late Stage	2			**2**
PPK, Madison	3			**3**
Retouched Flake, Complete	1			**1**
Tools Subtotal	*9*	*2*	*1*	***12***
Debitage				
Core, Exhausted	2			**2**
Flake, Complete	1	1		**2**
Flake, Fragment	67	11		**78**
Shatter	67			**67**
Bipolar Flake, Fragment		2		**2**
Debitage Subtotal	*137*	*14*		***151***
Totals	**146**	**16**	**1**	**163**

Table 9.2. Unmodified Flakes from Site 44FX0381 by Size and Cortex Classes.

Material Type	Cortex Category	<1 cm	1–2 cm	2–3 cm	3–4 cm	4–5 cm	>5 cm	Total
Quartz								
	Primary							
	Secondary			1				**1**
	Tertiary	6	41	12	5	2	1	**67**
	Subtotal	*6*	*41*	*13*	*5*	*2*	*1*	***68***
Quartzite								
	Primary					2		**2**
	Secondary							
	Tertiary	1	3	4	1	1		**10**
	Subtotal	*1*	*3*	*4*	*1*	*3*	*0*	***12***
Total								
	Primary					2		**2**
	Secondary			1		0		**1**
	Tertiary	7	44	16	6	3	1	**77**
	Total	**7**	**44**	**17**	**6**	**5**	**1**	**80**

Table 9.3. Artifacts from Site 44FX0381 by Horizon.

Artifact Type	Surface	A	E	B	Total
Tools					
Groundstone	1				**1**
Hammerstone	1				**1**
Biface, Drill		1			**1**
Biface, Early Stage		1		1	**2**
Biface, Mid Stage		1			**1**
Biface, Late Stage		1		1	**2**
PPK, Madison	1	1	1		**3**
Retouched Flake, Complete		1			***1***
Tools Subtotal	*3*	*6*	*1*	*2*	***12***
Debitage					
Core, Exhausted		1	1		**2**
Bipolar Flake, Fragment			2		**2**
Flake, Complete		2			**2**
Flake, Fragment	3	37	34	4	**78**
Shatter	1	37	25	4	**67**
Debitage Subtotal	*4*	*77*	*62*	*8*	***151***
Totals	**7**	**83**	**63**	**10**	**163**

Table 9.4. Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts from Site 44FX0381 by Horizon.

Artifact Type	Surface	A	E	Total
Lithics				
PPK, Madison	1	1	1	**3**
Totals	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase II investigation of site 44FX0381 involved the excavation of 104 STPs and two TUs, resulting in the recovery of a total of 163 lithic artifacts. The assemblage diversity is higher than the other sites investigated during this study with the inclusion of a drill, a hammerstone, and possibly a mano, but the low density of the assemblage suggests that visits to the site involved a similar limited set of activities. The low density and the relatively dispersed nature of the deposits suggest that there were numerous visits and that those were of short duration. No FCR was recovered. Temporally diagnostic artifacts associated with this site include three Late Woodland period Madison PPKs and a side notched PPK recovered during a previous investigation (although it is not clear where on the site that was found) (Johnson 1981). There is no indication of vertical sorting of material by time period, and most artifacts were found off the crest of the ridge. This may reflect settlement preferences in the past but also may reflect artifact displacement from erosion. There are no apparent substantial concentrations of artifacts and no evidence of cultural features.

Site 44FX0381 contains Late Woodland and possibly Late Archaic deposits, with artifacts representing an unknown but multiple number of site visits during the pre-contact past and likely reflecting general resource extraction activities, particularly stone tool maintenance and production, as well as game hunting. Site 44FX0381 may be able to provide important information concerning local or regional pre-contact occupations and is recommended individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D and as a contributing resource to the Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District. Additional archaeological investigation is recommended if avoidance is not feasible. Site 44FX0381 would not be impacted by the Preferred Alternative presented in the 2022 FEIS.

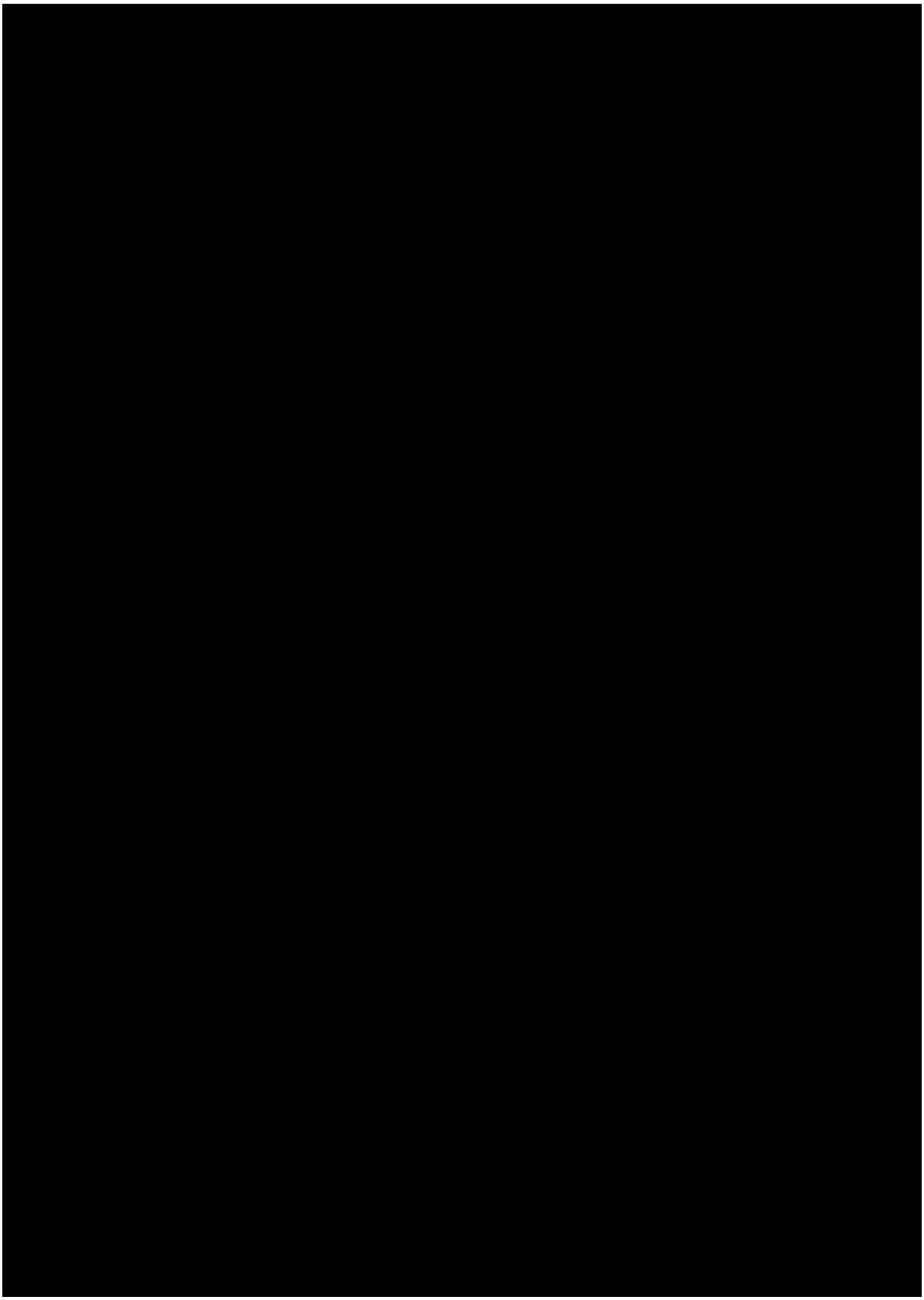

Figure 9.11. STP PPK Density Map for Site 44FX0381.

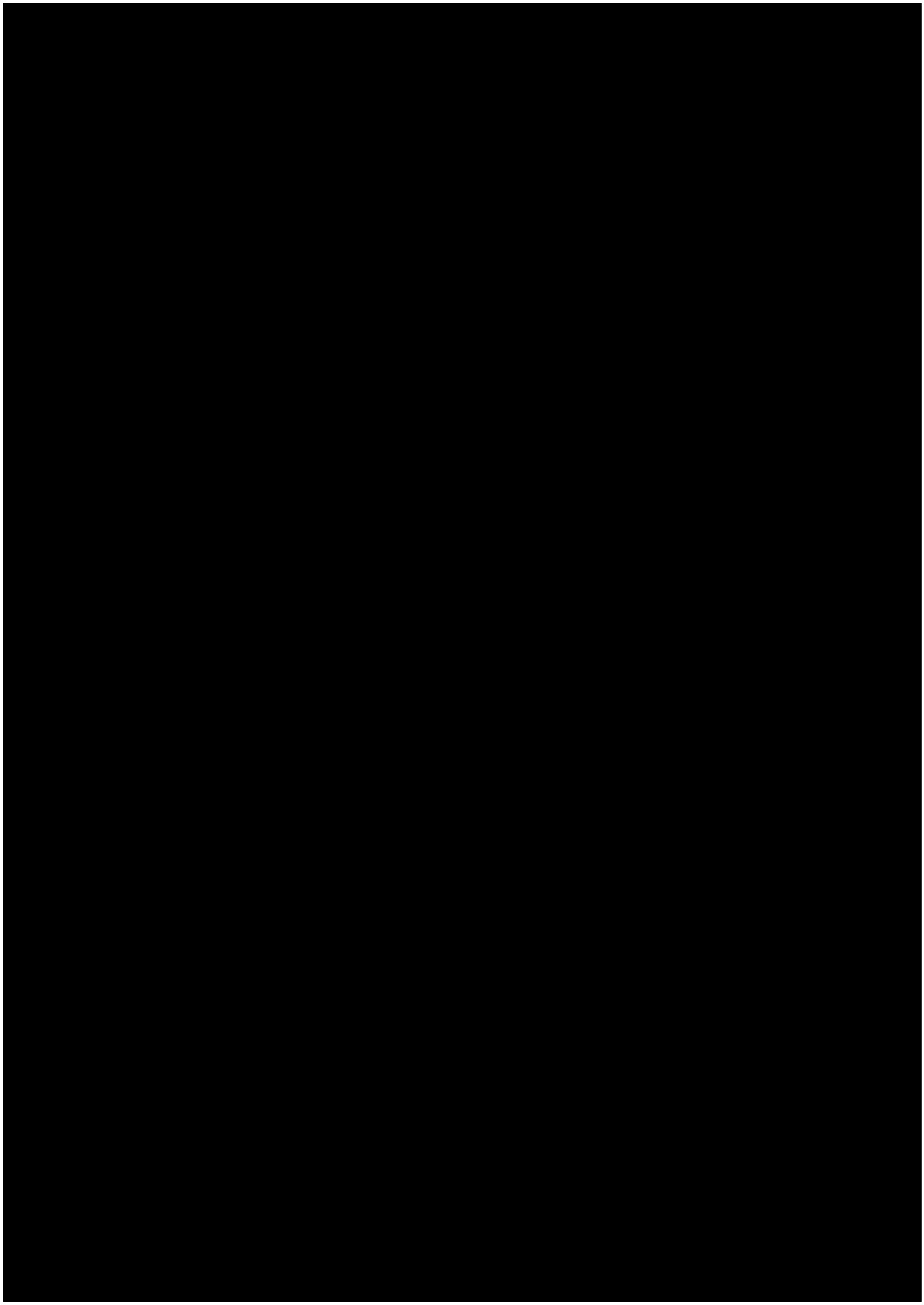

Figure 9.12. STP Biface Density Map for Site 44FX0381.

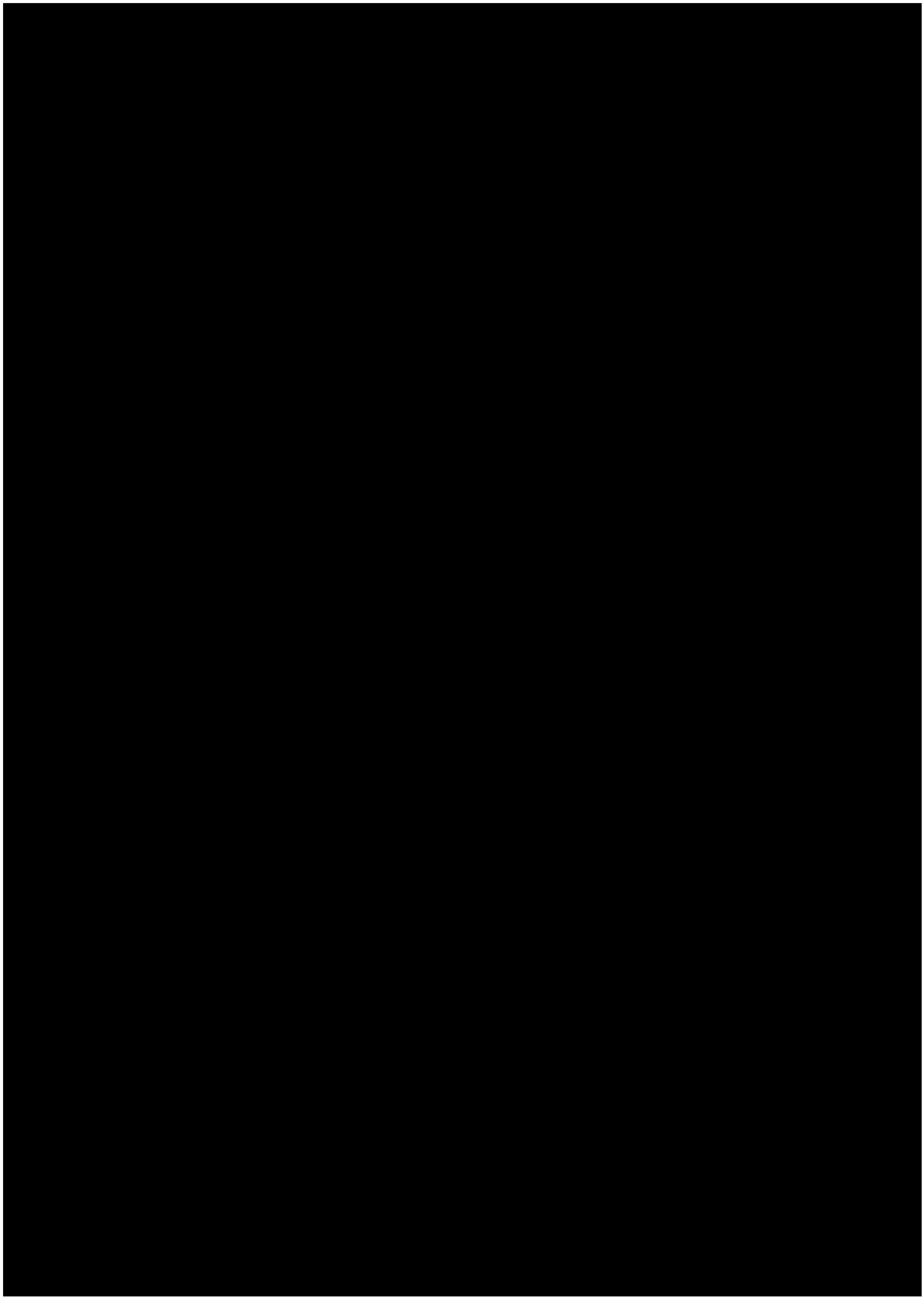

Figure 9.13. STP Unifacial Tool Density Map for Site 44FX0381.

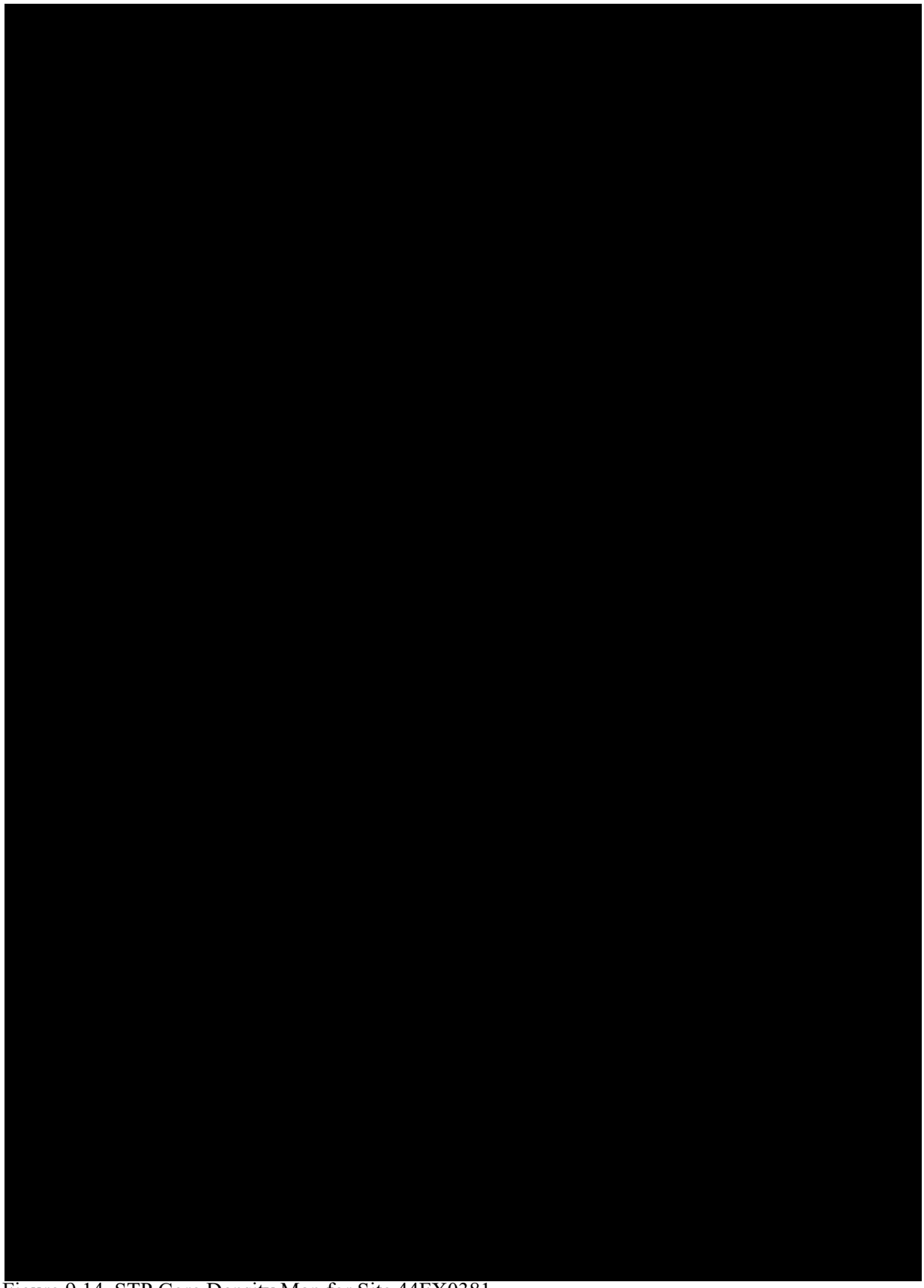

Figure 9.14. STP Core Density Map for Site 44FX0381.

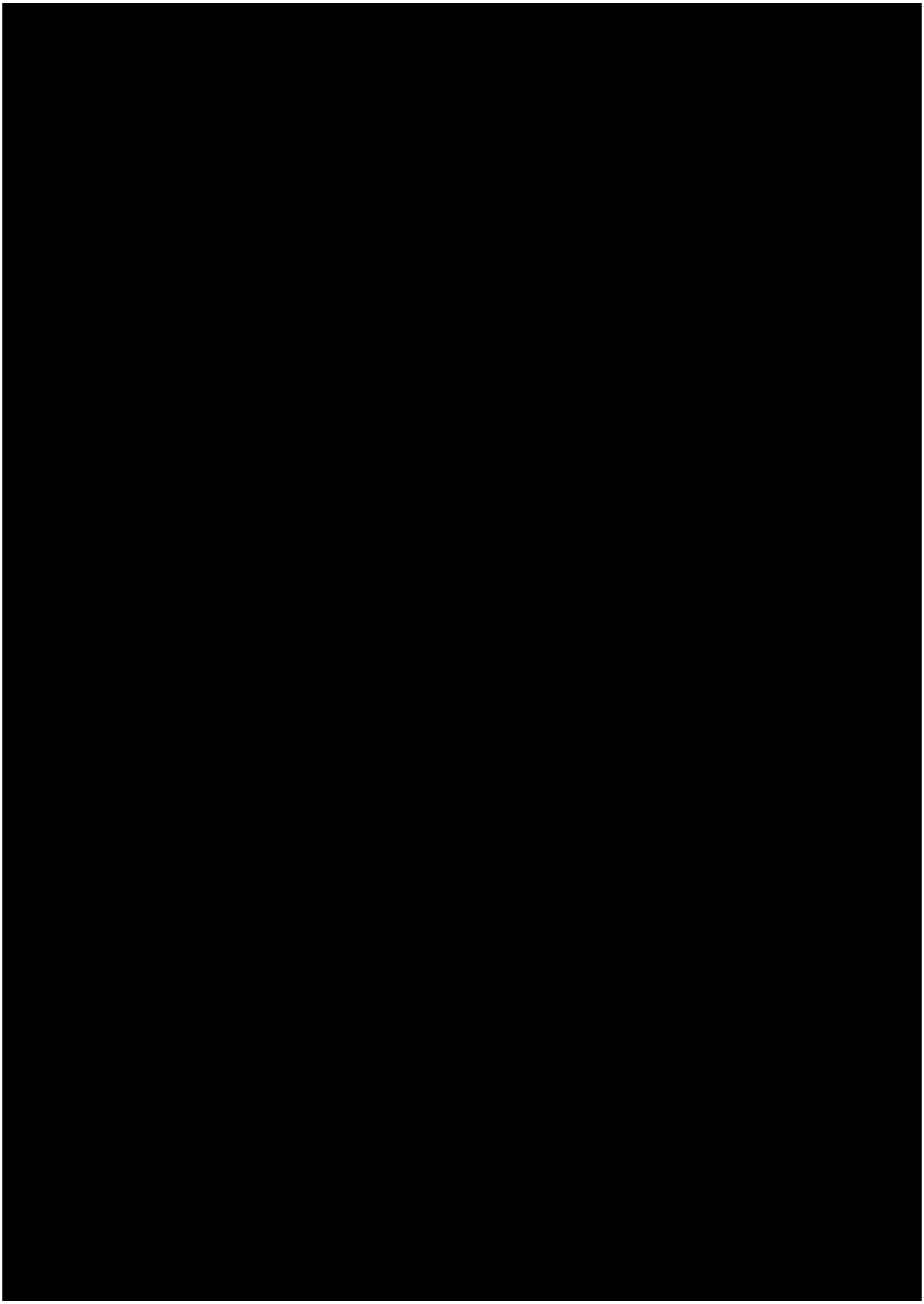

Figure 9.15. STP Debitage Density Map for Site 44FX0381.

10. RESULTS OF PHASE II EVALUATION OF SITE 44FX0389

SUMMARY OF PHASE I SURVEY

Site 44FX0389 was identified during a 1980 reconnaissance survey of the Fairfax County section of the Park (Johnson 1981). Artifacts observed (but that do not appear to have been collected at that time) include one quartz biface, 10 quartz flakes, and two pieces of quartz debris (Johnson 1981). A portion of the site area was inspected in 2006, but no artifacts were recovered (Dongarra and Harris 2006:46, 98).

SITE SETTING

Site 44FX0389 is located [redacted] (see Figures 1.2a and 1.3a). Most of the site is situated on a north-south trending ridge, but based on the Phase II results, it extends farther to the north and west and onto part of an adjacent ridge to the southeast (based on surface finds) than originally defined (see Figure 1.3a). The site is situated within a mature hardwood forest characterized by no to moderate undergrowth (Figures 10.1 and 10.2). Soils on the site are mapped primarily as Glenelg silt loam (7–15% slopes and 25–45% slopes), which is residuum weathered from mica schist or phyllite (USDA NRCS 2019). The site is bounded by slope to the north; by negative STPs and the Parkway berm to the south; by an unimproved roadcut into the side slope and negative STPs to the east; and by a deep drainage cut and berm parallel to the I-495 cut to the west (Figures 10.3 and 10.4). Two unimproved roads—[redacted] are cut to various depths below grade. In general, the area is fairly extensively disturbed from past road building activities.

PHASE II EVALUATION

Shovel Tests

The Phase II evaluation of site 44FX0389 involved the excavation of 185 STPs at 25-ft intervals across the site, extending outside the recorded boundary of the site as necessary to investigate areas of artifact recovery (Figure 10.5). Most of the STPs encountered generally similar soils (varying mainly in the thickness of the E horizon and the nature of the E/Bt horizon interface) across the site, which consisted of an A/E/Bt horizon soil sequence (Figure 10.6). Several STPs in the northern portion of the site (as well as the one TU in that area) contained a fill layer between the current A horizon and the original A horizon. The buried A horizon (Ab horizon) was of varying thickness and depth of origin in relation to the surface, but was primarily 0.3 to 0.6 ft thick and encountered at depths ranging from 0.5 to 0.9 ft (Figure 10.7). Subsequent investigation demonstrated that this buried horizon is attributable to overlying disturbance (from former road construction activities), which resulted in the burial of the A horizon that was present at the time. Hence, the buried A horizon is equivalent to the A soil horizon found at the present surface elsewhere, and the present A horizon may have been relocated from other parts of the site.

Almost one-third (*n*=54) of the STPs generated cultural material for a total of 171 lithic and two historic period artifacts. These include one quartz Calvert PPK, two quartz Small Savannah River PPKs, a quartz late stage biface, a quartzite early stage biface, two quartz unclassified biface fragments, a quartz scraper, a quartzite scraper, a quartz utilized flake, four cores (three quartz and one quartzite), and 157 pieces of unmodified debitage (136 quartz, 19 quartzite, and two rhyolite). The historic artifacts are two small undecorated whiteware sherds. Artifacts were recovered from the A (*n*=102), Ab (*n*=34), E (*n*=33), and Bt (*n*=3) horizons and Fill (*n*=1) in STPs across the upper landform and adjacent slope, but were particularly concentrated in the northern portion of the site. STPs produced from one to 18 artifacts each, although most

(80%) of the STPs yielded less than five artifacts each. Two of the three STPs producing more than 10 artifacts were located in the northern portion of the site.

Figure 10.1. View of Site 44FX0389, Facing South.

Figure 10.2. View of Site 44FX0389, Facing North.

Figure 10.3. View of Firebreak on Site 44FX0389, Facing Southwest.

Figure 10.4. View of Unimproved Road on Site 44FX0389, Facing Southwest.

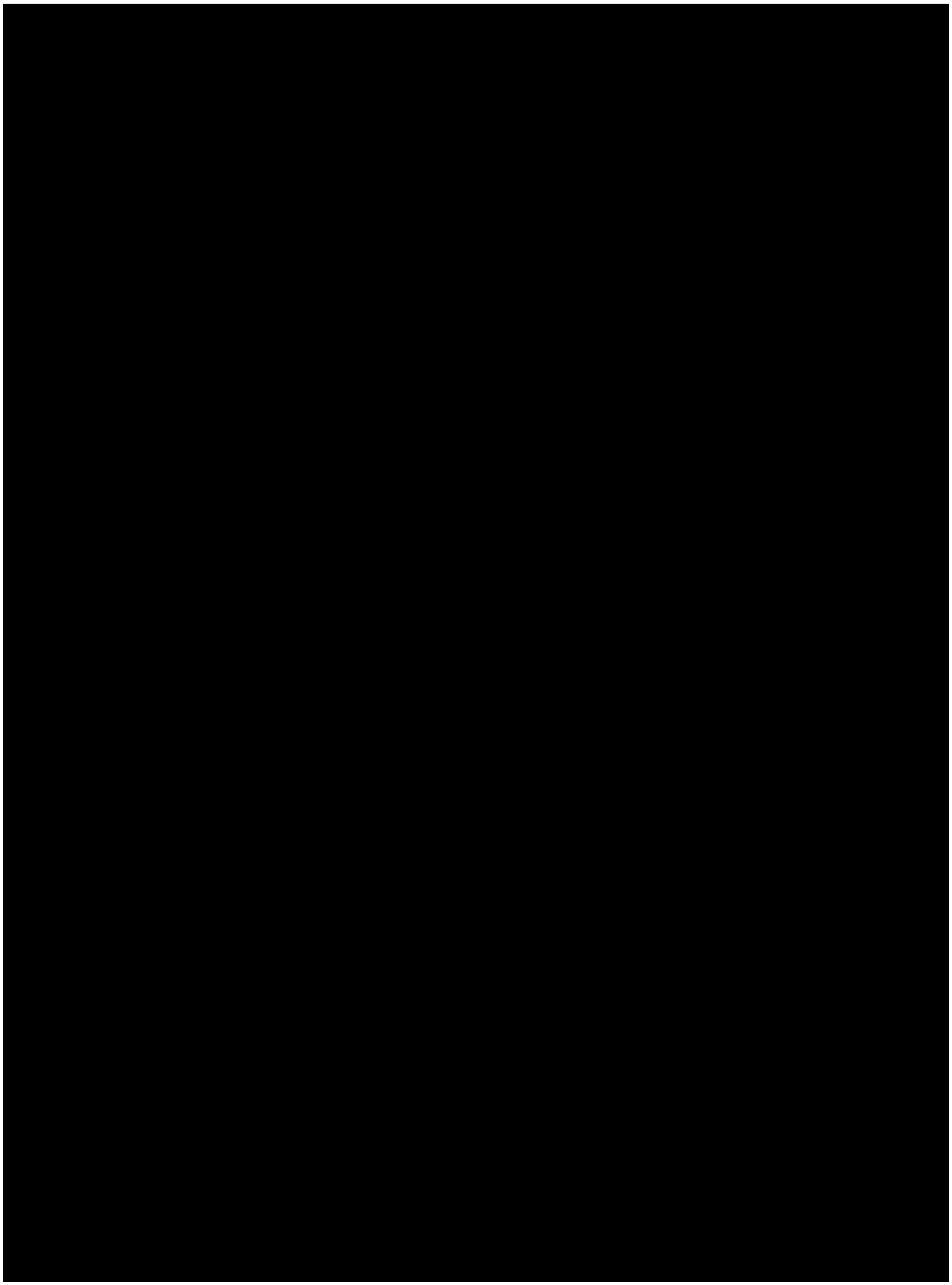

Figure 10.5. Plan Map of Site 44FX0389.

Figure 10.6. View of Typical STP Profile at Site 44FX0389.

Figure 10.7. View of Typical STP Profile at Site 44FX0389.

An additional 99 lithic and three historic period artifacts were collected from the surface in eroded and exposed areas. The expansion of the site boundary to the north and northwest is entirely due to the presence of surface artifacts in that area. Thirteen of the 27 lithic tools obtained during the Phase II investigation of site 44FX0389 were collected from the surface. These include five temporally diagnostic PPKs (a quartz Clagett, a quartz Lamoka, a rhyolite Poplar Island, a quartz Small Savannah River, and a quartz Madison), two quartz mid stage bifaces, one quartz late stage biface, one quartzite late stage biface, two quartz gravers, and two quartzite hammerstones. In addition, five quartz cores and 81 pieces of debitage (77 quartz and four quartzite) were collected from the surface. The historic period artifacts found on the surface include a Ball-Blue type canning jar fragment with an affixed zinc lid and two partial canning jar lid liners.

Test Units

Four 3 × 3 ft TUs (1–3 and 15) were excavated during the Phase II investigation of site 44FX0389, primarily in areas of higher artifact densities that appeared to be minimally disturbed. One of the units was placed to further investigate the nature of the discontinuous Ab horizon encountered in certain portions of the site.

Test Unit 1. TU 1 was placed at N5346 E4700 (see Figure 10.5) near an STP that had produced 15 lithic artifacts, including a quartz biface fragment and 14 pieces of quartz debitage. TU 1 encountered the typical A/E/Bt horizon soil sequence. The organic A horizon (0.175–0.25 ft thick) was dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silt loam and overlay a very light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) silt loam E horizon. The E horizon at this location extended to about 0.55 fbs to the top of the yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) silty clay Bt horizon. TU 1 generated 112 lithic artifacts, including a complete quartz late stage biface and 111 pieces of quartz debitage. Most of the artifacts were found in the E horizon (*n*=82), but 18 artifacts were found in the A horizon, and 12 were found in the top portion of the Bt horizon. Artifacts in the Bt horizon are attributed to bioturbation associated with the extensive root system encountered throughout the TU (Figure 10.8)

Figure 10.8. View of South Wall Profile of TU 1 at Site 44FX0389.

Test Unit 2. TU 2 was placed at N5397 E4846 in the northeastern portion of the site near an STP that had produced seven lithic artifacts, including a quartz utilized flake and six pieces of quartz debitage and where lithic tools were collected from the surrounding surface (see Figure 10.5). The three typical strata were encountered during the excavation of TU 2 (Figure 10.9). Stratum I was a thin (0.25 ft thick) A horizon of brown (7.5YR 4/3) silt loam; Stratum II was an E horizon of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay loam. The E horizon extended to a depth of 0.6 fbs, where it overlay a strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay Bt horizon. TU 2 generated 125 lithic artifacts, including a quartz scraper, a quartz late stage biface, 122 pieces of unmodified debitage (120 quartz and two quartzite), and one FCR. Roughly three-quarters of the artifacts were found in the E horizon and the remainder were found in the A horizon.

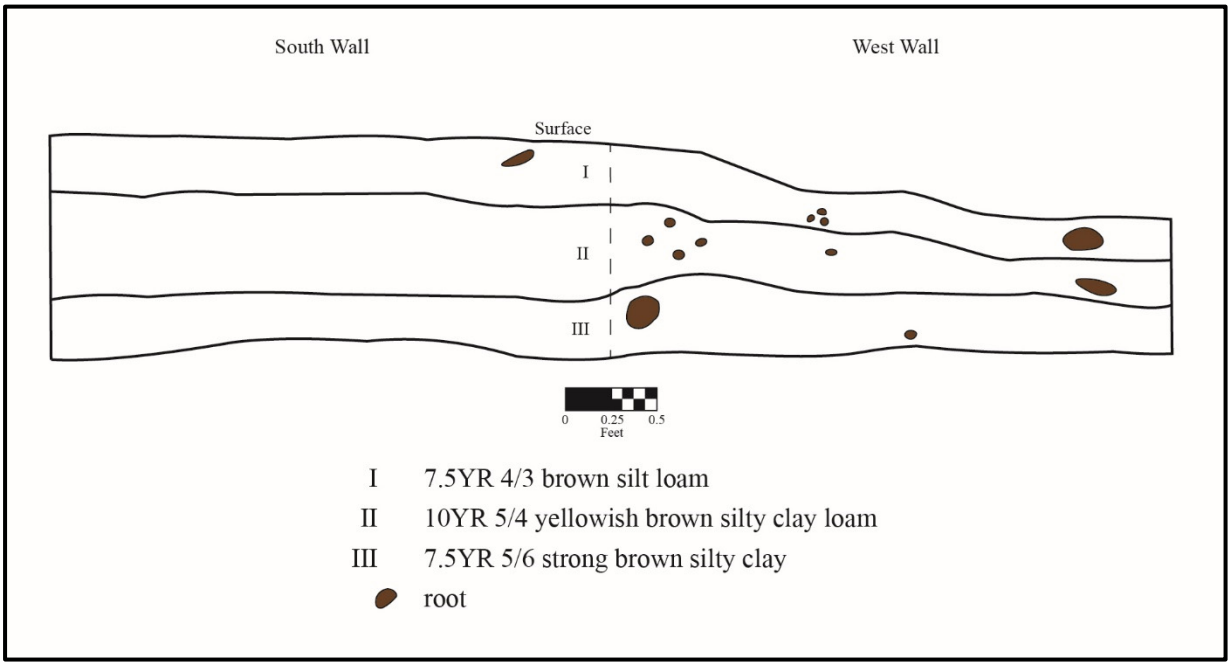

Figure 10.9. Profile Drawing of South and West Walls of TU 2 at Site 44FX0389.

Test Unit 3. TU 3 was placed at N5400 E4747 near an STP that had produced 18 lithic artifacts, including a quartz late stage biface, a quartzite scraper, and 16 pieces of quartz debitage (see Figure 10.5). The TU encountered five strata (Figures 10.10 and 10.11). Stratum I at this location was a 0.10 to 0.20 ft thick A horizon of very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silt loam. Associated artifacts are limited to two pieces of debitage. Stratum II was a 0.65 to 1.15 ft thick layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam mottled with strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) silty clay loam; this stratum represents disturbed fill. This overlay a second fill layer (Stratum III) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay loam with very pale brown (10YR 7/3) sandy lamellae and strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) silty clay mottles; this second artificial stratum was 0.20 to 0.70 ft thick and appeared to be of similar origin as the overlying Stratum II. The combined Stratum II and Stratum III fill layers generated 23 pieces of lithic debitage. Stratum III overlay a 0.15 to 0.40 ft thick very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) buried A (Ab) horizon (Stratum IV), which was encountered at about 1.12 fbs. This stratum appears to represent the A horizon present by the early part of the 20th century that was covered by fill during the construction of the unimproved road. (It is considered stratigraphically equivalent to the modern A horizon in less disturbed portions of the site.) This stratum was absent in part of the western side of the unit. Eighty-five pieces of quartz debitage were found in the Ab horizon. The Ab horizon extended to a depth of 1.37 fbs, where it overlay a brown (7.5YR 5/4) silty clay Bt horizon. Twenty pieces of quartz debitage were found in the upper part of the Bt horizon, and their presence at the top of that stratum is attributed to bioturbation.

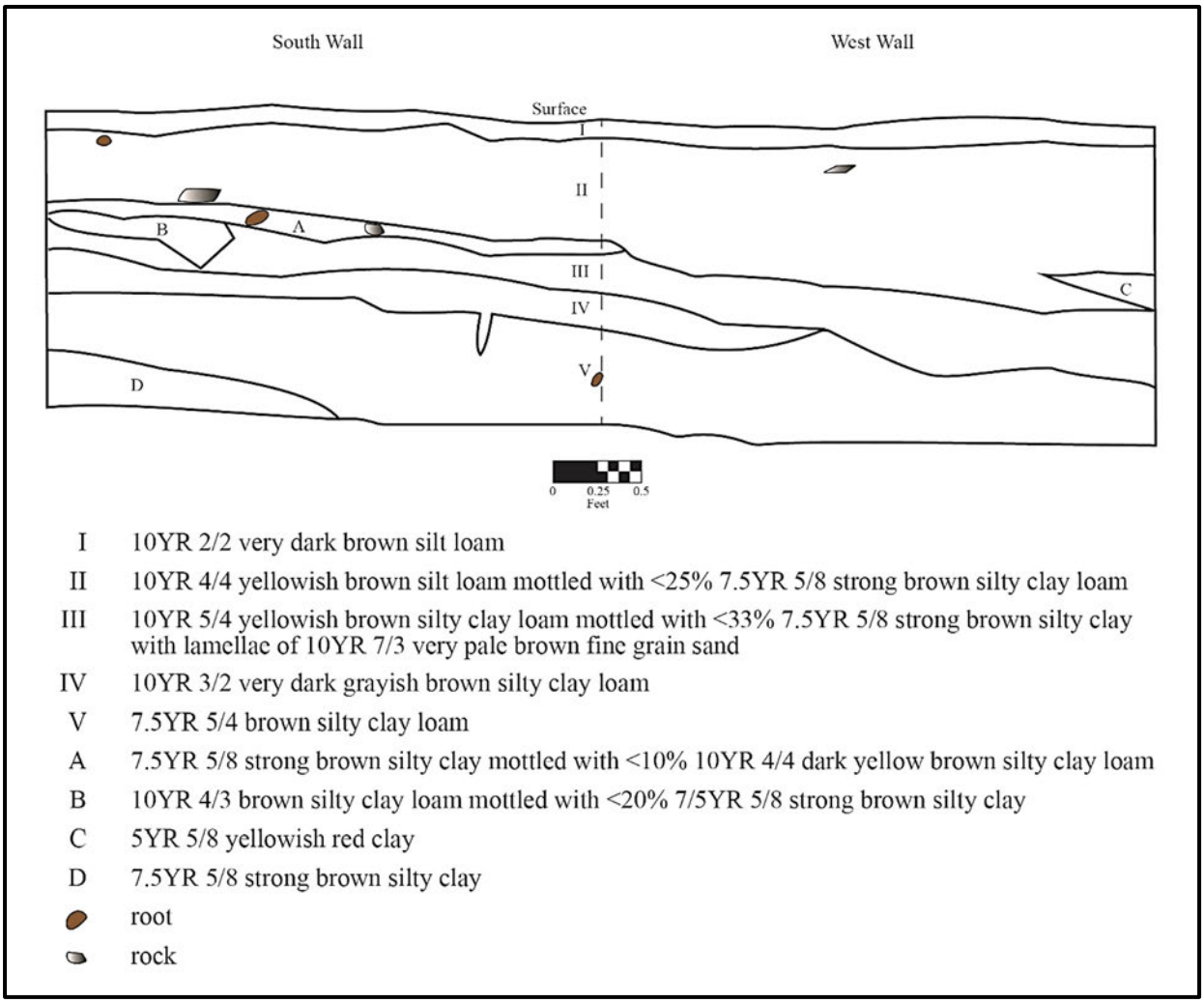

Figure 10.10. Profile Drawing of South and West Walls of TU 3 at Site 44FX0389.

In summary, TU 3 produced a total of 130 pieces of lithic debitage, including 127 quartz and three quartzite specimens. Most of these were found in the buried A horizon, but similar artifacts were present in the modern humic zone as well as the fill deposits that overlay the Ab horizon and in the top of the underlying Bt horizon. The artifacts found in the bottom soil horizon are identical in class and material type to those present in the buried A horizon and are considered intrusive to the Bt horizon through bioturbation.

Test Unit 15. TU 15 was placed at N5345 E4722 in the vicinity of TU 1 (see Figure 10.5). The typical three-strata sequence was encountered during excavation of TU 15 (Figure 10.12). The A horizon was 0.20 to 0.25 ft thick and composed of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silt loam. This humic zone graded into the E horizon, which was brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) silt loam; the E horizon extended to a depth of 0.45 fbs, where it overlay a strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay Bt horizon. TU 15 generated 57 lithic artifacts, including a quartz Madison PPK and 56 pieces of unmodified debitage (55 quartz and one quartzite). Artifacts were relatively evenly distributed between the A (*n*=26) and E (*n*=31) horizons; the Madison PPK was found in the A horizon.

Figure 10.11. View of East Wall Profile of TU 3 at Site 44FX0389 (board is mislabeled).

Figure 10.12. View of East Wall Profile of TU 15 at Site 44FX0389.

Artifacts

Lithic Artifacts. The Phase II pre-contact artifact assemblage (*n*=694) from 44FX0389 consists almost entirely of quartz artifacts (Table 10.1). Quartz is represented by over 95 percent of the debitage, all of the cores, eight of the nine PPKs, eight of the 10 other bifaces, and five of the six flake tools. Quartzite accounts for a small percentage of the debitage and is represented in the tool assemblage by one late stage biface, one minimally modified biface, a unifacial scraper, and two hammerstones. The Poplar Island PPK is made of rhyolite; its material composition appears different from the two rhyolite flakes recovered on the site.

Table 10.1. Lithic Artifacts from Site 44FX0389 by Material.

Artifact Type	Quartz	Quartzite	Rhyolite	Total
Tools				
Biface, Late Stage	4	1		**5**
Biface, Mid Stage	2			**2**
Biface, Unid.	2			**2**
Bifacial Scraper, Type II	1			**1**
Biface, Chopper		1		**1**
Graver	1			**1**
Graver/Perforator	1			**1**
PPK, Calvert	1			**1**
PPK, Clagett	1			**1**
PPK, Lamoka	1			**1**
PPK, Madison	2			**2**
PPK, Poplar Island			1	**1**
PPK, Small Savannah River	3			**3**
Thumbnail Scraper	1			**1**
Scraper, Unid.		1		**1**
Utilized Flake	1			**1**
Hammerstone		2		**2**
Tools Subtotal	*21*	*5*	*1*	*27*
Debitage				
Bipolar Flake, Fragment	3	1		**4**
Core, Exhausted	2			**2**
Core, Fragment	4			**4**
Flake, Complete	29	5	1	**35**
Flake, Fragment	557	22	1	**580**
Shatter	39	2		**41**
Debitage Subtotal	*634*	*30*	*2*	***666***
Fire Cracked Rock	1			**1**
Other Subtotal	*1*	*0*	*0*	***1***
Totals	**656**	**35**	**3**	**694**

The Phase II assemblage includes 27 tools or potential tools, including nine PPKs. The partial quartz Clagett PPK was found on the surface in the northern portion of the site (between TUs 2 and 3) (Figure 10.13d). It has a transverse fracture and may have broken during construction. A complete quartz Lamoka PPK was found on the surface in the far northern portion of the site (N5525 E4850) (Figure 10.13e). The rhyolite Poplar Island PPK was found in the north-central portion of the site (southwest of TU 15) (Figure 10.13f). Three quartz Small Savannah River PPKs were found—one on the surface and two in STPs (Figures 10.13g–i). One has a small impact fracture, suggesting use for hunting, and the other two have transverse fractures and may have broken during construction. The Calvert PPK was found in an STP in the north-

central portion of the site (Figure 10.13a). Two Madison PPKs were found—one in TU 15 and one from the surface in the northwestern portion of the site (Figure 10.13b, c).

The Phase II assemblage from site 44FX0389 contains six other chipped stone tools. These include a quartz type II scraper with bifacial retouch on a single margin (Figure 10.14d); a quartz "thumbnail" type scraper that exhibits acute, unifacial retouch on the distal margin (Figure 10.14e); a quartzite scraper that exhibits minor unifacial retouch (Figure 10.14c); and two quartz tools that are classified as gravers because of their distinctive bits (Figures 10.14a, b). The remaining artifact is a quartz utilized flake from the A horizon.

Six staged bifaces were recovered during the Phase II investigation of site 44FX0389. The late stage bifaces include a complete quartz example that may have functioned or been intended as a knife or projectile point with an unfinished hafting area (Figure 10.15d); two quartz specimens with morphologies that suggest they may have functioned as expedient tools (Figures 10.15c, e); and a fragmentary quartzite late stage biface that may be a PPK midsection (Figure 10.15f). The assemblage includes two fragmentary quartz mid stage bifaces (Figures 10.16a and b). One other biface appears to have been abandoned at an early stage of reduction and resembles a chopper (Figure 10.16). Two quartz biface fragments cannot be further classified.

The debitage assemblage from 44FX0389 includes six cores, 35 complete flakes, 584 flake fragments, and 41 pieces of shatter. The cores (all quartz) include two exhausted (amorphous/multidirectional) (e.g., Figures 10.17b, c) and four other fragmentary examples (e.g., Figures 10.17a, d). Unmodified debitage includes quartz (*n*=628), quartzite (*n*=30), and rhyolite (*n*=2). Most (96.0%) of the unmodified quartz debitage is noncortical and small in size (0–2 cm=77.7%) (Table 10.2). Excluding shatter (and cores), the mean weight for quartz debitage is 1.2 g. Quartzite debitage is generally larger, with a mean weight of 3.6 g. Rhyolite flakes are dark gray or greenish gray aphyric varieties. Both are small and noncortical.

The tool assemblage is dominated by hafted and unhafted bifacial specimens and indicative of biface and PPK production, refurbishment, and replacement. A few informal flake tools (e.g., scrapers, gravers, utilized flakes) suggest that other activities were also carried out at the site.

Two other quartzite artifacts found on the surface resemble hammerstones and/or anvils. One has battering on one end (Figure 10.18b), and the other has battering on one end and pitting on a flat surface (Figure 10.18a) and was likely used for bipolar reduction as well.

In addition to the chipped stone artifacts, one small, broken quartz cobble represents FCR.

Historic Artifacts. Five historic period artifacts were recovered during Phase II investigation of site 44FX0389. These include a canning jar fragment with a zinc lid, two canning jar lid liner fragments, and two small undecorated whiteware sherds. These are attributed to isolated discard rather than any local habitation. A few other modern artifacts (clear glass bottles, plastic debris, an aluminum lawn chair with plastic webbing) were observed on the surface throughout the site and were not collected. These were all attributable to casual and unauthorized discard, and not related to any habitation.

Figure 10.13. Representative PPKs from Site 44FX0389. a) quartz Calvert; b–c) quartz Madison; d) quartz Clagett; e) quartz Lamoka; f) rhyolite Poplar Island; g–i) quartz Small Savannah River

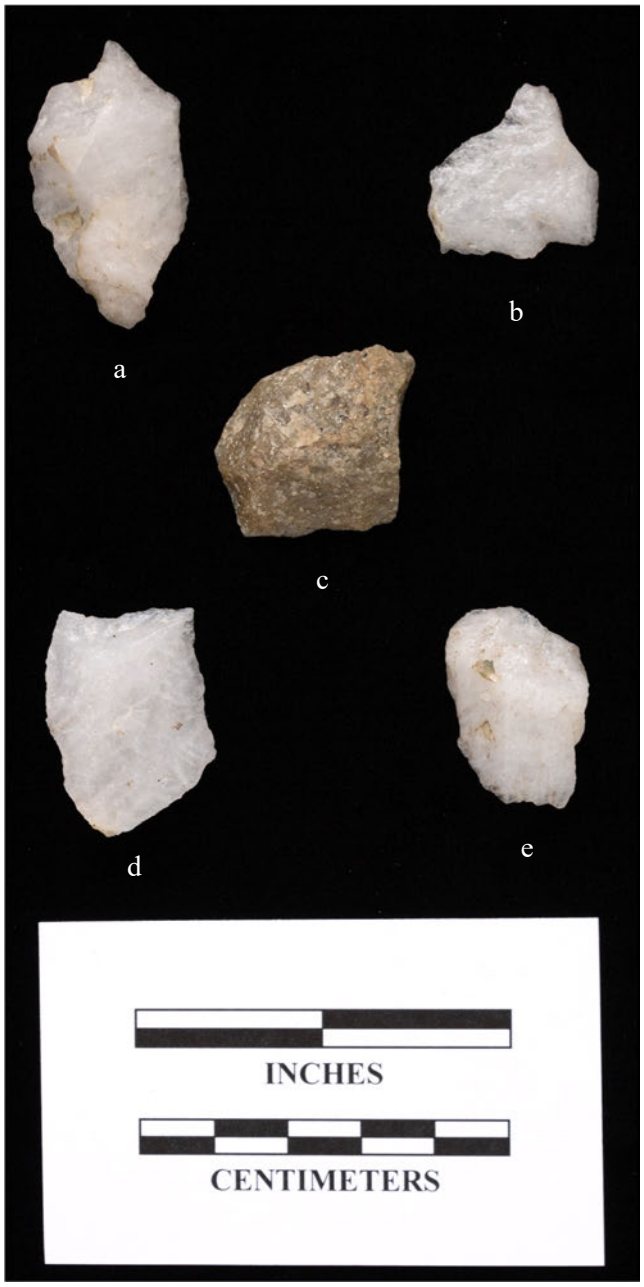

Figure 10.14. Representative Tools from Site 44FX0389.
a) quartz graver; b) quartz graver; c) quartzite scraper; d) quartz bifacial scraper; e) quartz thumbnail scraper

Figure 10.15. Representative Bifaces from Site 44FX0389. a–b) quartz mid stage biface; c–e) quartz late stage biface; f) quartzite late stage biface

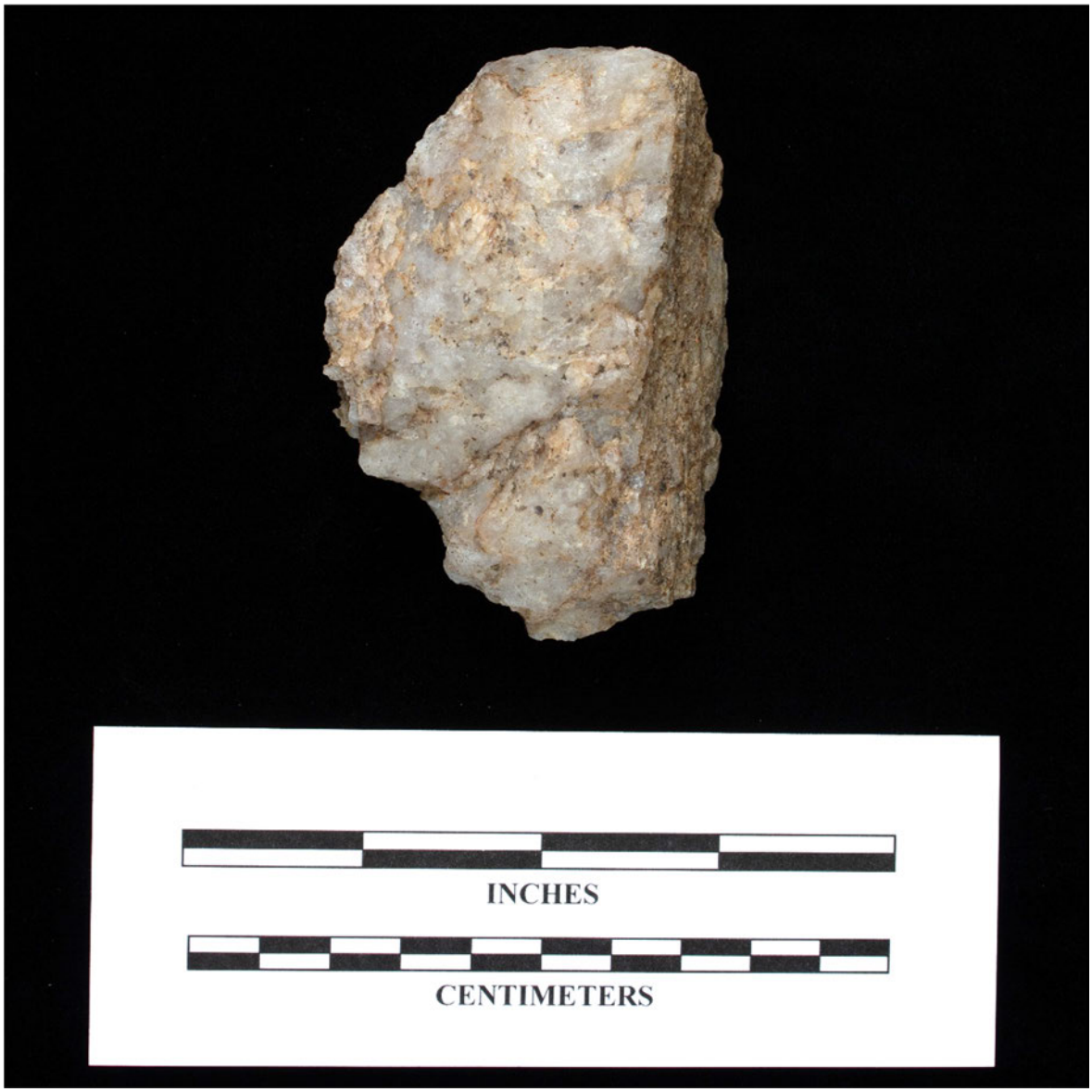

Figure 10.16. Chopper from Site 44FX0389.

Figure 10.17. Representative Cores from Site 44FX0389.
a–b) quartz exhausted core; c–d) quartz core fragment

Figure 10.18. Representative Groundstone Tools from Site 44FX0389.
a–b) quartzite hammerstone

Table 10.2. Unmodified Flakes from Site 44FX0389 by Size and Cortex Classes.

Material Type	Cortex Category	<1 cm	1–2 cm	2–3 cm	3–4 cm	4–5 cm	>5 cm	Total
Rhyolite								
	Primary							
	Secondary							
	Tertiary		2					**2**
	Subtotal	*0*	*2*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	***2***
Quartz								
	Primary		1	1				**2**
	Secondary		2	5	3	1	1	**12**
	Tertiary	82	373	91	19	3	4	**572**
	Subtotal	*82*	*376*	*97*	*22*	*4*	*5*	***586***
Quartzite								
	Primary							
	Secondary		3	2	1			**6**
	Tertiary		5	11	1	3	1	**21**
	Subtotal	*0*	*8*	*13*	*2*	*3*	*1*	***27***
Total								
	Primary		1	1				**2**
	Secondary		5	7	4	1	1	**18**
	Tertiary	82	380	102	20	6	5	**595**
	Total	**82**	**386**	**110**	**24**	**7**	**6**	**615**

Artifact Distribution. Roughly one-third of the artifacts (34%) were recovered from the E horizon, and almost half were found in the combined A horizons (43%) (Table 10.3). The more controlled excavations within the TUs demonstrated that the vertical distribution of artifacts in the E horizon is unimodal in character and after a spike in the first level (81%), artifact counts (in all artifact classes) diminish precipitously with depth. There does not appear to be any clear vertical differentiation between artifact deposits associated with any of the components represented at the site, although (as at other sites) this is more difficult to discern considering so many of the temporally diagnostic artifacts were found on the surface (Table 10.4). The A horizon produced the Calvert, a Madison, and one Small Savannah River PPKs, and the E horizon produced a Small Savannah River PPK; all others were found on the surface.

In general, artifacts were found across the wide area encompassed by the site but were more concentrated on the northern ridge nose (Figures 10.19–10.23). All of the PPKs, all but one of the bifaces, all of the unifacial tools, and most of the cores were found in this area. There are a number of relatively higher (>5) density areas for debitage, most in that same northern part of the site and in general corresponding well with the locations of bifaces and unifacial tools. Based on the horizontal distribution of temporally diagnostic artifacts, there do not appear to be spatially discrete areas utilized exclusively during any particular time period.

Table 10.3. Artifacts from Site 44FX0389 by Horizon.

Artifact Type	Surface	A	Fill	Ab	E	B	Total
Tools							
Biface, Unid.		1			1		**2**
Biface, Late Stage	2	1			2		**5**
Biface, Mid Stage	2						**2**
Biface, Chopper		1					**1**
Bifacial Scraper, Type II		1					**1**
Thumbnail Scraper		1					**1**
Scraper, Unid.					1		**1**
Graver	1						**1**
Graver/Perforator	1						**1**
Hammerstone	2						**2**
Utilized Flake		1					**1**
PPK, Calvert		1					**1**
PPK, Clagett	1						**1**
PPK, Lamoka	1						**1**
PPK, Madison	1	1					**2**
PPK, Poplar Island	1						**1**
PPK, Small Savannah River	1	1			1		**3**
Tools Subtotal	*13*	*9*	*0*	*0*	*5*	*0*	*27*
Debitage							
Bipolar Flake, Fragment	1	2			1		**4**
Core, Exhausted	1	1					**2**
Core, Fragment	4						**4**
Flake, Complete	6	14		2	12	1	**35**
Flake, Fragment	67	139		111	205	34	**580**
Shatter	7	14		6	14		**41**
Debitage Subtotal	*86*	*170*	*24*	*119*	*232*	*35*	***666***
Other							
Fire Cracked Rock		1					**1**
Other Subtotal	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	***1***
Historic							
Whiteware, Undecorated		1			1		**2**
Glass, Canning Jar	1						**1**
Glass, Canning Jar Lid Liner	2						**2**
Historic Subtotal	*3*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*0*	***5***
Totals	**102**	**181**	**24**	**119**	**238**	**35**	**699**

Table 10.4. Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts from Site 44FX0389 by Horizon.

Artifact Type	Surface	A	E	Total
Lithics				
PPK, Calvert		1		**1**
PPK, Madison	1	1		**2**
PPK, Small Savannah River	1	1	1	**3**
PPK, Clagett	1			**1**
PPK, Lamoka	1			**1**
PPK, Poplar Island	1			**1**
Tools Subtotal	*5*	*3*	*1*	***9***
Totals	**5**	**3**	**1**	**9**

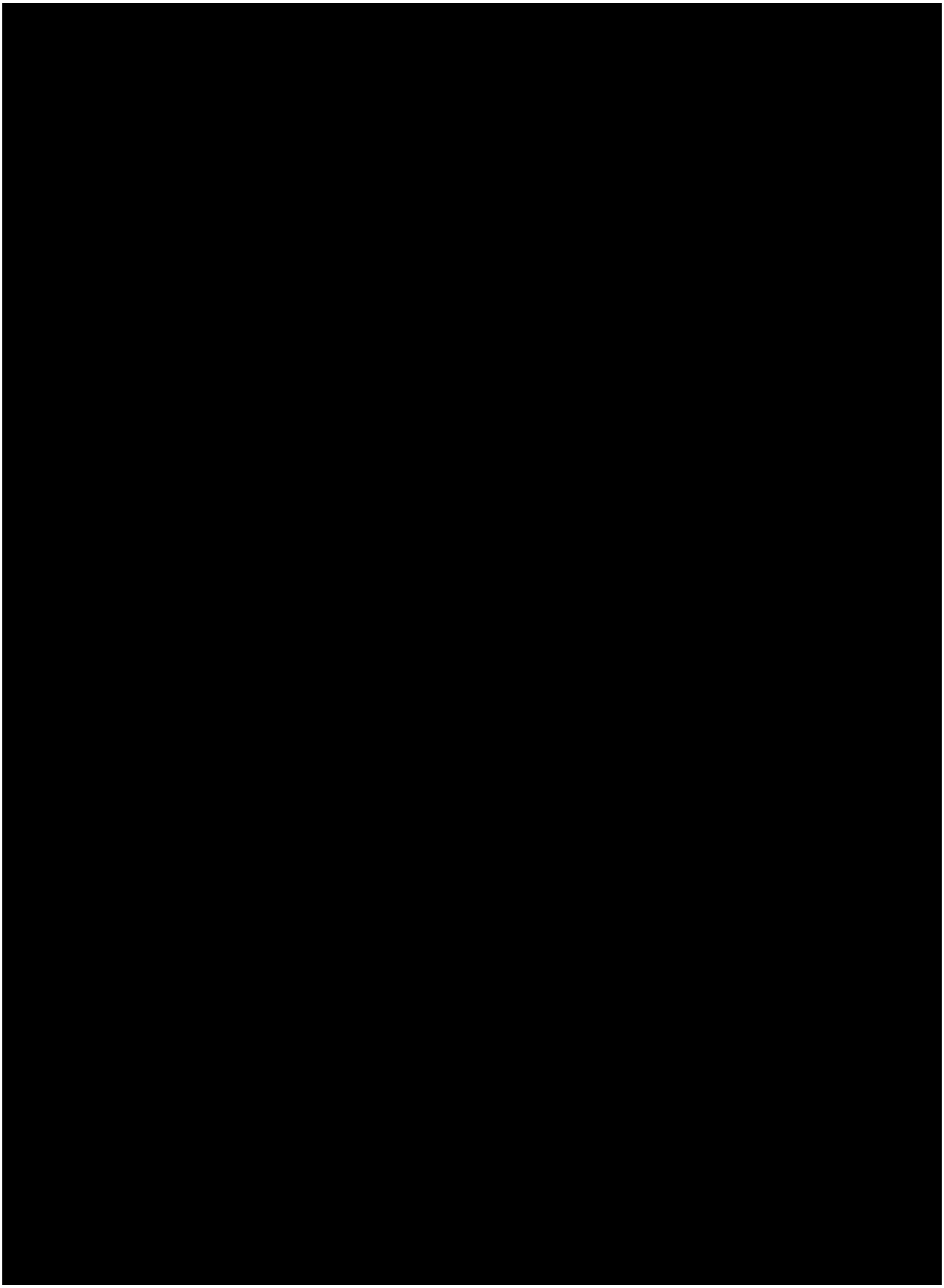

Figure 10.19. STP PPK Density Map for Site 44FX0389.

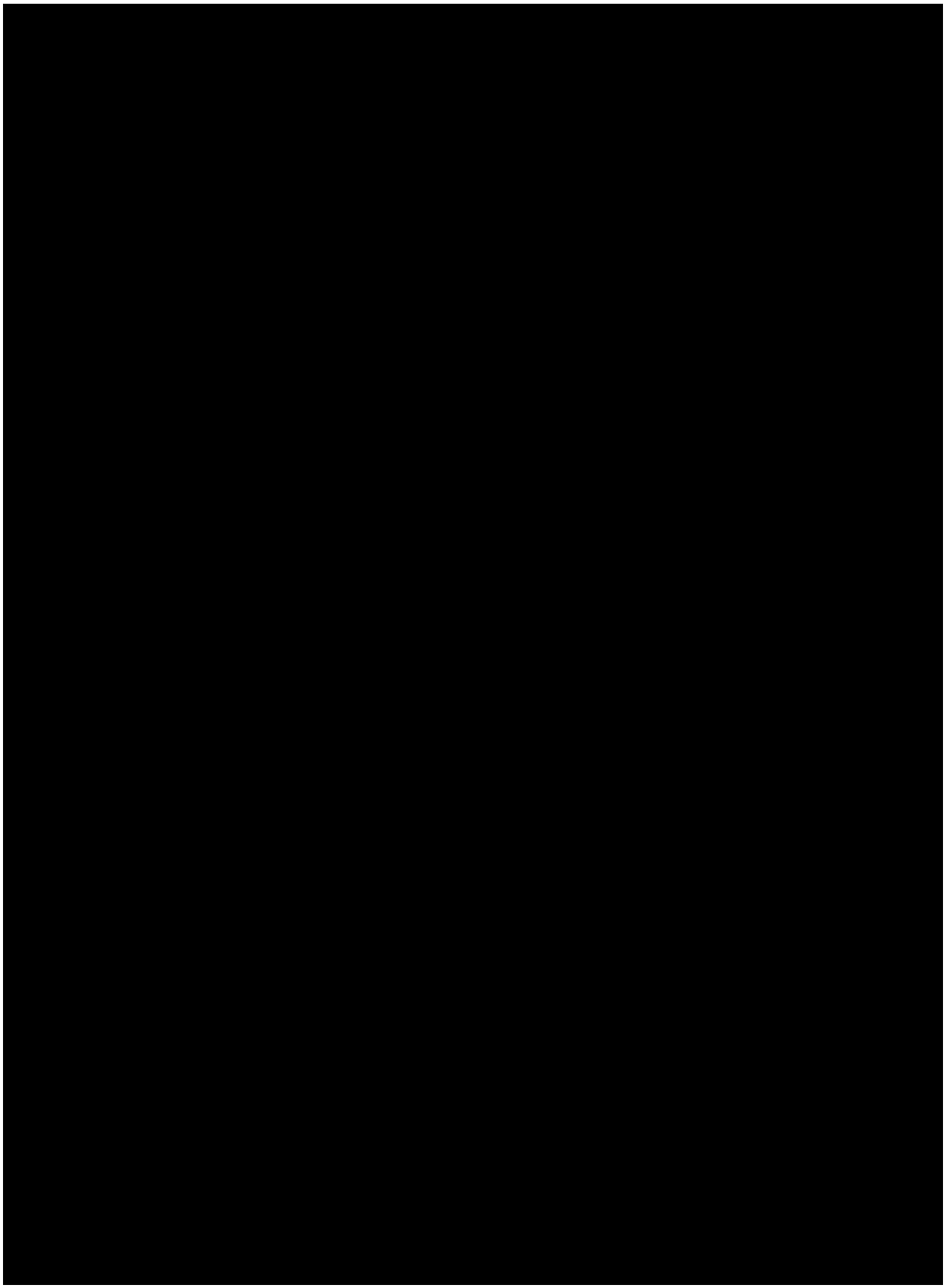

Figure 10.20. STP Biface Density Map for Site 44FX0389.

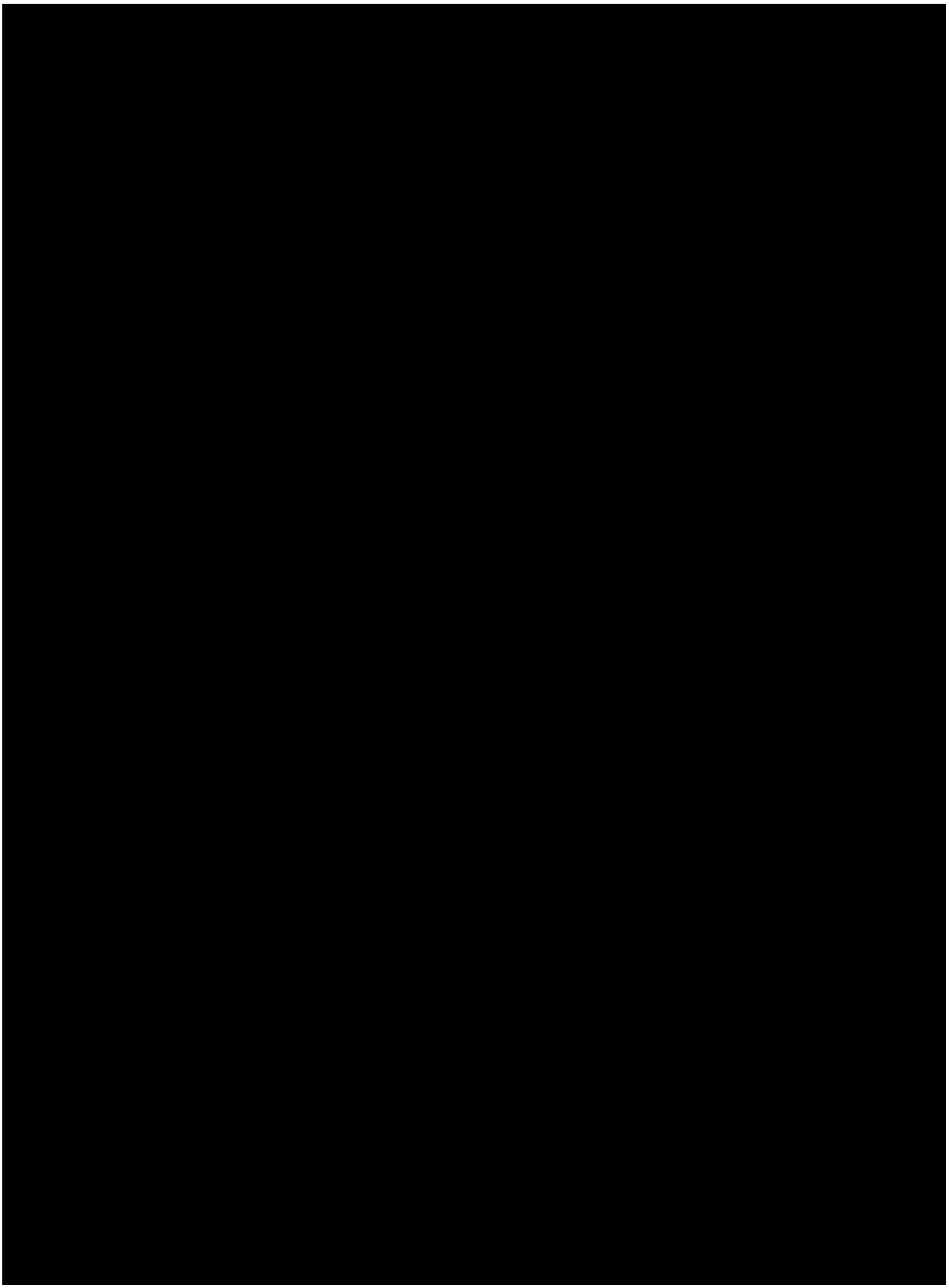

Figure 10.21. STP Unifacial Tool Density Map for Site 44FX0389.

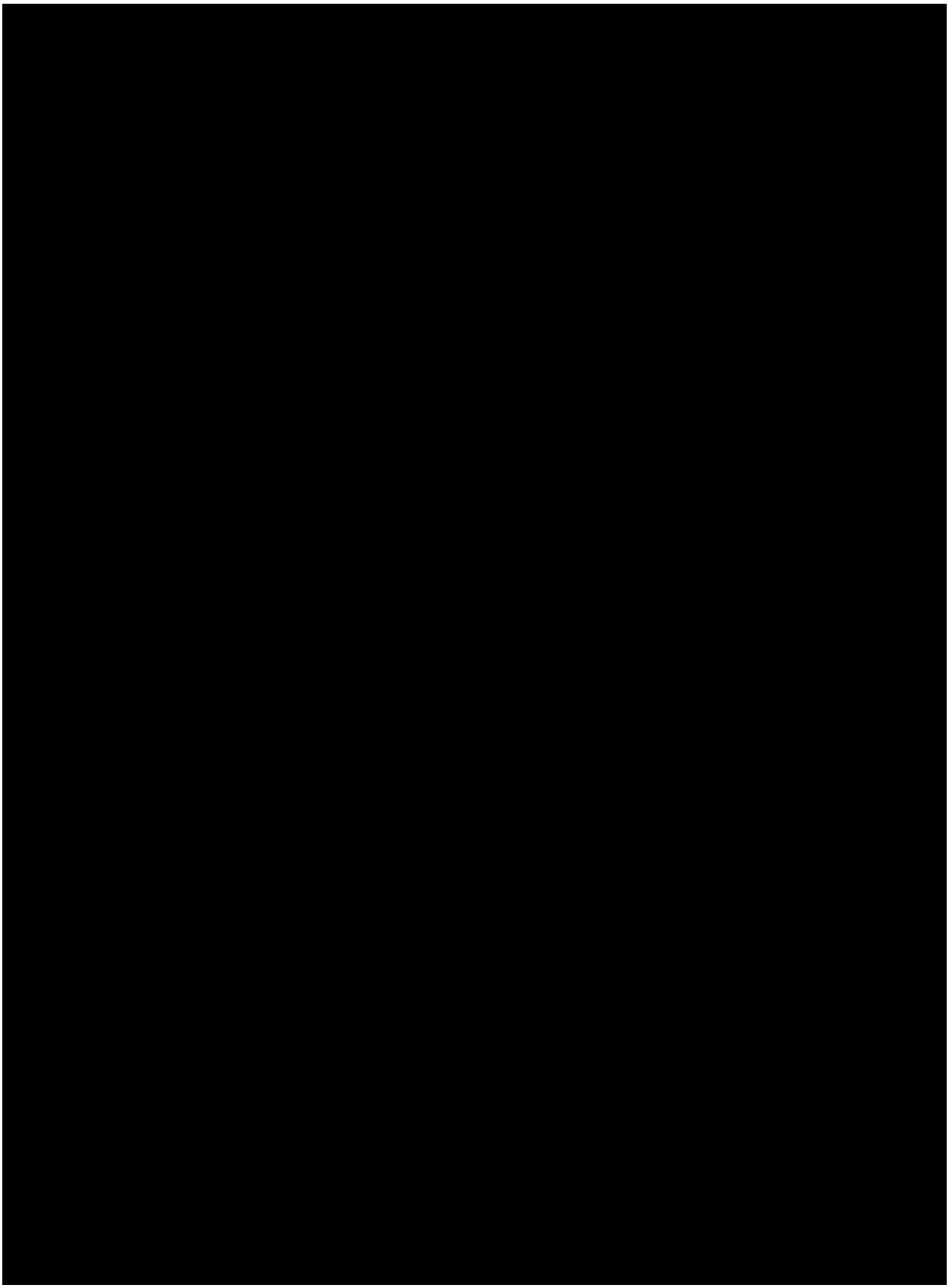

Figure 10.22. STP Core Density Map for Site 44FX0389.

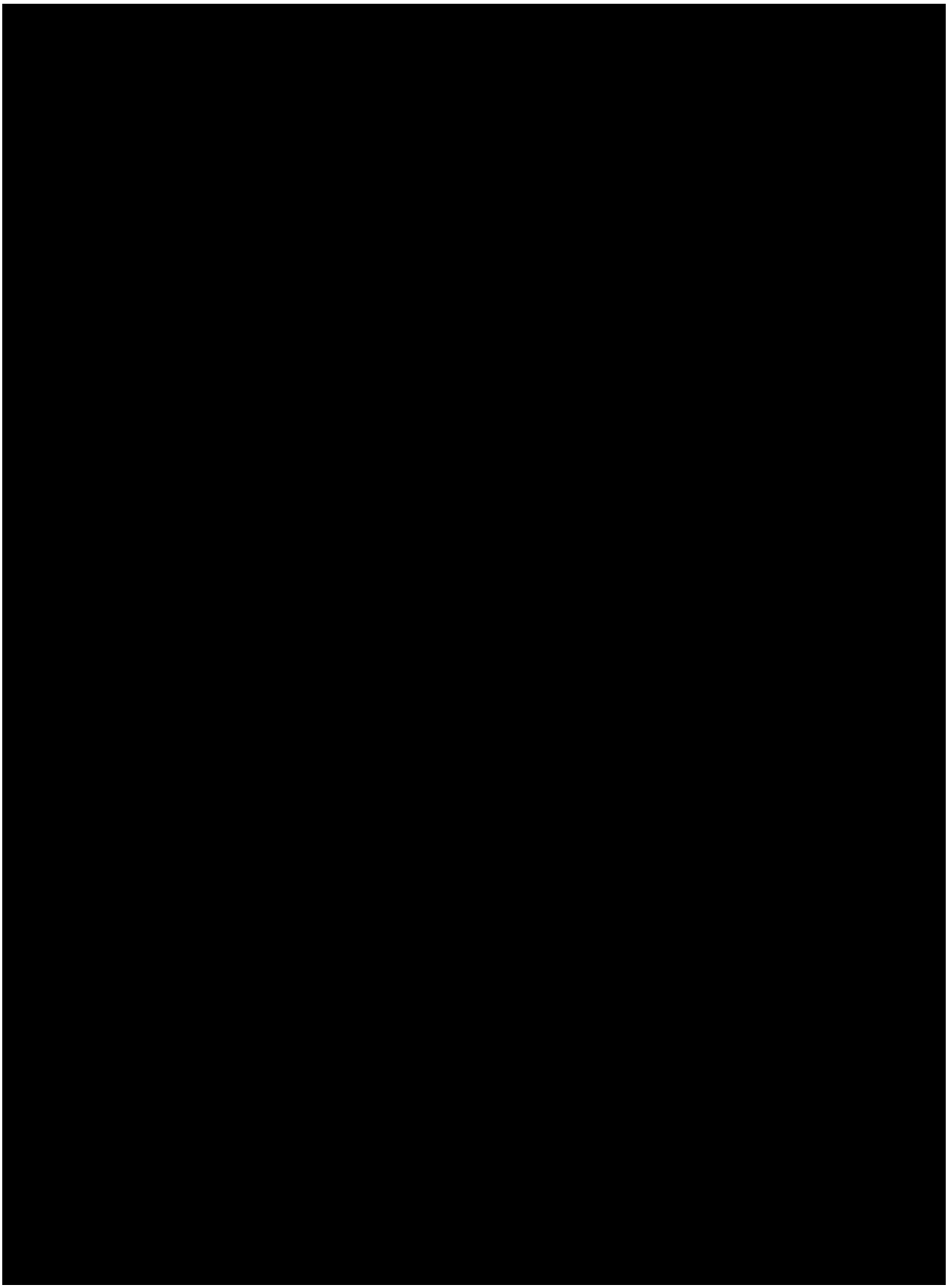

Figure 10.23. STP Debitage Density Map for Site 44FX0389.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase II investigation of site 44FX0389 involved the excavation of 185 STPs and four TUs, resulting in the recovery of a total of five historic and 694 pre-contact lithic artifacts. The lithic assemblage (all tool and debitage classes) is dominated by quartz, which was presumably acquired from a nearby source or sources. The pre-contact assemblage consists of a Poplar Island PPK, a Lamoka PPK, three Small Savannah River PPKs, a Clagett PPK, a Calvert PPK, two Madison PPKs, two mid stage bifaces, five late stage bifaces, two unclassified biface fragments, three scrapers, two gravers, one chopper, six cores, one utilized flake, 656 pieces of debitage, two hammerstones, and one FCR.

In summary, site 44FX0389 contains Late Archaic, Early Woodland, and Late Woodland deposits, with artifacts representing an unknown but multiple number of site visits during the pre-contact past and likely reflecting general resource extraction activities, particularly stone tool maintenance and production, as well as game hunting. The stone tool assemblage is more diverse than many of the other sites investigated during this study, with the inclusion of two gravers, three scrapers, and a chopper, and indicates that other resource extraction and processing activities occurred at the site. There are no apparent substantial concentrations of artifacts and no evidence of cultural features. Five historic period artifacts appear to be the result of 20th century to modern refuse disposal and are not relatable to any local occupation. Site 44FX0389 is considered likely to provide important information concerning local or regional pre-contact occupations and is recommended individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D and as a contributing resource to the Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District. A portion of site 44FX0389 lies within the Preferred Alternative presented in the 2022 FEIS and additional archaeological investigation is recommended if the site cannot be avoided.

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11. RESULTS OF PHASE II EVALUATION OF SITE 44FX3160

SUMMARY OF PHASE I SURVEY

Site 44FX3160 was identified during a 2006 survey for the proposed Mt. Vernon Trail Extension (Dongarra and Harris 2006). Five STPs excavated during that investigation produced a total of 10 pieces of noncortical quartz debitage and five pieces of noncortical quartzite debitage (Dongarra and Harris 2006:54). Most of the artifacts were recovered from the second stratum (the E horizon) and were found in a single STP (Dongarra and Harris 2006:52). Based on the results of the 2006 study, the site measures approximately 30 × 50 ft and contains an unknown pre-contact component. The site was interpreted as a short-term campsite with evidence for tool maintenance and manufacturing and was considered to have the potential for containing "internally distinguishable activity areas" (Dongarra and Harris 2006:54).

SITE SETTING

Site 44FX3160 was recorded on [redacted] (Dongarra and Harris 2006:53–54). It is bisected by a deep erosional gully formed by the small stream that has been channelized and connects with a drainage conduit that extends from the road (Figure 11.1). The location of the site within this drainage feature is in contrast to all other sites recorded within the survey area, which are located on ridge tops. Site 44FX0381 is located [redacted] (see Figures 1.2a and 1.3a). Site 44FX3160 is within a mature hardwood forest with little to no undergrowth (Figure 11.2). Soils on the site are mapped primarily as Glenelg silt loam (7–25% slopes), which consists of residuum weathered from mica schist or phyllite (USDA NRCS 2019). The site is bounded by slope to the east, slope and negative STPs to the west, negative STPs to the north, and negative STPs and the [redacted]. The area is partially disturbed by the unimproved road that extends around the north and west sides of nearby site 44FX0381.

PHASE II EVALUATION

Shovel Tests

No artifacts were encountered in the nine STPs excavated at 25-ft intervals on the relatively level portions of the site (Figure 11.3). Most STPs encountered similar soils, which consisted of an A/E/Bt horizon sequence, although several layers of fill with modern debris were encountered above the original A horizon in some areas (Figure 11.4). A systematic examination of eroded surfaces on both sides of the artificial drainage encountered no artifacts other than modern refuse.

Test Units

Test Unit 6. One 3 × 3 ft TU (TU 6) was excavated in the south-central portion of the site in an area that appeared to be most visibly intact. Six strata were observed in TU 6 (Figure 11.5). Stratum I (0–0.3 fbs) was an organic A horizon of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam; Stratum II (0.3–1.2 fbs) was a fill layer of brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sandy loam; Stratum III (1.2–1.5 fbs) was an Ab horizon of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silty clay loam mottled with dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silty clay; Stratum IV (1.5–2.3 fbs) was a B horizon of strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silty clay loam; Stratum V (2.3–2.7 fbs) was an Ab2 horizon of brown (7.5YR 4/4) silty clay loam; and Stratum VI (2.7–3.3 fbs) was a Bt horizon of yellowish red (5YR 5/8) silty clay loam mottled with yellowish red (5YR 5/8) silty clay. One piece of quartz shatter was found in Stratum III, the second A horizon.

Figure 11.1. View of Small Channelized Stream on Site 44FX3160, Facing North.

Figure 11.2. View of Site 44FX3160, Facing South.

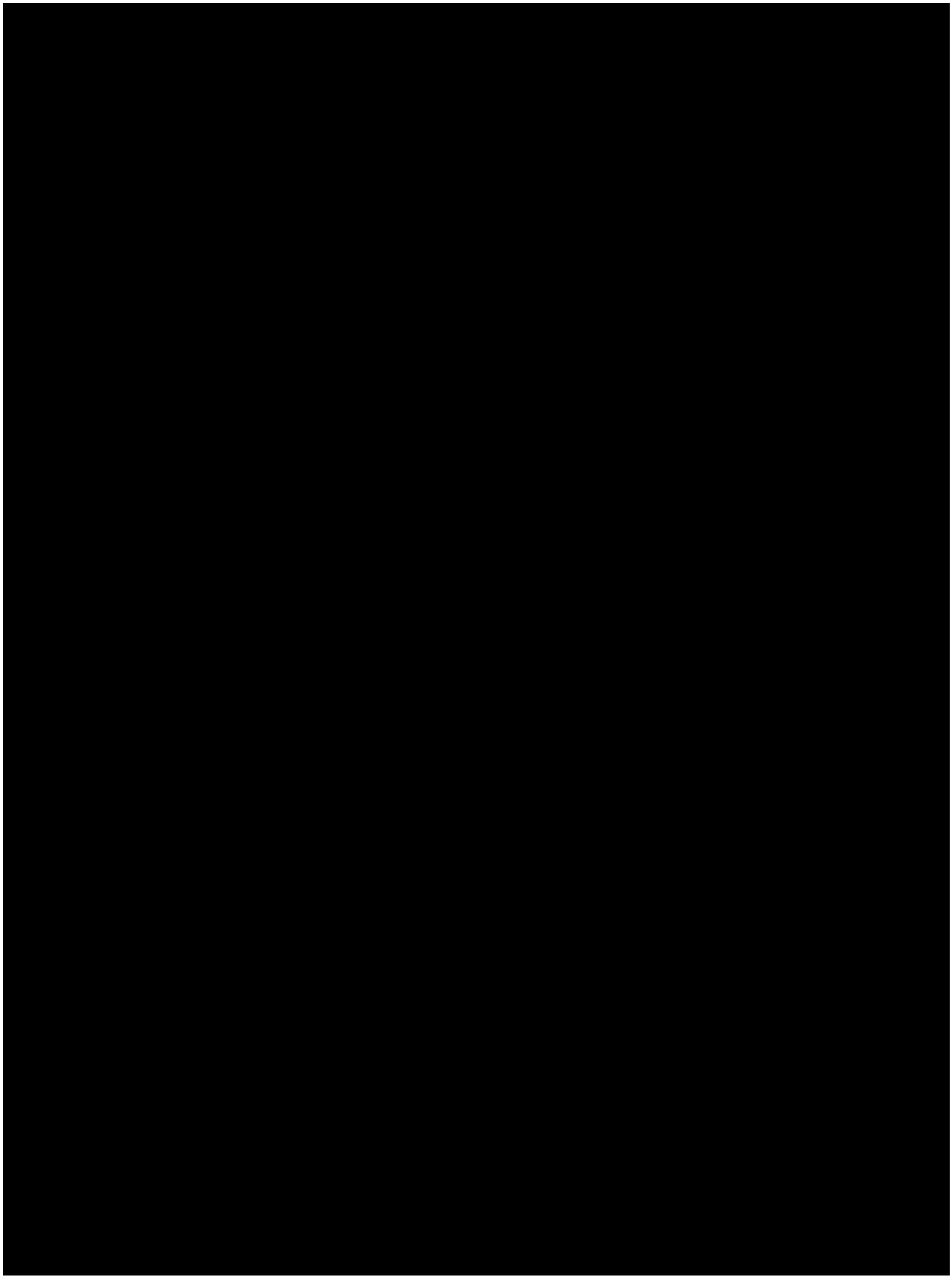

Figure 11.3. Plan Map of Site 44FX3160.

Figure 11.4. View of Typical STP Profile at Site 44FX3160.

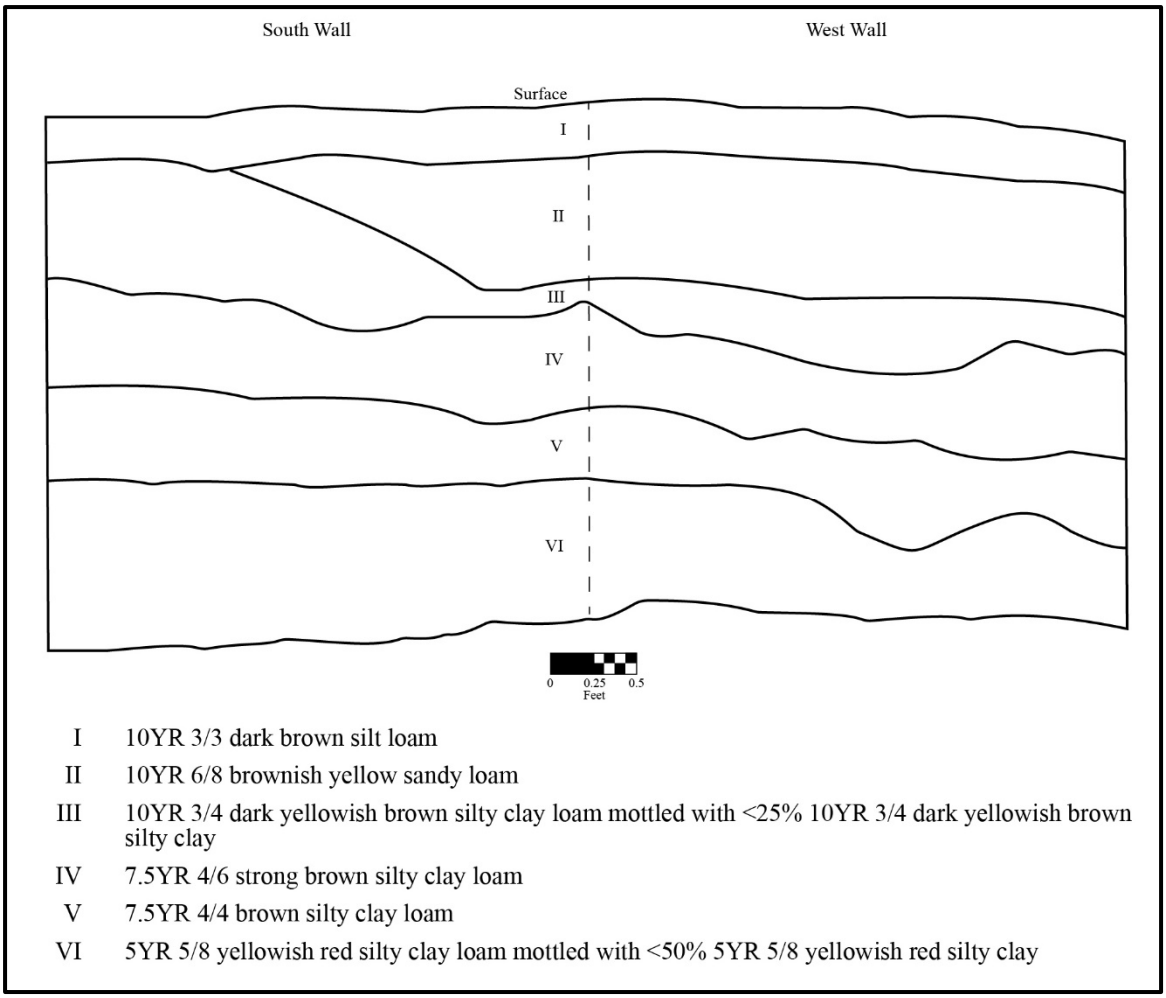

Figure 11.5. Profile Drawing of West and South Walls of TU 6 at Site 44FX3160.

Artifacts

Lithic Artifacts. The Phase II assemblage from site 44FX3160 is limited to a single piece of quartz debitage from the first buried A horizon in TU 1 (Stratum III, 1.2–1.5 fbs, an Ab horizon of mottled dark yellowish brown [10YR 3/4] silty clay and silty clay loam). Stratum III appears to be historic (likely modern) colluvium that post-dates Parkway construction.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Phase II investigation at site 44FX3160 consisted of the excavation of nine STPs and one 3 × 3 ft TU, resulting in the recovery of just a single nondiagnostic pre-contact period artifact from what is likely historic colluvium. Overall, site 44FX3160 has produced a small number of nondiagnostic lithic artifacts and given the setting, it is not clear if the pre-contact artifacts found on site 44FX3160 are attributable to any direct activity that occurred at this location in the pre-contact past or if these artifacts are in this area as a result of redeposition through slope wash or through activities associated with road construction. Site 44FX3160 is unlikely to provide any important information concerning local or regional pre-contact occupations and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. Consequently, no further archaeological investigation is recommended for this site.

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12. RESULTS OF PHASE II EVALUATION OF SITE 44FX3900

SUMMARY OF PHASE I SURVEY

Site 44FX3900 was identified during the Phase I survey for this project when three STPs located south of the Parkway and approximately 190 ft west of site 44FX0379 produced pre-contact lithic artifacts from the A (*n*=4) and E (*n*=11) horizons. These consist of one unclassified biface fragment and 14 pieces of debitage. Given the moderate artifact density and the presence of cultural material in the E horizon, this site was recommended for additional investigations to evaluate NRHP eligibility. To expedite the project review, that Phase II evaluation was conducted concurrently with the other Phase II work conducted for this project and the combined Phase I and II results are presented in full in this chapter. It should be noted that investigation of this site was partially impeded by the presence of multiple yellowjacket nests located in the southeastern portion of the site.

SITE SETTING

Site 44FX3900 is located on [redacted] see Figures 1.2a and 1.3a; Figures 12.1 and 12.2). The site is bounded by negative STPs on all sides. The soil type across the site is Glenelg silt loam (7–15% slopes), which is residuum weathered from mica schist or phyllite (USDA NRCS 2019). Evidence of disturbance (push piles) visible on the surface may be associated with past logging activities.

PHASE II EVALUATION

Shovel Tests

During the Phase II investigation, additional STPs were excavated across the site at 25-ft intervals for a total of 52 combined Phase I and II STPs; only 11 of those additional STPs produced artifacts (Figure 12.3). In general, STPs encountered an A/E/Bt horizon sequence, although there was some variation in regard to depth to the Bt horizon, and the E horizon was not present in all STPs (Figure 12.4). The A horizon (0–0.4 fbs) consisted of dark brown (10YR 3/3) to very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silt loam. In some STPs, the second stratum was a strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) silty clay loam Bt horizon and in some it was a very pale brown (10YR 7/4) or yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay loam E horizon (0.4–1.0 fbs). Stratum II was underlain by a yellowish red (5YR 5/6) silty clay B horizon (1.0–1.6 fbs). STPs containing the E horizon were scattered across the site and not concentrated in any particular area.

Fourteen STPs produced a total of 48 lithic artifacts—one argillite, two jasper, five quartzite, and 40 quartz. These consist of one Calvert PPK, one Small Savannah River PPK, three biface fragments, three cores, one retouched flake, and 39 flakes. Artifacts were found in the A (*n*=20), E (*n*=15), and B (*n*=13) horizons. In addition, one quartz core and two quartz flakes were found on the surface. Most of the STPs only produced from one to three artifacts each; two STPs, one in the eastern portion and one in the western portion, yielded 11 artifacts each.

Figure 12.1. View of Site 44FX3900, Facing East.

Figure 12.2. View of Site 44FX3900, Facing Southwest.

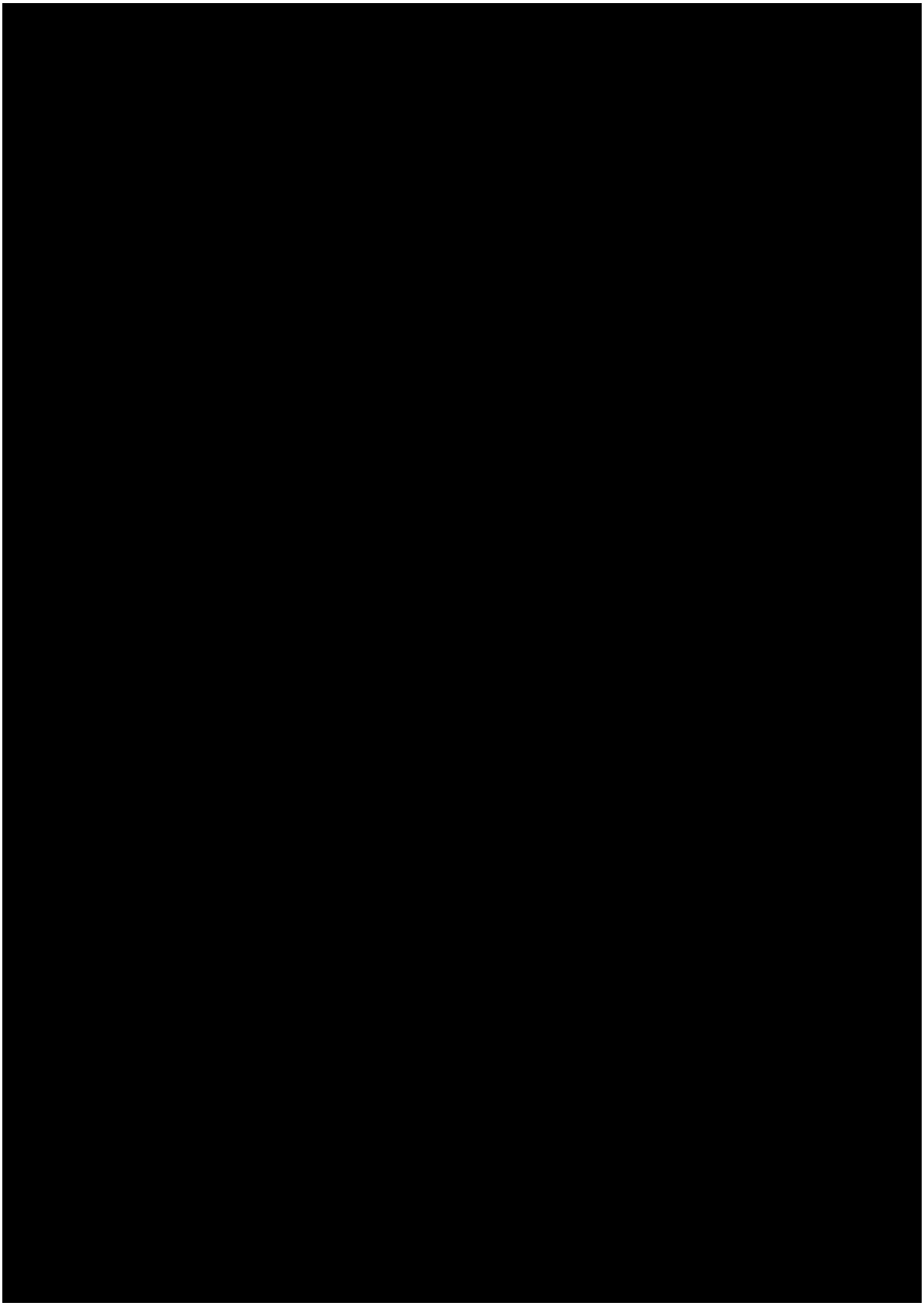

Figure 12.3. Plan Map of Site 44FX3900.

Figure 12.4. View of Typical STP Profile at Site 44FX3900.

Test Units

Three 3 × 3 ft TUs (12–14) were excavated on site 44FX3900.

Test Unit 12. This unit was placed at N480 E575 (see Figure 12.3). The A horizon (0–0.2 fbs) was very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silt loam and was underlain by an E horizon (0.2–0.9 fbs) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt loam (Figures 12.5 and 12.6). The underlying Bt horizon (0.9–1.2 fbs) was strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) silty clay. TU 12 produced a total of 12 lithic artifacts, one from the A horizon and 11 from the E horizon. These consist of one biface fragment, 10 pieces of debitage, and one FCR

Test Unit 13. This unit was placed at N450 E450 (see Figure 12.3). The A horizon (0–0.25 fbs) was dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt loam and was underlain by a B horizon (0.25–0.8 fbs) of strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) silt loam (Figure 12.7). The underlying Bt horizon (0.8–1.25 fbs) was yellowish red (5YR 5/8) silty clay. TU 13 produced only three pieces of debitage, one from the A horizon and two from the B horizon.

Test Unit 14. This unit was placed at N475 E528 (see Figure 12.3). The A horizon (0–0.2 fbs) was grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silt loam and was underlain by an E horizon (0.2–0.7 fbs) of very pale brown (10YR 7/4) silt loam. The underlying Bt horizon (0.7–0.95 fbs) was yellow (10YR 7/8) silty clay. TU 14 produced a total of 23 lithic artifacts, all from the E horizon. These consist of a Calvert PPK, a biface fragment, and 21 pieces of debitage.

Figure 12.5. View of North Wall Profile of TU 12 at Site 44FX3900.

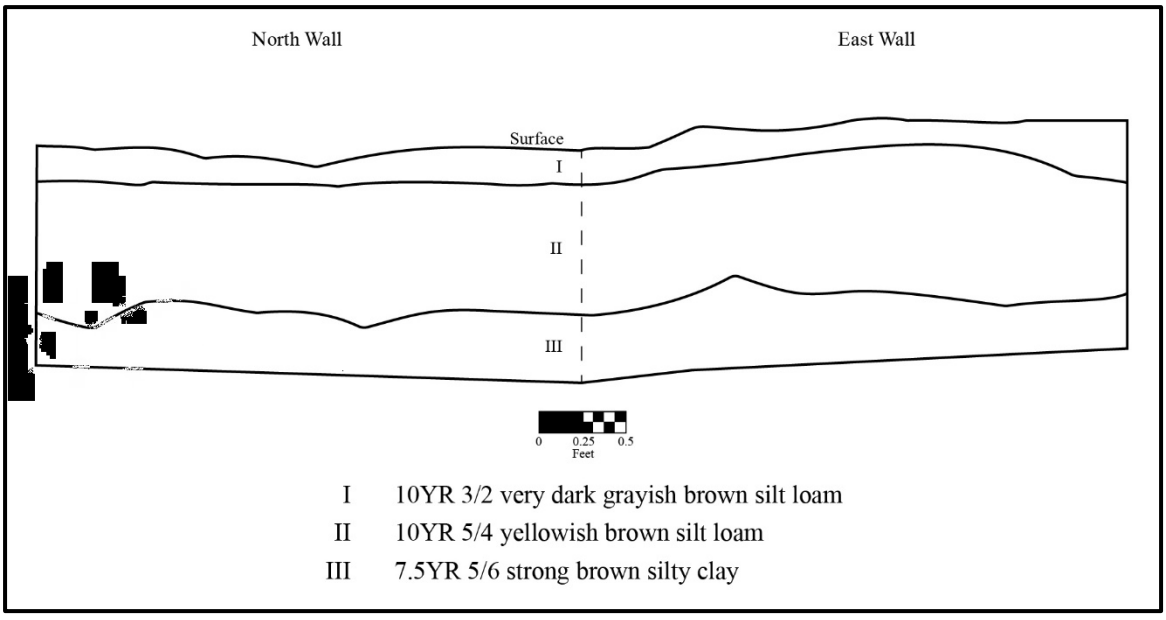

Figure 12.6. Profile Drawing of North and East Walls of TU 12 at Site 44FX3900.

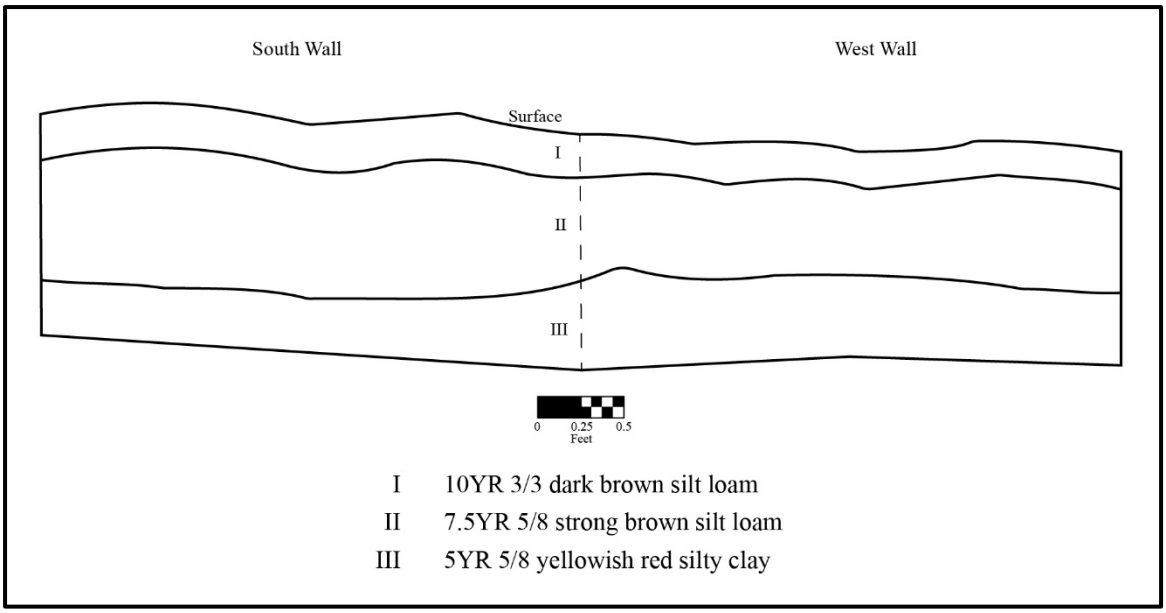

Figure 12.7. Profile Drawing of South and West Walls of TU 13 at Site 44FX3900.

Artifacts

Lithic Artifacts. The combined Phase I and II assemblage from 44FX3900 consists of 89 artifacts, including two Calvert PPKs, a Small Savannah River PPK (in two pieces), five unclassified biface fragments, four cores, one retouched flake, 75 pieces of debitage, and one FCR (Figure 12.8). The two Small Savannah River PPK pieces almost mend, with just a small portion missing, and the distal portion is not as well thinned/finished as the proximal portion; it is likely that this tool broke on a material flaw during construction (Figure 12.8c). The biface fragments are all likely portions of finished or expedient tools (e.g., Figures 12.8e–f). Almost all (82%) of the lithic artifacts are quartz—the remainder are quartzite (*n*=11), rhyolite (*n*=2), jasper (*n*=2), and argillite (*n*=1) (Table 12.1). Almost all of the debitage (89%) is noncortical, with only a few displaying some cortex (*n*=7), and only one displaying more than 50 percent cortex (Table 12.2). As observed at the other sites, a majority of the debitage (91%) is small (0–3 cm), and only seven of the flakes are larger than 3 cm in size.

Artifact Distribution. Vertically, just over half of the artifacts were recovered from the E horizon, which produced three biface fragments, a Calvert PPK, the Small Savannah River PPK, the retouched flake, 42 pieces of debitage, and the FCR (Table 12.3). One Calvert PPK, one core, one biface fragment, and 19 pieces of debitage were found in the A horizon, and two cores, one biface fragment, and 12 pieces of debitage were found in the Bt horizon. Artifacts in the Bt horizon are attributed to bioturbation. Temporally diagnostic artifacts dating to the Early Woodland and Late Archaic periods were found in the E horizon (Table 12.4).

Horizontally, the three PPKs were found in the eastern portion of the site, as were four of the five biface fragments and the retouched flake (Figures 12.9–12.11). The cores were scattered across the site but were found in what can be considered the three main concentration areas based on the distribution of the debitage from STPs, although these are all loosely expressed and very low density (Figures 12.12 and 12.13).

Figure 12.8. Representative Tools from Site 44FX3900. a–b) quartz Calvert PPK; c) quartzite Small Savannah River PPK; e, f) quartz biface; d) quartzite biface

Table 12.1. Lithic Artifacts from Site 44FX3900 by Material.

Artifact Type	Quartz	Quartzite	Rhyolite	Other	Total
Tools					
Biface, Unid.	3	1	1		**5**
PPK, Calvert	2				**2**
Retouched Flake	1				**1**
PPK, Small Savannah River		1			**1**
Tools Subtotal	*6*	*2*	*1*	*0*	***9***
Debitage					
Core, Exhausted	4				**4**
Flake, Complete	5	1	1	3	**10**
Flake, Fragment	52	7			**59**
Shatter	6				**6**
Debitage Subtotal	*67*	*8*	*1*	*3*	***79***
Other					
Fire Cracked Rock		1			**1**
Other Subtotal	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	***1***
Totals	**73**	**11**	**2**	**3**	**89**

Table 12.2. Unmodified Flakes from Site 44FX3900 by Size and Cortex Classes.

Material Type	Cortex Category	<1 cm	1–2 cm	2–3 cm	3–4 cm	4–5 cm	>5 cm	Total
Rhyolite								
	Primary							**0**
	Secondary							**0**
	Tertiary		1					**1**
	Subtotal	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	***1***
Quartz								
	Primary			1				**1**
	Secondary			2	3			**5**
	Tertiary	7	34	10				**51**
	Subtotal	*7*	*34*	*13*	*3*	*0*	*0*	***57***
Quartzite								
	Primary							**0**
	Secondary				1			**1**
	Tertiary		5	2				**7**
	Subtotal	*0*	*5*	*2*	*1*	*0*	*0*	***8***
Greywacke/Argillite								
	Primary							0
	Secondary							0
	Tertiary		1					**1**
	Subtotal	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	***1***
Jasper								
	Primary							***0***
	Secondary							***0***
	Tertiary		2					**2**
	Subtotal	*0*	*2*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	***2***
Total								
	Primary	0	0	1	0	0	0	**1**
	Secondary	0	0	2	4	1	0	**7**
	Tertiary	7	43	14	1	1	0	**66**
	Total	**7**	**43**	**17**	**5**	**2**	0	**74**

Table 12.3. Artifacts from Site 44FX3900 by Horizon.

Artifact Type	Surface	A	E	B	Total
Tools					
Biface, Unid.		1	3	1	**5**
Retouched Flake			1		**1**
PPK, Small Savannah River			1		**1**
PPK, Calvert		1	1		**2**
Tools Subtotal	*0*	*2*	*6*	*1*	***9***
Debitage					
Core, Exhausted	1	1		2	**4**
Flake, Complete	1	1	5	3	**10**
Flake, Fragment	1	18	32	8	**59**
Flake, Shatter			5	1	**6**
Debitage Subtotal	*3*	*20*	*42*	*14*	***79***
Other					
Fire Cracked Rock			1		**1**
Other Subtotal	*0*	*0*	*1*	*0*	***1***
Totals	**3**	**22**	**49**	**15**	**89**

Table 12.4. Temporally Diagnostic Artifacts from Site 44FX3900 by Horizon.

Artifact Type	Surface	A	E	Total
PPK, Calvert		1	1	**2**
PPK, Small Savannah River			1	**1**
Totals		**1**	**2**	**3**

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Site 44FX3900 is a pre-contact site with Late Archaic and Early Woodland deposits that occupies a relatively small portion of an upper terrace [redacted]). The Phase I and Phase II investigations at site 44FX3900 involved the excavation of 52 STPs and three 3 × 3 ft TUs, which generated a total of only 89 lithic artifacts. The artifacts result from an unknown but multiple number of site visits during the pre-contact past and likely reflect general resource extraction activities, particularly stone tool maintenance, game hunting, and possibly stone tool production.

Based on the Phase I and II results, site 44FX3900 represents a low-density pre-contact site characteristic of many in Piedmont settings, with no evidence of substantial artifact concentrations, cultural features, or any other intact aspects of site structure. Site 44FX3900 is unlikely to provide any important information concerning local or regional pre-contact occupations and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. No further archaeological investigation is recommended at site 44FX3900 in association with this project.

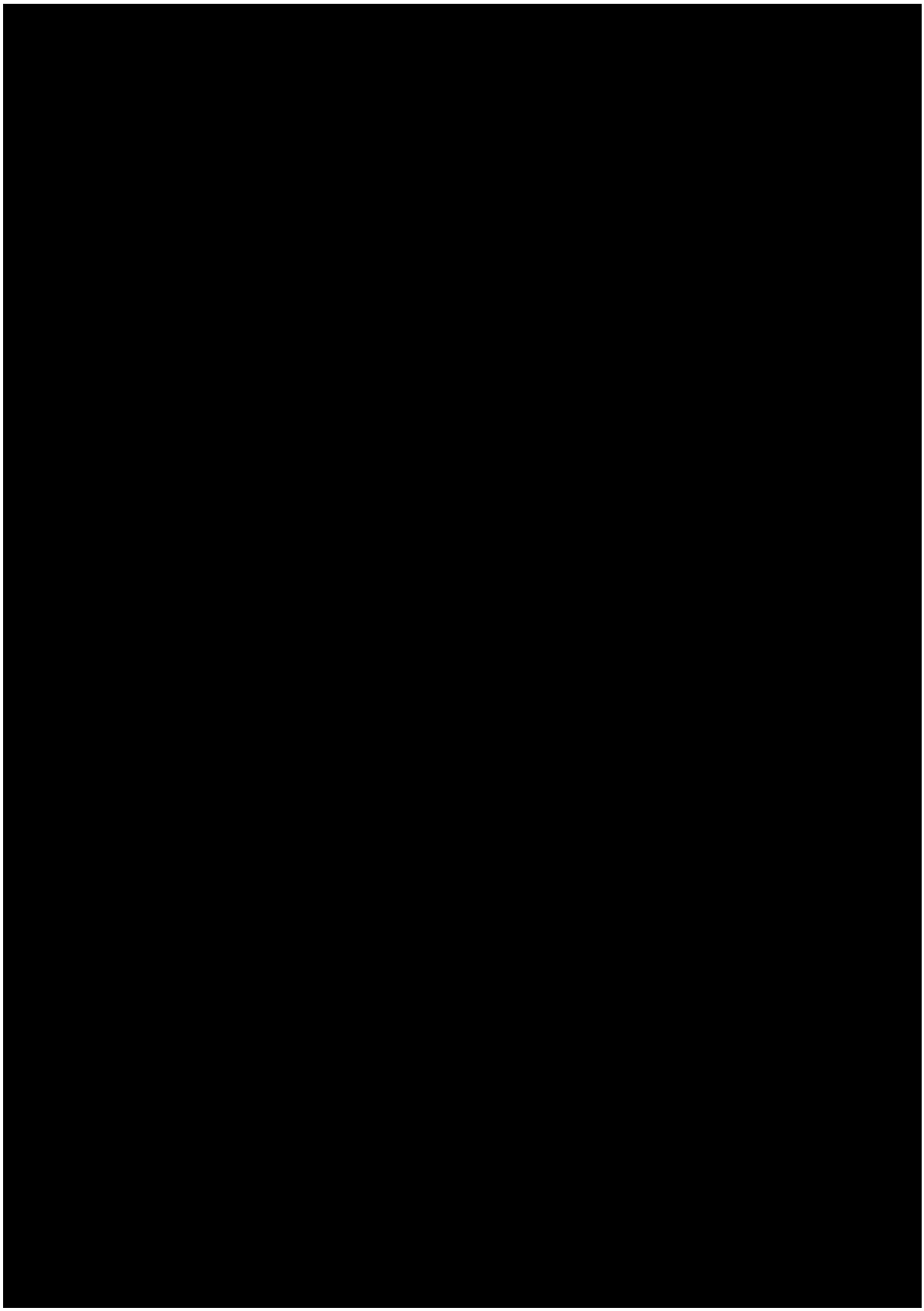

Figure 12.9. STP PPK Density Map for Site 44FX3900.

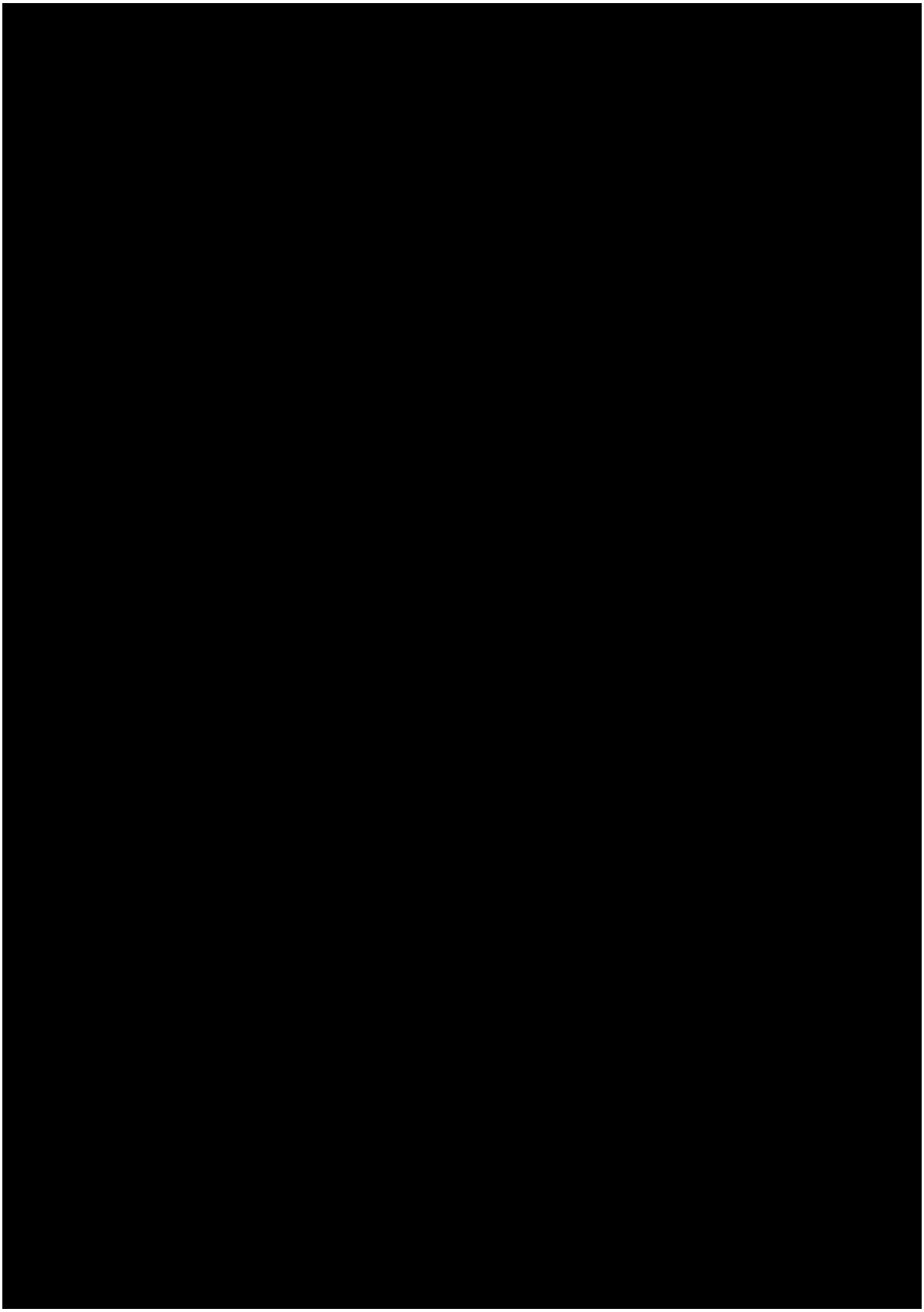

Figure 12.10. STP Biface Density Map for Site 44FX3900.

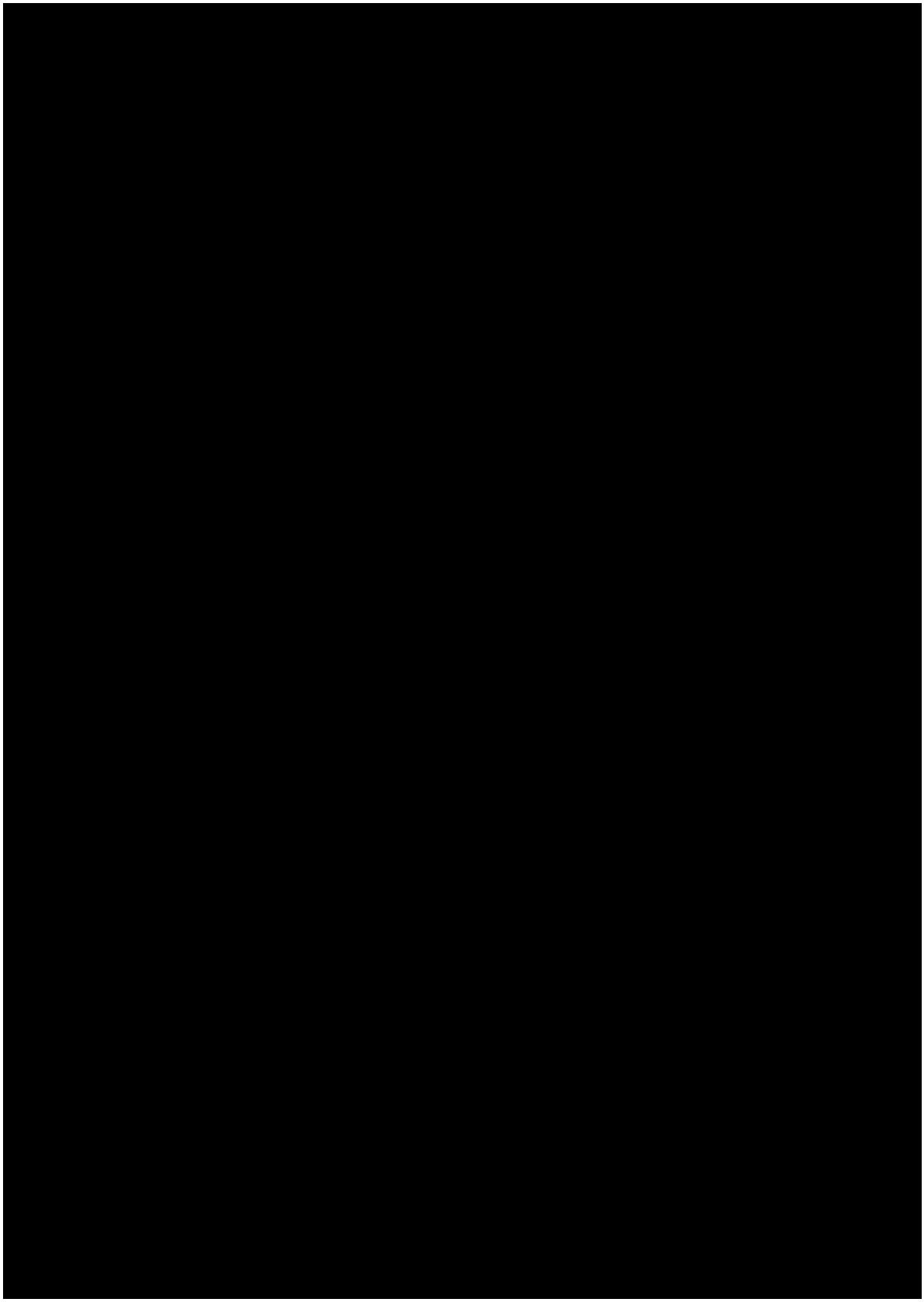

Figure 12.11. STP Unifacial Tool Density Map for Site 44FX3900.

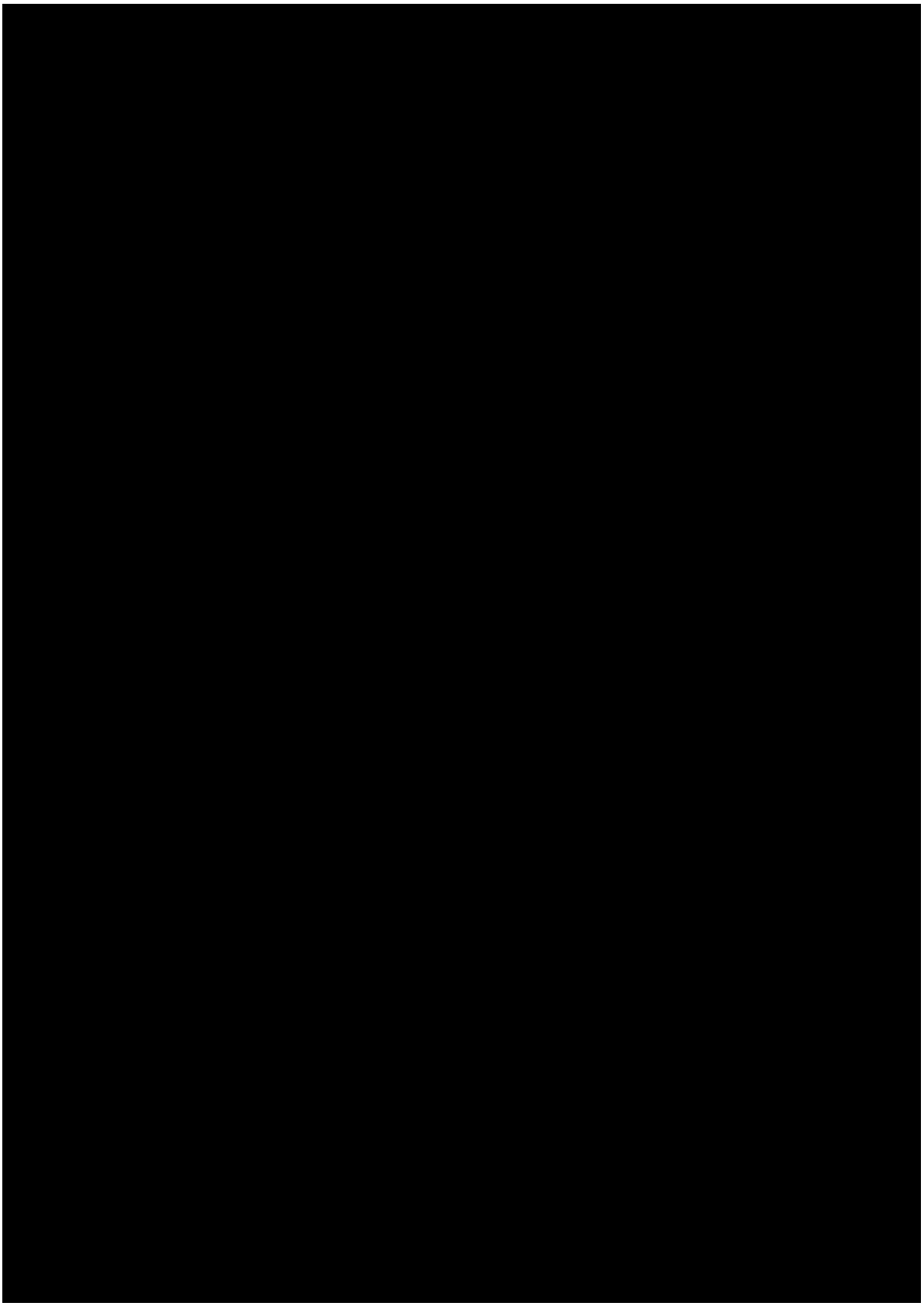

Figure 12.12. STP Core Density Map for Site 44FX3900.

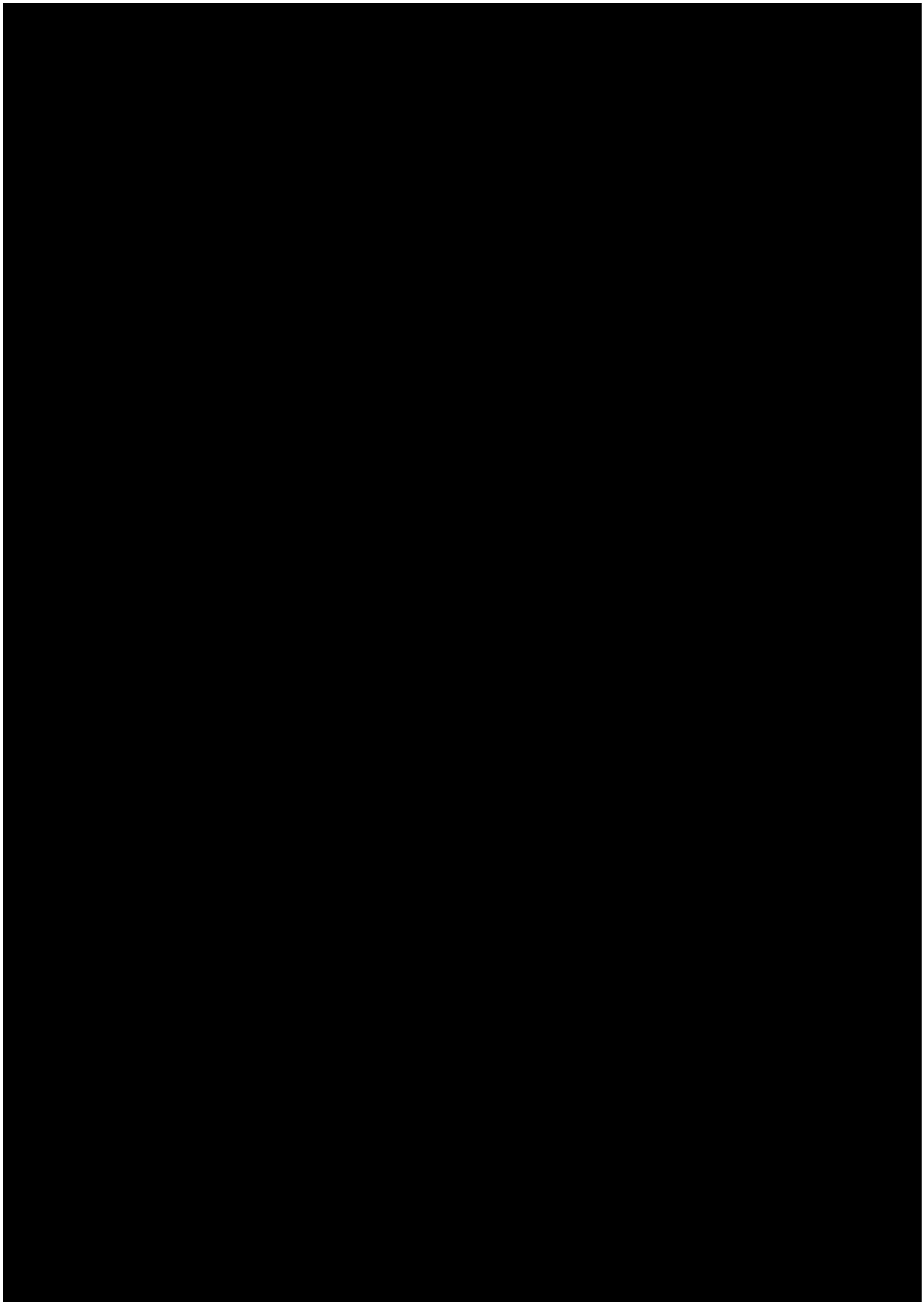

Figure 12.13. STP Debitage Density Map for Site 44FX3900.

13. DEAD RUN RIDGES ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Beginning in 1980, with the first professional archaeological investigations in this area by Fairfax County Archaeologist Michael Johnson through the more recent investigations by Raszick and Bedell (2018), researchers have recognized that most of the sites in this area appear to represent components of a suite of associated lithic extraction and reduction activities primarily focused on local quartz outcrops in the area. Prior to the MDOT SHA project work, however, few temporally diagnostic artifacts had been collected and reported from these sites. The MDOT SHA project work recovered temporally diagnostic PPKs from five of the project sites (as well as one isolated find) and pre-contact ceramic artifacts from one site. Diagnostic PPKs include Late Archaic Clagett, Lamoka, Susquehanna Broadspear, Savannah River, Small Savannah River, and Poplar Island types, Early Woodland Rossville and Calvert types, and the Late Woodland Madison type. Including the isolated find, the project recovered a total of 33 PPKs, 23 of them dating to the Late Archaic period. The current investigation also recovered a variety of unifacial and expedient tools, which, while small in number, represent an additional range of activities conducted at the sites, possibly including floral and/or faunal resource extraction and processing, tool making, or other activities.

Although the findings provide important data regarding the period of use of the area, they present some complications for interpretation, as most of the sites appear to contain cultural deposits associated with at least two different time periods, and little if any clear separation could be discerned in the spatial data to allow discussions of changes in site function over time. Moreover, triangular projectile points have been identified in stratified, Archaic period contexts (Stewart 1998; cf. Ritchie 1971:121, 127). While there are some differences between Late Archaic and Late Woodland triangles found in secure contexts, there is too much overlap between assemblages of the two periods to confidentially distinguish individual specimens from undated contexts (Katz 2000).

The MLS project investigations recovered a wider range of artifact classes than previous work, such as groundstone artifacts, unifacial tools, expedient tools, and utilized flakes. These include scrapers, gravers, a chopper, a drill, a nutting stone, a mano, and a number of informal tools and utilized flakes. The assemblage diversity that characterizes the sites suggests that activities other than tool production/biface reduction occurred at these locations. Despite their relatively small numbers, these tools may represent an additional range of important on-site activities. Lithic reduction may appear overrepresented in the archaeological record because it can produce large quantities of waste products within a small period of time. The unifacial and informal tools, on the other hand, may reflect processing or extraction activities representing a much greater investment of time than their numbers suggest. No specialized studies of these classes of tools were scoped or conducted as part of this investigation, but such studies could serve as an important aspect of future research.

Despite some variation in assemblage composition among the sites investigated during the MDOT SHA MLS study, the results suggest that they represent a generally similar range of activities. All sites contain evidence of stone tool production, including debitage, cores, staged bifaces, hammerstones, and finished tools, and all of the assemblages are dominated by quartz, which was presumably acquired from a nearby source or sources. Quartz quarries have been documented on six sites within a half mile radius of the project area (44FX0309, 44FX0310, 44FX0319, 44FX0328, 44FX0329, and 44FX0377) and numerous quartz quarry and quartz industry sites have been documented in Fairfax County and the surrounding region (Katz et al. 2016:42–48). While not containing the quarries themselves (with the exception of 44FX0377), the project sites can be roughly characterized, as Raszick and Bedell (2018:42) noted, as “primarily a ‘technology’ center rather than a hunting area.” Although certainly a variety of other activities occurred at the sites in addition to those associated with lithic reduction, lithic reduction does seem to have been a or

possibly the primary activity and primarily involving local quartz, although small quantities of other lithic materials are present as well. With the exception of site 44FX3900, artifacts recovered by the investigation tended to be noticeably more concentrated on the interior, more level, portions on those sites that produced higher density collections of lithic debitage (44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, and 44FX0389). All of the substantial assemblages recovered from sites investigated by the project contained small quantities of tools reflecting activities other than quartz reduction, suggestive of general foraging, hunting, and perhaps tool production activities. FCR was also found in small quantities at the two sites from which substantial assemblages were recovered. The tools and FCR, along with the ceramics found at 44FX0374, suggest short term occupations across the landscape. Diagnostic artifacts reflect similar occupation periods; almost 55 percent (18 of 33) of the classifiable PPKs recovered by the project are one of two types, Lamoka and Small Savannah River.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

The investigations conducted for this project demonstrated a high degree of similarity among many of the aspects of some of the sites, in particular those relating to site function, occupation periods, and topographic setting, consequently a new archaeological district is proposed that would allow these sites to be discussed and investigated as a unified resource rather than as individual resources. As these sites appear to represent a similar and related set of activities in a distinct landscape setting over roughly contemporaneous periods, collectively they meet the NRHP definition of a district, as a "significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, … united historically by … physical development" (USDOI 1991:5). Raszick and Bedell (2018) identified three topographically distinct areas in this portion of the GWMP, with the area containing the project Phase II sites termed the *Dead Run Ridges:* "North of the GWMP, on the river side, the upland terrain is narrow ridges separated by steep-sided valleys, and Dead Run courses through what amounts to a canyon." This topographical area includes the four substantial sites evaluated by the project (44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, and 44FX0389), one site that was investigated only at the intensive Phase I level (44FX0373), and several sites not investigated by the project (44FX0227, 44FX0380, and 44FX0390), and is designated the Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District, 44FX3922 (Figure 13.1). Those sites that were investigated appear to be related in primary functions—quartz extraction and reduction, along with evidence of short-term occupation, hunting, and general foraging—and to contain similar temporal components—primarily Late Archaic, with some possible or likely Early and Late Woodland occupations.

Sites 44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, and 44FX0389 retain integrity and notable data potential and are recommended as significant contributing resources to the NRHP eligibility of the Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District under Criterion D. Site 44FX0373 is unassessed for individual eligibility for the NRHP but may be able to contribute important information about pre-contact use of the landscape and is also considered a contributing element of the district. Site 44FX3160, incorporated in the district by default due to its location within the proposed boundary, may represent artifacts redeposited by erosion and slopewash and is considered a non-contributing element to the district. Site 44FX3900 was excluded from the district boundary because it is situated on level terrain without the deeply incised stream valleys that occur north of the Parkway in areas closer to the Potomac River.

Although it is argued that consideration of the landscape as a whole would provide a more holistic perspective on the environment and pre-contact use of the area, the non-site portions of the district do not constitute archaeological resources, and are not recommended as contributing elements to the archaeological district.

Based on the district boundary, following natural terrain features, three additional archaeological sites (44FX0390, 44FX0380, and 44FX0227) are included within the district by default, although no investigations were conducted there as part of the project. Given the similarities among the existing artifact assemblages from these sites and that of the assemblages of the project sites prior to Phase II investigations,

it is likely that further investigations on these three sites would produce results comparable to those from the project sites.

Site 44FX0390 is located [redacted] It lies just outside the LOD. Recorded in 1981 by Johnson on the basis of 13 artifacts collected from the surface, the site is classified as a lithic scatter of unknown pre-contact age. No artifacts were recovered on this site by Dongarra and Harris (2006 Appendix II:11). Two STPs excavated by Raszick and Bedell (2018:47) produced 13 pieces of quartz debitage, and a core and five additional flakes were recovered from the surface. The site occupies a similar topographic setting and the reported assemblage is not functionally distinct from those investigated by this project, according to the limited information available.

Figure 13.1. Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District (44FX3922).

Site 44FX0380 is located [redacted] and is another pre-contact lithic scatter of unknown age recorded by Johnson (1981). Artifacts reported by Dongarra and Harris (2006 Appendix II:11) for this site include six quartzite flakes, six quartz flakes, and one piece of shatter. Nineteen STPs excavated apparently by Raszick and Bedell (2018:Appendix P A-8) yielded six quartz flakes, three quartzite flakes, and quartz shatter. Again, limited information about the site indicates that it occupies a similar topographic setting and may be functionally similar to sites investigated by this project. Unlike the other sites in the district boundary, 44FX0380 has produced comparable quantities of both quartz and quartzite debitage.

Site 44FX0227, the Dead Run Rockshelter site, is a rockshelter overlooking the Potomac River and represents an unusual site type in the local area. Johnson (1981) noted one core and four quartz flakes at the site but conducted no testing (Raszick and Bedell 2018:17). A single STP excavated by Raszick and Bedell (2018:42) recovered no artifacts, and they noted the precarious topographic position of the shelter, slopewash, and rockfall as factors limiting the likelihood of finding a substantial artifact assemblage. Although the nature of this rockshelter site is different from the open scatters on ridgetops overlooking the Potomac, the sparse assemblage is comparable to other sites investigated for this project.

As noted in Chapter 3 and above, numerous other archaeological sites have been recorded within the GWMP outside of the MDOT SHA project area, and many of these are similar in many respects to the sites proposed for inclusion within the Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District. Raszick and Bedell (2018) provide a comprehensive review of archaeological sites located within the portion of the GWMP north of Alexandria, Virginia, including the area surrounding the Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District. As was already clear based on the research conducted for the MLS study and is noted by Raszick and Bedell (2018), the current state of knowledge regarding the integrity, temporal association, and functional aspects of many of these sites is very uneven as some were documented long ago and some more recently, some have received very little attention and some have been systematically investigated, and some have been severely impacted by a variety of disturbances and some have remained largely unaffected by the surrounding development. While it is beyond the scope of this investigation to consider inclusion within the district of other, nearby archaeological resources located outside the MLS study area, particularly those that have not been investigated as thoroughly as the MLS project sites, some general discussion of those resources may prove useful in providing context for the district.

The area between the Parkway and the Potomac River is characterized by a very different topographical situation than that of the areas farther from the river and south of the Parkway. As Raszick and Bedell (2018:7) note, in this portion of the GWMP "the hills crowd close to the river and level ground becomes scarce." There are several clusters of pre-contact sites located in settings similar to that of the cluster associated with the Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District moving east along the area between the Parkway and the river, each separated by the larger tributaries of the Potomac River; however, area containing the District contains an archaeologically distinct set of sites. As Raszick and Bedell (2018:301) note, "Ridge sites at the northern end of the park, in the area of Dead Run, appear to have been almost exclusively used for tool production."

The Potomac Terraces topographic area between Dead Run and Turkey Run east of the Dead Run Ridges area contains "complex micro-topography…with numerous streams, alluvial fans, flood channels, and other features…and at least three distinct terraces of Holocene age" (Raszick and Bedell 2018:47). This area contains upland landforms similar to those of the Dead Run Ridges area. The Dead Run Wetlands topographic area south of Dead Run Ridges is an area where "the bluffs bordering Dead Run open up into a level area of marsh and swamp" and contains some areas of deep historic alluvium (Raszick and Bedell 2018:68). Archaeological sites in these areas bordering the proposed new district produced artifact assemblages similar in many ways to those of the district sites (predominantly quartz with some other lithic materials represented; dominated by biface reduction materials, especially debitage, with some other tools such as PPKs represented), with temporally diagnostic artifacts primarily associated with Late Archaic period occupations, with some Early Woodland period occupations. Artifact depth and stratigraphy vary across the topographic regions, but most areas contain an A/E/B soil horizon sequence. These sites do seem to have more in common with the Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District sites than sites located farther to the south along the Parkway and further research may refine the Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District boundaries or define additional archaeological districts in the GWMP or the region.

One other such district already identified in the GWMP is the Langley Fork Quartz Quarry/Workshop District (44FX3735), a complex of quartz procurement and workshop sites (44FX3635, 44FX3637, and

44FX3639) located just under 1.5 miles southeast of the MLS project area (Katz et al. 2016). The three sites comprising this archaeological district are located in proximity to each other and produced similar types of artifacts—in general quartz debris associated with very early stage lithic reduction—but unlike the sites within the Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District, the three sites in the Langley Fork Quartz Quarry/Workshop District are located on different topographic settings and contain occupations associated with different time periods. Site 44FX3635 is situated on a small knoll; site 44FX3637 is situated on a broad knoll; and site 44FX3639 is situated on a gently sloping hillside (Katz et al. 2016:62, 73, 86). A Middle to Late Archaic PPK was recovered from 44FX3635, a Late Archaic to Early Woodland PPK was recovered from 44FX3637, feature material from site 44FX3637 returned an Early Woodland period radiocarbon date, and site 44FX3639 did not produce any temporally diagnostic artifacts. The three sites also vary widely in areal extent and in assemblage size, but were considered as a group to have "research potential related to the local pre-contact quartz industry" with "integrity of deposits that can be seen in the preservation of features (one feature was documented) as well as horizontal artifact clustering" (Katz et al. 2016:102). In contrast to the Langley Fork Quartz Quarry/Workshop District, the Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District contains constituent sites with far more similarities than differences, particularly with regard to temporal components represented, assemblage composition, and topographic settings.

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14. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CONCLUSIONS

TRC Environmental Corporation (TRC) performed a Phase I archaeological survey and Phase II archaeological evaluation of six sites within the NRHP and VLR listed GWMP for the proposed VDOT NEXT and MDOT SHA MLS projects on behalf of MDOT SHA. The LOD for VDOT's NEXT project was fully encompassed by the LOD for MDOT SHA's MLS project, as then defined, and the survey covered the LOD defined at that time for both projects. An intensive Phase I survey was performed on the portion of site 44FX0373 within the LOD and a 150-foot buffer outside of the LOD and Phase II archaeological evaluation was conducted at six sites (44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, 44FX3160, and 44FX3900). All project work was conducted in accordance with ARPA permit 19-GWMP-45.

Since completion of this investigation, the MLS project identified Alternative 9: Phase 1 South as the Preferred Alternative; this alternative is included within the 2022 FEIS. Within the George Washington Memorial Parkway, the project LOD has been substantially reduced relative to 2019, eliminating all impacts east of Dead Run and minimizing the width of the LOD along the Parkway. The flyover ramps carrying managed lanes between the Capital Beltway and the George Washington Memorial Parkway have been eliminated. The Preferred Alternative LOD generally follows the VDOT NEXT Project, with some exceptions. The FEIS design does not propose any new pavement within the boundary of the GWMP.

Phase I Survey

Phase I survey of Area 1 involved the excavation of 166 STPs and identified isolated find FS-3, consisting of a Small Savannah River PPK found in an STP between sites 44FX0389 and 44FX3160; recovered 82 lithic artifacts and one whiteware sherd associated with site 44FX0389; and found two possible groundstone tools associated with site 44FX0381. Phase I survey of Area 2 involved the excavation of 159 STPs and identified isolated find FS-2, consisting of a chert flake found in the southwestern edge of this area, and site 44FX3900, which produced 15 artifacts from three STPs and the ground surface. Phase I survey of Area 3 involved the excavation of 54 STPs and recovered 15 lithic flakes associated with site 44FX0377; no cultural material was found within the LOD in the vicinity of sites 44FX0322 and 44FX0326.

Intensive Phase I Survey

The intensive Phase I investigation at site 44FX0373 included the excavation of 59 STPs and one 3 × 3 ft TU, which generated a total of only 19 nondiagnostic lithic artifacts. Based on the project data, the portion of site 44FX0373 within the LOD and buffer represents a low-density pre-contact period artifact deposit and there is no evidence of meaningful artifact concentrations, cultural features, or any other intact aspects of site structure. The project investigations were not sufficient to characterize the site in its entirety or to evaluate the NRHP eligibility of the site as a whole, however, and it is possible that more diverse artifact types, substantial deposits, patterned distributions, and/or cultural features are present outside of the investigated area.

Phase II Evaluations

The Phase II investigation of site 44FX0374 involved the excavation of 78 STPs and five TUs, resulting in the recovery of a total of 2,184 lithic and eight ceramic artifacts. In general, the artifact assemblage reflects foraging-related activities, focused on stone tool production and replacement, although the assemblage diversity is higher than some of the other sites investigated during this study, suggesting that at least some site visits involved other resource procurement and processing activities, as well as short term occupation.

Temporally diagnostic artifacts indicate visits to the site during the Late Archaic, Early Woodland, and Late Woodland periods. There is no clear indication of vertically or horizontally discrete deposits by time period, although there are several apparent substantial concentrations of artifacts and some potential for the presence of cultural features as indicated by the recovery of ceramics, a nutting stone, and FCR.

The Phase II investigation of site 44FX0379 involved the excavation of 295 STPs and seven TUs, resulting in the recovery of a total of one historic and 1,829 pre-contact lithic artifacts. The lithic assemblage is characterized by a relatively low diversity of artifact types, in general reflecting a focus on stone tool production and replacement activities. Temporally diagnostic artifacts indicate visits to the site during the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods. There is no clear indication of vertically discrete deposits by time period, although there is some potential for horizontally discrete activity areas and there are several substantial concentrations of artifacts.

The Phase II investigation of site 44FX0381 involved the excavation of 104 STPs and two TUs, resulting in the recovery of a total of 163 lithic artifacts. The assemblage diversity is higher than some of the other sites investigated during this study with the inclusion of a drill, a hammerstone, and possibly a mano, but is still relatively low, suggesting that most visits to the site involved a similar, limited set of lithic reduction activities. Temporally diagnostic artifacts indicate occupations in the Late Archaic and Late Woodland periods. There is no indication of vertical sorting of material by time period, artifacts are distributed at a low density and are relatively dispersed across the area, and most artifacts were found off the crest of the ridge.

The Phase II investigation of site 44FX0389 involved the excavation of 185 STPs and four TUs, resulting in the recovery of five historic and 694 pre-contact lithic artifacts. Site 44FX0389 contains Late Archaic, Early Woodland, and Late Woodland deposits, and the assemblage reflects stone tool maintenance and production, as well as game hunting. The stone tool assemblage is more diverse than some of the other sites investigated during this study, with the inclusion of two gravers, three scrapers, and a chopper and indicates that other resource extractive and processing activities occurred during at least some of the occupations. There are no apparent substantial concentrations of artifacts and no cultural features were identified. Parts of this site have been impacted by the construction of unimproved roads between 1951 and 1957.

Phase II investigation at site 44FX3160 consisted of the excavation of nine STPs and one TU, resulting in the recovery of just a single nondiagnostic pre-contact period artifact from what is likely historic colluvium. Including previous work on the site, site 44FX3160 has produced a modest number of nondiagnostic lithic artifacts, and given the setting, it is not clear if the pre-contact artifacts found on site 44FX3160 are attributable to activities that occurred at this location in the pre-contact past or if these artifacts are the result of redeposition through slope wash or through activities associated with logging or road construction.

The Phase I and Phase II investigations at site 44FX3900 involved the excavation of 52 STPs and three TUs, which generated a total of only 89 lithic artifacts. The artifacts result from an unknown but multiple number of site visits during at least the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods and likely reflect general resource extraction activities, particularly stone tool maintenance, game hunting, and possibly stone tool production. Based on the Phase I and II results, site 44FX3900 represents a low-density pre-contact site characteristic of many in Piedmont settings, with no evidence of substantial artifact concentrations, cultural features, or any other intact aspects of site structure.

Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District (44FX3922)

The Phase I and II investigations at the George Washington Memorial Parkway explored a series of archaeological sites situated [redacted] and identified a very similar range of archaeological resources situated on hilltop settings throughout the area. As defined

by Raszick and Bedell (2018), the Dead Run Ridges topographic region runs between the floodplain of the Potomac on the north and the Parkway on the south. South of the Parkway, the terrain is dissimilar, being flatter and less dissected. The steep gorge formed by Dead Run forms the eastern boundary. The modern roadcut of I-495 today bounds the area on the west, marking the boundary of the NPS administrative unit. Before construction of the Capital Beltway, two smaller, less deeply incised streams ran through the current alignment of I-495, although the steep, ridge-and-valley terrain continued farther to the west.

MDOT SHA proposed the establishment of the Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District (44FX3922) to encompass the tested archaeological resources located between the Potomac River, the Parkway, Dead Run, and the Capital Beltway. The archaeological investigations suggest that, despite some variation in assemblage composition among the sites, the investigated sites represent similar functional types occupied mostly during the Late Archaic period and extending into the Early Woodland period, with Late Woodland period components identified at two sites. All sites contain evidence of stone tool production, including debitage, cores, staged bifaces, hammerstones, and finished tools, and all of the assemblages are dominated by quartz, which was presumably acquired from a nearby source or sources. At each of the four more substantial sites, artifact distributions show a similar use of the interior, more level, portions of the landforms. As these sites appear to represent a related set of activities in a distinct landscape setting over roughly contemporaneous periods, collectively they are considered to be part of an archaeological district, termed the Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District after Raszick and Bedell's (2018) topographical designation for this area.

The archaeological district encompasses six sites investigated by the project (44FX0373, 44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, and 44FX3160) as well as three nearby sites not investigated by the project (44FX0227, 44FX0380, and 44FX0390). Together the investigated resources appear to be related in primary function—quartz extraction and reduction—and to contain similar temporal components—primarily Late Archaic, with some Early and Late Woodland occupations. Site 44FX3160, incorporated in the district by default due to its location within the proposed boundary, may represent artifacts redeposited by erosion and slopewash and is considered a non-contributing element to this district. The Keeper of the National Register found the Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District, 44FX3922, to be eligible for the NRHP on September 10, 2020.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase I survey does not show that the 2019 MLS project LOD contains substantial or intact portions of sites 44FX0322, 44FX0326, or 44FX0377, and no additional investigation is recommended in the vicinity of those sites for the project. The NRHP eligibility of the three sites has not been evaluated by this study. This area lies outside the LOD of the Preferred Alternative included in the FEIS.

Further assessment would also be necessary to fully evaluate the NRHP eligibility of site 44FX0373, but the Intensive Phase I investigation provides ample information about the northwestern portion of the site. The MLS undertaking would not affect significant archaeological deposits associated with site 44FX0373. No additional archaeological investigation is recommended for the portion of the site within the LOD and buffer. However, while no determination of individual eligibility can be offered at this time, the site is included within the boundary of the Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District and may be able to contribute important information about pre-contact use of the landscape and is recommended as a contributing element to the district. The area of 44FX0373 lies outside the LOD of the Preferred Alternative included in the FEIS.

Site 44FX3160 may represent redeposited material and is unlikely to provide important information concerning local or regional pre-contact occupations. This site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D, and also appears to lack the characteristics that would make it eligible under Criteria A,

B, or C. Consequently, no further archaeological investigation is recommended for this site. Site 44FX3160 is recommended as a non-contributing element to the Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District.

Site 44FX3900 is characterized by a low density of cultural material and is unlikely to provide important information concerning local or regional pre-contact occupations. This site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D and also appears to lack the characteristics that would make it eligible under Criteria A, B, or C. It is not recommended for inclusion within the boundary of the Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District based on differences in its topographic setting. The area of 44FX3900 lies outside the LOD of the Preferred Alternative included in the FEIS.

Site 44FX0374 contains a relatively large, diverse assemblage and produced diagnostic materials and a variety of tools aside from PPKs, although there was no evidence of stratigraphic integrity. The assemblage reflects resource procurement and processing activities, including lithic reduction. The presence of PPKs, FCR, a nutting stone, and pre-contact ceramics apparently representing two distinct ware types, as well as scrapers and informal flake tools, suggests that the site was the locus of hunting, foraging, and occasional short-term occupation. Site 44FX0374 has the potential to provide important information concerning local or regional pre-contact period occupations and is recommended individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D and as a contributing element to the Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District. Site 44FX0374 would incur impacts on its western boundary by the Preferred Alternative included in the FEIS.

Site 44FX0379 also contains a large, although less diverse, assemblage. It was bisected by construction of the Parkway, which destroyed a portion of the site. There is no clear indication of stratigraphic integrity, although there are several substantial concentrations of artifacts suggesting some potential for horizontally discrete activity areas. Site 44FX0379 has the potential to provide significant or new information concerning local or regional pre-contact period occupations and is recommended individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D and as a contributing element to the Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District. Site 44FX0379 would incur impacts immediately adjacent to the Parkway from the Preferred Alternative included in the FEIS.

Site 44FX0381 produced a smaller assemblage than the sites discussed above, although informal tools comprise the largest proportion of the assemblage relative to the other investigated sites. The assemblage diversity is higher than some of the other sites investigated during this study, with the inclusion of a drill, a hammerstone, and possibly a mano. Temporally diagnostic artifacts indicate occupations in the Late Archaic and Late Woodland periods. Site 44FX0381 is believed to be individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D and the site may be able to contribute important information about pre-contact use of the landscape and is recommended as a contributing element to the Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District. The Preferred Alternative presented in the 2022 FEIS appears to be immediately adjacent to site 44FX0381, and the site would not be impacted by the project.

Site 44FX0389 contains a moderately large and diverse assemblage and produced diagnostic materials and a variety of tools aside from PPKs. Eight PPKs were recovered, ranging from Late Archaic through Late Woodland period in age. The stone tool assemblage is more diverse than some of the other sites investigated during this study, with the inclusion of two gravers, three scrapers, and a chopper. Recovered artifacts represent general resource extraction activities, including hunting and foraging as well as stone tool maintenance and production. Site 44FX0389 is believed to be individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D and based on the diversity of the assemblage and relatively large number of formal and informal tools, the site may be able to contribute important information about pre-contact use of the landscape and is recommended as a contributing element to the Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District. Site 44FX0389 would be impacted by the Preferred Alternative included in the FEIS.

In summary, sites 44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, and 44FX0389 are considered individually eligible for the NRHP and are recommended as contributing elements of the district due to their significant data potential. Site 44FX3160 is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP and as a non-contributing element to the Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District. Site 44FX3900 was excluded from the district boundary and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP. The Virginia DHR concurred with these determinations on February 14, 2020. Non-site portions of the district are not considered to be contributing elements to the archaeological district, although the topographic and geomorphological features constitute the district's setting and may have some interpretive potential for specialized analysis related to the district, such as paleoenvironmental reconstruction.

Site 44FX0373 was not evaluated for the NRHP as an individual resource by this project but may be able to contribute important information about pre-contact use of the landscape and is recommended as a contributing element to the district. The contributing status of the several sites included in the district but not investigated by this project (44FX0227, 44FX0380, and 44FX0390) cannot be determined.

The MLS project LOD does not contain substantial or intact portions of sites 44FX0322, 44FX0326, or 44FX0377, and no additional investigation is recommended for this project. The NRHP eligibility of the three sites has not been evaluated. These sites lie outside the project LOD included in the FEIS.

While the investigation concluded that sites 44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, and 44FX0389 are significant contributing resources to the Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District and that all recorded archaeological sites located on the Dead Run Ridges landform should be considered to be elements of an NRHP eligible archaeological district, the potential eligibility of these resources is based primarily on their ability to provide information important in prehistory in the aggregate. There is no indication that either the individual archaeological sites, or the Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District, warrant preservation in place. Mitigation efforts should be accomplished chiefly through data recovery investigations, together with other appropriate measures such as public interpretation of the results of investigations. Avoidance and/or minimization measures should also be considered.

RECOMMENDED TREATMENT

MDOT SHA's Preferred Alternative, Alternative 9: Phase I South, would impact archaeological resources within the proposed NRHP eligible Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District, 44FX3922. Previous researchers have recognized that most sites in this area appear to represent a suite of similar lithic procurement and reduction activities. The MLS investigations recovered temporally diagnostic artifacts from five sites (as well as one isolated find) and pre-contact ceramic artifacts from another. These include Late Archaic, Early Woodland, and possibly Late Woodland artifacts. Of 33 projectile points recovered by the Project, at least 23 date to the Late Archaic period. The investigations also recovered a variety of unifacial tools, groundstone artifacts, expedient tools, and utilized flakes, which, while small in number, represent an important addition to the range of activities identified at the sites, possibly including floral and/or faunal resource procurement and processing.

The MLS Project would impact small portions of several archaeological resources within the district, however, data recovery investigations focusing only on the NRHP eligible archaeological sites impacted by the Project would limit the potential data that could be recovered by a broader district-wide investigation that could be structured to recover important information from several sites and provide data that could be used to compare and contrast subtle variability among the sites and more fully explore how the occupants utilized the landscape. Instead, by treating the sites as an integrated whole within the archaeological district concept, additional research would be structured to examine a greater range of archaeological resources that may be impacted by the proposed MLS undertaking and to investigate the wider local cultural environment and landscape. It is recommended that the Phase III data recovery proposal be structured to

represent a more flexible approach that would include examination of the range of Late Archaic and Woodland period archaeological resources within the district.

It is recommended that future investigations include limited, strategically placed larger block units, smaller blocks, trenches, or individual test units, and specialized studies designed to collect environmental data and produce information regarding lithic tool use. At this time, the Preferred Alternative would only impact small portions of three archaeological sites within the district (44FX0374, 44FX0379, and 44FX0389). It is recommended that investigation be concentrated at those three sites, but studies also may be beneficial at sites 44FX0373 and 44FX0381 and in other areas of the district outside the LOD, in order to provide a more holistic approach to the investigation. Test units should be placed in areas where Phase II investigations produced diagnostic artifacts and tools and relatively higher artifact concentrations. Test units would be expanded into larger blocks based on the types of artifacts recovered and the presence of cultural features, and to allow for deeper excavation if necessary. Specialized analyses are recommended as appropriate to glean additional information from the investigation of the district. Specific research questions should be generated to guide the investigation and to inform the archaeological methods and analysis. The recommended procedures for identifying and completing additional archaeological studies will be outlined in the Archaeological Sites Treatment Plan that will be prepared as an Appendix to the Project Programmatic Agreement, following appropriate coordination with relevant consulting parties.

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APPENDIX 1

ARTIFACT CATALOGS

Site	Acc.#	Cat.#	Bag	Method	STP/ TU	Coord	North	East	Fea/ Hor	Zone/ Level	Strat	Depth (ftbs)	Qty	Wt (g)	Size	Group	Class	Cortex/ Portion	Artifact Type	Material /Ware	Color/ Temper	EST/Hist Group	Comments
44FX0373	GWMP-0058	GWMP10947	165	1/4"	stp		925	900	E		II	0.6-0.9	1	0.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	red white	smooth	
44FX0373	GWMP-0058	GWMP10948	165	1/4"	stp		925	900	E		II	0.6-0.9	1	0.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	chert	gray	translucent	
44FX0373	GWMP-0058	GWMP10949	166	1/4"	stp		950	900	A		I	0-0.4	1	1.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0373	GWMP-0058	GWMP10950	166	1/4"	stp		950	900	A		I	0-0.4	1	2		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	streaked	
44FX0373	GWMP-0058	GWMP10951	167	1/4"	stp		950	925	E		II	0.5-1.1	1	0.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0373	GWMP-0058	GWMP10952	168	surf	surf		950	950	surf		surf	0-0	1	0.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0373	GWMP-0058	GWMP10953	169	1/4"	stp		1150	950	B		II	0.6-1.3	1	2.9	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	gray		
44FX0373	GWMP-0058	GWMP10954	170	1/4"	stp		950	975	A		I	0-0.3	1	0.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0373	GWMP-0058	GWMP10955	171	1/4"	stp		1000	1000	A		I	0-0.3	1	61.7	>5	lithic	debitage	secondary	core, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	amorphous/multidirectional
44FX0373	GWMP-0058	GWMP10956	172	1/4"	stp		1025	1000	B		II	0.3-0.5	1	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0373	GWMP-0058	GWMP10957	173	1/4"	stp		1000	1025	A		I	0-0.3	1	59	>5	lithic	debitage	tertiary	core, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	amorphous/multidirectional
44FX0373	GWMP-0058	GWMP10958	174	1/4"	stp		1100	1025	A		I	0-0.5	1	1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked	
44FX0373	GWMP-0058	GWMP10959	175	1/4"	stp		1025	1050	A		I	0-0.3	1	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked	
44FX0373	GWMP-0058	GWMP10960	176	1/4"	stp		1100	1075	B		II	0.4-0.8	1	6.4	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	yellowish brown		
44FX0373	GWMP-0058	GWMP10961	176	1/4"	stp		1100	1075	B		II	0.4-0.8	1	1.5	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0373	GWMP-0058	GWMP10962	177	1/4"	stp		1050	1100	A		I	0-0.6	1	2.6	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0373	GWMP-0058	GWMP10963	178	1/4"	stp		1125	1100	A		I	0-0.4	1	0.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0373	GWMP-0058	GWMP10964	178	1/4"	stp		1125	1100	A		I	0-0.4	1	2.3	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	smooth	
44FX0373	GWMP-0058	GWMP10965	549	1/4"	tu	11	1011	1024	A	1	I	0-0.25	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP10966	210	surf	surf		2900	3000	surf		surf	0-0	1	3.7	3-4	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP10967	210	surf	surf		2900	3000	surf		surf	0-0	1	1.5	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP10968	210	surf	surf		2900	3000	surf		surf	0-0	2	0.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP10969	211	1/4"	stp		2900	3000	A		I	0-0.4	1	4.6	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP10970	211	1/4"	stp		2900	3000	A		I	0-0.4	1	5.1	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP10971	211	1/4"	stp		2900	3000	A		I	0-0.4	9	4.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP10972	211	1/4"	stp		2900	3000	A		I	0-0.4	2	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP10973	211	1/4"	stp		2900	3000	A		I	0-0.4	2	7.9		lithic	debitage	secondary	shatter	quartz	gray	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP10974	212	1/4"	stp		2900	3000	A2		V	1.5-1.9	1	2.5	2-3	lithic	tool	tertiary	retouched flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	unifacial retouch along all margins
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP10975	212	1/4"	stp		2900	3000	A2		V	1.5-1.9	1	0.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP10976	205	1/4"	stp		2900	3025	A		I	0-0.6	3	1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP10977	205	1/4"	stp		2900	3025	A		I	0-0.6	3	5.1		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP10978	206	1/4"	stp		2900	3025	B		II	0.6-1.2	6	1.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP10979	534	1/4"	stp		2915	2990	A		I	0-0.55	1	1.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP10980	204	1/4"	stp		2925	3025	A		I	0-0.3	1	0.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP10981	204	1/4"	stp		2925	3025	A		I	0-0.3	1	3.4	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP10982	204	1/4"	stp		2925	3025	A		I	0-0.3	4	2.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP10983	204	1/4"	stp		2925	3025	A		I	0-0.3	2	0.2	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP10984	204	1/4"	stp		2925	3025	A		I	0-0.3	1	37.7	>5	lithic	debitage	tertiary	core, exhausted	quartz	white	grainy	amorphous/multidirectional
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP10985	204	1/4"	stp		2925	3025	A		I	0-0.3	1	15.7	4-5	lithic	debitage	tertiary	core, exhausted	quartz	white	milky	amorphous/multidirectional
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP10986	202	1/4"	stp		2950	3025	A		I	0-0.4	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP10987	202	1/4"	stp		2950	3025	A		I	0-0.4	1	5.4		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP10988	203	1/4"	stp		2950	3025	E		II	0.4-0.9	1	6.2	3-4	lithic	tool	tertiary	retouched flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	unifacial retouch along distal margin. Well worn
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP10989	203	1/4"	stp		2950	3025	E		II	0.4-0.9	1	6.1	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP10990	228	1/4"	stp		2975	2950	A		I	0-0.4	2	0.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP10991	186	1/4"	stp		3000	2975	A		I	0-0.6	1	0.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP10992	187	1/4"	stp		3000	2975	E		II	0.5-1.6	1	10.6	3-4	lithic	tool	tertiary	side scraper, type IIb	quartz	white	grainy	bifacial
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP10993	188	1/4"	stp		3025	2975	A		I	0-0.3	1	1.2	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP10994	188	1/4"	stp		3025	2975	A		I	0-0.3	1	6.9	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP10995	179	surf	surf		3025	3000	surf		surf	0-0	1	0.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP10996	179	surf	surf		3025	3000	surf		surf	0-0	2	1.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP10997	180	1/4"	stp		3025	3000	A		I	0-0.3	1	2.3	2-3	lithic	tool	tertiary	retouched flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	unifacial retouch to distal margin
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP10998	180	1/4"	stp		3025	3000	A		I	0-0.3	3	8	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP10999	180	1/4"	stp		3025	3000	A		I	0-0.3	7	12	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11000	180	1/4"	stp		3025	3000	A		I	0-0.3	6	4.9	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11001	180	1/4"	stp		3025	3000	A		I	0-0.3	6	0.8	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11002	180	1/4"	stp		3025	3000	A		I	0-0.3	1	1		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11003	181	1/4"	stp		3025	3000	E		II	0.3-0.9	1	1.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11004	181	1/4"	stp		3025	3000	E		II	0.3-0.9	1	0.9	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	

Site	Acc.#	Cat.#	Bag	Method	STP/ TU	Coord	North	East	Fea/ Hor	Zone/ Level	Strat	Depth (ftbs)	Qty	Wt (g)	Size	Group	Class	Cortex/ Portion	Artifact Type	Material /Ware	Color/ Temper	EST/Hist Group	Comments
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11005	181	1/4"	stp		3025	3000	E		II	0.3-0.9	4	2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11006	181	1/4"	stp		3025	3000	E		II	0.3-0.9	1	13.2		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11007	523	1/4"	stp		3050	2950	A		I	0-0.25	1	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11008	213	1/4"	stp		3050	2975	E		II	0.5-0.9	1	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11009	182	surf	surf		3050	3000	surf		surf	0-0	1	3.5	2-3	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, mid stage	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section, proximal fragment
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11010	229	1/4"	stp		3075	2950	A		I	0-0.3	1	1.5	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11011	229	1/4"	stp		3075	2950	A		I	0-0.3	1	1.5	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11012	229	1/4"	stp		3075	2950	A		I	0-0.3	3	0.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11013	230	1/4"	stp		3075	2950	E		II	0.3-0.9	1	0.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11014	214	1/4"	stp		3075	2975	A		I	0-0.5	1	0.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11015	183	1/4"	stp		3075	3000	A		I	0-0.4	1	1.2		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11016	199	1/4"	stp		3075	3025	A		I	0-0.5	1	0.9	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	streaked	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11017	199	1/4"	stp		3075	3025	A		I	0-0.5	1	2.2	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11018	200	1/4"	stp		3075	3025	E		II	0.5-1.2	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11019	200	1/4"	stp		3075	3025	E		II	0.5-1.2	1	0.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11020	201	surf	surf		3075	3025	surf		surf	0-0	1	1.7	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11021	201	surf	surf		3075	3025	surf		surf	0-0	1	1.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11022	201	surf	surf		3075	3025	surf		surf	0-0	1	6.6	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11023	524	1/4"	stp		3075	3050	A		I	0-0.4	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11024	524	1/4"	stp		3075	3050	A		I	0-0.4	3	4.4	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11025	524	1/4"	stp		3075	3050	A		I	0-0.4	1	2.6	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	milky/grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11026	524	1/4"	stp		3075	3050	A		I	0-0.4	26	11.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11027	524	1/4"	stp		3075	3050	A		I	0-0.4	1	2.6		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11028	249	surf	surf		3100	2925	surf		surf	0-0	1	12.5	3-4	lithic	tool	complete	side scraper, stage IV	quartz	white	grainy	bifacial, 39.6mm long, 26.9mm wide, and 9.9mm thick
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11029	249	surf	surf		3100	2925	surf		surf	0-0	1	8.3	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11030	249	surf	surf		3100	2925	surf		surf	0-0	1	1.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11031	249	surf	surf		3100	2925	surf		surf	0-0	1	0.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11032	250	1/4"	stp		3100	2925	A		I	0-0.3	2	0.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11033	250	1/4"	stp		3100	2925	A		I	0-0.3	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11034	250	1/4"	stp		3100	2925	A		I	0-0.3	1	34.7	4-5	lithic	debitage	secondary	core, exhausted	quartz	white	grainy	amorphous/multidirectional
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11035	250	1/4"	stp		3100	2925	A		I	0-0.3	1	10.5		lithic	debitage	secondary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11036	251	1/4"	stp		3100	2925	E		II	0.3-0.9	1	0.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11037	251	1/4"	stp		3100	2925	E		II	0.3-0.9	1	2.5		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11038	231	surf	surf		3100	2950	surf		surf	0-0	1	7.7	3-4	lithic	tool	complete	ppk, Small Savannah River	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section. Convexed symmetrical blade margins. 39mm long, 23.2 wide, 9.8mm thick. Stem 14.7mm long, 20-10.8mm wide.
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11039	231	surf	surf		3100	2950	surf		surf	0-0	1	2.8	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11040	231	surf	surf		3100	2950	surf		surf	0-0	4	2.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11041	231	surf	surf		3100	2950	surf		surf	0-0	2	10.8	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11042	231	surf	surf		3100	2950	surf		surf	0-0	8	13.1	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11043	231	surf	surf		3100	2950	surf		surf	0-0	1	3.4	2-3	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11044	231	surf	surf		3100	2950	surf		surf	0-0	1	1.4	2-3	lithic	debitage	primary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11045	231	surf	surf		3100	2950	surf		surf	0-0	20	12.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11046	231	surf	surf		3100	2950	surf		surf	0-0	2	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11047	231	surf	surf		3100	2950	surf		surf	0-0	1	3.6		lithic	debitage	secondary	shatter	quartz	gray	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11048	233	1/4"	stp		3100	2950	A		I	0.4-1.1	1	3.8	2-3	lithic	tool	fragment	ppk, Savannah River	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section, stem and shoulder
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11049	231	surf	surf		3100	2950	surf		surf	0-0	1	7.2	3-4	lithic	tool	complete	biface, early stage	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section, ovate form
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11050	231	surf	surf		3100	2950	surf		surf	0-0	1	4.5	3-4	lithic	tool	tertiary	retouched flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	unifacial retouch along distal margin
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11051	231	surf	surf		3100	2950	surf		surf	0-0	1	3.9	3-4	lithic	tool	tertiary	retouched flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	unifacial retouch along distal margin
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11052	231	surf	surf		3100	2950	surf		surf	0-0	1	2.4	2-3	lithic	tool	tertiary	utilized flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	wear and polishing to distal margin
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11053	232	1/4"	stp		3100	2950	A		I	0-0.4	3	1.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11054	232	1/4"	stp		3100	2950	A		I	0-0.4	6	0.9	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11055	232	1/4"	stp		3100	2950	A		I	0-0.4	1	5.2	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11056	232	1/4"	stp		3100	2950	A		I	0-0.4	9	10.6	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11057	232	1/4"	stp		3100	2950	A		I	0-0.4	23	7.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11058	232	1/4"	stp		3100	2950	A		I	0-0.4	1	1.5		lithic	debitage	secondary	shatter	quartz	white	smooth	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11059	233	1/4"	stp		3100	2950	A		I	0.4-1.1	1	2.3	2-3	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, late stage	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section, distal

Site	Acc.#	Cat.#	Bag	Method	STP/ TU	Coord	North	East	Fea/ Hor	Zone/ Level	Strat	Depth (ftbs)	Qty	Wt (g)	Size	Group	Class	Cortex/ Portion	Artifact Type	Material /Ware	Color/ Temper	EST/Hist Group	Comments
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11060	233	1/4"	stp		3100	2950	A		I	0.4-1.1	2	0.9	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11061	233	1/4"	stp		3100	2950	A		I	0.4-1.1	2	0.3	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11062	233	1/4"	stp		3100	2950	A		I	0.4-1.1	1	1.3	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11063	233	1/4"	stp		3100	2950	A		I	0.4-1.1	17	10.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11064	233	1/4"	stp		3100	2950	A		I	0.4-1.1	9	1.3	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11065	190	surf	surf		3100	2975	surf		surf	0-0	1	11	2-4	ceramic	sherd	body	unclassified sherd	n/a	fine sand	eroded	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11066	215	surf	surf		3100	2975	surf		surf	0-0	1	4	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11067	216	1/4"	stp		3100	2975	A		I	0-0.3	1	1.1	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11068	216	1/4"	stp		3100	2975	A		I	0-0.3	1	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11069	216	1/4"	stp		3100	2975	A		I	0-0.3	2	0.2	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11070	216	1/4"	stp		3100	2975	A		I	0-0.3	4	5.8	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11071	216	1/4"	stp		3100	2975	A		I	0-0.3	12	4.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11072	216	1/4"	stp		3100	2975	A		I	0-0.3	2	0.3	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11073	216	1/4"	stp		3100	2975	A		I	0-0.3	2	1.4		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11074	217	1/4"	stp		3100	2975	E		II	0.3-0.8	1	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11075	217	1/4"	stp		3100	2975	E		II	0.3-0.8	3	4.4	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11076	217	1/4"	stp		3100	2975	E		II	0.3-0.8	17	6.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11077	217	1/4"	stp		3100	2975	E		II	0.3-0.8	3	0.3	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11078	264	surf	surf	10ft NE	3100	2975	surf		surf	0-0	1	1.5	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11079	184	1/4"	stp		3100	3000	A		I	0-0.5	1	9.8	4-5	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11080	198	1/4"	stp		3100	3025	E		II	0.3-1.0	1	14.7	4-6	ceramic	sherd	body	unclassified sherd	n/a	fine sand	eroded	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11081	198	1/4"	stp		3100	3025	E		II	0.3-1.0	4	2.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11082	266	surf	surf	near	3100	3025	surf		surf	0-0	1	33.6	>5	lithic	tool	complete	biface, early stage	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section, coarse. 61.6mm long, 33.3mm wide, and 21.1mm thick
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11083	525	1/4"	stp		3100	3075	A		I	0-1.0	2	1.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11084	526	1/4"	tu	8	3121	3023	A	1	I	0-0.1	1	2.4	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11085	526	1/4"	tu	8	3121	3023	A	1	I	0-0.1	4	2.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11086	526	1/4"	tu	8	3121	3023	A	1	I	0-0.1	4	7.3	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11087	526	1/4"	tu	8	3121	3023	A	1	I	0-0.1	3	0.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11088	526	1/4"	tu	8	3121	3023	A	1	I	0-0.1	23	12.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11089	526	1/4"	tu	8	3121	3023	A	1	I	0-0.1	1	1.1	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	red		
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11090	526	1/4"	tu	8	3121	3023	A	1	I	0-0.1	1	2.9		lithic	debitage	secondary	shatter	quartz	red white		
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11091	527	1/4"	tu	8	3121	3023	E	2	II	0.1-0.35	2	6.2	2-4	ceramic	sherd	body	unclassified sherd	n/a	fine sand	eroded	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11092	527	1/4"	tu	8	3121	3023	E	2	II	0.1-0.35	1	1.9	2-4	ceramic	sherd	body	unclassified sherd	n/a	shell (voids) and coarse sa	eroded	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11093	527	1/4"	tu	8	3121	3023	E	2	II	0.1-0.35	1	5.9	4-5	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartzite	red yellow		
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11094	527	1/4"	tu	8	3121	3023	E	2	II	0.1-0.35	2	2.2	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11095	527	1/4"	tu	8	3121	3023	E	2	II	0.1-0.35	4	1.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11096	527	1/4"	tu	8	3121	3023	E	2	II	0.1-0.35	2	36.9	4-5	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartzite	gray		
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11097	527	1/4"	tu	8	3121	3023	E	2	II	0.1-0.35	1	4.8	3-4	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartzite	grayish white		
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11098	527	1/4"	tu	8	3121	3023	E	2	II	0.1-0.35	1	4.5	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11099	527	1/4"	tu	8	3121	3023	E	2	II	0.1-0.35	10	21.9	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11100	527	1/4"	tu	8	3121	3023	E	2	II	0.1-0.35	46	20	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11101	527	1/4"	tu	8	3121	3023	E	2	II	0.1-0.35	2	1.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11102	527	1/4"	tu	8	3121	3023	E	2	II	0.1-0.35	1	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	smooth	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11103	527	1/4"	tu	8	3121	3023	E	2	II	0.1-0.35	1	1.3	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	argillite	reddish brown		
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11104	527	1/4"	tu	8	3121	3023	E	2	II	0.1-0.35	1	0.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	argillite	reddish brown		
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11105	527	1/4"	tu	8	3121	3023	E	2	II	0.1-0.35	11	2	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11106	527	1/4"	tu	8	3121	3023	E	2	II	0.1-0.35	2	0.2	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	rhyolite	gray	plagioclase porphyritic	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11107	527	1/4"	tu	8	3121	3023	E	2	II	0.1-0.35	1	17.7		lithic	debitage	secondary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11108	528	1/4"	tu	8	3121	3023	E	3	II	0.35-0.60	1	2.9	2-4	ceramic	sherd	body	unclassified sherd	n/a	shell (voids) and coarse sa	eroded	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11109	528	1/4"	tu	8	3121	3023	E	3	II	0.35-0.60	3	0.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11110	528	1/4"	tu	8	3121	3023	E	3	II	0.35-0.60	1	1.2	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11111	528	1/4"	tu	8	3121	3023	E	3	II	0.35-0.60	1	8.6	4-5	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11112	528	1/4"	tu	8	3121	3023	E	3	II	0.35-0.60	15	6.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11113	528	1/4"	tu	8	3121	3023	E	3	II	0.35-0.60	2	0.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11114	528	1/4"	tu	8	3121	3023	E	3	II	0.35-0.60	3	0.4	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11115	528	1/4"	tu	8	3121	3023	E	3	II	0.35-0.60	2	5.3		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	milky/grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11116	529	1/4"	tu	8	3121	3023	E	4	II	0.6-0.85	4	3.1	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11117	529	1/4"	tu	8	3121	3023	E	4	II	0.6-0.85	1	0.3	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	

Site	Acc.#	Cat.#	Bag	Method	STP/ TU	Coord	North	East	Fea/ Hor	Zone/ Level	Strat	Depth (ftbs)	Qty	Wt (g)	Size	Group	Class	Cortex/ Portion	Artifact Type	Material /Ware	Color/ Temper	EST/Hist Group	Comments
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11118	529	1/4"	tu	8	3121	3023	E	4	II	0.6-0.85	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	rhyolite	gray	plagioclase porphyritic	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11119	261	surf	surf		3125	2900	surf		surf	0-0	1	4.8	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11120	252	surf	surf		3125	2925	surf		surf	0-0	1	3.6	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11121	252	surf	surf		3125	2925	surf		surf	0-0	2	1.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11122	253	1/4"	stp		3125	2925	A		I	0-0.3	1	0.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11123	254	1/4"	stp		3125	2925	E		II	0.3-0.9	3	1.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11124	254	1/4"	stp		3125	2925	E		II	0.3-0.9	2	1.8		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11125	234	1/4"	stp		3125	2950	A		I	0-0.4	1	16.2	3-4	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, early stage	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11126	234	1/4"	stp		3125	2950	A		I	0-0.4	1	1.3	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11127	234	1/4"	stp		3125	2950	A		I	0-0.4	1	1.7	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11128	234	1/4"	stp		3125	2950	A		I	0-0.4	1	0.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11129	234	1/4"	stp		3125	2950	A		I	0-0.4	1	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11130	234	1/4"	stp		3125	2950	A		I	0-0.4	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11131	235	1/4"	stp		3125	2950	B		II	0.4-1.2	3	1.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11132	235	1/4"	stp		3125	2950	B		II	0.4-1.2	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11133	218	1/4"	stp		3125	2975	A		I	0-0.4	1	0.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11134	218	1/4"	stp		3125	2975	A		I	0-0.4	1	1.6	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11135	218	1/4"	stp		3125	2975	A		I	0-0.4	1	1.6		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	smooth	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11136	218	1/4"	stp		3125	2975	A		I	0-0.4	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11137	219	1/4"	stp		3125	2975	E		II	0.4-0.8	1	0.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11138	219	1/4"	stp		3125	2975	E		II	0.4-0.8	1	0.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11139	185	1/4"	stp		3125	3000	E		II	0.4-1.0	1	0.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	gray	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11140	185	1/4"	stp		3125	3000	E		II	0.4-1.0	4	1.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11141	185	1/4"	stp		3125	3000	E		II	0.4-1.0	4	0.7	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11142	185	1/4"	stp		3125	3000	E		II	0.4-1.0	2	27.1		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11143	265	surf	surf	W of	3125	3000	surf		surf	0-0	1	9.1	3-4	lithic	tool	partial	ppk, Small Savannah River	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section. Convexed asymmetrical blade margins. Missing some of the stem. Tip has been reworked into a graver/perforator. 38.5mm long*, 25 wide, 9.7mm thick. Stem 8.8mm long*, 16.5mm wide.
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11144	265	surf	surf	W of	3125	3000	surf		surf	0-0	1	16.6	4-5	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11145	265	surf	surf	W of	3125	3000	surf		surf	0-0	1	24.5	>5	lithic	tool	complete	biface, early stage	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section, coarse. 50mm long, 31.5mm wide, and 19.1mm thick.
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11146	196	1/4"	stp		3125	3025	A		I	0-0.3	2	4.2	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11147	196	1/4"	stp		3125	3025	A		I	0-0.3	2	0.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11148	196	1/4"	stp		3125	3025	A		I	0-0.3	2	12.2	2-4	ceramic	sherd	body	unclassified sherd	n/a	fine sand	eroded	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11149	197	1/4"	stp		3125	3025	E		II	0.3-1.1	1	21.1		lithic	debitage	primary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11150	197	1/4"	stp		3125	3025	E		II	0.3-1.1	1	2.2		lithic	debitage	secondary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11151	197	1/4"	stp		3125	3025	E		II	0.3-1.1	1	0.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11152	191	1/4"	stp		3125	3050	A		I	0-0.3	1	17.8	4-5	lithic	tool	tertiary	side scraper, type I	quartz	white	grainy	single bit, fragment
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11153	262	surf	surf		3150	2900	surf		surf	0-0	1	1.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11154	262	surf	surf		3150	2900	surf		surf	0-0	2	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11155	255	surf	surf		3150	2925	surf		surf	0-0	1	0.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	smooth	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11156	236	surf	surf		3150	2950	surf		surf	0-0	1	13.4	3-4	lithic	tool	complete	biface, mid stage	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section, distal
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11157	236	surf	surf		3150	2950	surf		surf	0-0	1	2.1	2-3	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11158	236	surf	surf		3150	2950	surf		surf	0-0	1	1.3	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11159	236	surf	surf		3150	2950	surf		surf	0-0	1	0.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11160	236	surf	surf		3150	2950	surf		surf	0-0	2	2.8	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11161	237	1/4"	stp		3150	2950	A		I	0-0.4	1	39.5	>5	lithic	tool	partial	biface, early stage	quartz	gray	grainy	biconvex x-section, coarse
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11162	237	1/4"	stp		3150	2950	A		I	0-0.4	1	4.2	2-3	lithic	tool	partial	utilized flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section, coarse
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11163	237	1/4"	stp		3150	2950	A		I	0-0.4	3	1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11164	237	1/4"	stp		3150	2950	A		I	0-0.4	1	0.2	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11165	237	1/4"	stp		3150	2950	A		I	0-0.4	4	6.3		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	milky/grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11166	238	1/4"	stp		3150	2950	B		II	0.4-1.0	1	1.8	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11167	238	1/4"	stp		3150	2950	B		II	0.4-1.0	4	1.9	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11168	189	surf	surf		3150	2975	surf		surf	0-0	1	10.2	>5	lithic	tool	complete	biface, late stage	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11169	220	surf	surf		3150	2975	surf		surf	0-0	1	862.1		lithic	tool	complete	nutting stone	quartzite	brown		pecked on both sides
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11170	220	surf	surf		3150	2975	surf		surf	0-0	1	1.3	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	

Site	Acc.#	Cat.#	Bag	Method	STP/ TU	Coord	North	East	Fea/ Hor	Zone/ Level	Strat	Depth (ftbs)	Qty	Wt (g)	Size	Group	Class	Cortex/ Portion	Artifact Type	Material /Ware	Color/ Temper	EST/Hist Group	Comments
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11171	220	surf	surf		3150	2975	surf		surf	0-0	3	2.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11172	220	surf	surf		3150	2975	surf		surf	0-0	1	11.5	4-5	lithic	tool	partial	biface, late stage	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section, basal to mid section
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11173	220	surf	surf		3150	2975	surf		surf	0-0	1	5.1	3-4	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, late stage	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section, corner of base
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11174	220	surf	surf		3150	2975	surf		surf	0-0	1	8.7	3-4	lithic	tool	tertiary	side scraper, type I	quartz	white	grainy	unifacial, fragmentary
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11175	220	surf	surf		3150	2975	surf		surf	0-0	1	6.1	3-4	lithic	tool	partial	ppk, Rossville	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section. Convexed asymmetrical blade margins. Missing distal portion.35.2mm long*, 23 wide, 8.4mm thick. Stem 11.3mm long, 15.5-10.8mm wide.
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11176	195	1/4"	stp		3150	3025	E		II	0.5-1.1	1	0.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11177	195	1/4"	stp		3150	3025	E		II	0.5-1.1	1	3.4	2-3	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, late stage	jasper	red	opaque	biconvex x-section, medial fragment
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11178	535	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	A	1	I	0-0.25	1	1.4	2-3	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11179	535	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	A	1	I	0-0.25	7	11.4	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11180	535	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	A	1	I	0-0.25	6	3.9	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11181	535	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	A	1	I	0-0.25	2	0.3	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11182	535	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	A	1	I	0-0.25	2	9.6	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11183	535	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	A	1	I	0-0.25	3	4.6	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	milky/grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11184	535	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	A	1	I	0-0.25	34	57.4	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11185	535	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	A	1	I	0-0.25	12	8.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11186	535	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	A	1	I	0-0.25	149	78.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11187	535	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	A	1	I	0-0.25	10	1.5	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11188	535	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	A	1	I	0-0.25	2	3.8		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	milky/grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11189	535	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	A	1	I	0-0.25	12	27		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11190	535	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	A	1	I	0-0.25	1	7.8	3-4	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, late stage	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section, fragmentary basal section
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11191	535	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	A	1	I	0-0.25	1	1.6	2-3	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, late stage	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section, fragmentary distal section
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11192	535	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	A	1	I	0-0.25	1	34.7	4-5	lithic	tool	complete	biface, early stage	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section, coarse. 47.6mm long, 35.6mm wide, and 21.1mm thick.
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11193	535	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	A	1	I	0-0.25	1	7.8	3-4	lithic	tool	partial	ppk, Small Savannah River	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section. Convexed asymmetrical blade margins. Missing part of midsection to distal. 32.4mm long*, 23.5mm wide, 10.9mm thick. Stem 14.5mm long, 17mm wide.
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11194	536	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	1	5.2	4-5	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11195	536	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	1	3.1	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11196	536	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	12	21.5	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11197	536	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	3	14.6	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11198	536	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	1	5.7	3-4	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11199	536	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	45	72.7	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11200	536	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	3	7.1	2-3	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11201	536	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	3	2.9	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11202	536	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	rhyolite	gray	aphyric	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11203	536	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	2	0.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	reddish brown		
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11204	536	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	1	3.3	3-4	lithic	debitage	primary	flake, fragment	quartzite	gray		
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11205	536	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	1	16.4	4-5	lithic	tool	complete	biface, mid stage	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section. 46.6mm long*, 27.8mm wide, and 13.4mm thick. Ovate form missing distal fragment
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11206	536	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	1	13.9	3-4	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, mid stage	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section. 30.3mm wide, and 12.7mm thick. Ovate form missing distal to mis section
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11207	536	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	1	5.3	2-3	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, mid stage	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section. Ovate form. Distal fragment
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11208	536	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	1	5.6	2-3	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, mid stage	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section. Ovate form. Distal fragment
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11209	536	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	1	9.4	4-5	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, late stage	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11210	536	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	1	3.5	2-3	lithic	tool	secondary	retouched flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	unifacial retouch along distal-lateral margin
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11211	536	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	6	0.7	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	

Site	Acc.#	Cat.#	Bag	Method	STP/ TU	Coord	North	East	Fea/ Hor	Zone/ Level	Strat	Depth (ftbs)	Qty	Wt (g)	Size	Group	Class	Cortex/ Portion	Artifact Type	Material /Ware	Color/ Temper	EST/Hist Group	Comments
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11212	536	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	53	8.8	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11213	536	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	2	0.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	streaked	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11214	536	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	28	16.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11215	536	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	5	1.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11216	536	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	424	201.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11217	536	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	1	27.2	4-5	lithic	debitage	tertiary	core, exhausted	quartz	white	grainy	amorphous/multidirectional
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11218	536	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	1	10.9	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	core, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	amorphous/multidirectional
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11219	536	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	1	3.9	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	core, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	amorphous/multidirectional
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11220	536	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	5	198.7		lithic	FCR	fragment	fire cracked rock	quartz	white	milky/grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11221	536	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	14	21.3		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	red white	milky/grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11222	537	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	3	II	0.5-0.75	4	7.1	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11223	537	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	3	II	0.5-0.75	8	4.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11224	537	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	3	II	0.5-0.75	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11225	537	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	3	II	0.5-0.75	3	5.8	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	milky/grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11226	537	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	3	II	0.5-0.75	18	35.4	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11227	537	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	3	II	0.5-0.75	133	60.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11228	537	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	3	II	0.5-0.75	3	1.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11229	537	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	3	II	0.5-0.75	7	0.9	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11230	537	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	3	II	0.5-0.75	1	7.7	3-4	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, mid stage	quartz	white	milky/grainy	biconvex x-section. Distal fragment
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11231	537	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	3	II	0.5-0.75	7	143.3		lithic	FCR	fragment	fire cracked rock	quartz	red white	milky/grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11232	537	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	3	II	0.5-0.75	4	19.6		lithic	debitage	secondary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11233	536	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	4	II	0.75-1.0	1	3.2	3-4	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11234	536	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	4	II	0.75-1.0	2	1.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11235	536	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	4	II	0.75-1.0	2	2.4	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11236	536	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	4	II	0.75-1.0	59	22.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11237	536	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	4	II	0.75-1.0	8	1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11238	536	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	4	II	0.75-1.0	1	1.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	smooth	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11239	536	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	4	II	0.75-1.0	2	12		lithic	debitage	secondary	shatter	quartz	grayish white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11240	558	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	5	II	1.0-1.1	10	4.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11241	558	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	5	II	1.0-1.1	7	1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11242	558	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	5	II	1.0-1.1	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	rhyolite	gray	quartz porphyritic	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11243	558	1/4"	tu	9	3171	2948	E	5	II	1.0-1.1	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	red		
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11244	263	surf	surf		3175	2900	surf		surf	0-0	2	4.1	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11245	263	surf	surf		3175	2900	surf		surf	0-0	1	3.7	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11246	263	surf	surf		3175	2900	surf		surf	0-0	3	4.1	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11247	263	surf	surf		3175	2900	surf		surf	0-0	7	7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11248	263	surf	surf		3175	2900	surf		surf	0-0	2	4.2		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11249	263	surf	surf		3175	2900	surf		surf	0-0	1	3.4	2-3	lithic	tool	tertiary	retouched flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	unifacial retouch to distal margin, complete flake
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11250	263	surf	surf		3175	2900	surf		surf	0-0	1	3.9	3-4	lithic	tool	tertiary	retouched flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	coarse unifacial retouch on lateral margin
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11251	263	surf	surf		3175	2900	surf		surf	0-0	1	3.3	3-4	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, late stage	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section, fragmentary distal section
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11252	263	surf	surf		3175	2900	surf		surf	0-0	1	15.6	3-4	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, mid stage	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section, basal section
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11253	263	surf	surf		3175	2900	surf		surf	0-0	1	21.2	4-5	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, early stage	quartz	white	grainy	amorphous x-section
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11254	256	1/4"	stp		3175	2925	A		I	0-0.4	1	1.2	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11255	256	1/4"	stp		3175	2925	A		I	0-0.4	1	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11256	256	1/4"	stp		3175	2925	A		I	0-0.4	3	1.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11257	239	1/4"	stp		3175	2950	A		I	0-0.4	2	1.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11258	239	1/4"	stp		3175	2950	A		I	0-0.4	1	2.6	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11259	239	1/4"	stp		3175	2950	A		I	0-0.4	11	4.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11260	240	1/4"	stp		3175	2950	E		II	0.4-1.1	3	4.3	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11261	240	1/4"	stp		3175	2950	E		II	0.4-1.1	5	2.9	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11262	240	1/4"	stp		3175	2950	E		II	0.4-1.1	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11263	240	1/4"	stp		3175	2950	E		II	0.4-1.1	2	3.3	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11264	240	1/4"	stp		3175	2950	E		II	0.4-1.1	44	17.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11265	240	1/4"	stp		3175	2950	E		II	0.4-1.1	7	0.9	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11266	240	1/4"	stp		3175	2950	E		II	0.4-1.1	6	11.8		lithic	debitage	secondary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11267	221	1/4"	stp		3175	2975	A		I	0-0.4	1	0.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11268	222	surf	surf		3175	2975	surf		surf	0-0	1	1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	

Site	Acc.#	Cat.#	Bag	Method	STP/ TU	Coord	North	East	Fea/ Hor	Zone/ Level	Strat	Depth (ftbs)	Qty	Wt (g)	Size	Group	Class	Cortex/ Portion	Artifact Type	Material /Ware	Color/ Temper	EST/Hist Group	Comments
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11269	222	surf	surf		3175	2975	surf		surf	0-0	6	14.9	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11270	222	surf	surf		3175	2975	surf		surf	0-0	2	2.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11271	222	surf	surf		3175	2975	surf		surf	0-0	1	8.9		lithic	debitage	primary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11272	222	surf	surf		3175	2975	surf		surf	0-0	1	15.3	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	core, exhausted	quartz	white	grainy	amorphous/multidirectional
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11273	207	1/4"	stp		3175	3000	A		I	0-0.3	1	0.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11274	194	1/4"	stp		3175	3025	E		III	0.6-1.1	1	0.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11275	194	1/4"	stp		3175	3025	E		III	0.6-1.1	1	5.5	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11276	193	surf	surf		3175	3050	surf		surf	0-0	1	1.4	2-3	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11277	257	1/4"	stp		3200	2925	A		I	0-0.3	1	3.8	2-3	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, unid.	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section, fragmentary mid section
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11278	257	1/4"	stp		3200	2925	A		I	0-0.3	2	3.9	2-3	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11279	257	1/4"	stp		3200	2925	A		I	0-0.3	2	0.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11280	257	1/4"	stp		3200	2925	A		I	0-0.3	3	11.1		lithic	debitage	secondary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11281	258	1/4"	stp		3200	2925	E		II	0.3-0.8	5	1.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11282	258	1/4"	stp		3200	2925	E		II	0.3-0.8	2	7.6		lithic	debitage	secondary	shatter	quartz	gray	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11283	530	1/4"	tu	10	3195	2927	A	1	I	0-0.20	9	3.9	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11284	530	1/4"	tu	10	3195	2927	A	1	I	0-0.20	2	0.3	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11285	530	1/4"	tu	10	3195	2927	A	1	I	0-0.20	27	58.1		lithic	debitage	secondary	shatter	quartz	gray white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11286	531	1/4"	tu	10	3195	2927	E	2	II	0.20-0.45	5	27.8		lithic	debitage	secondary	shatter	quartz	gray white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11287	531	1/4"	tu	10	3195	2927	E	2	II	0.20-0.45	1	1.3	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11288	532	1/4"	tu	10	3195	2927	E	3	II	0.45-0.65	1	0.2	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11289	241	1/4"	stp		3200	2950	A		I	0-0.3	2	3.7	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11290	241	1/4"	stp		3200	2950	A		I	0-0.3	1	0.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11291	242	1/4"	stp		3200	2950	E		II	0.3-1.1	1	13.7	4-5	lithic	debitage	tertiary	core, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11292	242	1/4"	stp		3200	2950	E		II	0.3-1.1	1	1.9		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11293	223	1/4"	stp		3200	2975	A		I	0-0.3	2	1.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11294	224	surf	surf		3200	2975	surf		surf	0-0	1	6.1	3-4	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, late stage	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section, distal
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11295	224	surf	surf		3200	2975	surf		surf	0-0	1	7.6	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11296	224	surf	surf		3200	2975	surf		surf	0-0	1	5.4	3-4	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11297	192	surf	surf		3200	3050	surf		surf	0-0	1	5.5	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11298	192	surf	surf		3200	3050	surf		surf	0-0	1	23.9		lithic	debitage	secondary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11299	259	1/4"	stp		3225	2925	A		I	0-0.3	1	1.8	2-3	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11300	259	1/4"	stp		3225	2925	A		I	0-0.3	1	0.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11301	259	1/4"	stp		3225	2925	A		I	0-0.3	2	8.4		lithic	debitage	secondary	shatter	quartz	gray	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11302	260	1/4"	stp		3225	2925	E		II	0.3-0.9	2	6		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	red white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11303	243	surf	surf		3225	2950	surf		surf	0-0	2	9.6	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11304	243	surf	surf		3225	2950	surf		surf	0-0	2	3	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11305	243	surf	surf		3225	2950	surf		surf	0-0	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11306	243	surf	surf		3225	2950	surf		surf	0-0	1	1.3	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11307	243	surf	surf		3225	2950	surf		surf	0-0	2	1.9	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11308	243	surf	surf		3225	2950	surf		surf	0-0	1	34.6	4-5	lithic	tool	partial	biface, early stage	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section, coarse
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11309	244	1/4"	stp		3225	2950	A		I	0-0.4	7	3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11310	244	1/4"	stp		3225	2950	A		I	0-0.4	2	0.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11311	244	1/4"	stp		3225	2950	A		I	0-0.4	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11312	245	1/4"	stp		3225	2950	E		II	0.4-1.0	4	1.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11313	245	1/4"	stp		3225	2950	E		II	0.4-1.0	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11314	245	1/4"	stp		3225	2950	E		II	0.4-1.0	2	0.9	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11315	245	1/4"	stp		3225	2950	E		II	0.4-1.0	1	0.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11316	245	1/4"	stp		3225	2950	E		II	0.4-1.0	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11317	245	1/4"	stp		3225	2950	E		II	0.4-1.0	1	1.2		lithic	debitage	secondary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11318	225	1/4"	stp		3225	2975	A		I	0-0.4	1	0.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	milky	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11319	225	1/4"	stp		3225	2975	A		I	0-0.4	1	2.9		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	milky	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11320	226	surf	surf		3225	2975	surf		surf	0-0	1	6.1	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11321	226	surf	surf		3225	2975	surf		surf	0-0	1	2.9	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11322	226	surf	surf		3225	2975	surf		surf	0-0	2	9.1	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11323	226	surf	surf		3225	2975	surf		surf	0-0	1	0.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11324	226	surf	surf		3225	2975	surf		surf	0-0	3	10.2		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11325	209	1/4"	stp		3225	3000	A		I	0-0.3	1	0.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11326	209	1/4"	stp		3225	3000	A		I	0-0.3	3	7.1		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	

Site	Acc.#	Cat.#	Bag	Method	STP/ TU	Coord	North	East	Fea/ Hor	Zone/ Level	Strat	Depth (ftbs)	Qty	Wt (g)	Size	Group	Class	Cortex/ Portion	Artifact Type	Material /Ware	Color/ Temper	EST/Hist Group	Comments
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11327	246	surf	surf		3250	2950	surf		surf	0-0	1	4.6	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11328	246	surf	surf		3250	2950	surf		surf	0-0	1	1.5	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11329	246	surf	surf		3250	2950	surf		surf	0-0	1	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11330	247	1/4"	stp		3250	2950	A		I	0-0.4	1	2.4	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11331	247	1/4"	stp		3250	2950	A		I	0-0.4	2	1.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11332	248	1/4"	stp		3250	2950	E		II	0.4-1.0	2	0.9	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11333	248	1/4"	stp		3250	2950	E		II	0.4-1.0	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11334	227	surf	surf		3250	2975	surf		surf	0-0	1	1.7	2-3	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11335	227	surf	surf		3250	2975	surf		surf	0-0	2	4.7	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11336	227	surf	surf		3250	2975	surf		surf	0-0	1	0.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11337	227	surf	surf		3250	2975	surf		surf	0-0	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11338	227	surf	surf		3250	2975	surf		surf	0-0	3	11.5		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11339	227	surf	surf		3250	2975	surf		surf	0-0	1	56.6	>5	lithic	debitage	secondary	core, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	amorphous/multidirectional
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11340	208	1/4"	stp		3250	3000	A		I	0-0.3	1	14.1	4-5	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11341	560	1/4"	tu	22	3096	3022	E	2	II	0.2-0.45	1	2.1	2-3	lithic	tool	fragment	ppk, Calvert	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section. basal fragment.
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11342	559	1/4"	tu	22	3096	3022	A	1	I	0-0.2	1	4.4	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11343	559	1/4"	tu	22	3096	3022	A	1	I	0-0.2	2	2.3	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11344	559	1/4"	tu	22	3096	3022	A	1	I	0-0.2	11	3.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11345	559	1/4"	tu	22	3096	3022	A	1	I	0-0.2	1	13.8	3-4	lithic	debitage	secondary	core, fragment	quartz	grayish white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11346	560	1/4"	tu	22	3096	3022	E	2	II	0.2-0.45	2	1.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11347	560	1/4"	tu	22	3096	3022	E	2	II	0.2-0.45	4	6.2	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11348	560	1/4"	tu	22	3096	3022	E	2	II	0.2-0.45	27	11.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11349	560	1/4"	tu	22	3096	3022	E	2	II	0.2-0.45	10	1.5	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11350	560	1/4"	tu	22	3096	3022	E	2	II	0.2-0.45	1	0.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11351	560	1/4"	tu	22	3096	3022	E	2	II	0.2-0.45	4	15.9		lithic	FCR	fragment	fire cracked rock	quartz	red white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11352	561	1/4"	tu	22	3096	3022	E	3	II	0.45-0.7	1	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11353	561	1/4"	tu	22	3096	3022	E	3	II	0.45-0.7	1	2		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11354	509	1/4"	tu	7	3100	2977	A	1	I	0-0.15	1	3	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11355	509	1/4"	tu	7	3100	2977	A	1	I	0-0.15	2	2.7	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11356	509	1/4"	tu	7	3100	2977	A	1	I	0-0.15	1	1	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	streaked	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11357	509	1/4"	tu	7	3100	2977	A	1	I	0-0.15	2	0.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	streaked	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11358	509	1/4"	tu	7	3100	2977	A	1	I	0-0.15	12	5.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11359	509	1/4"	tu	7	3100	2977	A	1	I	0-0.15	3	0.5	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11360	509	1/4"	tu	7	3100	2977	A	1	I	0-0.15	43	20.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11361	509	1/4"	tu	7	3100	2977	A	1	I	0-0.15	1	1.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	primary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	milky/grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11362	509	1/4"	tu	7	3100	2977	A	1	I	0-0.15	1	1.1		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11363	510	1/4"	tu	7	3100	2977	E	2	II	0.15-0.40	1	31.7	4-5	lithic	tool	complete	biface, early stage	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section, coarse. 47.9mm long, 34.9mm wide, and 20.7mm thick.
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11364	510	1/4"	tu	7	3100	2977	E	2	II	0.15-0.40	5	2.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11365	510	1/4"	tu	7	3100	2977	E	2	II	0.15-0.40	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11366	510	1/4"	tu	7	3100	2977	E	2	II	0.15-0.40	4	9	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11367	510	1/4"	tu	7	3100	2977	E	2	II	0.15-0.40	5	2.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11368	510	1/4"	tu	7	3100	2977	E	2	II	0.15-0.40	40	19.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11369	510	1/4"	tu	7	3100	2977	E	2	II	0.15-0.40	5	0.8	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11370	510	1/4"	tu	7	3100	2977	E	2	II	0.15-0.40	1	0.8		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11371	511	1/4"	tu	7	3100	2977	E	3	II	0.40-0.65	7	2.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11372	511	1/4"	tu	7	3100	2977	E	3	II	0.40-0.65	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11373	550	surf	surf	gully east of site			surf		surf		1	12.2	4-5	lithic	tool	complete	biface, mid stage	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section. 43.2mm long, 27.2mm wide, and 11.9mm thick. Ovate form
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11374	550	surf	surf	gully east of site			surf		surf		1	15.8	4-5	lithic	tool	complete	biface, mid stage	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section. 45.5mm long, 27.9mm wide, and 16.5mm thick. Ovate form
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11375	550	surf	surf	gully east of site			surf		surf		1	6.2	3-4	lithic	tool	complete	ppk, Lamoka	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section. Convexed asymmetrical blade margins. 36.7mm long, 20.4 wide, 10.1mm thick. Stem 11.5mm long, 18.2mm wide.

Site	Acc.#	Cat.#	Bag	Method	STP/ TU	Coord	North	East	Fea/ Hor	Zone/ Level	Strat	Depth (ftbs)	Qty	Wt (g)	Size	Group	Class	Cortex/ Portion	Artifact Type	Material /Ware	Color/ Temper	EST/Hist Group	Comments
44FX0374	GWMP-0058	GWMP11376	550	surf	surf	gully east of site			surf		surf		1	9	3-4	lithic	tool	partial	ppk, Small Savannah River	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section. Convexed asymmetrical blade margins. Missing part of midsection to distal. 33mm long*, 24.2mm wide, 10.1mm thick. Stem 15.5mm long, 19.9mm wide.
44FX0377	GWMP-0058	GWMP11377		1	1/4"	stp	1.43	525	550	A		I	0-.1	1	5.7	3-4	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	
44FX0377	GWMP-0058	GWMP11378		2	1/4"	stp	1.44	500	500	E		II	0.4-1.0	1	5.4	3-4	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, complete	quartz	white	
44FX0377	GWMP-0058	GWMP11379		3	surf	surf	1.40+30ftNNW			surf		surf	0-0	2	9.2	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	
44FX0377	GWMP-0058	GWMP11380		3	surf	surf	1.40+30ftNNW			surf		surf	0-0	1	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	
44FX0377	GWMP-0058	GWMP11381		3	surf	surf	1.40+30ftNNW			surf		surf	0-0	1	0.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	
44FX0377	GWMP-0058	GWMP11382		4	surf	surf		519	606	surf		surf	0-0	1	2.7	2-3	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, complete	quartz	white	
44FX0377	GWMP-0058	GWMP11383		5	1/4"	stp		525	575	A		I	0-0.5	1	2	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	
44FX0377	GWMP-0058	GWMP11384		5	1/4"	stp		525	575	A		I	0-0.5	1	2	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	red	
44FX0377	GWMP-0058	GWMP11385		5	1/4"	stp		525	575	A		I	0-0.5	1	0.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	
44FX0377	GWMP-0058	GWMP11386		6	1/4"	stp		525	575	B		II	0.5-1.0	1	4.4	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	
44FX0377	GWMP-0058	GWMP11387		6	1/4"	stp		525	575	B		II	0.5-1.0	1	22.2	>5	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	gray	
44FX0377	GWMP-0058	GWMP11388		7	1/4"	stp		500	600	A		I	0-.4	1	1.2	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	brownish gray	
44FX0377	GWMP-0058	GWMP11389		7	1/4"	stp		500	600	A		I	0-.4	1	1.5	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	rhyolite	gray	
44FX0377	GWMP-0058	GWMP11390		8	1/4"	stp		500	600	B		II	0.4-0.8	1	5.3	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartzite	white	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11391	267	1/4"	stp	North	1330	1230	A		I	0-0.4	1	0.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11392	268	1/4"	stp	North	1355	1230	E		II	0.7-1.5	1	7.7	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	brownish gray		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11393	269	1/4"	stp	North	1330	1205	A		I	0-0.4	2	6.4	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11394	269	1/4"	stp	North	1330	1205	A		I	0-0.4	2	1.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11395	269	1/4"	stp	North	1330	1205	A		I	0-0.4	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11396	269	1/4"	stp	North	1330	1205	A		I	0-0.4	1	1.3		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11397	269	1/4"	stp	North	1330	1205	A		I	0-0.4	1	5.1		lithic	debitage	secondary	shatter	quartz	gray	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11398	270	1/4"	stp	North	1330	1205	E		II	0.4-0.8	1	2.3	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11399	270	1/4"	stp	North	1330	1205	E		II	0.4-0.8	3	1.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11400	271	1/4"	stp	North	1355	1205	E		II	0.2-0.9	1	0.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11401	271	1/4"	stp	North	1355	1205	E		II	0.2-0.9	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11402	272	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1180	A		I	0-0.4	1	0.9	1-2	lithic	tool	tertiary	graver	quartz	white	grainy	unifacial retouch along distal margin. Complete flake
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11403	272	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1180	A		I	0-0.4	2	0.9	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11404	272	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1180	A		I	0-0.4	3	4.8	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11405	272	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1180	A		I	0-0.4	1	0.7	2-3	lithic	debitage	primary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11406	272	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1180	A		I	0-0.4	5	2.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11407	272	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1180	A		I	0-0.4	2	0.4	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11408	273	1/4"	stp	North	1330	1180	A		I	0-0.2	1	5.3	3-4	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartzite	brownish gray		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11409	273	1/4"	stp	North	1330	1180	A		I	0-0.2	1	1.1	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11410	273	1/4"	stp	North	1330	1180	A		I	0-0.2	8	4.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11411	273	1/4"	stp	North	1330	1180	A		I	0-0.2	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11412	274	1/4"	stp	North	1330	1180	E		II	0.2-0.5	1	0.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11413	274	1/4"	stp	North	1330	1180	E		II	0.2-0.5	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11414	275	1/4"	stp	North	1380	1180	A		I	0-0.4	1	7.1	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	reddish white		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11415	276	1/4"	stp	North	1405	1180	surf		surf	0-0	1	9.1	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11416	276	1/4"	stp	North	1405	1180	surf		surf	0-0	1	0.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11417	277	1/4"	stp	North	1280	1155	A		I	0-0.3	3	3.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11418	277	1/4"	stp	North	1280	1155	A		I	0-0.3	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11419	278	1/4"	stp	North	1330	1155	A		I	0-0.2	1	2.2	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11420	278	1/4"	stp	North	1330	1155	A		I	0-0.2	2	1.0	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11421	278	1/4"	stp	North	1330	1155	A		I	0-0.2	4	0.5	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11422	279	1/4"	stp	North	1330	1155	E		II	0.2-0.5	1	0.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11423	279	1/4"	stp	North	1330	1155	E		II	0.2-0.5	2	0.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11424	279	1/4"	stp	North	1330	1155	E		II	0.2-0.5	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11425	280	1/4"	stp	North	1355	1155	A		I	0-0.3	1	0.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11426	281	1/4"	stp	North	1380	1155	E		II	0.3-0.6	1	3.6	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	brownish gray		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11427	281	1/4"	stp	North	1380	1155	E		II	0.3-0.6	1	0.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	rhyolite	dark gray	aphyric	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11428	282	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1130	A		I	0-0.3	1	2.7	2-3	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11429	282	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1130	A		I	0-0.3	2	0.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	

Site	Acc.#	Cat.#	Bag	Method	STP/ TU	Coord	North	East	Fea/ Hor	Zone/ Level	Strat	Depth (ftbs)	Qty	Wt (g)	Size	Group	Class	Cortex/ Portion	Artifact Type	Material /Ware	Color/ Temper	EST/Hist Group	Comments
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11430	283	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1130	E		II	0.3-1.0	1	5.9	3-4	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, complete	quartz	white	milky	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11431	284	1/4"	stp	North	1330	1130	A		I	0-0.3	1	5.8	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11432	284	1/4"	stp	North	1330	1130	A		I	0-0.3	2	1.0	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11433	285	1/4"	stp	North	1330	1130	E		II	0.3-0.9	1	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11434	285	1/4"	stp	North	1330	1130	E		II	0.3-0.9	2	3.7		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11435	286	1/4"	stp	North	1380	1130	A		I	0-0.6	1	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11436	287	1/4"	stp	North	1380	1130	E		II	0.6-1.0	2	0.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11437	287	1/4"	stp	North	1380	1130	E		II	0.6-1.0	1	1.2		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11438	288	surf	surf	North	1280	1155	surf		surf	0-0	1	17.1	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	core, exhausted	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	amorphous/multidirectional
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11439	288	surf	surf	North	1280	1155	surf		surf	0-0	1	5.0	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11440	288	surf	surf	North	1280	1155	surf		surf	0-0	3	5.0	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11441	289	1/4"	stp	North	1280	1105	E		II	0.3-0.8	2	2.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11442	289	1/4"	stp	North	1280	1105	E		II	0.3-0.8	1	11.6	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	core, exhausted	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	amorphous/multidirectional
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11443	290	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1105	A		I	0-0.3	1	0.9	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11444	291	surf	surf	North	1330	1105	surf		surf	0-0	1	7.9	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11445	292	1/4"	stp	North	1355	1105	A		I	0-0.3	1	26.9	4-5	lithic	debitage	tertiary	core, exhausted	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	amorphous/multidirectional
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11446	292	1/4"	stp	North	1355	1105	A		I	0-0.3	1	1.4	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11447	292	1/4"	stp	North	1355	1105	A		I	0-0.3	3	1.0	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11448	293	surf	surf	North	1330	1105	surf		surf	0-0	3	2.9	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11449	293	surf	surf	North	1330	1105	surf		surf	0-0	1	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11450	294	1/4"	stp	North	1330	1105	E		II	0.3-0.8	1	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11451	294	1/4"	stp	North	1330	1105	E		II	0.3-0.8	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11452	294	1/4"	stp	North	1330	1105	E		II	0.3-0.8	1	2.5	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11453	294	1/4"	stp	North	1330	1105	E		II	0.3-0.8	12	7.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11454	294	1/4"	stp	North	1330	1105	E		II	0.3-0.8	2	0.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11455	294	1/4"	stp	North	1330	1105	E		II	0.3-0.8	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11456	294	1/4"	stp	North	1280	1155	E		II	0.3-0.8	1	2.1		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	milky	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11457	295	surf	surf	North	1380	1105	surf		surf	0-0	1	2.9	2-3	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, unid.	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section. Possibly a ppk stem
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11458	296	1/4"	stp	North	1380	1105	A		I	0-0.3	1	2.9	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11459	296	1/4"	stp	North	1380	1105	A		I	0-0.3	2	0.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11460	297	1/4"	stp	North	1380	1105	E		II	0.3-0.8	1	3.1	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11461	297	1/4"	stp	North	1380	1105	E		II	0.3-0.8	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11462	298	1/4"	stp	North	1405	1105	A		I	0-0.3	1	6.5	2-3	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, unid.	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section. Midsection?
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11463	299	1/4"	stp	North	1405	1105	E		II	0.3-0.9	1	3.3	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	reddish gray		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11464	300	1/4"	stp	North	1280	1080	A		I	0-0.3	1	3.9	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11465	300	1/4"	stp	North	1280	1080	A		I	0-0.3	2	3.9	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11466	300	1/4"	stp	North	1280	1080	A		I	0-0.3	3	1.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11467	300	1/4"	stp	North	1280	1080	A		I	0-0.3	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11468	301	1/4"	stp	North	1280	1080	E		II	0.3-1.2	1	11.0	4-5	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, mid stage	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section. Distal fragment?
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11469	301	1/4"	stp	North	1280	1080	E		II	0.3-1.2	1	4.6	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11470	301	1/4"	stp	North	1280	1080	E		II	0.3-1.2	5	2.0	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11471	301	1/4"	stp	North	1280	1080	E		II	0.3-1.2	1	0.2	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11472	301	1/4"	stp	North	1280	1080	E		II	0.3-1.2	1	53.7	>5	lithic	debitage	secondary	core, exhausted	quartz	white	grainy	amorphous/multidirectional
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11473	302	1/4"	stp	North	1330	1080	A		I	0-0.3	1	1.6	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11474	302	1/4"	stp	North	1330	1080	A		I	0-0.3	5	1.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11475	303	1/4"	stp	North	1330	1080	E		II	0.3-1.3	3	0.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11476	303	1/4"	stp	North	1330	1080	E		II	0.3-1.3	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11477	304	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1080	A		I	0-0.2	1	0.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11478	304	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1080	A		I	0-0.2	1	4.0	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11479	304	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1080	A		I	0-0.2	3	1.0	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11480	304	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1080	A		I	0-0.2	1	1.2		lithic	FCR	fragment	fire cracked rock	quartz	red white		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11481	305	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1080	E		II	0.2-0.8	1	5.7	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11482	305	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1080	E		II	0.2-0.8	1	2.9	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11483	305	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1080	E		II	0.2-0.8	1	1.1	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	rhyolite	weathered light brown	aphyric	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11484	305	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1080	E		II	0.2-0.8	1	0.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11485	305	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1080	E		II	0.2-0.8	1	0.2	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	rhyolite	weathered light brown	aphyric	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11486	306	1/4"	stp	North	1355	1080	A		I	0-0.3	2	2.9	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11487	306	1/4"	stp	North	1355	1080	A		I	0-0.3	2	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	

Site	Acc.#	Cat.#	Bag	Method	STP/ TU	Coord	North	East	Fea/ Hor	Zone/ Level	Strat	Depth (ftbs)	Qty	Wt (g)	Size	Group	Class	Cortex/ Portion	Artifact Type	Material /Ware	Color/ Temper	EST/Hist Group	Comments
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11488	306	1/4"	stp	North	1355	1080	A		I	0-0.3	1	5.3	4-5	lithic	tool	complete	ppk, Lamoka	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section. Convexed symmetrical blade margins. 41.7mm long, 19mm wide, 6.9mm thick. Stem 12.3mm long, 13.3mm wide and 12.2mm wide neck
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11489	307	1/4"	stp	North	1355	1080	E		II	0.3-0.9	1	1.1	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11490	307	1/4"	stp	North	1355	1080	E		II	0.3-0.9	1	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11491	307	1/4"	stp	North	1355	1080	E		II	0.3-0.9	1	3.5	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11492	307	1/4"	stp	North	1355	1080	E		II	0.3-0.9	1	1.1	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11493	307	1/4"	stp	North	1355	1080	E		II	0.3-0.9	3	1.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11494	307	1/4"	stp	North	1355	1080	E		II	0.3-0.9	1	0.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11495	308	1/4"	stp	North	1380	1080	A		I	0-0.3	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11496	309	1/4"	stp	North	1405	1080	E		II	0.4-1.2	1	0.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartzite	brownish gray		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11497	309	1/4"	stp	North	1405	1080	E		II	0.4-1.2	1	3.9	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11498	309	1/4"	stp	North	1405	1080	E		II	0.4-1.2	4	3.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11499	309	1/4"	stp	North	1405	1080	E		II	0.4-1.2	2	0.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	gray		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11500	309	1/4"	stp	North	1405	1080	E		II	0.4-1.2	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11501	310	1/4"	stp	North	1430	1080	E		II	0.4-1.2	1	0.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	rhyolite	gray	aphyric	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11502	310	1/4"	stp	North	1430	1080	E		II	0.4-1.2	1	13.2	4-5	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartzite	gray		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11503	311	1/4"	stp	North	1455	1080	A		I	0-0.5	1	43.8	>5	lithic	debitage	tertiary	core, exhausted	quartz	white	grainy	amorphous/multidirectional
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11504	311	1/4"	stp	North	1455	1080	A		I	0-0.5	1	7.0		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11505	312	1/4"	stp	North	1455	1080	E		II	0.5-1.1	1	12.0	4-5	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, complete	quartzite	gray		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11506	312	1/4"	stp	North	1455	1080	E		II	0.5-1.1	1	0.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	brownish gray		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11507	313	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1155	A		I	0-0.3	3	11.6	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11508	313	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1155	A		I	0-0.3	4	2.0	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11509	314	1/4"	stp	North	1255	1055	A		I	0-0.3	1	1.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11510	314	1/4"	stp	North	1255	1055	A		I	0-0.3	1	0.3	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11511	315	1/4"	stp	North	1255	1055	E		II	0.3-1.1	1	8.7	4-5	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, early stage	quartz	white	grainy	fragmentary
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11512	315	1/4"	stp	North	1255	1055	E		II	0.3-1.1	1	1.6	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11513	315	1/4"	stp	North	1255	1055	E		II	0.3-1.1	1	1.0	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11514	315	1/4"	stp	North	1255	1055	E		II	0.3-1.1	8	19.3	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11515	315	1/4"	stp	North	1255	1055	E		II	0.3-1.1	1	1.3	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	milky	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11516	315	1/4"	stp	North	1255	1055	E		II	0.3-1.1	2	1.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11517	315	1/4"	stp	North	1255	1055	E		II	0.3-1.1	14	8.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11518	315	1/4"	stp	North	1255	1055	E		II	0.3-1.1	1	0.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	gray		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11519	315	1/4"	stp	North	1255	1055	E		II	0.3-1.1	2	0.2	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11520	315	1/4"	stp	North	1255	1055	E		II	0.3-1.1	1	0.5		historic	glass	fragment	window glass		colorless	architecture	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11521	316	1/4"	stp	North	1255	1055	E		III	1.1-1.5	3	1.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11522	316	1/4"	stp	North	1255	1055	E		III	1.1-1.5	1	0.2	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11523	317	1/4"	stp	North	1280	1055	E		II	0.2-1.4	1	7.4	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11524	317	1/4"	stp	North	1280	1055	E		II	0.2-1.4	1	3.1	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11525	317	1/4"	stp	North	1280	1055	E		II	0.2-1.4	3	1.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11526	317	1/4"	stp	North	1280	1055	E		II	0.2-1.4	1	1.7	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	rhyolite	gray	aphyric	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11527	317	1/4"	stp	North	1280	1055	E		II	0.2-1.4	1	1.2	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11528	317	1/4"	stp	North	1280	1055	E		II	0.2-1.4	1	2.1	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	gray		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11529	317	1/4"	stp	North	1280	1055	E		II	0.2-1.4	21	8.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11530	317	1/4"	stp	North	1280	1055	E		II	0.2-1.4	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11531	317	1/4"	stp	North	1280	1055	E		II	0.2-1.4	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	rhyolite	gray	aphyric	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11532	318	surf	surf	North	1305	1055	surf		surf	0-0	1	545.0	>5	lithic	unmodified	complete	cobble	quartzite	light brown		possible fire clouding on flat side
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11533	318	surf	surf	North	1305	1055	surf		surf	0-0	1	6.8	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11534	319	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1055	A		I	0-0.2	1	2.9	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11535	319	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1055	A		I	0-0.2	2	0.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11536	319	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1055	A		I	0-0.2	2	0.2	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11537	320	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1055	E		II	0.2-0.9	1	0.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartzite	gray		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11538	320	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1055	E		II	0.2-0.9	1	1.0	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11539	321	1/4"	stp	North	1330	1030	A		I	0-0.4	2	1.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11540	321	1/4"	stp	North	1330	1030	A		I	0-0.4	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11541	322	1/4"	stp	North	1330	1030	E		II	0.4-1.1	1	0.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11542	323	1/4"	stp	North	1355	1055	A		I	0-0.2	1	1.0	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	

Site	Acc.#	Cat.#	Bag	Method	STP/ TU	Coord	North	East	Fea/ Hor	Zone/ Level	Strat	Depth (ftbs)	Qty	Wt (g)	Size	Group	Class	Cortex/ Portion	Artifact Type	Material /Ware	Color/ Temper	EST/Hist Group	Comments
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11543	324	1/4"	stp	North	1380	1055	A		I	0-0.3	1	1.8	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11544	324	1/4"	stp	North	1380	1055	A		I	0-0.3	3	2.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11545	325	1/4"	stp	North	1380	1055	E		II	0.3-0.7	1	1.3	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11546	325	1/4"	stp	North	1380	1055	E		II	0.3-0.7	2	0.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11547	326	surf	surf	North	1255	1030	surf		surf	0-0	1	11.3	4-5	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11548	326	surf	surf	North	1255	1030	surf		surf	0-0	1	6.5	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	gray		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11549	327	1/4"	stp	North	1255	1030	A		I	0-0.4	1	0.8	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11550	327	1/4"	stp	North	1255	1030	A		I	0-0.4	4	1.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11551	328	1/4"	stp	North	1255	1030	E		II	0.4-1.0	2	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11552	328	1/4"	stp	North	1255	1030	E		II	0.4-1.0	2	0.9	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11553	329	1/4"	stp	North	1280	1030	A		I	0-0.3	1	1.9	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11554	329	1/4"	stp	North	1280	1030	A		I	0-0.3	7	3.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11555	329	1/4"	stp	North	1280	1030	A		I	0-0.3	1	0.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11556	330	1/4"	stp	North	1280	1030	E		II	0.3-1.2	2	0.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11557	330	1/4"	stp	North	1280	1030	E		II	0.3-1.2	1	1.3	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11558	330	1/4"	stp	North	1280	1030	E		II	0.3-1.2	7	2.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11559	330	1/4"	stp	North	1280	1030	E		II	0.3-1.2	1	0.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	rhyolite	gray	aphyric	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11560	331	1/4"	stp	North	1280	1030	E		III	1.2-1.7	2	0.3	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11561	332	surf	surf	North	1305	1030	surf		surf	0-0	1	8.4	4-5	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11562	332	surf	surf	North	1305	1030	surf		surf	0-0	1	3.8	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11563	332	surf	surf	North	1305	1030	surf		surf	0-0	1	2.9	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11564	332	surf	surf	North	1305	1030	surf		surf	0-0	2	1.0	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11565	332	surf	surf	North	1305	1030	surf		surf	0-0	1	10.7	4-5	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11566	332	surf	surf	North	1305	1030	surf		surf	0-0	2	16.7	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11567	332	surf	surf	North	1305	1030	surf		surf	0-0	1	5.0	3-4	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11568	332	surf	surf	North	1305	1030	surf		surf	0-0	17	38.0	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11569	332	surf	surf	North	1305	1030	surf		surf	0-0	32	15.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11570	332	surf	surf	North	1305	1030	surf		surf	0-0	2	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11571	332	surf	surf	North	1305	1030	surf		surf	0-0	3	6.4		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11572	333	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1030	A		I	0-0.3	1	0.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11573	333	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1030	A		I	0-0.3	2	1.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11574	334	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1030	E		II	0.3-0.9	1	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11575	335	1/4"	stp	North	1380	1030	E		II	0.2-0.4	1	0.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11576	336	1/4"	stp	North	1255	1005	E		II	0.5-1.3	2	0.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11577	337	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1005	A		I	0-0.4	1	9.8	3-4	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, mid stage	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section, distal fragment
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11578	337	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1005	A		I	0-0.4	3	5.5	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11579	337	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1005	A		I	0-0.4	1	0.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11580	337	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1005	A		I	0-0.4	3	0.5	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11581	337	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1005	A		I	0-0.4	2	8.4	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11582	337	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1005	A		I	0-0.4	10	26.4	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11583	337	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1005	A		I	0-0.4	1	17.9	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11584	337	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1005	A		I	0-0.4	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11585	337	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1005	A		I	0-0.4	3	3.2		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11586	337	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1005	A		I	0-0.4	1	8.3		lithic	FCR	fragment	fire cracked rock	quartzite	red		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11587	338	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1005	E		II	0.4-1.5	1	14.1	4-5	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11588	338	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1005	E		II	0.4-1.5	1	3.0	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11589	338	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1005	E		II	0.4-1.5	3	5.0	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11590	338	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1005	E		II	0.4-1.5	13	8.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11591	338	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1005	E		II	0.4-1.5	3	0.4	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11592	338	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1005	E		II	0.4-1.5	1	2.9	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11593	338	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1005	E		II	0.4-1.5	1	1.3	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	gray		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11594	338	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1005	E		II	0.4-1.5	19	33.7	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11595	338	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1005	E		II	0.4-1.5	81	38.0	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11596	338	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1005	E		II	0.4-1.5	4	1.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11597	338	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1005	E		II	0.4-1.5	1	0.2	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11598	338	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1005	E		II	0.4-1.5	9	1.4	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11599	338	1/4"	stp	North	1305	1005	E		II	0.4-1.5	4	7.2		lithic	debitage	secondary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11600	339	1/4"	stp	North	1330	1005	A		I	0-0.3	1	1.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11601	340	1/4"	stp	North	1230	980	E		II	0.5-1.3	1	1.9	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	

Site	Acc.#	Cat.#	Bag	Method	STP/ TU	Coord	North	East	Fea/ Hor	Zone/ Level	Strat	Depth (ftbs)	Qty	Wt (g)	Size	Group	Class	Cortex/ Portion	Artifact Type	Material /Ware	Color/ Temper	EST/Hist Group	Comments
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11602	340	1/4"	stp	North	1230	980	E		II	0.5-1.3	3	0.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11603	340	1/4"	stp	North	1230	980	E		II	0.5-1.3	1	2.9		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	milky/grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11604	341	1/4"	stp	North	1255	980	A		I	0-0.5	2	5.6	2-3	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11605	341	1/4"	stp	North	1255	980	A		I	0-0.5	1	0.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11606	342	1/4"	stp	North	1255	980	E		II	0.5-1.2	3	1.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11607	343	1/4"	stp	North	1280	980	E		II	0.2-1.1	1	3.5	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11608	344	1/4"	stp	North	1305	980	E		II	0.4-1.0	1	1.1	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11609	344	1/4"	stp	North	1305	980	E		II	0.4-1.0	1	4.1	3-4	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11610	345	1/4"	stp	North	1355	980	E		II	0.4-1.2	1	1.9		lithic	debitage	secondary	shatter	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11611	346	1/4"	stp	North	1455	980	E		II	0.2-1.6	1	0.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11612	347	1/4"	stp	North	1405	1005	E		II	0.3-1.0	1	3.1	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	red		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11613	348	1/4"	stp	North	1430	1005	E		II	0.3-1.5	1	3.6	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11614	349	1/4"	stp	North	1505	1005	E		II	0.4-1.4	1	0.8	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11615	350	1/4"	stp	North	1530	1005	E		II	0.4-1.4	1	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11616	351	surf	surf	North	1555	1005	surf		surf	0-0	1	21.6	4-5	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, mid stage	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section, basal fragment.
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11617	352	1/4"	stp	North	1555	1005	E		II	0.2-1.3	2	1.0	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11618	353	1/4"	stp	North	1580	1005	E		II	0.2-1.1	1	0.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11619	354	1/4"	stp	North	1580	1030	E		II	0.2-1.0	1	9.8	4-5	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, late stage	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section, distal fragment.
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11620	354	1/4"	stp	North	1580	1030	E		II	0.2-1.0	1	0.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11621	354	1/4"	stp	North	1580	1030	E		II	0.2-1.0	1	8.9	4-5	lithic	debitage	primary	flake, fragment	gneiss/schist	light brown		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11622	355	1/4"	stp	North	1605	1030	E		II	0.3-1.3	1	2.7	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	rhyolite	gray	plagioclase porphyritic	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11623	355	1/4"	stp	North	1605	1030	E		II	0.3-1.3	1	0.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11624	356	1/4"	stp	North	1655	1030	E		II	0.3-0.8	1	1.0	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11625	357	1/4"	stp	North	1455	1055	E		II	0.2-1.3	1	19.5	>5	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	yellowish brown		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11626	357	1/4"	stp	North	1455	1055	E		II	0.2-1.3	1	2.0	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	gray		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11627	357	1/4"	stp	North	1455	1055	E		II	0.2-1.3	1	0.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11628	357	1/4"	stp	North	1455	1055	E		II	0.2-1.3	1	0.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	milky/grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11629	358	1/4"	stp	North	1480	1055	A		I	0-0.3	5	3.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11630	359	1/4"	stp	North	1480	1055	E		II	0.3-1.0	6	1.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11631	359	1/4"	stp	North	1480	1055	E		II	0.3-1.0	2	2.3		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11632	360	surf	surf	North	1505	1055	surf		surf	0-0	1	1.0	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11633	360	surf	surf	North	1505	1055	surf		surf	0-0	2	1.0	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11634	361	1/4"	stp	North	1505	1055	E		II	0.2-0.8	1	0.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11635	362	surf	surf	North	1580	1055	surf		surf	0-0	1	9.9	4-5	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, late stage	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section, distal, preform
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11636	362	surf	surf	North	1580	1055	surf		surf	0-0	1	5.3	3-4	lithic	tool	complete	ppk, Lamoka	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section. Convexed symmetrical blade margins. 37.3mm long, 18.3mm wide, 8mm thick. Stem 11.7mm long, 13.4mm wide* and 13mm wide neck
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11637	363	1/4"	stp	North	1580	1055	E		II	0.3-1.1	1	0.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	gray		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11638	364	1/4"	stp	North	1605	1055	A		I	0-0.2	1	0.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11639	365	1/4"	stp	North	1605	1055	E		II	0.2-1.0	2	1.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11640	365	1/4"	stp	North	1605	1055	E		II	0.2-1.0	2	0.2	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11641	366	1/4"	stp	North	1630	1055	A		I	0-0.2	1	3.8	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11642	367	1/4"	stp	North	1655	1055	A		I	0-0.2	1	2.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11643	368	surf	surf	North	1480	1180	surf		surf	0-0	1	3.8	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11644	368	surf	surf	North	1480	1180	surf		surf	0-0	1	3.1	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11645	368	surf	surf	North	1480	1180	surf		surf	0-0	2	4.4	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11646	368	surf	surf	North	1480	1180	surf		surf	0-0	7	4.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11647	368	surf	surf	North	1480	1180	surf		surf	0-0	4	0.4	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11648	368	surf	surf	North	1480	1180	surf		surf	0-0	1	9.6		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11649	369	1/4"	stp	North	1480	1080	E		II	0.3-0.9	1	3.4	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11650	369	1/4"	stp	North	1480	1080	E		II	0.3-0.9	1	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	gray		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11651	369	1/4"	stp	North	1480	1080	E		II	0.3-0.9	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11652	370	1/4"	stp	North	1530	1080	E		II	0.3-1.0	1	23.0	4-5	lithic	debitage	tertiary	core, exhausted	quartz	white	grainy	amorphous/multidirectional
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11653	370	1/4"	stp	North	1530	1080	E		II	0.3-1.0	1	0.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11654	371	surf	surf	North	1580	1080	surf		surf	0-0	1	6.0	3-4	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, late stage	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section, distal, preform
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11655	372	surf	surf	North	1605	1080	surf		surf	0-0	2	4.3	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11656	372	surf	surf	North	1605	1080	surf		surf	0-0	1	1.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	

Site	Acc.#	Cat.#	Bag	Method	STP/ TU	Coord	North	East	Fea/ Hor	Zone/ Level	Strat	Depth (ftbs)	Qty	Wt (g)	Size	Group	Class	Cortex/ Portion	Artifact Type	Material /Ware	Color/ Temper	EST/Hist Group	Comments
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11657	373	1/4"	stp	North	1630	1080	E		II	0.2-1.0	1	1.5	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11658	374	1/4"	stp	North	1455	1105	E		II	0.2-0.5	1	10.7	4-5	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11659	374	1/4"	stp	North	1455	1105	E		II	0.2-0.5	1	0.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	gray		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11660	374	1/4"	stp	North	1455	1105	E		II	0.2-0.5	1	0.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11661	375	1/4"	stp	North	1480	1105	A		I	0-0.2	1	3.6	2-3	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11662	375	1/4"	stp	North	1480	1105	A		I	0-0.2	1	0.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11663	376	1/4"	stp	North	1530	1105	A		I	0-0.3	1	6.6	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11664	376	1/4"	stp	North	1530	1105	A		I	0-0.3	2	0.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11665	376	1/4"	stp	North	1530	1105	A		I	0-0.3	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11666	376	1/4"	stp	North	1530	1105	A		I	0-0.3	7	3.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11667	376	1/4"	stp	North	1530	1105	A		I	0-0.3	4	0.3	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11668	376	1/4"	stp	North	1530	1105	A		I	0-0.3	1	0.4		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11669	377	1/4"	stp	North	1530	1105	E		II	0.3-0.6	1	3.3	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	rhyolite	gray	plagioclase porphyritic	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11670	377	1/4"	stp	North	1530	1105	E		II	0.3-0.6	1	0.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11671	378	surf	surf	North	1555	1105	surf		surf	0-0	1	43.3	>5	lithic	tool	complete	biface, early stage	quartzite	white	grainy	coarse plano convex, 61.1mm long, 41mm wide, and 21.5mm thick.
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11672	378	surf	surf	North	1555	1105	surf		surf	0-0	2	3.3	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11673	378	surf	surf	North	1555	1105	surf		surf	0-0	1	0.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11674	379	1/4"	stp	North	1555	1105	E		II	0-0.6	1	1.2	1-2	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, late stage	quartz	white	grainy	fragmentary
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11675	379	1/4"	stp	North	1555	1105	E		II	0-0.6	1	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11676	379	1/4"	stp	North	1555	1105	E		II	0-0.6	1	3.8	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11677	379	1/4"	stp	North	1555	1105	E		II	0-0.6	4	7.4	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11678	379	1/4"	stp	North	1555	1105	E		II	0-0.6	2	0.9	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11679	379	1/4"	stp	North	1555	1105	E		II	0-0.6	8	4.0	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11680	380	1/4"	stp	North	1580	1105	A		I	0-0.3	1	0.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11681	380	1/4"	stp	North	1580	1105	A		I	0-0.3	1	4.0	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11682	380	1/4"	stp	North	1580	1105	A		I	0-0.3	3	5.7	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11683	380	1/4"	stp	North	1580	1105	A		I	0-0.3	1	0.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11684	380	1/4"	stp	North	1580	1105	A		I	0-0.3	1	0.2	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11685	380	1/4"	stp	North	1580	1105	A		I	0-0.3	1	1.5		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartzite	light brown		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11686	381	1/4"	stp	North	1580	1105	E		II	0.3-0.9	1	1.2	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11687	381	1/4"	stp	North	1580	1105	E		II	0.3-0.9	2	0.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11688	382	surf	surf	North	1580	1105	surf		surf	0-0	3	6.3	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11689	382	surf	surf	North	1580	1105	surf		surf	0-0	7	5.0	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11690	382	surf	surf	North	1580	1105	surf		surf	0-0	2	3.2	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11691	382	surf	surf	North	1580	1105	surf		surf	0-0	2	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11692	383	1/4"	stp	North	1630	1105	A		I	0-0.2	2	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11693	383	1/4"	stp	North	1630	1105	A		I	0-0.2	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11694	384	1/4"	stp	North	1655	1105	E		II	0.2-0.9	1	0.9	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11695	385	1/4"	stp	North	1605	1130	A		I	0-0.3	5	1.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11696	386	1/4"	stp	North	1505	1130	E		II	0.2-0.6	1	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11697	386	1/4"	stp	North	1505	1130	E		II	0.2-0.6	1	5.3	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11698	386	1/4"	stp	North	1505	1130	E		II	0.2-0.6	5	7.4	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11699	386	1/4"	stp	North	1505	1130	E		II	0.2-0.6	17	9.9	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11700	386	1/4"	stp	North	1505	1130	E		II	0.2-0.6	4	0.6	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11701	387	1/4"	stp	North	1530	1130	A		I	0-0.3	1	4.4	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11702	387	1/4"	stp	North	1530	1130	A		I	0-0.3	2	2.7	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11703	387	1/4"	stp	North	1530	1130	A		I	0-0.3	1	1.7	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11704	387	1/4"	stp	North	1530	1130	A		I	0-0.3	3	1.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11705	388	1/4"	stp	North	1555	1130	A		I	0-0.2	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11706	389	1/4"	stp	North	1505	1105	A		I	0-0.3	2	1.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11707	389	1/4"	stp	North	1505	1105	A		I	0-0.3	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11708	389	1/4"	stp	North	1505	1105	A		I	0-0.3	1	25.0		lithic	FCR	fragment	fire cracked rock	quartzite	red		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11709	390	1/4"	stp	North	1505	1105	E		II	0.3-0.7	3	1.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11710	391	1/4"	stp	North	1580	1180	A		I	0-0.4	1	1.4	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11711	392	surf	surf	North	1455	1155	surf		surf	0-0	1	12.0	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11712	392	surf	surf	North	1455	1155	surf		surf	0-0	1	3.5	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11713	392	surf	surf	North	1455	1155	surf		surf	0-0	3	1.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11714	392	surf	surf	North	1455	1155	surf		surf	0-0	1	3.8		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	

Site	Acc.#	Cat.#	Bag	Method	STP/ TU	Coord	North	East	Fea/ Hor	Zone/ Level	Strat	Depth (ftbs)	Qty	Wt (g)	Size	Group	Class	Cortex/ Portion	Artifact Type	Material /Ware	Color/ Temper	EST/Hist Group	Comments
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11715	393	1/4"	stp	North	1455	1155	E		II	0.4-1.0	1	12.9	4-5	lithic	debitage	tertiary	core, exhausted	quartzite	gray		amorphous/multidirectional
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11716	393	1/4"	stp	North	1455	1155	E		II	0.4-1.0	1	0.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11717	394	1/4"	stp	North	1480	1155	A		I	0-0.4	1	2.0	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11718	395	1/4"	stp	North	1480	1155	E		II	0.4-1.1	1	3.4	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11719	395	1/4"	stp	North	1480	1155	E		II	0.4-1.1	1	0.9	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11720	395	1/4"	stp	North	1480	1155	E		II	0.4-1.1	2	8.1	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11721	395	1/4"	stp	North	1480	1155	E		II	0.4-1.1	4	2.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11722	396	surf	surf	North	1480	1155	surf		surf	0-0	1	3.0	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11723	396	surf	surf	North	1480	1155	surf		surf	0-0	1	2.7	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11724	396	surf	surf	North	1480	1155	surf		surf	0-0	4	2.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11725	397	surf	surf	North	1505	1155	surf		surf	0-0	1	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	rhyolite	gray	plagioclase porphyritic	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11726	397	surf	surf	North	1505	1155	surf		surf	0-0	2	0.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11727	397	surf	surf	North	1505	1155	surf		surf	0-0	1	3.0	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	core, exhausted	quartz	white	grainy	amorphous/multidirectional
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11728	398	1/4"	stp	North	1580	1155	A		I	0-0.3	1	0.9	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11729	399	1/4"	stp	North	1555	1080	E		II	0.3-1.1	4	2.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11730	399	1/4"	stp	North	1555	1080	E		II	0.3-1.1	1	34.4	4-5	lithic	debitage	tertiary	core, exhausted	quartz	white	grainy	amorphous/multidirectional
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11731	399	1/4"	stp	North	1555	1080	E		II	0.3-1.1	1	13.2		lithic	debitage	secondary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11732	400	1/4"	stp	South	925	875	E		II	0.4-1.0	1	1.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11733	401	1/4"	stp	South	900	900	A		I	0-0.4	1	0.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11734	402	1/4"	stp	South	950	900	A		I	0-0.4	1	0.9	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11735	403	surf	surf	South	1000	900	surf		surf	0-0	1	5.6	3-4	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, late stage	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section. Mid to distal fragment
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11736	404	1/4"	stp	South	925	925	E		II	0.4-1.0	1	3.2	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11737	404	1/4"	stp	South	925	925	E		II	0.4-1.0	1	0.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11738	405	1/4"	stp	South	950	925	A		I	0-0.3	1	1.4	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11739	405	1/4"	stp	South	950	925	A		I	0-0.3	1	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11740	406	1/4"	stp	South	975	925	A		I	0-0.3	1	4.8	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11741	406	1/4"	stp	South	975	925	A		I	0-0.3	1	1.1	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartzite	red		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11742	406	1/4"	stp	South	975	925	A		I	0-0.3	1	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11743	407	surf	surf	South	900	950	surf		surf	0-0	1	11.6	3-4	lithic	tool	complete	biface, mid stage	quartz	white	grainy	ovate form, 34mm long, 29.8mm wide, and 13.5mm thick. Coarse asymmetrical
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11744	408	1/4"	stp	South	950	950	A		I	0-0.3	1	0.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11745	408	1/4"	stp	South	950	950	A		I	0-0.3	2	2.4	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11746	408	1/4"	stp	South	950	950	A		I	0-0.3	2	0.9	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11747	408	1/4"	stp	South	950	950	A		I	0-0.3	1	2.7		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11748	409	1/4"	stp	South	950	950	E		II	0.3-1.1	1	2.0	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11749	409	1/4"	stp	South	950	950	E		II	0.3-1.1	1	0.9	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11750	409	1/4"	stp	South	950	950	E		II	0.3-1.1	4	1.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11751	410	1/4"	stp	South	975	950	A		I	0-0.2	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartzite	yellowish brown		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11752	410	1/4"	stp	South	975	950	A		I	0-0.2	1	3.8	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11753	410	1/4"	stp	South	975	950	A		I	0-0.2	2	2.8	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11754	410	1/4"	stp	South	975	950	A		I	0-0.2	9	3.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11755	410	1/4"	stp	South	975	950	A		I	0-0.2	1	0.6		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11756	411	1/4"	stp	South	975	950	E		II	0.2-0.8	1	3.5		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11757	411	1/4"	stp	South	975	950	E		II	0.2-0.8	2	2.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11758	412	surf	surf	South	975	950	surf		surf	0-0	1	12.7	3-4	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, mid stage	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section. Basal fragment
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11759	412	surf	surf	South	975	950	surf		surf	0-0	1	4.0	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11760	412	surf	surf	South	975	950	surf		surf	0-0	1	2.0	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11761	412	surf	surf	South	975	950	surf		surf	0-0	2	1.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11762	412	surf	surf	South	975	950	surf		surf	0-0	1	1.1		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11763	413	surf	surf	South	1025	950	surf		surf	0-0	1	10.7	4-5	lithic	tool	partial	ppk, Small Savannah River	quartzite	red		biconvex x-section. straight symmetrical blade margins, missing distal. 44.1mm long*, 25.8mm wide, 8.5mm thick. Stem 16.2mm long, 17.9mm wide and 15.4mm wide neck. Lightly concaved stem.
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11764	414	1/4"	stp	South	850	1000	A		I	0-0.4	2	0.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11765	415	1/4"	stp	South	850	1000	E		II	0.4-1.4	1	0.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11766	415	1/4"	stp	South	850	1000	E		II	0.4-1.4	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11767	416	1/4"	stp	South	950	975	A		I	0-0.3	2	2.3	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11768	416	1/4"	stp	South	950	975	A		I	0-0.3	6	2.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	

Site	Acc.#	Cat.#	Bag	Method	STP/ TU	Coord	North	East	Fea/ Hor	Zone/ Level	Strat	Depth (ftbs)	Qty	Wt (g)	Size	Group	Class	Cortex/ Portion	Artifact Type	Material /Ware	Color/ Temper	EST/Hist Group	Comments
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11769	417	1/4"	stp	South	950	975	E		II	0.3-1.0	2	0.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11770	417	1/4"	stp	South	950	975	E		II	0.3-1.0	1	9.0		lithic	debitage	secondary	shatter	quartz	white	milky/grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11771	418	surf	surf	South	950	975	surf		surf	0-0	1	21.3	4-5	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, mid stage	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section. Basal fragment
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11772	419	1/4"	stp	South	975	975	E		II	0.3-0.6	2	3.8	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11773	419	1/4"	stp	South	975	975	E		II	0.3-0.6	1	1.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	gray	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11774	419	1/4"	stp	South	975	975	E		II	0.3-0.6	6	4.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11775	420	1/4"	stp	South	1000	975	E		II	0.2-0.7	1	8.4	3-4	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, late stage	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section. distal fragment
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11776	420	1/4"	stp	South	1000	975	E		II	0.2-0.7	1	13.7	4-5	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, mid stage	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section. Basal fragment
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11777	420	1/4"	stp	South	1000	975	E		II	0.2-0.7	1	1.5	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	gray		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11778	420	1/4"	stp	South	1000	975	E		II	0.2-0.7	1	0.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	red		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11779	420	1/4"	stp	South	1000	975	E		II	0.2-0.7	2	0.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11780	420	1/4"	stp	South	1000	975	E		II	0.2-0.7	1	149.2	>5	lithic	unmodified	complete	cobble	quartzite	reddish brown		thermal spalling
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11781	420	1/4"	stp	South	1000	975	E		II	0.2-0.7	1	1.5		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	milky/grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11782	421	surf	surf	South	1000	975	surf		surf	0-0	1	4.9	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11783	421	surf	surf	South	1000	975	surf		surf	0-0	2	1.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11784	422	1/4"	stp	South	1025	975	B		III	0.7-1.1	1	1.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	gray	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11785	423	1/4"	stp	South	900	1000	A		I	0-0.5	1	0.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11786	424	1/4"	stp	South	925	1000	E		II	0.4-1.1	1	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11787	424	1/4"	stp	South	925	1000	E		II	0.4-1.1	2	0.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11788	425	1/4"	stp	South	950	1000	E		II	0.4-1.4	1	1.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11789	425	1/4"	stp	South	950	1000	E		II	0.4-1.4	2	3.7	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11790	425	1/4"	stp	South	950	1000	E		II	0.4-1.4	7	3.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11791	425	1/4"	stp	South	950	1000	E		II	0.4-1.4	5	0.6	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11792	426	1/4"	stp	South	975	1000	A		I	0-0.3	1	0.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11793	426	1/4"	stp	South	975	1000	A		I	0-0.3	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11794	426	1/4"	stp	South	975	1000	A		I	0-0.3	1	0.7	2-3	lithic	debitage	primary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11795	426	1/4"	stp	South	975	1000	A		I	0-0.3	4	7.0	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11796	426	1/4"	stp	South	975	1000	A		I	0-0.3	9	4.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11797	426	1/4"	stp	South	975	1000	A		I	0-0.3	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11798	427	1/4"	stp	South	975	1000	E		II	0.3-0.9	1	0.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11799	427	1/4"	stp	South	975	1000	E		II	0.3-0.9	20	9.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11800	427	1/4"	stp	South	975	1000	E		II	0.3-0.9	2	3.6	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11801	427	1/4"	stp	South	975	1000	E		II	0.3-0.9	2	0.5	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11802	428	1/4"	stp	South	1000	1000	A		I	0-0.2	1	2.6	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11803	428	1/4"	stp	South	1000	1000	A		I	0-0.2	4	2.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11804	429	1/4"	stp	South	1000	1000	E		II	0.2-1.1	3	6.6	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11805	429	1/4"	stp	South	1000	1000	E		II	0.2-1.1	2	0.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11806	429	1/4"	stp	South	1000	1000	E		II	0.2-1.1	1	1.5		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11807	430	surf	surf	South	1000	1000	surf		surf	0-0	1	5.7	3-4	lithic	tool	complete	ppk, Lamoka	quartz	red white	grainy	biconvex x-section. straight symmetrical blade margins, missing distal. 37mm long*, 20.4mm wide, 8.8mm thick. Stem 13.6mm long, 16.9mm wide
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11808	430	surf	surf	South	1000	1000	surf		surf	0-0	1	2.8	3-4	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11809	430	surf	surf	South	1000	1000	surf		surf	0-0	1	2.0	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11810	430	surf	surf	South	1000	1000	surf		surf	0-0	2	1.0	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11811	431	1/4"	stp	South	1025	1000	A		I	0-0.3	1	1.0	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11812	431	1/4"	stp	South	1025	1000	A		I	0-0.3	1	13.4	4-5	lithic	tool	fragment	ppk, Small Savannah River	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section. straight symmetrical blade margins, basal to mid section. 42.5mm long*, 29.6mm wide, 10.2mm thick. Stem 18.4mm long, 23.2mm wide
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11813	432	1/4"	stp	South	1025	1000	E		II	0.3-1.1	1	3.9	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11814	432	1/4"	stp	South	1025	1000	E		II	0.3-1.1	2	0.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11815	432	1/4"	stp	South	1025	1000	E		II	0.3-1.1	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11816	433	1/4"	stp	South	825	1025	A		I	0-0.4	1	5.2	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11817	433	1/4"	stp	South	825	1025	A		I	0-0.4	1	1.5	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11818	433	1/4"	stp	South	825	1025	A		I	0-0.4	4	2.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11819	433	1/4"	stp	South	825	1025	A		I	0-0.4	2	0.3	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11820	434	1/4"	stp	South	825	1025	E		II	0.4-0.6	1	1.0	2-3	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11821	434	1/4"	stp	South	825	1025	E		II	0.4-0.6	2	0.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	

Site	Acc.#	Cat.#	Bag	Method	STP/ TU	Coord	North	East	Fea/ Hor	Zone/ Level	Strat	Depth (ftbs)	Qty	Wt (g)	Size	Group	Class	Cortex/ Portion	Artifact Type	Material /Ware	Color/ Temper	EST/Hist Group	Comments
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11822	434	1/4"	stp	South	825	1025	E		II	0.4-0.6	2	0.2	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11823	435	1/4"	stp	South	850	1025	E		II	0.4-1.0	1	9.1	4-5	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11824	435	1/4"	stp	South	850	1025	E		II	0.4-1.0	2	3.4	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11825	435	1/4"	stp	South	850	1025	E		II	0.4-1.0	2	0.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11826	435	1/4"	stp	South	850	1025	E		II	0.4-1.0	7	3.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11827	435	1/4"	stp	South	850	1025	E		II	0.4-1.0	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11828	435	1/4"	stp	South	850	1025	E		II	0.4-1.0	1	5.0		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11829	436	1/4"	stp	South	875	1025	E		II	0.2-1.2	1	0.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11830	436	1/4"	stp	South	875	1025	E		II	0.2-1.2	1	1.5	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11831	436	1/4"	stp	South	875	1025	E		II	0.2-1.2	2	0.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11832	436	1/4"	stp	South	875	1025	E		II	0.2-1.2	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11833	437	1/4"	stp	South	950	1025	A		I	0-0.2	2	2.6	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11834	437	1/4"	stp	South	950	1025	A		I	0-0.2	3	0.9	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11835	437	1/4"	stp	South	950	1025	A		I	0-0.2	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11836	438	1/4"	stp	South	950	1025	E		II	0.2-0.8	1	2.3	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11837	438	1/4"	stp	South	950	1025	E		II	0.2-0.8	2	0.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11838	439	surf	surf	South	975	1025	surf		surf	0-0	2	1.9	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11839	439	surf	surf	South	975	1025	surf		surf	0-0	1	4.5	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11840	439	surf	surf	South	975	1025	surf		surf	0-0	3	11.0	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11841	439	surf	surf	South	975	1025	surf		surf	0-0	2	2.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11842	440	1/4"	stp	South	975	1025	E		II	0.2-0.6	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11843	440	1/4"	stp	South	975	1025	E		II	0.2-0.6	2	0.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11844	440	1/4"	stp	South	975	1025	E		II	0.2-0.6	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11845	441	surf	surf	South	1000	1025	surf		surf	0-0	1	9.4	4-5	lithic	tool	complete	ppk, Lamoka	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section. straight symmetrical blade margins. 41.7mm long, 21.6mm wide, 12mm thick. Stem 13.4mm long, 12.2mm wide
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11846	441	surf	surf	South	1000	1025	surf		surf	0-0	1	7.6	3-4	lithic	tool	partial	biface, late stage	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section. straight symmetrical blade margins, missing distal and basal portions. 37.7mm long*, 24.7mm wide, 8.7mm thick. Stem 14.4mm long*, 19mm wide. Flake morphology present
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11847	441	surf	surf	South	1000	1025	surf		surf	0-0	3	1.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11848	442	1/4"	stp	South	1000	1025	A		I	0-0.3	2	4.8	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11849	442	1/4"	stp	South	1000	1025	A		I	0-0.3	1	0.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11850	443	1/4"	stp	South	1025	1025	A		I	0-0.2	2	0.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11851	444	1/4"	stp	South	1025	1025	E		II	0.2-1.0	1	5.5	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11852	444	1/4"	stp	South	1025	1025	E		II	0.2-1.0	1	0.2	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11853	445	1/4"	stp	South	825	1050	A		I	0-0.4	4	2.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11854	445	1/4"	stp	South	825	1050	A		I	0-0.4	3	0.4	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11855	445	1/4"	stp	South	825	1050	A		I	0-0.4	2	1.3		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11856	446	1/4"	stp	South	825	1050	E		II	0.4-1.0	2	1.0	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	rhyolite	gray	plagioclase porphyritic	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11857	446	1/4"	stp	South	825	1050	E		II	0.4-1.0	1	0.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11858	446	1/4"	stp	South	825	1050	E		II	0.4-1.0	1	2.5	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11859	446	1/4"	stp	South	825	1050	E		II	0.4-1.0	6	3.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11860	447	surf	surf	South	825	1050	surf		surf	0-0	1	3.8	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11861	448	1/4"	stp	South	850	1050	A		I	0-0.4	1	2.8	2-3	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11862	448	1/4"	stp	South	850	1050	A		I	0-0.4	1	8.5	3-4	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, unid.	quartz	white	grainy	unid. margin, biconvex x-section
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11863	449	1/4"	stp	South	850	1050	E		II	0.4-1.0	1	6.3	3-4	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, unid.	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	unid. margin, biconvex x-section
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11864	449	1/4"	stp	South	850	1050	E		II	0.4-1.0	1	0.9		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11865	450	1/4"	stp	South	875	1050	A		I	0-0.3	1	1.7	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11866	450	1/4"	stp	South	875	1050	A		I	0-0.3	1	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11867	451	1/4"	stp	South	900	1050	A		I	0-0.4	1	3.1	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11868	451	1/4"	stp	South	900	1050	A		I	0-0.4	2	1.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11869	452	1/4"	stp	South	925	1050	A		I	0-0.4	1	2.0	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11870	452	1/4"	stp	South	925	1050	A		I	0-0.4	5	1.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11871	452	1/4"	stp	South	925	1050	A		I	0-0.4	2	0.3	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11872	453	surf	surf	South	925	1050	surf		surf	0-0	1	11.7	4-5	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, unid.	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	unid. margin, biconvex x-section
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11873	454	1/4"	stp	South	950	1050	A		I	0-0.2	2	0.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	

Site	Acc.#	Cat.#	Bag	Method	STP/ TU	Coord	North	East	Fea/ Hor	Zone/ Level	Strat	Depth (ftbs)	Qty	Wt (g)	Size	Group	Class	Cortex/ Portion	Artifact Type	Material /Ware	Color/ Temper	EST/Hist Group	Comments
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11874	455	1/4"	stp	South	950	1050	E		II	0.2-0.8	1	4.4	3-4	lithic	tool	complete	ppk, Clagett	rhyolite	weathered grayish light brown	aphyric	biconvex x-section. convex symmetrical blade margins, missing tip. 36.1mm long*, 19.1mm wide, 6.2mm thick. Stem 13.7mm long, 18.7mm wide and 13.9mm neck. Lightly convexed. Eroded
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11875	456	1/4"	stp	South	975	1050	A		I	0-0.2	1	0.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	rhyolite	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11876	457	1/4"	stp	South	975	1050	E		II	0.2-0.6	4	1.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11877	458	1/4"	stp	South	1000	1050	A		I	0-0.4	1	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11878	459	1/4"	stp	South	1000	1050	E		II	0.4-1.1	1	4.4	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11879	459	1/4"	stp	South	1000	1050	E		II	0.4-1.1	1	0.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11880	460	1/4"	stp	South	1025	1050	A		I	0-0.2	1	0.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartzite	yellowish brown		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11881	460	1/4"	stp	South	1025	1050	A		I	0-0.2	1	0.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	gray		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11882	460	1/4"	stp	South	1025	1050	A		I	0-0.2	1	1.8	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11883	460	1/4"	stp	South	1025	1050	A		I	0-0.2	1	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11884	460	1/4"	stp	South	1025	1050	A		I	0-0.2	2	0.4	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11885	461	1/4"	stp	South	1025	1050	E		II	0.2-0.8	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11886	461	1/4"	stp	South	1025	1050	E		II	0.2-0.8	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11887	461	1/4"	stp	South	1025	1050	E		II	0.2-0.8	2	2.3		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	gray	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11888	462	1/4"	stp	South	825	1075	A		I	0-0.3	2	5.5	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	red		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11889	462	1/4"	stp	South	825	1075	A		I	0-0.3	1	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	red		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11890	462	1/4"	stp	South	825	1075	A		I	0-0.3	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11891	463	surf	surf	South	825	1075	surf		surf	0-0	1	15.5	3-4	lithic	tool	partial	biface, mid stage	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section, coarse
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11892	463	surf	surf	South	825	1075	surf		surf	0-0	1	3.3	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11893	463	surf	surf	South	825	1075	surf		surf	0-0	3	0.9	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11894	464	1/4"	stp	South	825	1075	E		II	0.3-1.1	1	7.5	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11895	464	1/4"	stp	South	825	1075	E		II	0.3-1.1	3	0.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11896	465	1/4"	stp	South	850	1075	A		I	0-1.0	1	0.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11897	465	1/4"	stp	South	850	1075	A		I	0-1.0	1	1.2	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11898	465	1/4"	stp	South	850	1075	A		I	0-1.0	3	7.5		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11899	466	surf	surf	South	850	1075	surf		surf	0-0	1	0.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	light gray		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11900	467	1/4"	stp	South	875	1075	E		II	0.3-0.9	1	2.8	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11901	467	1/4"	stp	South	875	1075	E		II	0.3-0.9	1	1.0	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	red		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11902	467	1/4"	stp	South	875	1075	E		II	0.3-0.9	1	0.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11903	468	1/4"	stp	South	900	1075	A		I	0-0.6	1	0.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11904	469	1/4"	stp	South	925	1075	A		I	0-0.4	2	11.2	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11905	469	1/4"	stp	South	925	1075	A		I	0-0.4	1	0.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11906	469	1/4"	stp	South	925	1075	A		I	0-0.4	2	3.7		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	milky/grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11907	469	1/4"	stp	South	925	1075	A		I	0-0.4	1	2.2		lithic	debitage	secondary	shatter	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11908	470	1/4"	stp	South	975	1075	A		I	0-0.4	4	1.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11909	471	1/4"	stp	South	825	1100	A		I	0-0.3	1	1.8		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11910	472	surf	surf	South	825	1100	surf		surf	0-0	1	7.8		lithic	debitage	secondary	shatter	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11911	473	1/4"	stp	South	875	1100	A		I	0-0.2	1	2.5	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	yellowish brown		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11912	473	1/4"	stp	South	875	1100	A		I	0-0.2	1	0.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11913	474	1/4"	stp	South	950	110	A		I	0-0.5	1	0.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11914	475	1/4"	stp	South	1025	1100	E		II	0.2-1.2	2	0.2	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11915	476	1/4"	stp	South	850	1125	A		I	0-0.3	1	1.5	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11916	477	1/4"	stp	South	850	1125	E		II	0.3-1.0	1	4.0	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	rhyolite	gray	plagioclase porphyritic	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11917	477	1/4"	stp	South	850	1125	E		II	0.3-1.0	2	1.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11918	477	1/4"	stp	South	850	1125	E		II	0.3-1.0	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11919	477	1/4"	stp	South	850	1125	E		II	0.3-1.0	1	4.0	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	rhyolite	weathered gray	aphyric	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11920	477	1/4"	stp	South	850	1125	E		II	0.3-1.0	1	1.3	2-3	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11921	477	1/4"	stp	South	850	1125	E		II	0.3-1.0	1	1.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11922	478	1/4"	stp	South	850	1125	E		II	1.0	1	2.6	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11923	479	1/4"	stp	South	1025	1125	E		II	0.2-0.8	1	0.2	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11924	479	1/4"	stp	South	1025	1125	E		II	0.2-0.8	1	5.8		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11925	480	1/4"	stp	South	850	1150	E		II	0.4-1.4	1	0.9	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11926	481	1/4"	stp	South	925	1150	E		II	0.4-0.8	1	2.0	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11927	481	1/4"	stp	South	925	1150	E		II	0.4-0.8	1	2.0		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11928	482	1/4"	stp	South	1025	1150	E		II	0.2-0.8	1	0.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	rhyolite	gray	aphyric	

Site	Acc.#	Cat.#	Bag	Method	STP/ TU	Coord	North	East	Fea/ Hor	Zone/ Level	Strat	Depth (ftbs)	Qty	Wt (g)	Size	Group	Class	Cortex/ Portion	Artifact Type	Material /Ware	Color/ Temper	EST/Hist Group	Comments
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11929	483	1/4"	stp	South	925	975	E		II	0.3-1.0	4	0.9	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11930	484	surf	surf	South	996	854	surf		surf	0-0	1	4.2	3-4	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, late stage	quartz	white	grainy	likely fractured in preform stage. Fractured longitudinally from stem to mid section.
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11931	485	1/4"	stp	South	1000	875	A		I	0-0.4	1	20.5		lithic	FCR	fragment	fire cracked rock	quartzite	red		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11932	486	surf	surf	South	1100	1075	surf		surf	0-0	2	1.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11933	487	1/4"	stp	South	1050	1050	E		II	0.3-0.8	1	0.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11934	488	1/4"	stp	South	1075	1100	A		I	0-0.4	1	1.2	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11935	488	1/4"	stp	South	1075	1100	A		I	0-0.4	1	1.2	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11936	489	surf	surf	South	1075	1100	surf		surf	0-0	1	4.7	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11937	489	surf	surf	South	1075	1100	surf		surf	0-0	1	3.7	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11938	490	1/4"	stp	South	1100	1100	A		I	0-0.4	1	0.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	rhyolite	weathered gray	aphyric	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11939	490	1/4"	stp	South	1100	1100	A		I	0-0.4	6	2.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11940	490	1/4"	stp	South	1100	1100	A		I	0-0.4	1	0.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	chert	light gray	opaque	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11941	490	1/4"	stp	South	1100	1100	A		I	0-0.4	1	92.4	>5	lithic	unmodified	complete	cobble	quartzite	light brown		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11942	491	1/4"	stp	South	1100	1100	E		II	0.4-1.1	1	0.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartzite	reddish brown		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11943	491	1/4"	stp	South	1100	1100	E		II	0.4-1.1	1	0.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11944	491	1/4"	stp	South	1100	1100	E		II	0.4-1.1	1	2.2	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11945	491	1/4"	stp	South	1100	1100	E		II	0.4-1.1	1	0.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	rhyolite	weathered gray	aphyric	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11946	491	1/4"	stp	South	1100	1100	E		II	0.4-1.1	5	1.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	red, white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11947	491	1/4"	stp	South	1100	1100	E		II	0.4-1.1	2	0.3	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11948	492	surf	surf	South	1100	1100	surf		surf	0-0	1	13.8	4-5	lithic	tool	fragment	ppk, Susquehanna Broadspear	quartzite	gray		unid. corner notched. Likely Kirk. 35.6mm wide and 10mm thick
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11949	492	surf	surf	South	1100	1100	surf		surf	0-0	3	6.1	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11950	492	surf	surf	South	1100	1100	surf		surf	0-0	1	2.2	2-3	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	milky/grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11951	492	surf	surf	South	1100	1100	surf		surf	0-0	9	6.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11952	493	surf	surf	South	1050	1125	surf		surf	0-0	1	8.6	4-5	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, late stage	quartz	white	grainy	distal fragment, biconvex x-section
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11953	493	surf	surf	South	1050	1125	surf		surf	0-0	1	20.4	4-5	lithic	debitage	tertiary	core, exhausted	quartz	white	grainy	amorphous/multidirectional
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11954	494	1/4"	stp	South	1075	1125	E		II	0.5-1.1	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11955	494	1/4"	stp	South	1075	1125	E		II	0.5-1.1	3	1.0	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11956	494	1/4"	stp	South	1075	1125	E		II	0.5-1.1	2	0.3	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11957	495	1/4"	stp	South	1100	1125	E		II	0.2-0.8	2	0.9	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11958	495	1/4"	stp	South	1100	1125	E		II	0.2-0.8	1	0.7		lithic	debitage	secondary	shatter	quartz	gray	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11959	496	surf	surf	South	1100	1125	surf		surf	0-0	1	4.0	3-4	lithic	tool	tertiary	graver	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11960	496	surf	surf	South	1100	1125	surf		surf	0-0	1	1.9	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11961	497	1/4"	stp	South	1125	1125	A		I	0-0.4	1	0.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	rhyolite	weathered gray	aphyric	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11962	497	1/4"	stp	South	1125	1125	A		I	0-0.4	5	2.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11963	497	1/4"	stp	South	1125	1125	A		I	0-0.4	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11964	498	surf	surf	South	1125	1125	surf		surf	0-0	1	11.1	4-5	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, late stage	quartz	white	grainy	distal fragment, biconvex x-section
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11965	498	surf	surf	South	1125	1125	surf		surf	0-0	1	6.5	3-4	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11966	498	surf	surf	South	1125	1125	surf		surf	0-0	1	2.7	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11967	498	surf	surf	South	1125	1125	surf		surf	0-0	2	3.7	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11968	498	surf	surf	South	1125	1125	surf		surf	0-0	2	1.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11969	498	surf	surf	South	1125	1125	surf		surf	0-0	1	12.9	3-4	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11970	498	surf	surf	South	1125	1125	surf		surf	0-0	3	7.9	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11971	498	surf	surf	South	1125	1125	surf		surf	0-0	11	7.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11972	498	surf	surf	South	1125	1125	surf		surf	0-0	1	25.4	4-5	lithic	debitage	secondary	core, exhausted	quartz	white	grainy	amorphous/multidirectional
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11973	498	surf	surf	South	1125	1125	surf		surf	0-0	1	1.9		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11974	499	surf	surf	South	1100	1150	surf		surf	0-0	1	2.4	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11975	500	1/4"	stp	South	1075	1150	A		I	0-0.4	1	1.1	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11976	501	1/4"	stp	South	1075	1150	E		II	0.4-0.8	2	1.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11977	501	1/4"	stp	South	1075	1150	E		II	0.4-0.8	3	0.5	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11978	502	1/4"	stp	South	1125	1175	E		II	0.4-0.9	1	11.5		lithic	debitage	secondary	shatter	quartz	white	milky/grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11979	551	surf	surf	South	900	900	surf		surf	0-0	1	23.5	4-5	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, mid stage	quartz	white	grainy	distal fragment, biconvex x-section
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11980	562	1/4"	tu	18	1280	1081	A	1	I	0-0.2	1	1.8	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11981	562	1/4"	tu	18	1280	1081	A	1	I	0-0.2	1	4.0	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	milky/grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11982	562	1/4"	tu	18	1280	1081	A	1	I	0-0.2	1	0.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	gray		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11983	562	1/4"	tu	18	1280	1081	A	1	I	0-0.2	6	2.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11984	562	1/4"	tu	18	1280	1081	A	1	I	0-0.2	1	3.5	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	core, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	

Site	Acc.#	Cat.#	Bag	Method	STP/ TU	Coord	North	East	Fea/ Hor	Zone/ Level	Strat	Depth (ftbs)	Qty	Wt (g)	Size	Group	Class	Cortex/ Portion	Artifact Type	Material /Ware	Color/ Temper	EST/Hist Group	Comments
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11985	563	1/4"	tu	18	1280	1081	E	2	II	0.2-4.5	1	5.4	3-4	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, unid.	quartz	white	grainy	unid. margin, biconvex x-section
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11986	563	1/4"	tu	18	1280	1081	E	2	II	0.2-4.5	1	13.4	4-5	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11987	563	1/4"	tu	18	1280	1081	E	2	II	0.2-4.5	1	3.6	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11988	563	1/4"	tu	18	1280	1081	E	2	II	0.2-4.5	1	4.4	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	milky/grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11989	563	1/4"	tu	18	1280	1081	E	2	II	0.2-4.5	1	1.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11990	563	1/4"	tu	18	1280	1081	E	2	II	0.2-4.5	14	3.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11991	563	1/4"	tu	18	1280	1081	E	2	II	0.2-4.5	1	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	yellowish brown		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11992	563	1/4"	tu	18	1280	1081	E	2	II	0.2-4.5	1	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	primary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11993	563	1/4"	tu	18	1280	1081	E	2	II	0.2-4.5	1	0.4		lithic	debitage	secondary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11994	564	1/4"	tu	18	1280	1081	B	4	III	0.7-1.0	1	0.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11995	564	1/4"	tu	18	1280	1081	B	4	III	0.7-1.0	2	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11996	564	1/4"	tu	18	1280	1081	B	4	III	0.7-1.0	1	0.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11997	565	1/4"	tu	17	1252	1056	A	1	I	0-0.25	1	5.8	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11998	565	1/4"	tu	17	1252	1056	A	1	I	0-0.25	1	2.3	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP11999	565	1/4"	tu	17	1252	1056	A	1	I	0-0.25	2	5.5	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12000	565	1/4"	tu	17	1252	1056	A	1	I	0-0.25	6	2.9	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12001	565	1/4"	tu	17	1252	1056	A	1	I	0-0.25	2	12.3	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12002	565	1/4"	tu	17	1252	1056	A	1	I	0-0.25	1	0.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartzite	yellowish brown		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12003	565	1/4"	tu	17	1252	1056	A	1	I	0-0.25	1	0.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	reddish brown		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12004	565	1/4"	tu	17	1252	1056	A	1	I	0-0.25	1	0.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	rhyolite	weathered gray	aphyric	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12005	565	1/4"	tu	17	1252	1056	A	1	I	0-0.25	25	51.0	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12006	565	1/4"	tu	17	1252	1056	A	1	I	0-0.25	116	59.9	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12007	565	1/4"	tu	17	1252	1056	A	1	I	0-0.25	1	0.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	primary	flake, fragment	quartz	red white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12008	565	1/4"	tu	17	1252	1056	A	1	I	0-0.25	16	2.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12009	565	1/4"	tu	17	1252	1056	A	1	I	0-0.25	1	1.0		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12010	565	1/4"	tu	17	1252	1056	A	1	I	0-0.25	1	6.7	3-4	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, early stage	quartz	white	grainy	distal fragment, biconvex x-section
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12011	565	1/4"	tu	17	1252	1056	A	1	I	0-0.25	1	1.9	2-3	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, late stage	quartz	white	grainy	possible lanceolate form, mat just be stem.
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12012	566	1/4"	tu	17	1252	1056	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	4	4.6	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12013	566	1/4"	tu	17	1252	1056	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	1	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, complete	quartzite	yellowish brown		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12014	566	1/4"	tu	17	1252	1056	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	2	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12015	566	1/4"	tu	17	1252	1056	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12016	566	1/4"	tu	17	1252	1056	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	14	31.3	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12017	566	1/4"	tu	17	1252	1056	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	1	1.7	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	gray		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12018	566	1/4"	tu	17	1252	1056	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	30	19.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12019	566	1/4"	tu	17	1252	1056	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	15	1.8	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12020	566	1/4"	tu	17	1252	1056	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	1	0.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12021	567	1/4"	tu	17	1252	1056	E	3	II	0.5-0.75	1	0.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12022	567	1/4"	tu	17	1252	1056	E	3	II	0.5-0.75	2	2.7	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12023	567	1/4"	tu	17	1252	1056	E	3	II	0.5-0.75	7	4.0	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12024	567	1/4"	tu	17	1252	1056	E	3	II	0.5-0.75	1	0.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	rhyolite	weathered gray	aphyric	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12025	567	1/4"	tu	17	1252	1056	E	3	II	0.5-0.75	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12026	567	1/4"	tu	17	1252	1056	E	3	II	0.5-0.75	2	2.5		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12027	568	1/4"	tu	17	1252	1056	E	4	II	0.75-1.0	1	1.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12028	568	1/4"	tu	17	1252	1056	E	4	II	0.75-1.0	1	0.9	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	gray		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12029	568	1/4"	tu	17	1252	1056	E	4	II	0.75-1.0	2	1.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12030	568	1/4"	tu	17	1252	1056	E	4	II	0.75-1.0	3	0.3	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12031	569	1/4"	tu	16	1306	1002	A	1	I	0-0.15	1	4.6	3-4	lithic	tool	tertiary	retouched flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	unifacial retouch and wear to distal margin.
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12032	569	1/4"	tu	16	1306	1002	A	1	I	0-0.15	1	0.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12033	569	1/4"	tu	16	1306	1002	A	1	I	0-0.15	1	1.8	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12034	569	1/4"	tu	16	1306	1002	A	1	I	0-0.15	1	1.6	2-3	lithic	debitage	primary	flake, fragment	chert	dark gray	opaque	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12035	569	1/4"	tu	16	1306	1002	A	1	I	0-0.15	10	3.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12036	569	1/4"	tu	16	1306	1002	A	1	I	0-0.15	2	0.5	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12037	569	1/4"	tu	16	1306	1002	A	1	I	0-0.15	1	1.7		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12038	570	1/4"	tu	16	1306	1002	E	2	II	0.15-0.4	1	0.8	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12039	570	1/4"	tu	16	1306	1002	E	2	II	0.15-0.4	2	16.3	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12040	570	1/4"	tu	16	1306	1002	E	2	II	0.15-0.4	13	28.6	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12041	570	1/4"	tu	16	1306	1002	E	2	II	0.15-0.4	24	14.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12042	570	1/4"	tu	16	1306	1002	E	2	II	0.15-0.4	1	0.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12043	570	1/4"	tu	16	1306	1002	E	2	II	0.15-0.4	5	0.8	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	

Site	Acc.#	Cat.#	Bag	Method	STP/ TU	Coord	North	East	Fea/ Hor	Zone/ Level	Strat	Depth (ftbs)	Qty	Wt (g)	Size	Group	Class	Cortex/ Portion	Artifact Type	Material /Ware	Color/ Temper	EST/Hist Group	Comments
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12044	570	1/4"	tu	16	1306	1002	E	2	II	0.15-0.4	1	4.2		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12045	570	1/4"	tu	16	1306	1002	E	2	II	0.15-0.4	1	11.4	4-5	lithic	tool	tertiary	utilized flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	wear/polishing to margins
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12046	570	1/4"	tu	16	1306	1002	E	2	II	0.15-0.4	1	7.4	4-5	lithic	tool	complete	ppk, Lamoka	quartzite	yellowish brown		biconvex x-section. convex asymmetrical blade margins, heavily resharpened on lateral side. 43.5mm long, 19.6mm wide, 10.2mm thick. Stem 14.8mm long and 17mm wide. Lightly convexed.
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12047	570	1/4"	tu	16	1306	1002	E	2	II	0.15-0.4	1	6.0	3-4	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, late stage	quartz	white	grainy	unid. margin, biconvex x-section
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12048	570	1/4"	tu	16	1306	1002	E	2	II	0.15-0.4	1	4.1	2-3	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, late stage	quartz	white	grainy	possible lanceolate form, mat just be stem.
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12049	571	1/4"	tu	16	1306	1002	E	3	II	0.4-0.65	1	4.2	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12050	571	1/4"	tu	16	1306	1002	E	3	II	0.4-0.65	1	0.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12051	571	1/4"	tu	16	1306	1002	E	3	II	0.4-0.65	1	1.9	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12052	571	1/4"	tu	16	1306	1002	E	3	II	0.4-0.65	3	1.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12053	571	1/4"	tu	16	1306	1002	E	3	II	0.4-0.65	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12054	571	1/4"	tu	16	1306	1002	E	3	II	0.4-0.65	1	0.6		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12055	572	1/4"	tu	19	976	998	A	1	I	0-0.10	1	0.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartzite	gray		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12056	572	1/4"	tu	19	976	998	A	1	I	0-0.10	1	0.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12057	572	1/4"	tu	19	976	998	A	1	I	0-0.10	1	6.7	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12058	572	1/4"	tu	19	976	998	A	1	I	0-0.10	4	6.8	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12059	572	1/4"	tu	19	976	998	A	1	I	0-0.10	1	1.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12060	572	1/4"	tu	19	976	998	A	1	I	0-0.10	11	5.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12061	572	1/4"	tu	19	976	998	A	1	I	0-0.10	3	0.4	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12062	573	1/4"	tu	19	976	998	E	2	II	0.1-0.35	1	30.8	4-5	lithic	tool	complete	biface, early stage	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12063	573	1/4"	tu	19	976	998	E	2	II	0.1-0.35	3	4.7	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12064	573	1/4"	tu	19	976	998	E	2	II	0.1-0.35	4	2.0	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12065	573	1/4"	tu	19	976	998	E	2	II	0.1-0.35	1	3.1	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	yellowish brown		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12066	573	1/4"	tu	19	976	998	E	2	II	0.1-0.35	1	7.0	3-4	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartzite	red		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12067	573	1/4"	tu	19	976	998	E	2	II	0.1-0.35	1	2.9	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	rhyolite	weathered gray	aphyric	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12068	573	1/4"	tu	19	976	998	E	2	II	0.1-0.35	9	24.6	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12069	573	1/4"	tu	19	976	998	E	2	II	0.1-0.35	1	1.0	1-2	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartzite	yellowish brown		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12070	573	1/4"	tu	19	976	998	E	2	II	0.1-0.35	1	0.9	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	rhyolite	gray	plagioclase porphyritic	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12071	573	1/4"	tu	19	976	998	E	2	II	0.1-0.35	51	22.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12072	573	1/4"	tu	19	976	998	E	2	II	0.1-0.35	17	2.7	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12073	573	1/4"	tu	19	976	998	E	2	II	0.1-0.35	1	0.7		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12074	574	1/4"	tu	19	976	998	E	3	II	0.35-0.60	1	0.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12075	574	1/4"	tu	19	976	998	E	3	II	0.35-0.60	6	2.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12076	574	1/4"	tu	19	976	998	E	3	II	0.35-0.60	1	0.6		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12077	575	1/4"	tu	21	971	949	A	1	I	0-0.2	1	2.5	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12078	575	1/4"	tu	21	971	949	A	1	I	0-0.2	2	1.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12079	575	1/4"	tu	21	971	949	A	1	I	0-0.2	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12080	575	1/4"	tu	21	971	949	A	1	I	0-0.2	2	9.0	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12081	575	1/4"	tu	21	971	949	A	1	I	0-0.2	1	1.7	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12082	575	1/4"	tu	21	971	949	A	1	I	0-0.2	15	5.9	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12083	575	1/4"	tu	21	971	949	A	1	I	0-0.2	2	1.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12084	575	1/4"	tu	21	971	949	A	1	I	0-0.2	5	0.6	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12085	576	1/4"	tu	21	971	949	E	2	II	0.2-0.45	1	0.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12086	576	1/4"	tu	21	971	949	E	2	II	0.2-0.45	4	7.8	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12087	576	1/4"	tu	21	971	949	E	2	II	0.2-0.45	8	4.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12088	576	1/4"	tu	21	971	949	E	2	II	0.2-0.45	1	0.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12089	576	1/4"	tu	21	971	949	E	2	II	0.2-0.45	1	1.9		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12090	577	1/4"	tu	21	971	949	E	3	II	0.45-0.7	1	1.1	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12091	577	1/4"	tu	21	971	949	E	3	II	0.45-0.7	1	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	yellowish brown		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12092	577	1/4"	tu	21	971	949	E	3	II	0.45-0.7	5	2.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12093	577	1/4"	tu	21	971	949	E	3	II	0.45-0.7	5	0.9	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12094	577	1/4"	tu	21	971	949	E	3	II	0.45-0.7	1	1.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12095	578	1/4"	tu	20	1022	1000	A	1	I	0-0.1	3	1.0	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12096	579	1/4"	tu	20	1022	1000	E	2	II	0.1-0.35	1	2.1	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12097	579	1/4"	tu	20	1022	1000	E	2	II	0.1-0.35	2	2.0	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	

Site	Acc.#	Cat.#	Bag	Method	STP/ TU	Coord	North	East	Fea/ Hor	Zone/ Level	Strat	Depth (ftbs)	Qty	Wt (g)	Size	Group	Class	Cortex/ Portion	Artifact Type	Material /Ware	Color/ Temper	EST/Hist Group	Comments
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12098	579	1/4"	tu	20	1022	1000	E	2	II	0.1-0.35	2	1.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12099	579	1/4"	tu	20	1022	1000	E	2	II	0.1-0.35	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12100	580	1/4"	tu	20	1022	1000	E	4	II	0.6-0.8	1	3.4	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	milky/grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12101	581	1/4"	tu	23	1306	1005	A	1	I	0-0.2	2	0.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12102	582	1/4"	tu	23	1306	1005	E	2	II	0.2-0.45	1	26.9	4-5	lithic	tool	partial	biface, early stage	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section, coarse
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12103	582	1/4"	tu	23	1306	1005	E	2	II	0.2-0.45	1	5.1	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12104	582	1/4"	tu	23	1306	1005	E	2	II	0.2-0.45	2	6.7	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12105	582	1/4"	tu	23	1306	1005	E	2	II	0.2-0.45	1	1.9	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	yellowish brown		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12106	582	1/4"	tu	23	1306	1005	E	2	II	0.2-0.45	5	2.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12107	582	1/4"	tu	23	1306	1005	E	2	II	0.2-0.45	2	1.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	yellowish brown		
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12108	582	1/4"	tu	23	1306	1005	E	2	II	0.2-0.45	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0379	GWMP-0058	GWMP12109	582	1/4"	tu	23	1306	1005	E	2	II	0.2-0.45	2	30.3		lithic	FCR	fragment	fire cracked rock	quartzite	red, yellowish brown		
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12110	138	1/4"	stp		2975	3050	A		I	0-0.8	3	0.9	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12111	127	1/4"	stp		3000	2975	A		I	0-0.4	1	0.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	red white		
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12112	127	1/4"	stp		3000	2975	A		I	0-0.4	1	0.2	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	smooth	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12113	128	1/4"	stp		3000	2975	B		II	0.4-1.2	1	2.6	2-3	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, late stage	quartz	white	smooth	biconvex x-section, ovate basal fragment. 20.4mm wide by 8.1mm thick.
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12114	141	1/4"	stp		3000	3050	E		II	0.4-1.0	1	1.9	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12115	141	1/4"	stp		3000	3075	A		I	0-0.25	2	1.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12116	141	1/4"	stp		3000	3075	A		I	0-0.25	1	0.3		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12117	156	surf	surf	3m N	3000	3075	surf		surf	0-0	1	1.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12118	145	1/4"	stp		3025	2950	A		I	0-0.6	1	3.6		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12119	157	1/4"	stp		3025	3075	A		I	0-0.4	1	0.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12120	152	1/4"	stp		3025	3100	A		I	0-0.6	1	4.7	4-5	lithic	tool	complete	biface, drill	argillite	pale green		worn/eroded. 46.8mm long*, 22.7mm wide base 6.6mm thick. Missing distal portion
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12121	153	1/4"	stp		3025	3100	B		II	0.6-1.3	1	5.5		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12122	153	1/4"	stp		3025	3100	B		II	0.6-1.3	1	0.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12123	515	1/4"	tu	5	3027	3100	A	1	I	0-0.25	3	4	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12124	515	1/4"	tu	5	3027	3100	A	1	I	0-0.25	1	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12125	515	1/4"	tu	5	3027	3100	A	1	I	0-0.25	1	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	brownish gray		
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12126	516	1/4"	tu	5	3027	3100	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	1	14.7	4-5	lithic	debitage	tertiary	bipolar flake, fragment	quartzite	yellowish brown		
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12127	516	1/4"	tu	5	3027	3100	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	1	14.6	4-5	lithic	debitage	tertiary	bipolar flake, fragment	quartzite	gray		
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12128	516	1/4"	tu	5	3027	3100	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	3	0.9	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12129	516	1/4"	tu	5	3027	3100	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	1	2.8		lithic	debitage	secondary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12130	517	1/4"	tu	5	3027	3100	E	3	II	0.5-0.75	4	1.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12131	517	1/4"	tu	5	3027	3100	E	3	II	0.5-0.75	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12132	517	1/4"	tu	5	3027	3100	E	3	II	0.5-0.75	1	5.3	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	core, exhausted	quartz	white	grainy	amorphous/multidirectional
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12133	517	1/4"	tu	5	3027	3100	E	3	II	0.5-0.75	1	2.7	3-4	lithic	tool	complete	ppk, Madison	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section. symmetrical straight blade margins. 28.6mm long, 20 wide, 5.3mm thick.
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12134	518	1/4"	tu	5	3027	3100	E	4	II	0.75-1.0	3	1.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12135	518	1/4"	tu	5	3027	3100	E	4	II	0.75-1.0	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12136	519	1/4"	tu	5	3027	3100	E	5	II	1.0-1.25	1	0.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12137	161	1/4"	stp		3050	2900	E		II	0.4-1.1	2	0.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12138	161	1/4"	stp		3050	2900	E		II	0.4-1.1	1	25		lithic	debitage	secondary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12139	136	1/4"	stp		3050	3025	A		I	0-0.4	1	0.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12140	142	1/4"	stp		3050	3075	A		I	0-0.25	1	14.8	4-5	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	brownish gray		
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12141	154	1/4"	stp		3050	3100	A		I	0-0.6	1	2.4	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12142	164	1/4"	stp		3075	2850	A		I	0-0.4	1	3.3	2-3	lithic	tool	tertiary	retouched flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	unifacial retouch to single lateral distal margin
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12143	164	1/4"	stp		3075	2850	A		I	0-0.4	1	1.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12144	162	1/4"	stp		3075	2900	A		I	0-0.3	1	3.4	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12145	158	surf	surf	3m W	3075	2925	surf		surf	0-0	1	53.1		lithic	debitage	secondary	shatter	quartz	white	red white	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12146	159	1/4"	stp		3075	2925	A		I	0-0.4	1	3.3	3-4	lithic	tool	partial	ppk, Madison	quartz	red white	grainy	biconvex x-section. Symmetrical straight blade margins. 26.5mm long*, 20mm wide, 6.3mm thick. Missing distal.

Site	Acc.#	Cat.#	Bag	Method	STP/ TU	Coord	North	East	Fea/ Hor	Zone/ Level	Strat	Depth (ftbs)	Qty	Wt (g)	Size	Group	Class	Cortex/ Portion	Artifact Type	Material /Ware	Color/ Temper	EST/Hist Group	Comments
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12147	159	1/4"	stp		3075	2925	A		I	0-0.4	1	43.8	>5	lithic	tool	complete	biface, early stage	quartz	red white	grainy	66mm long, 31.6mm wide, and 20.9mm thick
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12148	159	1/4"	stp		3075	2925	A		I	0-0.4	1	39.9	>5	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	red white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12149	159	1/4"	stp		3075	2925	A		I	0-0.4	1	1.6	2-3	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12150	159	1/4"	stp		3075	2925	A		I	0-0.4	1	2.2	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12151	159	1/4"	stp		3075	2925	A		I	0-0.4	2	2.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12152	159	1/4"	stp		3075	2925	A		I	0-0.4	2	118.2		lithic	debitage	secondary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12153	159	1/4"	stp		3075	2925	A		I	0-0.4	10	32.4		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12154	160	1/4"	stp		3075	2925	B		II	0.4-0.9	3	12.4		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12155	129	1/4"	stp		3075	2975	A		I	0-0.5	1	4.2	2-3	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, late stage	quartz	gray	grainy	biconvex x-section, ovate basal fragment. 20.1mm wide by 8.2mm thick.
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12156	129	1/4"	stp		3075	2975	A		I	0-0.5	1	30.3	>5	lithic	debitage	tertiary	core, exhausted	quartz	white	grainy	amorphous/multidirectional
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12157	130	1/4"	stp		3075	2975	E		II	0.5-0.9	1	2.5	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12158	137	1/4"	stp		3075	3025	A		I	0-0.4	1	10.7	3-4	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, mid stage	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section.
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12159	137	1/4"	stp		3075	3025	A		I	0-0.4	1	0.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	yellowish		
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12160	137	1/4"	stp		3075	3025	A		I	0-0.4	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	gray		
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12161	139	1/4"	stp		3075	3050	A		I	0-0.4	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12162	139	1/4"	stp		3075	3050	A		I	0-0.4	1	11.1	4-5	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12163	139	1/4"	stp		3075	3050	A		I	0-0.4	1	2.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12164	140	1/4"	stp		3075	3050	B		II	0.4-1.2	2	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12165	150	1/4"	stp		3075	3125	B		II	0.5-1.5	1	25.3	4-5	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, early stage	quartz	white	grainy	coarse and irregular
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12166	150	1/4"	stp		3075	3125	B		II	0.5-1.5	1	0.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12167	149	1/4"	stp		3075	3150	E		II	0.4-1.2	1	7.7	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12168	149	1/4"	stp		3075	3150	E		II	0.4-1.2	1	0.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12169	149	1/4"	stp		3075	3150	E		II	0.4-1.2	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12170	512	1/4"	tu	4	3076	2922	A	1	I	0-0.25	1	11.5	4-5	lithic	debitage	primary	flake, fragment	quartzite	brownish gray		
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12171	512	1/4"	tu	4	3076	2922	A	1	I	0-0.25	1	6.1	4-5	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12172	512	1/4"	tu	4	3076	2922	A	1	I	0-0.25	1	4.9	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	brownish gray		
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12173	512	1/4"	tu	4	3076	2922	A	1	I	0-0.25	1	7.1	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12174	512	1/4"	tu	4	3076	2922	A	1	I	0-0.25	3	10.6	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	red brownish gray		
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12175	512	1/4"	tu	4	3076	2922	A	1	I	0-0.25	21	35.1		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12176	513	1/4"	tu	4	3076	2922	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	1	8	4-5	lithic	debitage	primary	flake, fragment	quartzite	brownish gray		
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12177	513	1/4"	tu	4	3076	2922	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	3	7.8	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12178	513	1/4"	tu	4	3076	2922	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	7	2.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12179	513	1/4"	tu	4	3076	2922	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	1	0.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12180	513	1/4"	tu	4	3076	2922	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	23	97.2		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12181	514	1/4"	tu	4	3076	2922	E	3	II	0.5-0.75	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12182	514	1/4"	tu	4	3076	2922	E	3	II	0.5-0.75	1	5.7	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12183	163	1/4"	stp		3100	2875	A		I	0-0.4	1	3.2	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartzite	yellowish brown		
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12184	132	1/4"	stp		3100	3025	A		I	0-0.4	1	1.9	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12185	132	1/4"	stp		3100	3025	A		I	0-0.4	1	9.1		lithic	debitage	secondary	shatter	quartz	gray white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12186	155	1/4"	stp		3100	3100	A		I	0-0.4	1	0.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12187	131	surf	surf	12ft NW	3125	2975	surf		surf	0-0	1	9.6	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12188	151	1/4"	stp		3125	3125	A		I	0-0.5	1	11.1		lithic	debitage	primary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12189	135	1/4"	stp		3150	2950	A		I	0-0.3	1	0.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12190	143	surf	surf		3150	2950	surf		surf	0-0	1	5.2	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12191	583	surf	surf		3175	2950	surf		surf	0-0	1	1.9	2-3	lithic	tool	complete	ppk, Madison	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section. symmetrical straight serrated blade margins. 23.2mm long, 19 wide*, 5.2mm thick.
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12192	9	surf	surf	1.7			surf		surf	0-0	1	361.5	>5	lithic	tool	complete	hammerstone	quartzite	brownish gray		light pecking, with fire clouding
44FX0381	GWMP-0058	GWMP12193	9	surf	surf	1.7			surf		surf	0-0	1	327.6	>5	lithic	tool	fragment	groundstone	quartzite	brownish gray		extra smoothing to dorsal and ventral planes. Fire clouding
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12194	31	1/4"	stp	3.3			A		I	0-0.06	1	1.7	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12195	31	1/4"	stp	3.3			A		I	0-0.06	1	0.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12196	31	1/4"	stp	3.3			A		I	0-0.06	1	6.4		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12197	32	1/4"	stp	4.3			A		I	0-0.06	1	1.8		historic	ceramic	body	whiteware, undecorated	tableware, unid.		kitchen	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12198	32	1/4"	stp	4.3			A		I	0-0.06	1	3.1	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartzite	brownish gray		
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12199	32	1/4"	stp	4.3			A		I	0-0.06	1	0.9	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12200	32	1/4"	stp	4.3			A		I	0-0.06	1	20.5	>5	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	

Site	Acc.#	Cat.#	Bag	Method	STP/ TU	Coord	North	East	Fea/ Hor	Zone/ Level	Strat	Depth (ftbs)	Qty	Wt (g)	Size	Group	Class	Cortex/ Portion	Artifact Type	Material /Ware	Color/ Temper	EST/Hist Group	Comments
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12201	37	1/4"	stp	6.3			A		I	0-0.4	1	6.9	4-5	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12202	40	1/4"	stp	11.5			Fill		III	0.7-1.0	1	13.4	4-5	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	red		
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12203	41	1/4"	stp	11.7			A		I	0-0.3	1	0.9	1-2	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartzite	gray		
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12204	42	1/4"	stp	11.8			A		I	0-0.5	1	10.7	3-4	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12205	43	1/4"	stp	11.8			B		II	0.5-0.8	1	3.8	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12206	44	1/4"	stp		5000	4975	A		I	0-0.3	1	1.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12207	45	surf	surf		5400	4850	surf		surf	0-0	1	14.4	4-5	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, mid stage	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section. Mid section only
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12208	45	surf	surf		5400	4850	surf		surf	0-0	1	1.4	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12209	45	surf	surf		5400	4850	surf		surf	0-0	1	0.9	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12210	45	surf	surf		5400	4850	surf		surf	0-0	1	3.7	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12211	45	surf	surf		5400	4850	surf		surf	0-0	8	6.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12212	45	surf	surf		5400	4850	surf		surf	0-0	3	0.2	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12213	46	1/4"	stp		5400	4850	A		I	0-0.4	2	3.4	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	bipolar flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12214	46	1/4"	stp		5400	4850	A		I	0-0.4	1	0.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12215	46	1/4"	stp		5400	4850	A		I	0-0.4	1	0.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12216	46	1/4"	stp		5400	4850	A		I	0-0.4	1	2.1	2-3	lithic	tool	tertiary	utilized flake	quartz	white	grainy	steep unifacial retouch along single margin. Wear present
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12217	47	1/4"	stp		5400	4850	E		II	0.4-0.9	1	1.0	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12218	47	1/4"	stp		5400	4850	E		II	0.4-0.9	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12219	48	1/4"	stp		5250	4850	A		I	0-1.6	1	1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12220	49	1/4"	stp		5375	4850	E		II	0.4-1.6	2	1.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12221	50	1/4"	stp		5325	4825	A2		II	0.2-0.4	1	0.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12222	51	1/4"	stp		5350	4825	E		II	0.4-0.8	1	9.3	4-5	lithic	debitage	tertiary	bipolar flake, fragment	quartzite	gray		
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12223	52	surf	surf	~2m W	5425	4825	surf		surf	0-0	1	1.6	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12224	52	surf	surf	~2m W	5425	4825	surf		surf	0-0	2	4.3		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	gray white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12225	53	1/4"	stp		5425	4825	A		I	0.3-1.6	1	5.8	3-4	lithic	tool	fragment	bifacial scraper, type II	quartz	white	grainy	asymmetrical, single margin.
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12226	54	surf	surf		5450	4825	surf		surf	0-0	1	2	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	red white		
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12227	54	surf	surf		5450	4825	surf		surf	0-0	1	0.9	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12228	54	surf	surf		5450	4825	surf		surf	0-0	1	0.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12229	55	1/4"	stp		5450	4825	B		II	0.9-1.6	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12230	56	surf	surf		5525	4825	surf		surf	0-0	1	2.1	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	bipolar flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12231	56	surf	surf		5525	4825	surf		surf	0-0	1	4.4	2-3	lithic	debitage	secondary	core, fragment	quartz	gray	streaked	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12232	56	surf	surf		5525	4825	surf		surf	0-0	1	5.6	2-3	lithic	debitage	secondary	core, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12233	56	surf	surf		5525	4825	surf		surf	0-0	1	3.4	2-3	lithic	tool	fragment	ppk, Clagett	quartz	white	grainy	Biconvex x-section. Base: 9.5mm long, 18.7mm wide, 15.2mm neck.
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12234	57	1/4"	stp		5200	4800	A		I	0-0.3	1	31.2	4-5	lithic	debitage	secondary	core, exhausted	quartz	white	grainy	amorphous/multidirectional
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12235	58	1/4"	stp		5200	4800	A2		III	0.5-0.8	1	5.7	3-4	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12236	59	1/4"	stp		5225	4800	E		II	0.5-1.5	1	1.6	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	gray red		
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12237	60	surf	surf	S of	5325	4800	surf		surf	0-0	1	16.7	>5	lithic	debitage	tertiary	core, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	amorphous/multidirectional
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12238	60	surf	surf	S of	5325	4800	surf		surf	0-0	1	3.9	2-3	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12239	60	surf	surf	S of	5325	4800	surf		surf	0-0	1	3		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartzite	red white		
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12240	61	surf	surf		5325	4800	surf		surf	0-0	1	13.5	>5	lithic	tool	partial	ppk, Small Savannah River	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section. Missing distal portion. Convexed symmetrical blade margins. 49mm long*, 26.8 wide, 10.1mm thick. Stem 14mm long, 18mm wide. Slightly concaved base.
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12241	62	1/4"	stp		5325	4800	E		II	0.5-0.9	1	3.1	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	yellowish brown		
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12242	62	1/4"	stp		5325	4800	E		II	0.5-0.9	1	1.9		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	red white	milky	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12243	63	1/4"	stp		5350	4800	A		I	0-0.4	1	3.9	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12244	64	surf	surf	~1m E	5375	4800	surf		surf	0-0	1	1.9	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12245	65	1/4"	stp		5375	4800	E		II	0.6-1.6	1	4.2	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12246	66	1/4"	stp		5400	4800	A		I	0-0.3	2	1.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12247	67	surf	surf	within 3ı	5425	4800	surf		surf	0-0	1	0.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12248	67	surf	surf	within 3ı	5425	4800	surf		surf	0-0	1	5.4	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12249	67	surf	surf	within 3ı	5425	4800	surf		surf	0-0	1	3.9	2-3	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12250	67	surf	surf	within 3ı	5425	4800	surf		surf	0-0	8	14.4	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12251	67	surf	surf	within 3ı	5425	4800	surf		surf	0-0	7	3.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12252	67	surf	surf	within 3ı	5425	4800	surf		surf	0-0	2	0.2	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12253	67	surf	surf	3m W	5425	4800	surf		surf	0-0	1	7.3		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	

Site	Acc.#	Cat.#	Bag	Method	STP/ TU	Coord	North	East	Fea/ Hor	Zone/ Level	Strat	Depth (ftbs)	Qty	Wt (g)	Size	Group	Class	Cortex/ Portion	Artifact Type	Material /Ware	Color/ Temper	EST/Hist Group	Comments
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12254	68	1/4"	stp		5425	4800	A		I	0-0.5	1	1.2	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12255	68	1/4"	stp		5425	4800	A		I	0-0.5	1	0.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12256	68	1/4"	stp		5425	4800	A		I	0-0.5	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12257	69	1/4"	stp		5425	4800	E		II	0.5-0.9	1	2.5	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12258	70	surf	surf	~3m W	5450	4800	surf		surf	0-0	1	0.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12259	70	surf	surf	~3m N	5450	4800	surf		surf	0-0	2	5.8	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12260	70	surf	surf	~3m N	5450	4800	surf		surf	0-0	1	0.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12261	70	surf	surf	~3m W	5450	4800	surf		surf	0-0	1	6.5	3-4	lithic	tool	tertiary	graver	quartz	white	grainy	reworked proximal/distal end
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12262	71	1/4"	stp		5450	4800	A		I	0-0.3	4	3.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12263	72	surf	surf		5475	4800	surf		surf	0-0	1	2.8	2-3	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	gray white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12264	72	surf	surf		5475	4800	surf		surf	0-0	1	1.2	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12265	72	surf	surf		5475	4800	surf		surf	0-0	2	0.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12266	72	surf	surf		5475	4800	surf		surf	0-0	1	0.2	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12267	73	surf	surf		5200	4775	surf		surf	0-0	1	10.9	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12268	74	1/4"	stp		5225	4775	A2		II	0.2-0.5	1	0.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	rhyolite	dark gray	aphyric	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12269	75	1/4"	stp		5250	4775	A		I	0-0.5	1	6.4	4-5	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartzite	reddish brown		
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12270	75	1/4"	stp		5250	4775	A		I	0-0.5	1	2.3	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	yellowish white		
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12271	76	1/4"	stp		5275	4775	E		II	0.4-1.5	2	3.0	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12272	76	1/4"	stp		5275	4775	E		II	0.4-1.5	2	0.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12273	77	surf	surf		5325	4775	surf		surf	0-0	1	17.5	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	core, exhausted	quartz	white	grainy	amorphous/multidirectional
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12274	77	surf	surf		5325	4775	surf		surf	0-0	1	40.7	>5	lithic	debitage	tertiary	core, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	amorphous/multidirectional
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12275	77	surf	surf		5325	4775	surf		surf	0-0	1	1.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12276	77	surf	surf		5325	4775	surf		surf	0-0	1	15.4	>5	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12277	77	surf	surf		5325	4775	surf		surf	0-0	1	3.7	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12278	77	surf	surf		5325	4775	surf		surf	0-0	1	3.4	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12279	77	surf	surf		5325	4775	surf		surf	0-0	5	1.9	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12280	77	surf	surf		5325	4775	surf		surf	0-0	1	2.3	2-3	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartzite	brown white		
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12281	78	1/4"	stp		5325	4775	A		I	0-0.9	1	1.7	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12282	78	1/4"	stp		5325	4775	A		I	0-0.9	1	1.6	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	brown white		
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12283	78	1/4"	stp		5325	4775	A		I	0-0.9	1	0.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12284	78	1/4"	stp		5325	4775	A		I	0-0.9	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12285	78	1/4"	stp		5325	4775	A		I	0-0.9	1	9.1		lithic	debitage	secondary	shatter	quartz	white	milky	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12286	79	1/4"	stp		5350	4775	A		I	0-0.3	1	8.8	3-4	lithic	tool	fragment	ppk, Small Savannah River	quartz	white	streaked	biconvex x-section. Missing distal and most of mid section. Convexed symmetrical blade margins. 25.5 wide, 25.5mm thick. Stem 12.5mm long, 19.1mm wide.
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12287	80	1/4"	stp		5400	4775	A		I	0-0.4	1	2.6	2-3	lithic	tool	complete	ppk, Calvert	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section. Convex asymmetrical blade margins. 25.6mm long, 16.4mm wide, 6.1mm thick. Stem 10.6mm long, 14.4mm wide, and 12.6mm neck.
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12288	81	1/4"	stp		5425	4775	A		I	0-0.2	1	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12289	81	1/4"	stp		5425	4775	A		I	0-0.2	1	0.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12290	82	1/4"	stp		5425	4775	E		IV	0.7-0.9	1	9.4	4-5	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	gray		
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12291	82	1/4"	stp		5425	4775	E		IV	0.7-0.9	3	1.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12292	83	surf	surf	17ft W	5425	4775	surf		surf	0-0	1	17.5	4-5	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, late stage	quartzite	gray red		biconvex midsection.
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12293	83	surf	surf	17ft W	5425	4775	surf		surf	0-0	1	0.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12294	85	surf	surf	5.5ft NN	5475	4775	surf		surf	0-0	1	0.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12295	85	surf	surf	5.5ft NN	5475	4775	surf		surf	0-0	1	4.5	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	smooth	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12296	85	surf	surf	5.5ft NN	5475	4775	surf		surf	0-0	1	1.6	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12297	85	surf	surf	5.5ft NN	5475	4775	surf		surf	0-0	4	2.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12298	85	surf	surf		5475	4775	surf		surf	0-0	1	2.1	2-3	lithic	tool	tertiary	graver	quartz	white	grainy	reworked lateral corner
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12299	85	surf	surf	5.5ft NN	5475	4775	surf		surf	0-0	1	0.8	2-3	lithic	tool	complete	ppk, Madison	quartz	yellowish white	grainy	biconvex x-section. Convex symmetrical blade margins. 18.8mm long, 15.6mm wide, 3.3mm thick.
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12300	85	surf	surf	5.5ft NN	5475	4775	surf		surf	0-0	1	5		lithic	debitage	secondary	shatter	quartz	gray white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12301	86	1/4"	stp		5375	4750	A		I	0-0.9	1	1.9	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12302	86	1/4"	stp		5375	4750	A		I	0-0.9	1	2		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	milky	

Site	Acc.#	Cat.#	Bag	Method	STP/ TU	Coord	North	East	Fea/ Hor	Zone/ Level	Strat	Depth (ftbs)	Qty	Wt (g)	Size	Group	Class	Cortex/ Portion	Artifact Type	Material /Ware	Color/ Temper	EST/Hist Group	Comments
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12303	87	1/4"	stp		5400	4750	A		I	0-0.6	1	3.6	3-4	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, late stage	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	biconvex x-section. Prob PPK stem 12.3mm long, 22mm wide, and 20.2mm neck.
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12304	87	1/4"	stp		5400	4750	A		I	0-0.6	1	11.5		lithic	debitage	secondary	shatter	quartz	gray white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12305	88	1/4"	stp		5400	4750	A2		III	0.8-1.4	1	15.7	4-5	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12306	88	1/4"	stp		5400	4750	A2		III	0.8-1.4	1	4.4	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12307	88	1/4"	stp		5400	4750	A2		III	0.8-1.4	5	3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12308	88	1/4"	stp		5400	4750	A2		III	0.8-1.4	5	0.6	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12309	88	1/4"	stp		5400	4750	A2		III	0.8-1.4	2	0.6		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12310	89	1/4"	stp		5400	4750	E		IV	1.4-1.7	1	1.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12311	89	1/4"	stp		5400	4750	E		IV	1.4-1.7	1	8.1	3-4	lithic	tool	primary	scraper, unid.	quartzite	gray		coarse unifacial, fragmentary
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12312	90	1/4"	stp		5425	4750	A		I	0-0.5	1	152.2	>5	lithic	tool	secondary	biface, chopper	quartzite	brown white		rudimentary, halved. 86mm long, 60.8mm wide, and 30.6mm thick
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12313	91	1/4"	stp		5425	4750	E		II	0.5-0.7	1	5.6	2-3	lithic	tool	fragment	ppk, Small Savannah River	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	biconvex x-section. Missing distal and most of mid section. 24.6 wide, 10.5mm thick. Stem 13.3mm long, 18.6-14.2mm wide.
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12314	92	1/4"	stp		5350	4725	A		I	0-0.2	1	6.3	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12315	92	1/4"	stp		5350	4725	A		I	0-0.2	1	4.9	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12316	92	1/4"	stp		5350	4725	A		I	0-0.2	2	1.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12317	92	1/4"	stp		5350	4725	A		I	0-0.2	2	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12318	93	1/4"	stp		5350	4725	A2		II	0.2-0.4	1	0.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12319	94	surf	surf	1m E	5375	4725	surf		surf	0-0	1	11.7	4-5	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, mid stage	quartz	red white	milky	preform
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12320	95	1/4"	stp		5375	4725	A		I	0-0.6	2	9.2		lithic	debitage	secondary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12321	96	1/4"	stp		5350	4700	A		I	0-0.7	1	2.1	2-3	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, unid.	quartz	white	grainy	distal fragment
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12322	96	1/4"	stp		5350	4700	A		I	0-0.7	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12323	96	1/4"	stp		5350	4700	A		I	0-0.7	1	2.5	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12324	96	1/4"	stp		5350	4700	A		I	0-0.7	8	6.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12325	96	1/4"	stp		5350	4700	A		I	0-0.7	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12326	96	1/4"	stp		5350	4700	A		I	0-0.7	3	0.3	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12327	97	surf	surf	~20ft SE	5375	4700	surf		surf	0-0	1	20.1	>5	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartzite	brownish gray		
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12328	98	1/4"	stp		5050	4775	E		II	0.6-1.1	1	2.4		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12329	99	1/4"	stp		5075	4775	A		I	0-0.7	1	4.4	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	red white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12330	99	1/4"	stp		5075	4775	A		I	0-0.7	1	0.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12331	100	1/4"	stp		5075	4775	E		II	0.7-1.6	1	1.3	1-2	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, unid.	quartz	white	grainy	fragmentary
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12332	100	1/4"	stp		5075	4775	E		II	0.7-1.6	1	0.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12333	101	1/4"	stp		5100	4775	A2		II	0.4-0.7	1	0.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12334	102	1/4"	stp		5100	4775	B		III	0.7-0.9	1	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	rhyolite	weathered greenish gray	aphyric	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12335	103	1/4"	stp		5150	4775	E		II	0.4-1.0	1	2.4	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	red white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12336	104	1/4"	stp		5200	4775	A		I	0-0.8	3	2.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12337	104	1/4"	stp		5200	4775	A		I	0-0.8	1	1.6	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	yellowish brown		
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12338	104	1/4"	stp		5200	4775	A		I	0-0.8	1	63.1		lithic	debitage	secondary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	pos. core fragment
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12339	105	1/4"	stp		5200	4775	A2		II	0.8-1.3	3	1.0	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	gray yellowish brown		
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12340	105	1/4"	stp		5200	4775	A2		II	0.8-1.3	6	2.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12341	105	1/4"	stp		5200	4775	A2		II	0.8-1.3	4	0.5	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12342	106	1/4"	stp		5300	4775	A		I	0-0.3	1	0.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12343	107	1/4"	stp		5300	4775	A2		II	0.3-0.6	1	6.7		lithic	debitage	secondary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12344	108	1/4"	stp		5300	4750	A		I	0-0.6	1	3.8	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartzite	red brownish gray		
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12345	108	1/4"	stp		5300	4750	A		I	0-0.6	1	0.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12346	109	1/4"	stp		5150	4725	E		II	0.4-1.4	1	1.1	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12347	110	1/4"	stp		5175	4725	A		I	0-0.6	2	6.6	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12348	110	1/4"	stp		5175	4725	A		I	0-0.6	1	1.7		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12349	111	1/4"	stp		5175	4725	E		II	0.6-1.5	1	1.2		historic	ceramic	rim	whiteware, undecorated	tableware, hollowware		kitchen	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12350	112	1/4"	stp		5275	4725	A		I	0-1.2	1	3	3-4	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, complete	quartzite	red		
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12351	112	1/4"	stp		5275	4725	A		I	0-1.2	1	4.1	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12352	112	1/4"	stp		5275	4725	A		I	0-1.2	2	4	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12353	112	1/4"	stp		5275	4725	A		I	0-1.2	3	1.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12354	113	1/4"	stp		5275	4725	E		II	1.2-1.8	1	1.0	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	gray		
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12355	113	1/4"	stp		5275	4725	E		II	1.2-1.8	1	0.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	

Site	Acc.#	Cat.#	Bag	Method	STP/ TU	Coord	North	East	Fea/ Hor	Zone/ Level	Strat	Depth (ftbs)	Qty	Wt (g)	Size	Group	Class	Cortex/ Portion	Artifact Type	Material /Ware	Color/ Temper	EST/Hist Group	Comments
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12356	114	1/4"	stp		5300	4725	A		I	0-0.75	1	7.9	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12357	115	surf	surf		5325	4725	surf		surf	0-0	1	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12358	115	surf	surf		5325	4725	surf		surf	0-0	1	2.7		lithic	debitage	secondary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12359	116	1/4"	stp		5325	4725	A		I	0-0.75	1	5.6	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12360	116	1/4"	stp		5325	4725	A		I	0-0.75	1	3.5	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12361	116	1/4"	stp		5325	4725	A		I	0-0.75	1	0.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12362	116	1/4"	stp		5325	4725	A		I	0-0.75	1	2.3		lithic	debitage	secondary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12363	117	surf	surf	~2m E	5300	4700	surf		surf	0-0	1	967.5	>5	lithic	tool	complete	hammerstone	quartzite	brownish gray		moderate amounts of pecking to ventral side. Likely used as an anvil.
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12364	118	1/4"	stp		5200	4700	A2		III	0.9-1.3	1	3.2	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	gray		
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12365	119	1/4"	stp		5200	4700	E		IV	1.3-1.7	1	1.8	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	yellowish brown		
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12366	120	1/4"	stp		5325	4675	A		I	0-0.4	1	4	2-3	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartzite	red gray		
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12367	121	1/4"	stp		5200	4650	A		I	0-1.1	1	1	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12368	122	1/4"	stp		5325	4625	E		II	0.3-1.1	1	1.6	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12369	123	surf	surf	3m E	5450	4850	surf		surf	0-0	1	14.7	4-5	lithic	tool	partial	biface, late stage	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	biconvex x-section. Missing distal and most of mid section. Convexed asymmetrical blade margins. 26.5 wide, 11.6mm thick. Stem 20.4mm long, 19.6mm wide. (likely resharpened and repurposed)
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12370	123	surf	surf	3m E	5450	4850	surf		surf	0-0	1	301.4	>5	lithic	tool	complete	hammerstone	quartzite	brown		moderate amounts of pecking.
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12371	124	surf	surf	3m NW	5525	4850	surf		surf	0-0	1	5	3-4	lithic	tool	complete	ppk, Lamoka	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section. Convexed asymmetrical blade margins. 37.5mm long, 19.8mm wide, 8.6mm thick. Stem 16.1mm long, 17.1-11.7mm wide.
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12372	125	surf	surf		5425	4875	surf		surf	0-0	2	4.2	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12373	125	surf	surf		5425	4875	surf		surf	0-0	1	1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12374	126	surf	surf	1m E	5325	4900	surf		surf	0-0	1	18		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12375	133	1/4"	stp		5300	4875	A		I	0-0.4	1	0.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12376	134	1/4"	stp		5400	4875	A		I	0-0.6	2	2.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12377	146	1/4"	stp		5350	4750	E		II	0.2-0.6	2	0.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12378	147	1/4"	stp		5375	4825	A		I	0-0.5	1	5.3	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12379	147	1/4"	stp		5375	4825	A		I	0-0.5	2	1.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12380	148	1/4"	stp		5175	4775	A		I	0-0.4	1	0.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12381	503	surf	surf		5310	4780	surf		surf	0-0	1	134.6		historic	glass	rim	container, canning jar	zinc	Ball Blue	kitchen	machine made standard mouth canning jar. Zinc lid
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12382	503	surf	surf		5310	4780	surf		surf	0-0	2	18.5		historic	glass	fragment	container, canning jar lid liner		opaque white		
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12383	504	surf	surf		5325	4775	surf		surf	0-0	1	5.3	4-5	lithic	tool	complete	ppk, Poplar Island	rhyolite	gray	plagioclase porp	biconvex x-section. straight symmetrical blade margins.49.1mm long, 15.8 wide, 9.1mm thick
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12384	505	1/4"	tu	1	5346	4700	A	1	I	0-0.25	1	6.2	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12385	505	1/4"	tu	1	5346	4700	A	1	I	0-0.25	1	0.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12386	505	1/4"	tu	1	5346	4700	A	1	I	0-0.25	1	2	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12387	505	1/4"	tu	1	5346	4700	A	1	I	0-0.25	11	3.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12388	505	1/4"	tu	1	5346	4700	A	1	I	0-0.25	2	1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12389	505	1/4"	tu	1	5346	4700	A	1	I	0-0.25	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12390	505	1/4"	tu	1	5346	4700	A	1	I	0-0.25	1	4.1		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12391	506	1/4"	tu	1	5346	4700	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	1	8.4	4-5	lithic	tool	complete	biface, late stage	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	very fine edge work, shallow notch on one side of stem, pos used as knife but distal point is very pronounced, biconvex x-section. Convexed asymmetrical blade margins. 42.4mm long, 21.8mm wide, 9.4mm thick. Stem 15.8mm long, 20.6mm wide and 19.5mm neck. Concaved base.
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12392	506	1/4"	tu	1	5346	4700	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	4	2.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12393	506	1/4"	tu	1	5346	4700	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	1	11.3	4-5	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12394	506	1/4"	tu	1	5346	4700	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	2	9.6	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12395	506	1/4"	tu	1	5346	4700	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	1	4.3	2-3	lithic	debitage	primary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	

Site	Acc.#	Cat.#	Bag	Method	STP/ TU	Coord	North	East	Fea/ Hor	Zone/ Level	Strat	Depth (ftbs)	Qty	Wt (g)	Size	Group	Class	Cortex/ Portion	Artifact Type	Material /Ware	Color/ Temper	EST/Hist Group	Comments
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12396	506	1/4"	tu	1	5346	4700	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	9	19.3	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12397	506	1/4"	tu	1	5346	4700	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	18	5.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12398	506	1/4"	tu	1	5346	4700	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	30	13.9	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12399	506	1/4"	tu	1	5346	4700	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	3	0.3	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12400	506	1/4"	tu	1	5346	4700	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	1	12.3	>5	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12401	507	1/4"	tu	1	5346	4700	E	3	II	0.5-0.55	2	3.8	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12402	507	1/4"	tu	1	5346	4700	E	3	II	0.5-0.55	1	1.0	2-3	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12403	507	1/4"	tu	1	5346	4700	E	3	II	0.5-0.55	8	3.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12404	507	1/4"	tu	1	5346	4700	E	3	II	0.5-0.55	1	8.8		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12405	508	1/4"	tu	1	5346	4700	B	4	III	0.55-0.75	9	5.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12406	508	1/4"	tu	1	5346	4700	B	4	III	0.55-0.75	1	8.5	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12407	508	1/4"	tu	1	5346	4700	B	4	III	0.55-0.75	1	0.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12408	508	1/4"	tu	1	5346	4700	B	4	III	0.55-0.75	1	0.2	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12409	520	1/4"	tu	2	5397	4846	A	1	I	0-0.25	1	1.8		lithic	FCR	fragment	fire cracked rock	quartz	red white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12410	520	1/4"	tu	2	5397	4846	A	1	I	0-0.25	2	3.2	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12411	520	1/4"	tu	2	5397	4846	A	1	I	0-0.25	2	0.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12412	520	1/4"	tu	2	5397	4846	A	1	I	0-0.25	3	5.4	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12413	520	1/4"	tu	2	5397	4846	A	1	I	0-0.25	19	6.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12414	520	1/4"	tu	2	5397	4846	A	1	I	0-0.25	5	0.7	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12415	520	1/4"	tu	2	5397	4846	A	1	I	0-0.25	1	4.3	2-3	lithic	tool	tertiary	thumbnail scraper	quartz	white	grainy	steep unifacial retouch along distal margin
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12416	521	1/4"	tu	2	5397	4846	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	4	2.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12417	521	1/4"	tu	2	5397	4846	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	2	0.2	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12418	521	1/4"	tu	2	5397	4846	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	4	6.7	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12419	521	1/4"	tu	2	5397	4846	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	35	12.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12420	521	1/4"	tu	2	5397	4846	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	2	2.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartzite	white		
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12421	521	1/4"	tu	2	5397	4846	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	13	1.6	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12422	521	1/4"	tu	2	5397	4846	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12423	521	1/4"	tu	2	5397	4846	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	5	8.8		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12424	522	1/4"	tu	2	5397	4846	E	3	II	0.5-0.6	1	3.5	3-4	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, late stage	quartz	white	grainy	distal fragment, partly plano convex
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12425	522	1/4"	tu	2	5397	4846	E	3	II	0.5-0.6	3	6.8	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12426	522	1/4"	tu	2	5397	4846	E	3	II	0.5-0.6	17	6.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12427	522	1/4"	tu	2	5397	4846	E	3	II	0.5-0.6	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12428	522	1/4"	tu	2	5397	4846	E	3	II	0.5-0.6	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12429	522	1/4"	tu	2	5397	4846	E	3	II	0.5-0.6	2	2.6		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12430	522	1/4"	tu	2	5397	4846	E	3	II	0.5-0.6	1	1.0		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	smooth	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12431	539	1/4"	tu	3	5400	4747	A	1	I	0-0.15	2	0.9	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12432	540	1/4"	tu	3	5400	4747	Fill	2	II	0.15-0.4	1	19.1	>5	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12433	540	1/4"	tu	3	5400	4747	Fill	2	II	0.15-0.4	1	0.9	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	gray		
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12434	540	1/4"	tu	3	5400	4747	Fill	2	II	0.15-0.4	2	0.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12435	540	1/4"	tu	3	5400	4747	Fill	2	II	0.15-0.4	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12436	541	1/4"	tu	3	5400	4747	Fill	3	II	0.4-0.65	1	1.8	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12437	541	1/4"	tu	3	5400	4747	Fill	3	II	0.4-0.65	1	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12438	542	1/4"	tu	3	5400	4747	Fill	4	II	0.65-0.90	1	5.2	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12439	542	1/4"	tu	3	5400	4747	Fill	4	II	0.65-0.90	1	0.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	brownish gray		
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12440	542	1/4"	tu	3	5400	4747	Fill	4	II	0.65-0.90	4	2.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12441	542	1/4"	tu	3	5400	4747	Fill	4	II	0.65-0.90	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12442	543	1/4"	tu	3	5400	4747	Fill	5	II	0.90-1.0	2	4.0	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12443	543	1/4"	tu	3	5400	4747	Fill	5	II	0.90-1.0	1	1.5	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	red		
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12444	543	1/4"	tu	3	5400	4747	Fill	5	II	0.90-1.0	2	1.0	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12445	543	1/4"	tu	3	5400	4747	Fill	5	II	0.90-1.0	4	1.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12446	544	1/4"	tu	3	5400	4747	A2	6	III	1.0-1.17	1	22.1	>5	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12447	544	1/4"	tu	3	5400	4747	A2	6	III	1.0-1.17	1	4.6	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12448	544	1/4"	tu	3	5400	4747	A2	6	III	1.0-1.17	11	21.3	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12449	544	1/4"	tu	3	5400	4747	A2	6	III	1.0-1.17	39	19.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12450	544	1/4"	tu	3	5400	4747	A2	6	III	1.0-1.17	9	1.2	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12451	544	1/4"	tu	3	5400	4747	A2	6	III	1.0-1.17	1	8.6		lithic	debitage	secondary	shatter	quartz	white	milky	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12452	544	1/4"	tu	3	5400	4747	A2	6	III	1.0-1.17	1	2.7		lithic	debitage	primary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12453	545	1/4"	tu	3	5400	4747	A2	7	III	1.25-1.63	1	11.6	4-5	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	grayish white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12454	545	1/4"	tu	3	5400	4747	A2	7	III	1.25-1.63	1	4.4	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	

Site	Acc.#	Cat.#	Bag	Method	STP/ TU	Coord	North	East	Fea/ Hor	Zone/ Level	Strat	Depth (ftbs)	Qty	Wt (g)	Size	Group	Class	Cortex/ Portion	Artifact Type	Material /Ware	Color/ Temper	EST/Hist Group	Comments
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12455	545	1/4"	tu	3	5400	4747	A2	7	III	1.25-1.63	4	4.8	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12456	545	1/4"	tu	3	5400	4747	A2	7	III	1.25-1.63	10	5.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12457	545	1/4"	tu	3	5400	4747	A2	7	III	1.25-1.63	5	0.5	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12458	545	1/4"	tu	3	5400	4747	A2	7	III	1.25-1.63	1	8.2		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	milky	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12459	546	1/4"	tu	3	5400	4747	B	8	IV	1.17-1.42	1	8.5	3-4	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12460	546	1/4"	tu	3	5400	4747	B	8	IV	1.17-1.42	1	3	2-3	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12461	546	1/4"	tu	3	5400	4747	B	8	IV	1.17-1.42	4	12	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12462	546	1/4"	tu	3	5400	4747	B	8	IV	1.17-1.42	12	7.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12463	546	1/4"	tu	3	5400	4747	B	8	IV	1.17-1.42	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12464	546	1/4"	tu	3	5400	4747	B	8	IV	1.17-1.42	1	0.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	red white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12465	547	1/4"	tu	15	5345	4722	A	1	I	0-0.25	1	2.7	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12466	547	1/4"	tu	15	5345	4722	A	1	I	0-0.25	2	3.3	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12467	547	1/4"	tu	15	5345	4722	A	1	I	0-0.25	8	7.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12468	547	1/4"	tu	15	5345	4722	A	1	I	0-0.25	4	3.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	milky/grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12469	547	1/4"	tu	15	5345	4722	A	1	I	0-0.25	6	0.5	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12470	547	1/4"	tu	15	5345	4722	A	1	I	0-0.25	1	3.3	3-4	lithic	tool	complete	ppk, Madison	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	slightly plano convex x-section. Missing distal portion. Convexed symmetrical blade margins. 30.6mm long*, 18mm wide, 5.6mm thick. Straight base.
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12471	547	1/4"	tu	15	5345	4722	A	1	I	0-0.25	2	7.6		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12472	547	1/4"	tu	15	5345	4722	A	1	I	0-0.25	1	1.6		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	milky/grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12473	547	1/4"	tu	15	5345	4722	A	1	I	0-0.25	1	1.6		lithic	debitage	primary	shatter	quartzite	gray		
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12474	548	1/4"	tu	15	5345	4722	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	1	0.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12475	548	1/4"	tu	15	5345	4722	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	1	6.3	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12476	548	1/4"	tu	15	5345	4722	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	2	5.8	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12477	548	1/4"	tu	15	5345	4722	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	2	1.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12478	548	1/4"	tu	15	5345	4722	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	16	5.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12479	548	1/4"	tu	15	5345	4722	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	1	0.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	primary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12480	548	1/4"	tu	15	5345	4722	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	5	0.7	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked/grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12481	548	1/4"	tu	15	5345	4722	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	1	3.3		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX0389	GWMP-0058	GWMP12482	548	1/4"	tu	15	5345	4722	E	2	II	0.25-0.5	2	5.1		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX3160	GWMP-0058	GWMP12483	533	1/4"	tu	6	515	475	A	7	III	1.8-2.05	1	0.8		lithic	debitage	secondary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12484	10	1/4"	stp	2.8	500	450	E		II	0.5-0.9	1	1.6	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12485	11	1/4"	stp	3.5	450	550	E		II	0.4-1.0	1	5.3	3-4	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartzite	gray red		
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12486	11	1/4"	stp	3.5	450	550	E		II	0.4-1.0	1	0.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12487	11	1/4"	stp	3.5	450	550	E		II	0.4-1.0	1	0.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12488	12	1/4"	stp	3.7	450	450	A		I	0-0.4	2	4.6	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12489	12	1/4"	stp	3.7	450	450	A		I	0-0.4	1	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12490	12	1/4"	stp	3.7	450	450	A		I	0-0.4	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12491	13	1/4"	stp	3.7	450	450	E		II	0.4-1.2	1	0.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12492	13	1/4"	stp	3.7	450	450	E		II	0.4-1.2	1	1.9	2-3	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12493	13	1/4"	stp	3.7	450	450	E		II	0.4-1.2	2	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12494	13	1/4"	stp	3.7	450	450	E		II	0.4-1.2	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12495	13	1/4"	stp	3.7	450	450	E		II	0.4-1.2	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12496	13	1/4"	stp	3.7	450	450	E		II	0.4-1.2	1	3.1	2-3	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, unid.	quartz	white	grainy	distal fragment, biconvex x-section
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12497	14	1/4"	stp		475	450	A		I	0-.05	1	0.8	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12498	15	1/4"	stp		475	450	B		II	0.5-1.1	1	0.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12499	17	1/4"	stp		460	400	B		II	0.6-0.8	1	14.3	3-4	lithic	debitage	tertiary	core, exhausted	quartz	white	grainy	amorphous/multi directional
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12500	17	1/4"	stp		460	400	B		II	0.6-0.8	1	1.9	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	greywacke/argi	gray		
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12501	17	1/4"	stp		460	400	B		II	0.6-0.8	1	3.0	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12502	18	1/4"	stp		460	575	A		I	0-0.4	1	3.3	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	reddish gray		
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12503	18	1/4"	stp		460	575	A		I	0-0.4	1	13.4	4-5	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, unid.	quartz	white	grainy	proximal, biconvex x-section, coarse
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12504	19	1/4"	stp		475	575	A		I	0-0.3	1	0.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12505	19	1/4"	stp		475	575	A		I	0-0.3	1	1.9	2-3	lithic	tool	complete	ppk, Calvert	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section. Straight asymmetrical blade margins. 22.4mm long, 14.7 wide, 5.8mm thick. Stem 7.8mm long, 13.1mm wide, and 12.4mm neck.
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12506	20	1/4"	stp		475	575	B		II	0.3-0.7	1	4.2	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	core, exhausted	quartz	white	grainy	amorphous/multi directional

Site	Acc.#	Cat.#	Bag	Method	STP/ TU	Coord	North	East	Fea/ Hor	Zone/ Level	Strat	Depth (ftbs)	Qty	Wt (g)	Size	Group	Class	Cortex/ Portion	Artifact Type	Material /Ware	Color/ Temper	EST/Hist Group	Comments
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12507	20	1/4"	stp		475	575	B		II	0.3-0.7	1	0.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	red white	streaked	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12508	20	1/4"	stp		475	575	B		II	0.3-0.7	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12509	21	surf	general				surf		surf		1	25.6	4-5	lithic	debitage	secondary	core, exhausted	quartz	white	grainy	amorphous/multi directional
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12510	21	surf	general				surf		surf		1	4.9	3-4	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12511	21	surf	general				surf		surf		1	5.6	3-4	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12512	22	1/4"	stp		475	460	A		I	0-0.25	1	18.7	4-5	lithic	debitage	tertiary	core, exhausted	quartz	white	grainy	amorphous/multi directional
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12513	23	1/4"	stp		465	525	A		I	0-0.2	1	0.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	jasper	reddish brown	opaque	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12514	23	1/4"	stp		465	525	A		I	0-0.2	1	1.7	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12515	23	1/4"	stp		465	525	A		I	0-0.2	1	0.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12516	23	1/4"	stp		465	525	A		I	0-0.2	1	0.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	brown		
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12517	23	1/4"	stp		465	525	A		I	0-0.2	2	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12518	24	1/4"	stp		465	525	B		II	0.2-0.9	1	1.0	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	jasper	reddish brown	opaque	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12519	24	1/4"	stp		465	525	B		II	0.2-0.9	1	0.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartzite	reddish gray		
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12520	24	1/4"	stp		465	525	B		II	0.2-0.9	1	0.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12521	24	1/4"	stp		465	525	B		II	0.2-0.9	1	0.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	streaked	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12522	24	1/4"	stp		465	525	B		II	0.2-0.9	1	0.8	1-2	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, unid.	quartz	white	grainy	proximal fragment, biconvex x-section
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12523	25	1/4"	stp		490	450	B		II	0.3-0.7	1	1.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12524	26	1/4"	stp		450	475	E		II	0.3-1.1	1	1.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12525	27	1/4"	stp		475	475	A		I	0-1.5	2	1.0	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12526	27	1/4"	stp		475	475	A		I	0-1.5	1	5.0	2-3	lithic	debitage	primary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	milky	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12527	28	1/4"	stp		475	400	A		I	0-0.03	1	0.3	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12528	29	1/4"	stp		450	525	E		II	0.4-1.0	1	0.1	<1	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12529	29	1/4"	stp		450	525	E		II	0.4-1.0	1	11.2	>5	lithic	tool	partial	ppk, Small Savannah River	quartzite	red		biconvex x-section. Missing mid section. Straight symmetrical blade margins. ~62mm long*, 24.6 wide, 8.8mm thick. Stem 15.5mm long, 18.8-13.5mm wide. Concaved base.
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12530	29	1/4"	stp		450	525	E		II	0.4-1.0	1	2.6	2-3	lithic	tool	tertiary	retouched flake	quartz	white	grainy	retouched distal margin, complete flake
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12531	552	1/4"	tu	12	480	575	A	1	I	0-0.18	1	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12532	553	1/4"	tu	12	480	575	E	2	II	0.18-0.43	1	0.2	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12533	553	1/4"	tu	12	480	575	E	2	II	0.18-0.43	1	0.6	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	gray		
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12534	553	1/4"	tu	12	480	575	E	2	II	0.18-0.43	2	3.4		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12535	553	1/4"	tu	12	480	575	E	2	II	0.18-0.43	1	1.2		lithic	FCR	fragment	fire cracked rock	quartzite	red		
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12536	554	1/4"	tu	12	480	575	E	3	II	0.43-0.68	1	1.3	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	brownish gray		
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12537	554	1/4"	tu	12	480	575	E	3	II	0.43-0.68	1	0.7	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	brownish gray		
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12538	554	1/4"	tu	12	480	575	E	3	II	0.43-0.68	2	1.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12539	554	1/4"	tu	12	480	575	E	3	II	0.43-0.68	1	1.9		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12540	554	1/4"	tu	12	480	575	E	3	II	0.43-0.68	1	0.3	1-2	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, unid.	rhyolite	gray	aphyric	biconvex x-section. Distal fragment
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12541	555	1/4"	tu	13	450	450	A		I	0-0.25	1	7.5	3-4	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	red white	milky/grainy	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12542	556	1/4"	tu	13	450	450	B		II	0.25-0.5	1	4.0	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12543	556	1/4"	tu	13	450	450	B		II	0.25-0.5	1	4.0		lithic	debitage	secondary	shatter	quartz	white	milky/grainy	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12544	557	1/4"	tu	14	475	528	E	2	II	0.2-0.45	1	2.0	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	streaked	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12545	557	1/4"	tu	14	475	528	E	2	II	0.2-0.45	1	2.3	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12546	557	1/4"	tu	14	475	528	E	2	II	0.2-0.45	1	0.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, complete	rhyolite	gray	aphyric	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12547	557	1/4"	tu	14	475	528	E	2	II	0.2-0.45	3	10.0	2-3	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	milky/grainy	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12548	557	1/4"	tu	14	475	528	E	2	II	0.2-0.45	1	1.5	2-3	lithic	debitage	secondary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	milky/grainy	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12549	557	1/4"	tu	14	475	528	E	2	II	0.2-0.45	1	0.4	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartzite	red		
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12550	557	1/4"	tu	14	475	528	E	2	II	0.2-0.45	11	5.5	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12551	557	1/4"	tu	14	475	528	E	2	II	0.2-0.45	1	1.3		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	milky	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12552	557	1/4"	tu	14	475	528	E	2	II	0.2-0.45	1	3.3		lithic	debitage	tertiary	shatter	quartz	white	grainy	
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12553	557	1/4"	tu	14	475	528	E	2	II	0.2-0.45	1	6.7	3-4	lithic	tool	fragment	biface, unid.	quartzite	red		biconvex x-section. Basal fragment
44FX3900	GWMP-0058	GWMP12554	557	1/4"	tu	14	475	528	E	2	II	0.2-0.45	1	2.1	2-3	lithic	tool	complete	ppk, Calvert	quartz	white	grainy	biconvex x-section. Straight asymmetrical blade margins. 22.3mm long, 16wide, 6.9mm thick. Stem 7.3mm long, 9.8mm wide. Concaved base.
FS-2	GWMP-0058	GWMP12555	16	1/4"	stp	3.30					I	0-.06	1	0.1	1-2	lithic	debitage	tertiary	flake, fragment	rhyolite	weathered greenish gray	aphyric	

Site	Acc.#	Cat.#	Bag	Method	STP/ TU	Coord	North	East	Fea/ Hor	Zone/ Level	Strat	Depth (ftbs)	Qty	Wt (g)	Size	Group	Class	Cortex/ Portion	Artifact Type	Material /Ware	Color/ Temper	EST/Hist Group	Comments
FS-3	GWMP-0058	GWMP12556	30	1/4"	stp	2.6					I	0-0.4	1	14.7	4-5	lithic	tool	partial	ppk, Small Savannah River	quartzite	yellowish brown		biconvex x-section. Missing distal and mid sections. Straight symmetrical blade margins. 42.9mm long*, 27.9 wide, 11.9mm thick. Stem 18.1mm long, 20.9-15.8mm wide. Concaved base.

APPENDIX 2

UPDATED SITE FORMS

Snapshot

Date Generated: January 22, 2022

Site Name: West Run Site 1
Site Classification: Terrestrial, open air
Year(s): 15000 B.C.E - 1606 C.E
Site Type(s): Artifact scatter
Other DHR ID: No Data
Temporary Designation: No Data

Site Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

Locational Information

USGS Quad: [redacted]
County/Independent City: Fairfax (County)
Physiographic Province: Piedmont
Elevation: 240
Aspect: Facing North
Drainage: Potomac
Slope: 0 - 2
Acreage: 4.910
Landform: Ridge
Ownership Status: Federal Govt
Government Entity Name: U.S. National Park Service

Site Components

Component 1

Category: Indeterminate
Site Type: Artifact scatter
Cultural Affiliation: Native American
Cultural Affiliation Details: No Data
DHR Time Period: Pre-Contact
Start Year: -15000
End Year: 1606
Comments: May 1981
October 2017 - Non-diagnostic lithic artifacts recovered during subsurface testing. Blocky cores and debitage suggest tool production.

October 2017

July/August 2019--Phase II investigation recovered two cores, 15 flake fragments, and one piece of shatter.

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

Archeological Overview, Assessment, Identification, and Evaluation Study of the George Washington Memorial Parkway, Northern Section, Virginia and Washington, D.C. Year Three Summary (Louis Berger)

TRC 2019: Millis, Heather, and Bruce Idol, 2019, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Intensive Phase I Archaeological Survey of Site 44fx0373, and Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Sites 44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, 44FX3160, And 44FX3900 within the George Washington Memorial Parkway for the I-495 Northern Extension Study (NEXT) Project (Virginia Department of Transportation) and the I-495/I-270 Managed Lanes Study (Maryland Department of Transportation), Fairfax County, Virginia

Informant Data:

No Data

CRM Events

Event Type: Survey:Phase II

Project Staff/Notes:

No Data

Project Review File Number: 2018-0251
Sponsoring Organization: No Data
Organization/Company: TRC Environmental Corporation
Investigator: Heather Millis
Survey Date: 8/10/2019
Survey Description:

Phase II investigation involved the excavation of shovel tests at 25 foot intervals and 3x3 ft test units.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Park	8/9/2019 12:00:00 AM	within the GWMP

Threats to Resource: Erosion, Transportation Expansion
Site Conditions: Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed
Survey Strategies: Subsurface Testing
Specimens Collected: Yes
Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No
Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

19 additional nondiagnostic lithic artifacts were found during the 2019 investigation

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No Data

Current Curation Repository: TRC Environmental Corporation
Permanent Curation Repository: NPS Museum Resource Center in Landover
Field Notes: Yes
Field Notes Repository: NPS Museum Resource Center in Landover
Photographic Media: Digital
Survey Reports: Yes
Survey Report Information:

Heather Millis and Bruce Idol, 2019
PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY, INTENSIVE PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF 44FX0373, AND PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF SITES 44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, 44FX3160, AND 44FX3900 WITHIN THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY FOR THE I-495 NORTHERN EXTENSION STUDY (NEXT) PROJECT (VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION) AND THE I-495/I-270 MANAGED LANES STUDY (MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION), FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Survey Report Repository: DHR
DHR Library Reference Number: FX-748
Significance Statement: The site may have some importance at the local (park) level because it is one of a cluster of sites that seems to indicate this area was used primarily as a tool production center, rather than for resource acquisition (quarrying) or hunting. It is unlikely to be eligible for listing as a site in the NRHP.

2019: project investigations were not sufficient to evaluate the NRHP eligibility of the site as a whole, but the portion within the project area appears to contain low density deposits of nondiagnostic material and no further investigation was recommended for this project.

Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: No Data
Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, : No Data
Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations: No Data

Event Type: Survey:Phase II

Project Staff/Notes:

Bruce Idol, Heather Millis

some minor adjustments to site boundaries were necessary to incorporate new findings--initially editing was done by hand for updates provided post fieldwork, but these new shapes are more accurate. They are based on shapefiles as provided in technical report to DHR and should replace the existing boundaries.

Project Review File Number: 2018-0251
Sponsoring Organization: No Data
Organization/Company: TRC Environmental Corporation
Investigator: Heather Millis
Survey Date: 8/9/2019
Survey Description:

TRC conducted survey and Phase II investigations on sites within the George Washington Memorial Parkway for planned road improvements.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Park	2/5/2020 12:00:00 AM	George Washington Memorial Park

Threats to Resource: Erosion
Site Conditions: Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed
Survey Strategies: Subsurface Testing
Specimens Collected: Yes
Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No
Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

The intensive Phase I assemblage consists of two cores, 16 flake fragments, and one piece of 15 shatter. All but three of the artifacts are quartz, with the exceptions consisting of one chert and two quartzite flake fragments

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No Data

Current Curation Repository: TRC Environmental Corporation
Permanent Curation Repository: NPS Museum Resource Center in Landover, MD
Field Notes: Yes
Field Notes Repository: NPS Museum Resource Center in Landover, MD
Photographic Media: Digital
Survey Reports: Yes
Survey Report Information:

Heather Millis and Bruce Idol, 2019, PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY, INTENSIVE PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SITE 44FX0373, AND PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF SITES 44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, 44FX3160, AND 44FX3900 WITHIN THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY FOR THE I-495 NORTHERN EXTENSION STUDY (NEXT) PROJECT (VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION) AND THE I-495/I-270 MANAGED LANES STUDY (MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION), FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Survey Report Repository: DHR
DHR Library Reference Number: FX-748
Significance Statement: The site may have some importance at the local (park) level because it is one of a cluster of sites that seems to indicate this area was used primarily as a tool production center, rather than for resource acquisition (quarrying) or hunting. It is unlikely to be eligible for listing as a site in the NRHP.

2019: project investigations were not sufficient to evaluate the NRHP eligibility of the site as a whole, but the portion within the project area appears to contain low density deposits of nondiagnostic material and no further investigation was recommended for this project.

Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: No Data
Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, : No Data
Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations: No Data

Event Type: Survey:Phase I

Project Staff/Notes:

Phase I and II survey and evaluation

Project Review File Number: No Data
Sponsoring Organization: No Data
Organization/Company: The Louis Berger Group
Investigator: Tiffany Raszick
Survey Date: 10/9/2017

Survey Description:

Phase I survey of previously unsurveyed locations, Phase II testing at previously recorded sites.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Park	1/1/2018 12:00:00 AM	Part of the GWMP parkland but not easily accessible by the public.

Threats to Resource: None Known
Site Conditions: Subsurface Integrity, Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed
Survey Strategies: Subsurface Testing
Specimens Collected: Yes
Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No
Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

10 quartz debitage (including blocky chunks, 1 flake, and 1 core) and 1 quartzite flake. There was no cortex on any of the artifacts.

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No Data

Current Curation Repository: Louis Berger
Permanent Curation Repository: NPS
Field Notes: No
Field Notes Repository: No Data
Photographic Media: Digital
Survey Reports: Yes
Survey Report Information:

Tiffany Raszick, John Bedell
2018 - Archeological Overview, Assessment, Identification, and Evaluation Study of George Washington Memorial Parkway, Virginia

Survey Report Repository: Louis Berger US and NPS-NCR
DHR Library Reference Number: FX-806
Significance Statement: The site may have some importance at the local (park) level because it is one of a cluster of sites that seems to indicate this area was used primarily as a tool production center, rather than for resource acquisition (quarrying) or hunting. It is unlikely to be eligible for listing as a site in the NRHP.
Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: Recommended Not Eligible
Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, : No Data
Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations: No Data

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Staff/Notes:

Fairfax County Archaeological Survey

Project Review File Number: 21-2#16
Sponsoring Organization: No Data
Organization/Company: Unknown (DSS)
Investigator: Johnson, Mike
Survey Date: 5/4/1981
Survey Description:

The leaf cover made observation difficult, but thru shovel test and examining exposed ground around trees and blow-outs a light scatter of quartz and quartzite debitage was observed along the ridge top shown on the attached map. Artifacts observed included two quartz flakes (FLQU), three pieces of quartz debris (DEQU), and two quartzite flakes (FLQZ). Considering the amount of exposed ground and number of test pits site concentrations (if any) should be localized.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Forest	*No Data*	*No Data*

Threats to Resource: No Data
Site Conditions: Site Condition Unknown
Survey Strategies: Subsurface Testing
Specimens Collected: No
Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No
Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

No Data

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

See survey description

Current Curation Repository:	No Data
Permanent Curation Repository:	No Data
Field Notes:	No
Field Notes Repository:	No Data
Photographic Media:	No Data
Survey Reports:	No Data

Survey Report Information:

No Data

Survey Report Repository:	No Data
DHR Library Reference Number:	No Data
Significance Statement:	No Data
Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:	No Data
Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :	No Data
Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:	No Data

Snapshot

Date Generated: January 22, 2022

Site Name: West Run Site 2
Site Classification: Terrestrial, open air
Year(s): 15000 B.C.E - 1606 C.E
Site Type(s): Artifact scatter, Lithic workshop
Other DHR ID: No Data
Temporary Designation: No Data

Site Evaluation Status

DHR Evaluation Committee:
Eligible

Locational Information

USGS Quad: [redacted]
County/Independent City: Fairfax (County)
Physiographic Province: Piedmont
Elevation: 185
Aspect: Facing North
Drainage: Potomac
Slope: 0 - 2
Acreage: 1.200
Landform: Ridge
Ownership Status: Federal Govt
Government Entity Name: U.S. National Park Service

Site Components

Component 1

Category: Indeterminate
Site Type: Artifact scatter
Cultural Affiliation: Native American
Cultural Affiliation Details: No Data
DHR Time Period: Early Woodland, Late Archaic Period, Pre-Contact
Start Year: -15000
End Year: 1606
Comments: May 1981
October 2017 - subsurface testing resulted in the recovery of over 350 lithic artifacts, but no diagnostics. The assemblage suggested tool production, rather than extraction or maintenance (for hunting) was taking place here.

October 2017

July/August 2019 Phase II investigation recovered 2,191 artifacts, including six unclassified eroded sand tempered sherds, two unclassified eroded shell tempered sherds, one Lamoka PPK, one Savannah River PPK, four Small Savannah River PPKs, one Rossville PPK, nine early stage bifaces, 10 mid-stage bifaces, 11 late stage bifaces, one unclassified biface fragment, 10 cores, four scrapers, two utilized flakes, eight retouched flakes, a nutting stone, 2,105 pieces of debitage, and 16 fire cracked rocks

Component 2

Category: Industry/Processing/Extraction
Site Type: Lithic workshop
Cultural Affiliation: Native American
Cultural Affiliation Details: No Data
DHR Time Period: Early Woodland, Late Archaic Period, Late Woodland
Start Year: No Data
End Year: No Data
Comments: No Data

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

Archeological Overview, Assessment, Identification, and Evaluation Study of the George Washington Memorial Parkway, Northern Section, Virginia and Washington, D.C. Year Three Summary (Louis Berger)

TRC 2019: Millis, Heather, and Bruce Idol, 2019, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Intensive Phase I Archaeological Survey of Site 44fx0373, and Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Sites 44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, 44FX3160, And 44FX3900 within the George Washington Memorial Parkway for the I-495 Northern Extension Study (NEXT) Project (Virginia Department of Transportation) and the I-495/I-270 Managed Lanes Study (Maryland Department of Transportation), Fairfax County, Virginia

Informant Data:

No Data

CRM Events

Event Type: DHR Evaluation Committee: Eligible

DHR ID: 44FX0374
Staff Name: Archaeological Subcommittee, National Register Evaluation Team
Event Date: 2/7/2020
Staff Comment 2018-0251

Event Type: Survey:Phase II

Project Staff/Notes:
No Data
Project Review File Number: 2018-0251
Sponsoring Organization: No Data
Organization/Company: TRC Environmental Corporation
Investigator: Heather Millis
Survey Date: 8/10/2019
Survey Description:
Phase II investigation involved the excavation of shovel tests at 25 foot intervals and 3x3 ft test units.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Park	8/9/2019 12:00:00 AM	within GWMP

Threats to Resource: Transportation Expansion
Site Conditions: Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed
Survey Strategies: Subsurface Testing
Specimens Collected: Yes
Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No
Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:
2019: 2,184 lithic and six ceramic artifacts, including FCR, a nutting stone, one Lamoka, one Savannah River, four Small Savannah River, one Calvert, and one Rossville PPKs, early, mid, and late stage bifaces, scrapers, informal flake tools, and eight unclassified sherds representing two different wares.
Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:
No Data
Current Curation Repository: TRC Environmental Corporation
Permanent Curation Repository: NPS Museum Resource Center in Landover
Field Notes: Yes
Field Notes Repository: NPS Museum Resource Center in Landover
Photographic Media: Digital
Survey Reports: Yes
Survey Report Information:
Heather Millis and Bruce Idol, 2019
PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY, INTENSIVE PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF 44FX0373, AND PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF SITES 44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, 44FX3160, AND 44FX3900 WITHIN THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY FOR THE I-495 NORTHERN EXTENSION STUDY (NEXT) PROJECT (VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION) AND THE I-495/I-270 MANAGED LANES STUDY (MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION), FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Survey Report Repository: DHR
DHR Library Reference Number: FX-748
Significance Statement: The site may have some importance at the local (park) level because it is one of a cluster of sites that seems to indicate this area was used primarily as a tool production center, rather than for resource acquisition (quarrying) or hunting. It is unlikely to be eligible for listing as a site in the NRHP.

2019:Phase II investigations indicate that site 44FX0374 can provide important information concerning local or regional prehistoric period occupations and the site is recommended individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. The site is also recommended as a

contributing resource to the proposed Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District.

Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: Recommended Eligible

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, : D

Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations: No Data

Event Type: Survey:Phase II

Project Staff/Notes:

Bruce Idol, Heather Millis
some minor adjustments to site boundaries were necessary to incorporate new findings--initially editing was done by hand for updates provided post fieldwork, but these new shapes are more accurate. They are based on shapefiles as provided in technical report to DHR and should replace the existing boundaries.

Project Review File Number: 2018-0251

Sponsoring Organization: No Data

Organization/Company: TRC Environmental Corporation

Investigator: Heather Millis

Survey Date: 8/9/2019

Survey Description:

TRC conducted survey and Phase II investigations on sites within the George Washington Memorial Parkway for planned road improvements.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Park	2/5/2020 12:00:00 AM	George Washington Memorial Park

Threats to Resource: Erosion

Site Conditions: Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed

Survey Strategies: Subsurface Testing

Specimens Collected: Yes

Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No

Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

The Phase II lithic assemblage (n=2,184) consists almost exclusively of quartz artifacts. Other minority raw materials found include quartzite (n=10), rhyolite (n=5), argillite (n=2), and jasper 5 (n=1). Tools include eight PPKs--a Lamoka, a Savannah River, four Small Savannah Rivers, a Calvert, and a Rossville. Tools also include 31 staged bifaces, four side scrapers, two utilized flakes, eight retouched flakes, and an anvil stone/nutting stone. The debitage consists of 10 cores, 190 complete flakes, 1,784 flake fragments, and 131 pieces of shatter.

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No Data

Current Curation Repository: TRC Environmental Corporation

Permanent Curation Repository: NPS Museum Resource Center in Landover, MD

Field Notes: Yes

Field Notes Repository: NPS Museum Resource Center in Landover, MD

Photographic Media: Digital

Survey Reports: Yes

Survey Report Information:

Heather Millis and Bruce Idol, 2019, PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY, INTENSIVE PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SITE 44FX0373, AND PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF SITES 44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, 44FX3160, AND 44FX3900 WITHIN THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY FOR THE I-495 NORTHERN EXTENSION STUDY (NEXT) PROJECT (VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION) AND THE I-495/I-270 MANAGED LANES STUDY (MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION), FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Survey Report Repository: DHR

DHR Library Reference Number: FX-748

Significance Statement: The site may have some importance at the local (park) level because it is one of a cluster of sites that seems to indicate this area was used primarily as a tool production center, rather than for resource acquisition (quarrying) or hunting. It is unlikely to be eligible for listing as a site in the NRHP.

2019:Phase II investigations indicate that site 44FX0374 can provide important information concerning local or regional prehistoric period occupations and the site is recommended individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. The site is also recommended as a contributing resource to the proposed Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District.

Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: Recommended Potentially Eligible

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, : D

Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations: No Data

Event Type: Survey:Phase I

Project Staff/Notes:

Phase I and II survey and evaluation

Project Review File Number: No Data
Sponsoring Organization: No Data
Organization/Company: The Louis Berger Group
Investigator: Tiffany Raszick
Survey Date: 10/9/2017
Survey Description:

Phase I survey of previously unsurveyed locations, Phase II testing at previously recorded sites.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Park	1/1/2018 12:00:00 AM	Part of the GWMP parkland but not easily accessible by the public.

Threats to Resource: None Known
Site Conditions: Subsurface Integrity, Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed
Survey Strategies: Subsurface Testing
Specimens Collected: Yes
Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No
Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

Over 375 pieces of quartz flakes, debitage, cores, and biface reduction, and blocky quartz fragments. Only 4 of the pieces have some cortex suggesting this was not a quarrying/resource acquisition site.

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No Data

Current Curation Repository: Louis Berger
Permanent Curation Repository: NPS
Field Notes: No
Field Notes Repository: No Data
Photographic Media: Digital
Survey Reports: Yes
Survey Report Information:

Tiffany Raszick, John Bedell
2018 - Archeological Overview, Assessment, Identification, and Evaluation Study of George Washington Memorial Parkway, Virginia

Survey Report Repository: Louis Berger US and NPS-NCR
DHR Library Reference Number: FX-806
Significance Statement: The site may have some importance at the local (park) level because it is one of a cluster of sites that seems to indicate this area was used primarily as a tool production center, rather than for resource acquisition (quarrying) or hunting. It is unlikely to be eligible for listing as a site in the NRHP.
Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: Recommended Not Eligible
Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, : No Data
Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations: No Data

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Staff/Notes:

Fairfax County Archaeological Survey. Antiquities Permit #80-VA-189

Project Review File Number: 21-2#17
Sponsoring Organization: No Data
Organization/Company: Unknown (DSS)
Investigator: Johnson, Mike
Survey Date: 5/6/1981
Survey Description:

Two quartz cores, 3 pieces of quartz debris, and 23 quartz flakes were observed in limited shovel testing and around the bases of trees.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Forest	*No Data*	*No Data*

Threats to Resource: No Data
Site Conditions: Site Condition Unknown
Survey Strategies: Subsurface Testing
Specimens Collected: No
Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No
Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:
No Data
Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:
See survey description
Current Curation Repository: No Data
Permanent Curation Repository: No Data
Field Notes: No
Field Notes Repository: No Data
Photographic Media: No Data
Survey Reports: No Data
Survey Report Information:
No Data
Survey Report Repository: No Data
DHR Library Reference Number: No Data
Significance Statement: No Data
Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: No Data
Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, : No Data
Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations: No Data

Snapshot

Date Generated: January 22, 2022

Site Name: No Data
Site Classification: Terrestrial, open air
Year(s): 15000 B.C.E - 1606 C.E
Site Type(s): Quarry
Other DHR ID: No Data
Temporary Designation: No Data

Site Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

Locational Information

USGS Quad: [redacted]
County/Independent City: Fairfax (County)
Physiographic Province: Piedmont
Elevation: 230
Aspect: No Data
Drainage: Potomac
Slope: 10 - 15
Acreage: 4.260
Landform: Other, Ridge
Ownership Status: Federal Govt
Government Entity Name: U.S. National Park Service

Site Components

Component 1

Category: Industry/Processing/Extraction
Site Type: Quarry
Cultural Affiliation: Native American
Cultural Affiliation Details: No Data
DHR Time Period: Pre-Contact
Start Year: -15000
End Year: 1606
Comments: possible quarry and special purpose

April 1981

July/August 2019--Phase I survey along southern portion recovered 10 flakes.

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

TRC 2019: Millis, Heather, and Bruce Idol, 2019, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Intensive Phase I Archaeological Survey of Site 44fx0373, and Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Sites 44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, 44FX3160, And 44FX3900 within the George Washington Memorial Parkway for the I-495 Northern Extension Study (NEXT) Project (Virginia Department of Transportation) and the I-495/I-270 Managed Lanes Study (Maryland Department of Transportation), Fairfax County, Virginia

Informant Data:

No Data

CRM Events

Event Type: Survey:Phase II

Project Staff/Notes:

No Data

Project Review File Number: 2018-0251
Sponsoring Organization: No Data
Organization/Company: TRC Environmental Corporation
Investigator: Heather Millis
Survey Date: 8/10/2019

Survey Description:

Phase II investigation involved the excavation of shovel tests at 25 foot intervals and 3x3 ft test units.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Park	8/9/2019 12:00:00 AM	within GWMP

Threats to Resource: Transportation Expansion
Site Conditions: Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed
Survey Strategies: Subsurface Testing
Specimens Collected: Yes
Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No

Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

a total of 10 unmodified lithic flakes were found during limited survey along the southern portion of the site in 2019

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No Data

Current Curation Repository: TRC Environmental Corporation
Permanent Curation Repository: NPS Museum Resource Center in Landover
Field Notes: Yes
Field Notes Repository: NPS Museum Resource Center in Landover
Photographic Media: Digital
Survey Reports: Yes

Survey Report Information:

Heather Millis and Bruce Idol, 2019
PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY, INTENSIVE PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF 44FX0373, AND PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF SITES 44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, 44FX3160, AND 44FX3900 WITHIN THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY FOR THE I-495 NORTHERN EXTENSION STUDY (NEXT) PROJECT (VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION) AND THE I-495/I-270 MANAGED LANES STUDY (MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION), FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Survey Report Repository: DHR
DHR Library Reference Number: FX-748
Significance Statement: The 2019 survey only investigated a small portion of the site, and while no substantial deposits were encountered in this area and no further investigation is recommended for the project, the eligibility of the site as a whole cannot be evaluated based on this investigation.
Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: No Data
Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, : No Data
Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations: No Data

Event Type: Survey:Phase II

Project Staff/Notes:

Bruce Idol, Heather Millis
some minor adjustments to site boundaries were necessary to incorporate new findings--initially editing was done by hand for updates provided post fieldwork, but these new shapes are more accurate. They are based on shapefiles as provided in technical report to DHR and should replace the existing boundaries.

Project Review File Number: 2018-0251

Sponsoring Organization: No Data
Organization/Company: TRC Environmental Corporation
Investigator: Heather Millis
Survey Date: 8/9/2019
Survey Description:

TRC conducted survey and Phase II investigations on sites within the George Washington Memorial Parkway for planned road improvements.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Park	2/5/2020 12:00:00 AM	George Washington Memorial Park

Threats to Resource: Erosion
Site Conditions: Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed
Survey Strategies: Subsurface Testing
Specimens Collected: Yes
Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No
Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

One rhyolite, four quartzite, and 10 quartz flakes were found during limited survey along the [redacted] border of this site. The site area was expanded slightly to the [redacted] based on these results.

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No Data

Current Curation Repository: TRC Environmental Corporation
Permanent Curation Repository: NPS Museum Resource Center in Landover, MD
Field Notes: Yes
Field Notes Repository: NPS Museum Resource Center in Landover, MD
Photographic Media: Digital
Survey Reports: Yes
Survey Report Information:

Heather Millis and Bruce Idol, 2019, PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY, INTENSIVE PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SITE 44FX0373, AND PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF SITES 44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, 44FX3160, AND 44FX3900 WITHIN THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY FOR THE I-495 NORTHERN EXTENSION STUDY (NEXT) PROJECT (VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION) AND THE I-495/I-270 MANAGED LANES STUDY (MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION), FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Survey Report Repository: DHR
DHR Library Reference Number: FX-748
Significance Statement: The 2019 survey only investigated a small portion of the site, and while no substantial deposits were encountered in this area and no further investigation is recommended for the project, the eligibility of the site as a whole cannot be evaluated based on this investigation.
Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: No Data
Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, : No Data
Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations: No Data

Event Type: Survey:Phase I

Project Staff/Notes:

Vincent Dongarra and Tery Harris , Field Directors
Elizabeth A. Comer, Principal Investigator

Elizabeth Anderson Comer/Archaeology conducted a Phase I Archeological Identification Survey within the National Park Service George Washington Memorial Parkway holdings as part of early planning considerations for the proposed extension of the Mount Vernon Trail. The proposed project would provide a multi-use hiker/biker extension from existing Arlington County segments through to the Washington Beltway.

The Phase I study consisted of archival research to identify impact to previously reported sites, and a subsurface survey to determine if additional previously unidentified cultural resources existed along the proposed project alignment.

Project Review File Number: No Data
Sponsoring Organization: No Data
Organization/Company: EAC/Archaeology
Investigator: Elizabeth A. Comer
Survey Date: 7/1/2005
Survey Description:

The field survey design was developed around no testing areas, high potential areas, and moderate to low potential areas designated by the NPS staff. No testing areas generally included areas where the proposed alignment followed existing roadways or passed along excessively strong slopes. Moderate to low potential areas were designated for tested at 50' intervals, and high potential areas were designated for 25' interval testing. The initial classification of potential also considered the proximity of previously recorded cultural materials and perceived lack of serious disturbance. As the proposed project represents a limited width linear disturbance, the survey investigation was restricted to a single linear transect.

After completion of the initial survey excavations and processing of the recovered artifacts, decisions concerning subsequent ancillary testing were developed in consultation with NPS staff. Ancillary excavations for the project focused on determining if cultural deposits identified during the initial survey would meet the state determined definition of an archeological site (a density of 3 artifacts within a 300 square foot area). Positive test locations within or immediately adjacent to a previously registered site, and concentrations which already surpassed the state requirements for registration as a site were not subject to ancillary testing. Ancillary testing did not attempt to define the full extent of identified sites.

To determine the presence or absence of archeological deposits, field investigations consisted of the systematic excavation of shovel test pits (STPs). These were augmented (as necessary) with the excavation of ancillary test pits (radials) and judgmental test pits. All survey testing was conducted along an alignment marked by Greenhorne and O'Mara
staff, reflecting a composite alignment including all alternatives under consideration. Testing locations along the survey alignment were determined by first determining the average tread of field technicians, and subsequently pacing off test locations along the flagged survey path.

Ancillary test locations off of positive STPs were placed at half interval locations on 25-foot grid segments or 10-foot intervals at the judgment of the field director. In general, the smaller ancillary interval was used on horizontally restricted landforms, or by convention in the 50-foot testing grids as a 25-foot interval was considered to large for site definition purposes. Tests containing modern material, while considered positive, were not surrounded by additional testing. Judgmental tests were placed at the discretion of the Field Director within identified site areas and within areas where historic structures
have been documented (implying a high potential for archeological features).

At the request of the NPS, a metal detector survey was conducted within a limited portion of Testing Section 8, where the proposed trail alignment will pass beneath earth works associated with Fort Marcy. This survey work was conducted using hand held equipment, and was oriented to parallel the existing earth works. Each trench-and ridge
feature was subject to survey, passing along the lower outside ridge wall, around the feature terminus to pass back along the interior trench area, with a final pass along the crest of the earth work ridge. Positive locations were flagged, and subsequently hand excavated. Where finds did not consist of metallic beverage cans, the recovered artifacts were collected, and UTM location recorded on standardized field forms.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Park	7/1/2005 12:00:00 AM	US NPS land.

Threats to Resource: Other

Site Conditions: Site Condition Unknown

Survey Strategies: Subsurface Testing

Specimens Collected: Yes

Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No

Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

Quartz Flake 14
Quartz Shatter 1
Quartz Split Cobble 1
Quartzite Shatter 1
Total 17

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No Data

Current Curation Repository: EAC/A

Permanent Curation Repository: NPS Museum Resource Center (MRCE), Landover, Md

Field Notes: Yes

Field Notes Repository: NPS Museum Resource Center (MRCE), Landover, Md

Photographic Media: Digital

Survey Reports: Yes

Survey Report Information:

PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF
THE PROPOSED MOUNT VERNON TRAIL EXTENSION,
GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY,
FAIRFAX COUNTY LINE TO I495 INTERCHANGE,
FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Under ARPA Permit #05-GWMP-008

Prepared for:
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Denver Service Center
12795 W. Alameda Parkway
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, Colorado 80225-0287

Through:
Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc.

9001 Edmonston Road
Greenbelt, Maryland 20770

by:
ELIZABETH A. COMER / ARCHAEOLOGY
4303 North Charles Street
Baltimore, Maryland, 21218
June 2006

Survey Report Repository: DHR
DHR Library Reference Number: FX-602
Significance Statement: The 2019 survey only investigated a small portion of the site, and while no substantial deposits were encountered in this area and no further investigation is recommended for the project, the eligibility of the site as a whole cannot be evaluated based on this investigation.
Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: No Data
Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, : No Data
Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations: No Data

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Staff/Notes:
No Data
Project Review File Number: 21-2#11
Sponsoring Organization: No Data
Organization/Company: Unknown (DSS)
Investigator: Fairfax Co. Arch.-Mike Johnson
Survey Date: 4/6/1981
Survey Description:
The site is located [redacted] (see map[VDHR]). [redacted] It generally has a [redacted] exposure. A large quartz outcrop of mixed quality material is on the [redacted] of the site. Quarry debris was observed on the [redacted] slope of the outcrop. Exposed ground and numerous test pits were examined (see map). The results indicated a very large site with possibly discrete activity areas. As one can see from the map some pits produced a large amount of artifacts while others produced few if any.

Threats to Resource: No Data
Site Conditions: Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed
Survey Strategies: Subsurface Testing
Specimens Collected: No
Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No
Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:
No Data
Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:
Observed artifacts included tools, flakes, and other debris.
Current Curation Repository: No Data
Permanent Curation Repository: No Data
Field Notes: No
Field Notes Repository: No Data
Photographic Media: No Data
Survey Reports: No Data
Survey Report Information:
No Data
Survey Report Repository: No Data
DHR Library Reference Number: No Data
Significance Statement: No Data
Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: No Data
Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, : No Data
Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations: No Data

Snapshot

Date Generated: January 22, 2022

Site Name:	Parkview Hills site
Site Classification:	Terrestrial, open air
Year(s):	15000 B.C.E - 1606 C.E
Site Type(s):	Lithic procurement site, Lithic workshop
Other DHR ID:	No Data
Temporary Designation:	No Data

Site Evaluation Status

DHR Evaluation Committee:
Eligible

Locational Information

USGS Quad:	[redacted]
County/Independent City:	Fairfax (County)
Physiographic Province:	Piedmont
Elevation:	260
Aspect:	No Data
Drainage:	Potomac
Slope:	No Data
Acreage:	5.480
Landform:	Other, Ridge
Ownership Status:	Federal Govt
Government Entity Name:	U.S. National Park Service

Site Components

Component 1

Category:	Industry/Processing/Extraction
Site Type:	Lithic procurement site
Cultural Affiliation:	Native American
Cultural Affiliation Details:	No Data
DHR Time Period:	Late Archaic Period, Pre-Contact
Start Year:	-15000
End Year:	1606
Comments:	April 1981 July/August 2019--Phase II investigation recovered 1,825 artifacts, including one Clagett PPK, five Lamoka PPKs, one Susquehanna Broadspear PPK, two Small Savannah River PPKs, five early stage bifaces, 10 mid-stage bifaces, 12 late stage bifaces, six unclassified biface fragments, 12 cores, one graver, one utilized flake, one retouched flake, 1,762 pieces of debitage, three unmodified cobbles, and six fire cracked rocks

Component 2

Category:	Industry/Processing/Extraction
Site Type:	Lithic workshop
Cultural Affiliation:	Native American
Cultural Affiliation Details:	No Data
DHR Time Period:	Early Woodland, Late Archaic Period
Start Year:	No Data
End Year:	No Data
Comments:	No Data

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

TRC 2019: Millis, Heather, and Bruce Idol, 2019, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Intensive Phase I Archaeological Survey of Site 44fx0373, and Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Sites 44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, 44FX3160, And 44FX3900 within the George Washington Memorial Parkway for the I-495 Northern Extension Study (NEXT) Project (Virginia Department of Transportation) and the I-495/I-270 Managed Lanes Study (Maryland Department of Transportation), Fairfax County, Virginia

Informant Data:

No Data

CRM Events

Event Type: DHR Evaluation Committee: Eligible

DHR ID: 44FX0379
Staff Name: Archaeological Subcommittee, National Register Evaluation Team
Event Date: 2/7/2020
Staff Comment 2018-0251

Event Type: Survey:Phase II

Project Staff/Notes:
No Data
Project Review File Number: 2018-0251
Sponsoring Organization: No Data
Organization/Company: TRC Environmental Corporation
Investigator: Heather Millis
Survey Date: 8/10/2019
Survey Description:
Phase II investigation involved the excavation of shovel tests at 25 foot intervals and 3x3 ft test units.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Park	8/9/2019 12:00:00 AM	within GWMP

Threats to Resource: Erosion, Transportation Expansion
Site Conditions: Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed
Survey Strategies: Subsurface Testing
Specimens Collected: Yes
Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No
Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:
The 2019 Phase II investigation recovered one historic and 1,829 prehistoric lithic artifacts, including Clagett, Lamoka, Small Savannah River, and Susquehanna Broadspear PPKs, gravers, staged bifaces, expedient tools, cores, and fire cracked rocks.
Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:
No Data
Current Curation Repository: TRC Environmental Corporation
Permanent Curation Repository: NPS Museum Resource Center in Landover
Field Notes: Yes
Field Notes Repository: NPS Museum Resource Center in Landover
Photographic Media: Digital
Survey Reports: Yes
Survey Report Information:
Heather Millis and Bruce Idol, 2019
PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY, INTENSIVE PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF 44FX0373, AND PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF SITES 44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, 44FX3160, AND 44FX3900 WITHIN THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY FOR THE I-495 NORTHERN EXTENSION STUDY (NEXT) PROJECT (VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION) AND THE I-495/I-270 MANAGED LANES STUDY (MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION), FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Survey Report Repository: DHR
DHR Library Reference Number: FX-748
Significance Statement: Phase II investigations indicate that site 44FX0379 can provide important information concerning local or regional prehistoric period occupations and the site is recommended as individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. The site is also considered a contributing resource to the proposed Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District.
Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: Recommended Eligible
Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, : D
Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations: No Data

Event Type: Survey:Phase II

Project Staff/Notes:

Bruce Idol, Heather Millis
some minor adjustments to site boundaries were necessary to incorporate new findings--initially editing was done by hand for updates provided post fieldwork, but these new shapes are more accurate. They are based on shapefiles as provided in technical report to DHR and should replace the existing boundaries.

Project Review File Number: 2018-0251
Sponsoring Organization: No Data
Organization/Company: TRC Environmental Corporation
Investigator: Heather Millis
Survey Date: 8/9/2019

Survey Description:

TRC conducted survey and Phase II investigations on sites within the George Washington Memorial Parkway for planned road improvements.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Park	2/5/2020 12:00:00 AM	George Washington Memorial Park

Threats to Resource: Erosion
Site Conditions: Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed
Survey Strategies: Subsurface Testing
Specimens Collected: Yes
Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No

Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

The Phase II lithic assemblage from 44FX0379 consists of 1,829 artifacts, including five Lamoka, one Susquehanna Broadspear, two Small Savannah River, and one Clagett PPKs, two gravers, five early stage bifaces, nine mid-stage bifaces, 13 late stage bifaces, six unclassified biface fragments, one utilized flake, one retouched flake, 12 cores, 1,762 pieces of debitage, six FCR, and three unmodified cobbles. Almost all (95%) of the lithic artifacts are quartz—the remainder are quartzite (n=64), rhyolite 8 (n=24), chert (n=2), and gneiss/schist (n=1).

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No Data

Current Curation Repository: TRC Environmental Corporation
Permanent Curation Repository: NPS Museum Resource Center in Landover, MD
Field Notes: Yes
Field Notes Repository: NPS Museum Resource Center in Landover, MD
Photographic Media: Digital
Survey Reports: Yes

Survey Report Information:

Heather Millis and Bruce Idol, 2019, PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY, INTENSIVE PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SITE 44FX0373, AND PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF SITES 44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, 44FX3160, AND 44FX3900 WITHIN THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY FOR THE I-495 NORTHERN EXTENSION STUDY (NEXT) PROJECT (VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION) AND THE I-495/I-270 MANAGED LANES STUDY (MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION), FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Survey Report Repository: DHR
DHR Library Reference Number: FX-748
Significance Statement: Phase II investigations indicate that site 44FX0379 can provide important information concerning local or regional prehistoric period occupations and the site is recommended as individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. The site is also considered a contributing resource to the proposed Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District.
Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: Recommended Potentially Eligible
Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, : D
Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations: No Data

Event Type: Survey:Phase I

Project Staff/Notes:

Vincent Dongarra and Tery Harris , Field Directors
Elizabeth A. Comer, Principal Investigator

Elizabeth Anderson Comer/Archaeology conducted a Phase I Archeological Identification Survey within the National Park Service George Washington Memorial Parkway holdings as part of early planning considerations for the proposed extension of the Mount Vernon Trail. The proposed

project would provide a multi-use hiker/biker extension from existing Arlington County segments through to the Washington Beltway.

The Phase I study consisted of archival research to identify impact to previously reported sites, and a subsurface survey to determine if additional previously unidentified cultural resources existed along the proposed project alignment.

Project Review File Number: No Data

Sponsoring Organization: No Data

Organization/Company: EAC/Archaeology

Investigator: Elizabeth A. Comer

Survey Date: 7/1/2005

Survey Description:

The field survey design was developed around no testing areas, high potential areas, and moderate to low potential areas designated by the NPS staff. No testing areas generally included areas where the proposed alignment followed existing roadways or passed along excessively strong slopes. Moderate to low potential areas were designated for tested at 50' intervals, and high potential areas were designated for 25' interval testing. The initial classification of potential also considered the proximity of previously recorded cultural materials and perceived lack of serious disturbance. As the proposed project represents a limited width linear disturbance, the survey investigation was restricted to a single linear transect.

After completion of the initial survey excavations and processing of the recovered artifacts, decisions concerning subsequent ancillary testing were developed in consultation with NPS staff. Ancillary excavations for the project focused on determining if cultural deposits identified during the initial survey would meet the state determined definition of an archeological site (a density of 3 artifacts within a 300 square foot area). Positive test locations within or immediately adjacent to a previously registered site, and concentrations which already surpassed the state requirements for registration as a site were not subject to ancillary testing. Ancillary testing did not attempt to define the full extent of identified sites.

To determine the presence or absence of archeological deposits, field investigations consisted of the systematic excavation of shovel test pits (STPs). These were augmented (as necessary) with the excavation of ancillary test pits (radials) and judgmental test pits. All survey testing was conducted along an alignment marked by Greenhorne and O'Mara
staff, reflecting a composite alignment including all alternatives under consideration. Testing locations along the survey alignment were determined by first determining the average tread of field technicians, and subsequently pacing off test locations along the flagged survey path.

Ancillary test locations off of positive STPs were placed at half interval locations on 25-foot grid segments or 10-foot intervals at the judgment of the field director. In general, the smaller ancillary interval was used on horizontally restricted landforms, or by convention in the 50-foot testing grids as a 25-foot interval was considered to large for site definition purposes. Tests containing modern material, while considered positive, were not surrounded by additional testing. Judgmental tests were placed at the discretion of the Field Director within identified site areas and within areas where historic structures
have been documented (implying a high potential for archeological features).

At the request of the NPS, a metal detector survey was conducted within a limited portion of Testing Section 8, where the proposed trail alignment will pass beneath earth works associated with Fort Marcy. This survey work was conducted using hand held equipment, and was oriented to parallel the existing earth works. Each trench-and ridge
feature was subject to survey, passing along the lower outside ridge wall, around the feature terminus to pass back along the interior trench area, with a final pass along the crest of the earth work ridge. Positive locations were flagged, and subsequently hand excavated. Where finds did not consist of metallic beverage cans, the recovered artifacts were collected, and UTM location recorded on standardized field forms.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Park	7/1/2005 12:00:00 AM	US NPS land.

Threats to Resource: Other

Site Conditions: Site Condition Unknown

Survey Strategies: Subsurface Testing

Specimens Collected: Yes

Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No

Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

1 quartz flake

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No Data

Current Curation Repository: EAC/A

Permanent Curation Repository: NPS Museum Resource Center (MRCE), Landover, Md

Field Notes: Yes

Field Notes Repository: NPS Museum Resource Center (MRCE), Landover, Md

Photographic Media: Digital

Survey Reports: Yes

Survey Report Information:

PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF
THE PROPOSED MOUNT VERNON TRAIL EXTENSION,
GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY,
FAIRFAX COUNTY LINE TO I495 INTERCHANGE,
FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Under ARPA Permit #05-GWMP-008

Prepared for:
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Denver Service Center
12795 W. Alameda Parkway
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, Colorado 80225-0287

Through:
Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc.
9001 Edmonston Road
Greenbelt, Maryland 20770

by:
ELIZABETH A. COMER / ARCHAEOLOGY
4303 North Charles Street
Baltimore, Maryland, 21218
June 2006

Survey Report Repository: DHR

DHR Library Reference Number: FX-602

Significance Statement: Phase II investigations indicate that site 44FX0379 can provide important information concerning local or regional prehistoric period occupations and the site is recommended as individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. The site is also considered a contributing resource to the proposed Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District.

Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: No Data

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, : No Data

Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations: No Data

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Staff/Notes:

Fairfax Co. Archeological Preliminary Site Report 21-2#13
National Park Service Antiquities Permit #80-VA-189

Project Review File Number: No Data

Sponsoring Organization: No Data

Organization/Company: County of Fairfax

Investigator: Mike Johnson

Survey Date: 4/20/1981

Survey Description:

1981: The site covers a large area [redacted] The unusual part about the site is that it is so large and intense, yet with no on site water source.

Condition of site: Generally forested but a large portion appears to have been destroyed by the George Washington Memorial Parkway and possibly also by the Parkview Hills development to the south.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Forest	*No Data*	Site is generally forested but a large portion appears to have been destroyed by the George Washington Memorial Parkway and possibly also by the [redacted]

Threats to Resource: Development, Transportation Expansion

Site Conditions: Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed

Survey Strategies: Observation

Specimens Collected: No

Specimens Observed, Not Collected: Yes

Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

No Data

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

1981: Artifacts were observed in blow outs, around the bases of trees, and in selected shovel test pits. These include one quartz biface which could be a projectile point (BIPTOU), one other quartz bi face (BIQU), 110 quartz flakes (FLQU), four pieces of quartz debris (DE0U), gne quartz core (COQU), 6 quartzite flakes (FLOZ), and one meta rhyolite flake (FLRH).

Current Curation Repository: No Data

Permanent Curation Repository: No Data

Field Notes: No

Field Notes Repository: No Data

Photographic Media:	No Data
Survey Reports:	No
Survey Report Information:	
No Data	
Survey Report Repository:	No Data
DHR Library Reference Number:	No Data
Significance Statement:	No Data
Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:	No Data
Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :	No Data
Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:	No Data

Snapshot

Date Generated: January 22, 2022

Site Name: West Run Site 3
Site Classification: Terrestrial, open air
Year(s): 15000 B.C.E - 1606 C.E
Site Type(s): Artifact scatter
Other DHR ID: No Data
Temporary Designation: No Data

Site Evaluation Status

DHR Evaluation Committee:
Eligible

Locational Information

USGS Quad: [redacted]
County/Independent City: Fairfax (County)
Physiographic Province: Piedmont
Elevation: 240
Aspect: Facing North
Drainage: Potomac
Slope: 0 - 2
Acreage: 1.610
Landform: Ridge
Ownership Status: Federal Govt
Government Entity Name: U.S. National Park Service

Site Components

Component 1

Category: Indeterminate
Site Type: Artifact scatter
Cultural Affiliation: Native American
Cultural Affiliation Details: No Data
DHR Time Period: Late Woodland, Pre-Contact
Start Year: -15000
End Year: 1606
Comments: April 1981
October 2017 - Non-diagnostic quartz and quartzite flakes found in shovel tests dug on the ridge top.

October 2017

July/August 2019--Phase II recovered three Madison PPKs, two early stage bifaces, one mid-stage biface, two late stage bifaces, one drill, two cores, one retouched flake, 149 pieces of debitage, one hammerstone, and one unidentified possible groundstone artifact.

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

Archeological Overview, Assessment, Identification, and Evaluation Study of the George Washington Memorial Parkway, Northern Section, Virginia and Washington, D.C. Year Three Summary (Louis Berger)

TRC 2019: Millis, Heather, and Bruce Idol, 2019, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Intensive Phase I Archaeological Survey of Site 44fx0373, and Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Sites 44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, 44FX3160, And 44FX3900 within the George Washington Memorial Parkway for the I-495 Northern Extension Study (NEXT) Project (Virginia Department of Transportation) and the I-495/I-270 Managed Lanes Study (Maryland Department of Transportation), Fairfax County, Virginia

Informant Data:

No Data

CRM Events

Event Type: DHR Evaluation Committee: Eligible

DHR ID: 44FX0381
Staff Name: Archaeological Subcommittee, National Register Evaluation Team
Event Date: 2/7/2020
Staff Comment 2018-0251. The committee does not agree, however, that sites 44FX0381 and 44FX0389 are not eligible and recommends both sites as individually eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D. Both sites exhibit similar horizontal and vertical integrity as well as a similar level of research potential as do sites 44FX0374 and 44FX0379.

Event Type: Survey:Phase II

Project Staff/Notes:
No Data
Project Review File Number: 2018-0251
Sponsoring Organization: No Data
Organization/Company: TRC Environmental Corporation
Investigator: Heather Millis
Survey Date: 8/10/2019
Survey Description:
Phase II investigation involved the excavation of shovel tests at 25 foot intervals and 3x3 ft test units.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Park	8/9/2019 12:00:00 AM	within GWMP

Threats to Resource: Erosion, Transportation Expansion
Site Conditions: Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed
Survey Strategies: Subsurface Testing
Specimens Collected: Yes
Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No
Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:
The II assemblage consists of 163 lithic artifacts, including three Madison PPKs, a drill, five bifaces, one retouched flake, two cores, 149 pieces of debitage, one hammerstone, and one possible groundstone tool.
Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:
No Data
Current Curation Repository: TRC Environmental Corporation
Permanent Curation Repository: NPS Museum Resource Center in Landover
Field Notes: Yes
Field Notes Repository: NPS Museum Resource Center in Landover
Photographic Media: Digital
Survey Reports: Yes
Survey Report Information:
Heather Millis and Bruce Idol, 2019
PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY, INTENSIVE PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF 44FX0373, AND PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF SITES 44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, 44FX3160, AND 44FX3900 WITHIN THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY FOR THE I-495 NORTHERN EXTENSION STUDY (NEXT) PROJECT (VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION) AND THE I-495/I-270 MANAGED LANES STUDY (MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION), FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Survey Report Repository: DHR
DHR Library Reference Number: FX-748
Significance Statement: The site may have some importance at the local (park) level because it is one of a cluster of sites that seems to indicate this area was used primarily as a tool production center, rather than for resource acquisition (quarrying) or hunting. It is unlikely to be eligible for listing as a site in the NRHP.

2019: There is no indication of vertical sorting of material by time period, and most artifacts

were found off the crest of the ridge, which is consistent with artifact displacement from erosion. There are no apparent substantial concentrations of artifacts and no evidence of cultural features. Based on the Phase II investigations, the site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP as an individual resource, but it is within the proposed Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District.

Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: Recommended Not Eligible

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, : No Data

Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations: No Data

Event Type: Survey:Phase II

Project Staff/Notes:

Bruce Idol, Heather Millis
some minor adjustments to site boundaries were necessary to incorporate new findings--initially editing was done by hand for updates provided post fieldwork, but these new shapes are more accurate. They are based on shapefiles as provided in technical report to DHR and should replace the existing boundaries.

Project Review File Number: 2018-0251

Sponsoring Organization: No Data

Organization/Company: TRC Environmental Corporation

Investigator: Heather Millis

Survey Date: 8/9/2019

Survey Description:

TRC conducted survey and Phase II investigations on sites within the George Washington Memorial Parkway for planned road improvements.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Park	2/5/2020 12:00:00 AM	George Washington Memorial Park

Threats to Resource: Erosion

Site Conditions: Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed

Survey Strategies: Subsurface Testing

Specimens Collected: Yes

Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No

Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

The II assemblage from 44FX0381 consists of 163 lithic artifacts, including three Madison PPKs, a drill, five bifaces, one retouched flake, two cores, 149 pieces of debitage, one hammerstone, and one possible groundstone tool.

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No Data

Current Curation Repository: TRC Environmental Corporation

Permanent Curation Repository: NPS Museum Resource Center in Landover, MD

Field Notes: Yes

Field Notes Repository: NPS Museum Resource Center in Landover, MD

Photographic Media: Digital

Survey Reports: Yes

Survey Report Information:

Heather Millis and Bruce Idol, 2019, PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY, INTENSIVE PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SITE 44FX0373, AND PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF SITES 44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, 44FX3160, AND 44FX3900 WITHIN THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY FOR THE I-495 NORTHERN EXTENSION STUDY (NEXT) PROJECT (VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION) AND THE I-495/I-270 MANAGED LANES STUDY (MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION), FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Survey Report Repository: DHR

DHR Library Reference Number: FX-748

Significance Statement: The site may have some importance at the local (park) level because it is one of a cluster of sites that seems to indicate this area was used primarily as a tool production center, rather than for resource acquisition (quarrying) or hunting. It is unlikely to be eligible for listing as a site in the NRHP.

2019: There is no indication of vertical sorting of material by time period, and most artifacts were found off the crest of the ridge, which is consistent with artifact displacement from erosion. There are no apparent substantial concentrations of artifacts and no evidence of cultural features. Based on the Phase II investigations, the site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP as an individual resource, but it is within the proposed Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District.

Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: Recommended Not Eligible
Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, : No Data
Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations: No Data

Event Type: Survey:Phase I

Project Staff/Notes:
Phase I and II survey and evaluation
Project Review File Number: No Data
Sponsoring Organization: No Data
Organization/Company: The Louis Berger Group
Investigator: Tiffany Raszick
Survey Date: 10/9/2017
Survey Description:
Phase I survey of previously unsurveyed locations, Phase II testing at previously recorded sites.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Park	1/1/2018 12:00:00 AM	Part of the GWMP parkland but not easily accessible by the public.

Threats to Resource: None Known
Site Conditions: Subsurface Integrity, Surface Features
Survey Strategies: Subsurface Testing
Specimens Collected: Yes
Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No
Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:
Small number of quartz and quartzite debitage and flakes were collected form three shovel tests dug [redacted]
Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:
No Data
Current Curation Repository: Louis Berger
Permanent Curation Repository: NPS
Field Notes: No
Field Notes Repository: No Data
Photographic Media: Digital
Survey Reports: Yes
Survey Report Information:
Tiffany Raszick, John Bedell
2018 - Archeological Overview, Assessment, Identification, and Evaluation Study of George Washington Memorial Parkway, Virginia
Survey Report Repository: Louis Berger US and NPS-NCR
DHR Library Reference Number: FX-806
Significance Statement: The site may have some importance at the local (park) level because it is one of a cluster of sites that seems to indicate this area was used primarily as a tool production center, rather than for resource acquisition (quarrying) or hunting. It is unlikely to be eligible for listing as a site in the NRHP.
Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: Recommended Not Eligible
Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, : No Data
Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations: No Data

Event Type: Survey:Phase I

Project Staff/Notes:
Vincent Dongarra and Tery Harris , Field Directors
Elizabeth A. Comer, Principal Investigator

Elizabeth Anderson Comer/Archaeology conducted a Phase I Archeological Identification Survey within the National Park Service George Washington Memorial Parkway holdings as part of early planning considerations for the proposed extension of the Mount Vernon Trail. The proposed project would provide a multi-use hiker/biker extension from existing Arlington County segments through to the Washington Beltway.

The Phase I study consisted of archival research to identify impact to previously reported sites, and a subsurface survey to determine if additional

previously unidentified cultural resources existed along the proposed project alignment.

Project Review File Number: No Data

Sponsoring Organization: No Data

Organization/Company: EAC/Archaeology

Investigator: Elizabeth A. Comer

Survey Date: 7/1/2005

Survey Description:

The field survey design was developed around no testing areas, high potential areas, and moderate to low potential areas designated by the NPS staff. No testing areas generally included areas where the proposed alignment followed existing roadways or passed along excessively strong slopes. Moderate to low potential areas were designated for tested at 50' intervals, and high potential areas were designated for 25' interval testing. The initial classification of potential also considered the proximity of previously recorded cultural materials and perceived lack of serious disturbance. As the proposed project represents a limited width linear disturbance, the survey investigation was restricted to a single linear transect.

After completion of the initial survey excavations and processing of the recovered artifacts, decisions concerning subsequent ancillary testing were developed in consultation with NPS staff. Ancillary excavations for the project focused on determining if cultural deposits identified during the initial survey would meet the state determined definition of an archeological site (a density of 3 artifacts within a 300 square foot area). Positive test locations within or immediately adjacent to a previously registered site, and concentrations which already surpassed the state requirements for registration as a site were not subject to ancillary testing. Ancillary testing did not attempt to define the full extent of identified sites.

To determine the presence or absence of archeological deposits, field investigations consisted of the systematic excavation of shovel test pits (STPs). These were augmented (as necessary) with the excavation of ancillary test pits (radials) and judgmental test pits. All survey testing was conducted along an alignment marked by Greenhorne and O'Mara
staff, reflecting a composite alignment including all alternatives under consideration. Testing locations along the survey alignment were determined by first determining the average tread of field technicians, and subsequently pacing off test locations along the flagged survey path.

Ancillary test locations off of positive STPs were placed at half interval locations on 25-foot grid segments or 10-foot intervals at the judgment of the field director. In general, the smaller ancillary interval was used on horizontally restricted landforms, or by convention in the 50-foot testing grids as a 25-foot interval was considered to large for site definition purposes. Tests containing modern material, while considered positive, were not surrounded by additional testing. Judgmental tests were placed at the discretion of the Field Director within identified site areas and within areas where historic structures
have been documented (implying a high potential for archeological features).

At the request of the NPS, a metal detector survey was conducted within a limited portion of Testing Section 8, where the proposed trail alignment will pass beneath earth works associated with Fort Marcy. This survey work was conducted using hand held equipment, and was oriented to parallel the existing earth works. Each trench-and ridge
feature was subject to survey, passing along the lower outside ridge wall, around the feature terminus to pass back along the interior trench area, with a final pass along the crest of the earth work ridge. Positive locations were flagged, and subsequently hand excavated. Where finds did not consist of metallic beverage cans, the recovered artifacts were collected, and UTM location recorded on standardized field forms.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Park	7/1/2005 12:00:00 AM	US NPS land.

Threats to Resource: Other

Site Conditions: Site Condition Unknown

Survey Strategies: Subsurface Testing

Specimens Collected: No

Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No

Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

No Data

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No Data

Current Curation Repository: No Data

Permanent Curation Repository: No Data

Field Notes: No

Field Notes Repository: No Data

Photographic Media: Digital

Survey Reports: Yes

Survey Report Information:

PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF
THE PROPOSED MOUNT VERNON TRAIL EXTENSION,
GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY,
FAIRFAX COUNTY LINE TO I495 INTERCHANGE,
FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Under ARPA Permit #05-GWMP-008

Prepared for:
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Denver Service Center
12795 W. Alameda Parkway
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, Colorado 80225-0287

Through:
Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc.
9001 Edmonston Road
Greenbelt, Maryland 20770

by:
ELIZABETH A. COMER / ARCHAEOLOGY
4303 North Charles Street
Baltimore, Maryland, 21218
June 2006

Survey Report Repository: DHR

DHR Library Reference Number: FX-602

Significance Statement: The site may have some importance at the local (park) level because it is one of a cluster of sites that seems to indicate this area was used primarily as a tool production center, rather than for resource acquisition (quarrying) or hunting. It is unlikely to be eligible for listing as a site in the NRHP.

2019: There is no indication of vertical sorting of material by time period, and most artifacts were found off the crest of the ridge, which is consistent with artifact displacement from erosion. There are no apparent substantial concentrations of artifacts and no evidence of cultural features. Based on the Phase II investigations, the site is recommended not eligible for the NRHP as an individual resource, but it is within the proposed Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District.

EAC 2005 - no artifacts recorded.

Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: No Data

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, : No Data

Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations: No Data

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Staff/Notes:

Fairfax Co. Archeology Site Report 21-2#15
National Park Service Antiquities Permit #80-VA-189
Parcel 21-2((1))6C

Project Review File Number: No Data

Sponsoring Organization: No Data

Organization/Company: County of Fairfax

Investigator: Mike Johnson

Survey Date: 4/30/1981

Survey Description:

1981: Prehistoric site - probably post ca 3,000 B.P. Function and importance not determined.

The site [redacted] (see map [VDHR]).

Artifacts observed included three possible pieces of quartz debris and one quartz flake. One notched quartz point was recovered (see drawing).

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Forest	*No Data*	Hardwood forest

Threats to Resource: No Data

Site Conditions: Site Condition Unknown

Survey Strategies: Surface Testing

Specimens Collected: No

Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No

Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

One notched quartz point was recovered. (see drawing [VDHR])

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

Artifacts observed included three possible pieces of quartz debris and one quartz flake.

Current Curation Repository: No Data

Permanent Curation Repository:	No Data
Field Notes:	No
Field Notes Repository:	No Data
Photographic Media:	No Data
Survey Reports:	No
Survey Report Information:	
No Data	
Survey Report Repository:	No Data
DHR Library Reference Number:	No Data
Significance Statement:	No Data
Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:	No Data
Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :	No Data
Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:	No Data

Snapshot

Date Generated: January 22, 2022

Site Name: No Data
Site Classification: Terrestrial, open air
Year(s): 15000 B.C.E - 1606 C.E
Site Type(s): Lithic procurement site
Other DHR ID: No Data
Temporary Designation: No Data

Site Evaluation Status

DHR Evaluation Committee:
Eligible

Locational Information

USGS Quad: [redacted]
County/Independent City: Fairfax (County)
Physiographic Province: Piedmont
Elevation: 220
Aspect: No Data
Drainage: Potomac
Slope: 10 - 15
Acreage: 2.730
Landform: Other, Ridge
Ownership Status: Federal Govt
Government Entity Name: U.S. National Park Service

Site Components

Component 1

Category: Industry/Processing/Extraction
Site Type: Lithic procurement site
Cultural Affiliation: Native American
Cultural Affiliation Details: No Data
DHR Time Period: Early Woodland, Late Archaic Period, Late Woodland, Pre-Contact
Start Year: -15000
End Year: 1606
Comments: May 1981

July/August 2019--Phase II investigation recovered 691 artifacts, including one Poplar Island PPK, one Lamoka PPK, three Small Savannah River PPKs, one Clagett PPK, one Calvert PPK, two Madison PPKs, two mid-stage bifaces, five late stage bifaces, two unclassified biface fragments, three scrapers, two gravers, one chopper, six cores, one utilized flake, 656 pieces of debitage, two hammerstones, and one fire cracked rock.

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

TRC 2019: Millis, Heather, and Bruce Idol, 2019, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Intensive Phase I Archaeological Survey of Site 44fx0373, and Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Sites 44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, 44FX3160, And 44FX3900 within the George Washington Memorial Parkway for the I-495 Northern Extension Study (NEXT) Project (Virginia Department of Transportation) and the I-495/I-270 Managed Lanes Study (Maryland Department of Transportation), Fairfax County, Virginia

Informant Data:

No Data

CRM Events

Event Type: DHR Evaluation Committee: Eligible

DHR ID: 44FX0389
Staff Name: Archaeological Subcommittee, National Register Evaluation Team
Event Date: 2/7/2020
Staff Comment 2018-0251. The committee does not agree, however, that sites 44FX0381 and 44FX0389 are not eligible and recommends both sites as individually eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion D. Both sites exhibit similar horizontal and vertical integrity as well as a similar level of research potential as do sites 44FX0374 and 44FX0379.

Event Type: Survey:Phase II

Project Staff/Notes:
No Data
Project Review File Number: 2018-0251
Sponsoring Organization: No Data
Organization/Company: TRC Environmental Corporation
Investigator: Heather Millis
Survey Date: 8/10/2019
Survey Description:
Phase II investigation involved the excavation of shovel tests at 25 foot intervals and 3x3 ft test units.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Park	8/9/2019 12:00:00 AM	within GWMP

Threats to Resource: Erosion, Transportation Expansion
Site Conditions: Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed
Survey Strategies: Subsurface Testing
Specimens Collected: Yes
Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No
Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:
Phase II investigation recovered 694 lithic artifacts, including Calvert, Poplar Island, Clagett, Lamoka, Small Savannah River, and Madison PPKs, a graver, a chopper, scrapers, hammerstones, staged bifaces, cores, and a fire cracked rock.
Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:
No Data
Current Curation Repository: TRC Environmental Corporation
Permanent Curation Repository: NPS Museum Resource Center in Landover
Field Notes: Yes
Field Notes Repository: NPS Museum Resource Center in Landover
Photographic Media: Digital
Survey Reports: Yes
Survey Report Information:
Heather Millis and Bruce Idol, 2019
PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY, INTENSIVE PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF 44FX0373, AND PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF SITES 44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, 44FX3160, AND 44FX3900 WITHIN THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY FOR THE I-495 NORTHERN EXTENSION STUDY (NEXT) PROJECT (VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION) AND THE I-495/I-270 MANAGED LANES STUDY (MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION), FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Survey Report Repository: DHR
DHR Library Reference Number: FX-748
Significance Statement: The site is generally characterized by a low density of cultural deposits; there is no evidence of cultural features; there is no vertical or horizontal differentiation between components; and artifacts resulting from different component occupations are mixed in the bioturbated E horizon. Moreover, much of the site has been impacted by the construction of unimproved roads during the middle 20th century. Based on the Phase II results, site 44FX0389 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: Recommended Not Eligible
Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, : No Data
Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations: No Data

Event Type: Survey:Phase II

Project Staff/Notes:

Bruce Idol, Heather Millis
some minor adjustments to site boundaries were necessary to incorporate new findings--initially editing was done by hand for updates provided post fieldwork, but these new shapes are more accurate. They are based on shapefiles as provided in technical report to DHR and should replace the existing boundaries.

Project Review File Number: 2018-0251
Sponsoring Organization: No Data
Organization/Company: TRC Environmental Corporation
Investigator: Heather Millis
Survey Date: 8/9/2019
Survey Description:

TRC conducted survey and Phase II investigations on sites within the George Washington Memorial Parkway for planned road improvements.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Park	2/5/2020 12:00:00 AM	George Washington Memorial Parkway

Threats to Resource: Erosion
Site Conditions: Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed
Survey Strategies: Subsurface Testing
Specimens Collected: Yes
Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No
Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

The Phase II assemblage includes 27 tools or potential tools, including a quartz Clagett PPK, a quartz Lamoka PPK, a rhyolite Poplar Island PPK, three quartz Small Savannah River PPKs, a quartz Calvert PPK, and two quartz Madison PPKs, three scrapers, two gravers, a utilized flake, six stage bifaces, six cores, 35 complete flakes, 584 flake fragments, 41 pieces of shatter, two hammerstones, and one FCR.

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No Data

Current Curation Repository: TRC Environmental Corporation
Permanent Curation Repository: NPS Museum Resource Center in Landover, MD
Field Notes: Yes
Field Notes Repository: NPS Museum Resource Center in Landover, MD
Photographic Media: Digital
Survey Reports: Yes
Survey Report Information:

Heather Millis and Bruce Idol, 2019, PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY, INTENSIVE PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SITE 44FX0373, AND PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF SITES 44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, 44FX3160, AND 44FX3900 WITHIN THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY FOR THE I-495 NORTHERN EXTENSION STUDY (NEXT) PROJECT (VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION) AND THE I-495/I-270 MANAGED LANES STUDY (MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION), FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Survey Report Repository: DHR
DHR Library Reference Number: FX-748
Significance Statement: The site is generally characterized by a low density of cultural deposits; there is no evidence of cultural features; there is no vertical or horizontal differentiation between components; and artifacts resulting from different component occupations are mixed in the bioturbated E horizon. Moreover, much of the site has been impacted by the construction of unimproved roads during the middle 20th century. Based on the Phase II results, site 44FX0389 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.
Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: Recommended Not Eligible
Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, : No Data
Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations: No Data

Event Type: Survey:Phase I

Project Staff/Notes:

Vincent Dongarra and Tery Harris , Field Directors
Elizabeth A. Comer, Principal Investigator

Elizabeth Anderson Comer/Archaeology conducted a Phase I Archeological Identification Survey within the National Park Service George Washington Memorial Parkway holdings as part of early planning considerations for the proposed extension of the Mount Vernon Trail. The proposed project would provide a multi-use hiker/biker extension from existing Arlington County segments through to the Washington Beltway.

The Phase I study consisted of archival research to identify impact to previously reported sites, and a subsurface survey to determine if additional previously unidentified cultural resources existed along the proposed project alignment.

Project Review File Number: No Data

Sponsoring Organization: No Data

Organization/Company: EAC/Archaeology

Investigator: Elizabeth A. Comer

Survey Date: 7/1/2005

Survey Description:

The field survey design was developed around no testing areas, high potential areas, and moderate to low potential areas designated by the NPS staff. No testing areas generally included areas where the proposed alignment followed existing roadways or passed along excessively strong slopes. Moderate to low potential areas were designated for tested at 50' intervals, and high potential areas were designated for 25' interval testing. The initial classification of potential also considered the proximity of previously recorded cultural materials and perceived lack of serious disturbance. As the proposed project represents a limited width linear disturbance, the survey investigation was restricted to a single linear transect.

After completion of the initial survey excavations and processing of the recovered artifacts, decisions concerning subsequent ancillary testing were developed in consultation with NPS staff. Ancillary excavations for the project focused on determining if cultural deposits identified during the initial survey would meet the state determined definition of an archeological site (a density of 3 artifacts within a 300 square foot area). Positive test locations within or immediately adjacent to a previously registered site, and concentrations which already surpassed the state requirements for registration as a site were not subject to ancillary testing. Ancillary testing did not attempt to define the full extent of identified sites.

To determine the presence or absence of archeological deposits, field investigations consisted of the systematic excavation of shovel test pits (STPs). These were augmented (as necessary) with the excavation of ancillary test pits (radials) and judgmental test pits. All survey testing was conducted along an alignment marked by Greenhorne and O'Mara
staff, reflecting a composite alignment including all alternatives under consideration. Testing locations along the survey alignment were determined by first determining the average tread of field technicians, and subsequently pacing off test locations along the flagged survey path.

Ancillary test locations off of positive STPs were placed at half interval locations on 25-foot grid segments or 10-foot intervals at the judgment of the field director. In general, the smaller ancillary interval was used on horizontally restricted landforms, or by convention in the 50-foot testing grids as a 25-foot interval was considered to large for site definition purposes. Tests containing modern material, while considered positive, were not surrounded by additional testing. Judgmental tests were placed at the discretion of the Field Director within identified site areas and within areas where historic structures
have been documented (implying a high potential for archeological features).

At the request of the NPS, a metal detector survey was conducted within a limited portion of Testing Section 8, where the proposed trail alignment will pass beneath earth works associated with Fort Marcy. This survey work was conducted using hand held equipment, and was oriented to parallel the existing earth works. Each trench-and ridge
feature was subject to survey, passing along the lower outside ridge wall, around the feature terminus to pass back along the interior trench area, with a final pass along the crest of the earth work ridge. Positive locations were flagged, and subsequently hand excavated. Where finds did not consist of metallic beverage cans, the recovered artifacts were collected, and UTM location recorded on standardized field forms.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Park	7/1/2005 12:00:00 AM	US NPS land.

Threats to Resource: Other

Site Conditions: Site Condition Unknown

Survey Strategies: Subsurface Testing

Specimens Collected: No

Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No

Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

No Data

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No Data

Current Curation Repository: No Data

Permanent Curation Repository: No Data

Field Notes: No

Field Notes Repository: No Data

Photographic Media: Digital

Survey Reports: Yes

Survey Report Information:

PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF
THE PROPOSED MOUNT VERNON TRAIL EXTENSION,

GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY,
FAIRFAX COUNTY LINE TO I495 INTERCHANGE,
FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Under ARPA Permit #05-GWMP-008

Prepared for:
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Denver Service Center
12795 W. Alameda Parkway
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, Colorado 80225-0287

Through:
Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc.
9001 Edmonston Road
Greenbelt, Maryland 20770

by:
ELIZABETH A. COMER / ARCHAEOLOGY
4303 North Charles Street
Baltimore, Maryland, 21218
June 2006

Survey Report Repository: DHR

DHR Library Reference Number: FX-602

Significance Statement: The site is generally characterized by a low density of cultural deposits; there is no evidence of cultural features; there is no vertical or horizontal differentiation between components; and artifacts resulting from different component occupations are mixed in the bioturbated E horizon. Moreover, much of the site has been impacted by the construction of unimproved roads during the middle 20th century. Based on the Phase II results, site 44FX0389 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

EAC 2005 - no artifacts recovered.

Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: No Data

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, : No Data

Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations: No Data

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Staff/Notes:

No Data

Project Review File Number: 21-2#19

Sponsoring Organization: No Data

Organization/Company: Unknown (DSS)

Investigator: Fairfax Co. Arch.-Mike Johnson

Survey Date: 5/6/1981

Survey Description:

Site is [redacted] Artifacts were observed on the surface and in small test pits.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Forest	*No Data*	*No Data*

Threats to Resource: No Data

Site Conditions: Site Condition Unknown

Survey Strategies: Subsurface Testing

Specimens Collected: No

Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No

Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

No Data

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

Artifacts observed included 10 quartz flakes, 2 pieces of quartz debris, and 1 quartz biface

Current Curation Repository: No Data

Permanent Curation Repository: No Data

Field Notes:	No
Field Notes Repository:	No Data
Photographic Media:	No Data
Survey Reports:	No Data
Survey Report Information:	
No Data	
Survey Report Repository:	No Data
DHR Library Reference Number:	No Data
Significance Statement:	No Data
Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:	No Data
Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :	No Data
Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:	No Data

Snapshot

Date Generated: January 22, 2022

Site Name: No Data
Site Classification: Terrestrial, open air
Year(s): 15000 B.C.E - 1606 C.E
Site Type(s): Artifact scatter
Other DHR ID: No Data
Temporary Designation: GWMP1-1

Site Evaluation Status

DHR Evaluation Committee:
Not Eligible

Locational Information

USGS Quad: [redacted]
County/Independent City: Fairfax (County)
Physiographic Province: Coastal Plain
Elevation: 230
Aspect: Facing North
Drainage: Potomac/Shenandoah River
Slope: 0 - 2
Acreage: 0.030
Landform: Other
Ownership Status: Federal Govt
Government Entity Name: U.S. National Park Service

Site Components

Component 1

Category: Indeterminate
Site Type: Artifact scatter
Cultural Affiliation: Native American
Cultural Affiliation Details: No Data
DHR Time Period: Pre-Contact
Start Year: -15000
End Year: 1606
Comments: January 2005

July/August 2019--only one flake was found during Phase II investigation, site is potentially redeposited/slopewash.

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

TRC 2019: Millis, Heather, and Bruce Idol, 2019, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Intensive Phase I Archaeological Survey of Site 44fx0373, and Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Sites 44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, 44FX3160, And 44FX3900 within the George Washington Memorial Parkway for the I-495 Northern Extension Study (NEXT) Project (Virginia Department of Transportation) and the I-495/I-270 Managed Lanes Study (Maryland Department of Transportation), Fairfax County, Virginia

Informant Data:

No Data

CRM Events

Event Type: DHR Evaluation Committee: Not Eligible

DHR ID: 44FX3160
Staff Name: Archaeological Subcommittee, National Register Evaluation Team
Event Date: 2/7/2020
Staff Comment 2018-0251

Event Type: Survey:Phase II

Project Staff/Notes:
No Data
Project Review File Number: 2018-0251
Sponsoring Organization: No Data
Organization/Company: TRC Environmental Corporation
Investigator: Heather Millis
Survey Date: 8/10/2019
Survey Description:
Phase II investigation involved the excavation of shovel tests at 25 foot intervals and 3x3 ft test units.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Park	8/9/2019 12:00:00 AM	within GWMP

Threats to Resource: Erosion, Transportation Expansion
Site Conditions: Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed
Survey Strategies: Subsurface Testing
Specimens Collected: Yes
Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No
Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:
one flake was recovered during Phase II investigations
Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:
No Data
Current Curation Repository: TRC Environmental Corporation
Permanent Curation Repository: NPS Museum Resource Center in Landover
Field Notes: Yes
Field Notes Repository: NPS Museum Resource Center in Landover
Photographic Media: Digital
Survey Reports: Yes
Survey Report Information:
Heather Millis and Bruce Idol, 2019
PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY, INTENSIVE PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF 44FX0373, AND PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF SITES 44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, 44FX3160, AND 44FX3900 WITHIN THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY FOR THE I-495 NORTHERN EXTENSION STUDY (NEXT) PROJECT (VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION) AND THE I-495/I-270 MANAGED LANES STUDY (MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION), FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Survey Report Repository: DHR
DHR Library Reference Number: FX-748
Significance Statement: Overall, the site has produced a small number of nondiagnostic lithic artifacts and given the setting, it is not clear if the prehistoric artifacts found on the site are attributable to any direct activity that occurred at this location in the prehistoric past or if these artifacts are in this area as a result of redeposition through slope wash or through activities associated with road construction. Based on the Phase II results, site 44FX3160 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.
Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: Recommended Not Eligible
Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, : No Data

Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations: No Data

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Staff/Notes:

Phase I Survey conducted for the NPS under ARPA Permit # #05-GWMP-008

Project Review File Number: No Data

Sponsoring Organization: No Data

Organization/Company: Unknown (DSS)

Investigator: EAC/A

Survey Date: 1/1/2005

Survey Description:

2005: Phase I excavations of single transect, 25' and 50' intervals

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Park	1/1/2005 12:00:00 AM	Within the George Washington Memorial Parkway Greenway

Threats to Resource: No Data

Site Conditions: Surface Deposits Present And With Subsurface Integrity

Survey Strategies: Subsurface Testing

Specimens Collected: Yes

Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No

Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

quartz and quartzite flakes

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No Data

Current Curation Repository: NPS Museum Resource Center (MRCE) Landover, MD

Permanent Curation Repository: No Data

Field Notes: Yes

Field Notes Repository: NPS Museum Resource Center (MRCE) Landover, MD

Photographic Media: No Data

Survey Reports: Yes

Survey Report Information:

2005 Dongarra and Harris
Phase I Archeological Survey of the Proposed Mount Vernon Trail Extension, George Washington Memorial Parkway, Fairfax County Line to I-495 Interchange, Fairfax County, Virginia

Under ARPA Permit #05-GWMP-008

Prepared for:
United States Department of the Interior National Park Service Denver Service Center

Survey Report Repository: NPS, VDHR

DHR Library Reference Number: No Data

Significance Statement: No Data

Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: No Data

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, : No Data

Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations: No Data

Snapshot

Date Generated: January 22, 2022

Site Name: No Data
Site Classification: Terrestrial, open air
Year(s): No Data
Site Type(s): Artifact scatter
Other DHR ID: No Data
Temporary Designation: FS-1

Site Evaluation Status

DHR Evaluation Committee:
Not Eligible

Locational Information

USGS Quad: [redacted]
County/Independent City: Fairfax (County)
Physiographic Province: Piedmont
Elevation: 250
Aspect: Facing North
Drainage: Potomac
Slope: 6 - 10
Acreage: 0.320
Landform: Terrace
Ownership Status: Federal Govt
Government Entity Name: National Park Service

Site Components

Component 1

Category: Indeterminate
Site Type: Artifact scatter
Cultural Affiliation: Native American
Cultural Affiliation Details: No Data
DHR Time Period: Early Woodland, Late Archaic Period
Start Year: No Data
End Year: No Data
Comments: Diagnostic artifacts include one Calvert ppk and one Small Savannah River ppk
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July 2019

August 2019--total Phase I and II assemblage consists of 89 artifacts, including two Calvert PPKs, a Small Savannah River PPK, five unclassified biface fragments, four cores, one retouched flake, 75 pieces of debitage, and one fire cracked rock.

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

TRC 2019: Millis, Heather, and Bruce Idol, 2019, Phase I Archaeological Survey, Intensive Phase I Archaeological Survey of Site 44fx0373, and Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Sites 44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, 44FX3160, And 44FX3900 within the George Washington Memorial Parkway for the I-495 Northern Extension Study (NEXT) Project (Virginia Department of Transportation) and the I-495/I-270 Managed Lanes Study (Maryland Department of Transportation), Fairfax County, Virginia

Informant Data:

No Data

CRM Events

Event Type: DHR Evaluation Committee: Not Eligible

DHR ID: 44FX3900
Staff Name: Archaeological Subcommittee, National Register Evaluation Team
Event Date: 2/7/2020
Staff Comment 2018-0251

Event Type: Survey:Phase II

Project Staff/Notes:
No Data
Project Review File Number: 2018-0251
Sponsoring Organization: No Data
Organization/Company: TRC Environmental Corporation
Investigator: Heather Millis
Survey Date: 8/10/2019
Survey Description:
Phase II investigation involved the excavation of shovel tests at 25 foot intervals and 3x3 ft test units.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Park	8/9/2019 12:00:00 AM	within GWMP

Threats to Resource: Transportation Expansion
Site Conditions: Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed
Survey Strategies: Subsurface Testing
Specimens Collected: Yes
Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No
Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:
The combined Phase I and II assemblage from 44FX3900 consists of 89 artifacts, including two Calvert PPKs, a Small Savannah River PPK (in two pieces), five unclassified biface fragments, four cores, one retouched flake, 75 pieces of debitage, and one FCR.
Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:
No Data
Current Curation Repository: TRC Environmental Corporation
Permanent Curation Repository: NPS Museum Resource Center in Landover
Field Notes: Yes
Field Notes Repository: NPS Museum Resource Center in Landover
Photographic Media: Digital
Survey Reports: Yes
Survey Report Information:
Heather Millis and Bruce Idol, 2019
PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY, INTENSIVE PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF 44FX0373, AND PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF SITES 44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, 44FX3160, AND 44FX3900 WITHIN THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY FOR THE I-495 NORTHERN EXTENSION STUDY (NEXT) PROJECT (VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION) AND THE I-495/I-270 MANAGED LANES STUDY (MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION), FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Survey Report Repository: DHR
DHR Library Reference Number: FX-748
Significance Statement: Based on the Phase I and II results, site 44FX3900 represents a low-density prehistoric site characteristic of many in Piedmont settings, with no evidence of substantial artifact concentrations, cultural features, or any other intact aspects of site structure. Site 44FX3900 is unlikely to provide any important information concerning local or regional prehistoric occupations and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.
Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: Recommended Not Eligible
Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, : No Data

Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations: No Data

Event Type: Survey:Phase II

Project Staff/Notes:

Heather Millis and Bruce Idol
TRC conducted survey and Phase II investigations for Maryland State Highway Administration and VDOT for planned I-495 improvements. With Phase II work completed, minor adjustments to the site boundary are necessary to match the data presented in the technical report submitted to DHR.

Project Review File Number: No Data

Sponsoring Organization: No Data

Organization/Company: TRC Environmental Corporation

Investigator: Heather Millis

Survey Date: 8/5/2019

Survey Description:

TRC conducted survey and Phase II investigations on sites within the George Washington Memorial Parkway for planned road improvements.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Park	2/14/2020 12:00:00 AM	George Washington Memorial Parkway

Threats to Resource: Erosion

Site Conditions: Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed

Survey Strategies: Subsurface Testing

Specimens Collected: Yes

Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No

Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

The combined Phase I and II assemblage from 44FX3900 consists of 89 artifacts, including 4 two Calvert PPKs, a Small Savannah River PPK (in two pieces), five unclassified biface fragments, four 5 cores, one retouched flake, 75 pieces of debitage, and one FCR

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No Data

Current Curation Repository: TRC Environmental Corporation

Permanent Curation Repository: NPS Museum Resource Center

Field Notes: Yes

Field Notes Repository: NPS Museum Resource Center

Photographic Media: Digital

Survey Reports: Yes

Survey Report Information:

Heather Millis and Bruce Idol, 2019, PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY, INTENSIVE PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SITE 44FX0373, AND PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF SITES 44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, 44FX3160, AND 44FX3900 WITHIN THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY FOR THE I-495 NORTHERN EXTENSION STUDY (NEXT) PROJECT (VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION) AND THE I-495/I-270 MANAGED LANES STUDY (MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION), FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Survey Report Repository: DHR

DHR Library Reference Number: No Data

Significance Statement: Based on the Phase I and II results, site 44FX3900 represents a low-density prehistoric site characteristic of many in Piedmont settings, with no evidence of substantial artifact concentrations, cultural features, or any other intact aspects of site structure. Site 44FX3900 is unlikely to provide any important information concerning local or regional prehistoric occupations and is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: Recommended Not Eligible

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, : No Data

Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations: No Data

Event Type: Survey:Phase I

Project Staff/Notes:

No Data

Project Review File Number: No Data

Sponsoring Organization: No Data

Organization/Company: TRC Environmental Corporation

Investigator: Heather Millis

Survey Date: 7/12/2019

Survey Description:

Shovel tests measuring 1.5 ft in diameter were excavated at 25 to 50 foot intervals across the site.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Forest	7/12/2019 12:00:00 AM	Site is within wooded area adjacent to the south of the George Washington Memorial Parkway and north of a housing development.

Threats to Resource: Transportation Expansion

Site Conditions: Site Condition Unknown

Survey Strategies: Subsurface Testing

Specimens Collected: Yes

Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No

Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

one quartz Early Woodland period Calvert PPK, two pieces of a quartzite Late Archaic period Small Savannah River PPK, four quartz cores, three quartz bifaces, one quartz retouched flake, and 41 flakes (1 argillite, 2 jasper, 4 quartzite, and 34 quartz)

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No Data

Current Curation Repository: TRC Chapel Hill office

Permanent Curation Repository: NPS Museum Resource Center in Landover

Field Notes: Yes

Field Notes Repository: NPS Museum Resource Center in Landover

Photographic Media: Digital

Survey Reports: Yes

Survey Report Information:

Bruce Idol and Heather Millis, 2019, Archaeological Phase I Survey and Phase II Evaluation of Six Sites within the George Washington Memorial Parkway for the I-495 Northern Extension Study (NEXT) Project and the I-495/I-270 Managed Lanes Study, Fairfax County, Virginia

Survey Report Repository: DHR

DHR Library Reference Number: No Data

Significance Statement: Given the moderate artifact density, recovery of cores, tools, and temporally diagnostic PPKs, and the presence of cultural material in the E horizon, this site has the potential to provide substantive data relevant to regional research issues and is recommended potentially eligible for the NRHP. Phase II archaeological evaluation will be conducted as part of this project.

Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: Recommended Potentially Eligible

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, : D

Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations: No Data

Snapshot

Date Generated: January 22, 2022

Site Name:	Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District
Site Classification:	Terrestrial, open air
Year(s):	No Data
Site Type(s):	Lithic procurement site
Other DHR ID:	No Data
Temporary Designation:	Site 1

Site Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

Locational Information

USGS Quad:	[redacted]
County/Independent City:	Fairfax (County)
Physiographic Province:	Piedmont
Elevation:	230
Aspect:	Facing North
Drainage:	Potomac
Slope:	6 - 10
Acreage:	55.420
Landform:	Ridge
Ownership Status:	Federal Govt
Government Entity Name:	National Park Service

Site Components

Component 1

Category:	Industry/Processing/Extraction
Site Type:	Lithic procurement site
Cultural Affiliation:	Native American
Cultural Affiliation Details:	No Data
DHR Time Period:	Early Woodland, Late Archaic Period, Late Woodland
Start Year:	No Data
End Year:	No Data
Comments:	The proposed archaeological district encompasses six sites investigated by the project (44FX0373, 44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, and 44FX3160) as well as three nearby sites not investigated by the project (44FX0227, 44FX0380, and 44FX0390). Together these resources appear to be related in primary function—quartz extraction and reduction—and to contain similar temporal components—primarily Late Archaic, with some Early and Late Woodland occupations.

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

No Data

Informant Data:

No Data

CRM Events

Event Type: Survey:Phase II

Project Staff/Notes:

Heather Millis, Bruce Idol, TRC conducted Phase I and Phase II investigations of a project area located on the George Washington Memorial Parkway for the Maryland DOT State Highway Administration. During that study, the SHA advocated the delineation of an archaeological district encompassing some of the project sites and area.

Project Review File Number: 2018-0251

Sponsoring Organization: No Data

Organization/Company: TRC Environmental Corporation

Investigator: Heather Millis

Survey Date: 8/9/2019

Survey Description:

TRC Environmental Corporation (TRC) performed a Phase I archaeological survey and Phase II archaeological evaluation of sites within the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) George Washington Memorial Parkway (GWMP) for the Maryland Department of Transportation State Highway Administration (MDOT SHA) I-495 and I-270 Managed Lanes Study (MLS) on behalf of MDOT SHA. Investigation was also performed for the proposed Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) Capital Beltway Express Lanes Northern Extension (NEXT) project, the results of which were reported separately as a Management Summary document. The survey examined the Limits of Disturbance (LOD) currently defined for both projects (as of May 1, 2019). The VDOT LOD is smaller than and contained within the MDOT LOD. An intensive Phase I survey was performed on the portion of site 44FX0373 within the LOD including a 150-foot buffer beyond the LOD, and Phase II archaeological evaluation was conducted at six sites (44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, 44FX3160, and newly identified 44FX3900). In addition, Phase I survey [redacted] also examined areas along the Parkway, including the margins of three sites: 44FX0322, 44FX0326, and 44FX0377. Phase I survey shovel test pits (1.5 ft in diameter) were excavated at 50-ft intervals and Phase II STPs were excavated at 25-ft intervals on a grid established at each site. Test units (3 x 3 ft) were placed in areas of each site where STPs produced artifacts in relatively higher concentrations and/or generated diagnostic or potentially diagnostic artifacts. The investigations identified a proposed district, the Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District containing sites that appear to represent a related set of activities in a distinct landscape setting over roughly contemporaneous periods. The proposed archaeological district encompasses six sites investigated by the project (44FX0373, 44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, and 44FX3160) as well as three nearby sites not investigated by the project (44FX0227, 44FX0380, and 44FX0390). Together these resources appear to be related in primary function—quartz extraction and reduction—and to contain similar temporal components—primarily Late Archaic, with some Early and Late Woodland occupations.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Park	8/9/2019 12:00:00 AM	George Washington Memorial Parkway

Threats to Resource: Transportation Expansion

Site Conditions: Intact Cultural Level

Survey Strategies: Subsurface Testing

Specimens Collected: Yes

Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No

Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

Collectively, the sites within the district have produced numerous cores, staged bifaces, projectile points (Savannah River, Small Savannah River, Lamoka, Calvert, and Rossville), and pieces of debitage, primarily consisting of quartz and some quartzite artifacts, all of which appear to be locally obtained. Limited other artifact types such as scrapers, FCR, utilized flakes, hammerstone, drills, a mano, a nutting stone, and a few prehistoric ceramic sherds, have also been recovered from these sites.

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No Data

Current Curation Repository: TRC Environmental Corporation

Permanent Curation Repository: NPS Museum Resource Center in Landover

Field Notes: Yes

Field Notes Repository: NPS Museum Resource Center in Landover

Photographic Media: Digital

Survey Reports: Yes

Survey Report Information:

2020, Heather Millis and Bruce Idol, PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY, INTENSIVE PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SITE 44FX0373, AND PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF SITES
44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, 44FX3160, AND 44FX3900 WITHIN THE GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY FOR THE I-495/I-270 MANAGED LANES STUDY (MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION), FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Survey Report Repository: DHR

DHR Library Reference Number: No Data

Significance Statement: The proposed archaeological district encompasses six sites investigated by the project (44FX0373, 44FX0374, 44FX0379, 44FX0381, 44FX0389, and 44FX3160) as well as three nearby sites not investigated by the project (44FX0227, 44FX0380, and 44FX0390).

	Together the investigated resources appear to be related in primary function—quartz extraction and reduction—and to contain similar temporal components—primarily Late Archaic, with some Early and Late Woodland occupations. Site 44FX3160, incorporated in the district by default due to its location within the proposed boundary, may represent artifacts redeposited by erosion and slopewash and is considered a non-contributing element to this District. The archaeological investigations suggest that, despite some variation in assemblage composition among the sites, the investigated sites represent similar functional types occupied mostly during the Late Archaic period and extending into the Early Woodland period, with Late Woodland period components identified at two sites. All sites contain evidence of stone tool production, including debitage, cores, staged bifaces, hammerstones, and finished tools, and all of the assemblages are dominated by quartz, which was presumably acquired from a nearby source or sources. At each of the four more substantial sites, artifact distributions show a similar use of the interior, more level, portions of the landforms. As these sites appear to represent a related set of activities in a distinct landscape setting over roughly contemporaneous periods, collectively they are considered to be part of an archaeological district, termed the Dead Run Ridges Archaeological District after Raszick and Bedell's (2018) topographical designation for this area.
Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:	Recommended Eligible
Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :	D
Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:	No Data

APPENDIX 3

ARPA PERMIT

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242

IN REPLY REFER TO:

1.A.2 (NCR-RESS)

July 2, 2019

Heather Millis
TRC Environmental Corporation
50101 Governor's Drive, Suite 250
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27517

Dear Ms. Millis:

Enclosed is an Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) to conduct Phase I survey and Phase II excavations on eight archeological sites within the George Washington Memorial parkway. Your permit number for this project is 19-GWMP-5 and is effective from July 8, 2019 to December 31, 2019.

The person in direct charge of the field work should have a copy of the permit with them at all times and should be prepared to produce the permit if requested by National Park Service personnel. Please note and comply with all stipulations attached to the permit. Failure to comply with any of the stipulations will result in the revocation of your permit.

Upon review and approval of the final report documenting any archeological discoveries, please complete a report documentation form (see item 15.t. under standard permit conditions for the on-line address) and transmit it with 12 copies of the final report to Dr. Joshua M. Torres, Regional Archeologist, 1100 Ohio Drive, Washington, D.C. 20242.

You may contact Dr. Torres at joshua_torres@nps.gov or (202) 619-7273, if you have any questions concerning your permit.

Sincerely,

Lisa A Mendelson-Ielmini

Lisa A. Mendelson-Ielmini
Acting Regional Director

Enclosure

Please use this number
when referring to this permit

19-GWMP-05

No.:_____

DI Form 1991 (Rev Jan 2008)
for use with DI Form 1926
OMB No. 1024-0037
Exp. Date (6/30/2014)

United States Department of the Interior

PERMIT FOR ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

To conduct archeological work on Department of the Interior lands and Indian lands under the authority of:

- ☐ The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470aa-mm) and its regulations (43 CFR 7).
- ☐ The Antiquities Act of 1906 (P.L. 59-209; 34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431-433) and its regulations (43 CFR 3).
- ☐ Supplemental regulations (25 CFR 262) pertaining to Indian lands.
- ☐ Bureau-specific statutory and/or regulatory authority: _____

1. Permit issued to TRC Environmental Corporation	2. Under application dated 5/1/2019
3. Address 50101 Governor's Drive, Suite 250, Chapel Hill, NC, 27517	4. Telephone number(s) 919-475-5507 (cell); 919-530-8446 x223
	5. E-mail address(es) HMillis@trcsolutions.com

6. Name of Permit Administrator Heather Millis Telephone number(s): 919-530-8446 x223 Email address(es): HMillis@trcsolutions.com	7. Name of Principal Investigator(s) Heather Millis Telephone number(s): 919-530-8446 x223 Email address(es): HMillis@trcsolutions.com
8. Name of Field Director(s) authorized to carry out field projects Bruce Idol	Telephone number(s): 919-414-3428 (cell) Email address(es): bIdol@trcsolutions.com

9. Activity authorized: Access GWMP park property to conduct Phase I Survey and Phase II excavations. Anticipated artifact collection and transport of materials off-site for analysis, processing, and curation preparation.

10. On lands described as follows: Archeological sites 44FX322, 44FX326, 44FX373, 44FX374, 44FX377, 44FX379, 44FX389, and 44FX3160

11. During the duration of the project From July 8, 2019 To December 31, 2019

12. Name and address of the curatorial facility in which collections, records, data, photographs, and other documents resulting from work under this permit shall be deposited for permanent preservation on behalf of the United States Government.

National Park Service, Museum Resource Center, 3300 Hubbard Road, Landover, MD20785

13. Permittee is required to observe the listed standard permit conditions and the special permit conditions attached to this permit.

14. Signature and title of approving official Lisa A Mendelson - Telmini (A) Regional Dir	15. Date 7/3/19

15. Standard Permit Conditions

a. This permit is subject to all applicable provisions of 43 CFR Part 3, 43 CFR 7, and 25 CFR 262, and applicable departmental and bureau policies and procedures, which are made a part hereof.

b. The permittee and this permit are subject to all other Federal, State, and local laws and regulations applicable to the public lands and resources.

c. This permit shall not be exclusive in character, and shall not affect the ability of the land managing bureau to use, lease or permit the use of lands subject to this permit for any purpose.

d. This permit may not be assigned.

e. This permit may be suspended or terminated for breach of any condition or for management purposes at the discretion of the approving official, upon written notice.

f. This permit is issued for the term specified in 11 above.

g. Permits issued for a duration of more than one year must be reviewed annually by the agency official and the permittee.

h. The permittee shall obtain all other required permit(s) to conduct the specified project.

i. Archeological project design, literature review, development of the regional historic context framework, site evaluation, and recommendations for subsequent investigations must be developed with direct involvement of an archeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation; fieldwork must be generally overseen by an individual who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation.

j. Permittee shall immediately request that the approving official (14. above) make a modification to accommodate any change in an essential condition of the permit, including individuals named and the nature, location, purpose, and time of authorized work, and shall without delay notify the approving official of any other changes affecting the permit or regarding information submitted as part of the application for the permit. Failure to do so may result in permit suspension or revocation.

k. Permittee may request permit extension, in writing, at any time prior to expiration of the term of the permit, specifying a limited, definite amount of time required to complete permitted work.

l. Any correspondence about this permit or work conducted under its authority must cite the permit number. Any publication of results of work conducted under the authority of this permit must cite the approving bureau and the permit number.

m. Permittee shall submit a copy of any published journal article and any published or unpublished report, paper, and manuscript resulting from the permitted work (apart from those required in items q. and s., below), to the approving official and the appropriate official of the approved curatorial facility (item 12 above).

n. Prior to beginning any fieldwork under the authority of this permit, the permittee, following the affected bureau's policies and procedures, shall contact the field office manager responsible for administering the lands involved to obtain further instructions.

o. Permittee may request a review, in writing to the official concerned, of any disputed decision regarding inclusion of specific terms and conditions or the modification, suspension, or revocation of this permit, setting out reasons for believing that the decision should be reconsidered.

p. Permittee shall not be released from requirements of this permit until all outstanding obligations have been satisfied, whether or not the term of the permit has expired. Permittee may be subject to civil penalties for violation of any term or condition of this permit.

15. Standard Permit Conditions (continued)

q. Permittee shall submit a preliminary report to the approving official within a timeframe established by the approving official, which shall be no later than 6 weeks after the completion of any episode of fieldwork, setting out what was done, how it was done, by whom, specifically where, and with what results, including maps, GPS data, an approved site form for each newly recorded archeological site, and the permittee's professional recommendations, as results require. If other than 6 weeks, the timeframe shall be specified in Special Permit Condition p. Depending on the scope, duration, and nature of the work, the approving official may require progress reports, during or after the fieldwork period or both, and as specified in Special Permit Condition r.

r. Permittee shall submit a clean, edited draft final report to the agency official for review to insure conformance with standards, guidelines, regulations, and all stipulations of the permit. The schedule for submitting the draft shall be determined by the agency official.

s. Permittee shall submit a final report to the approving official not later than 180 days after completion of fieldwork. Where a fieldwork episode involved only minor work and/or minor findings, a final report may be submitted in place of the preliminary report. If the size or nature of fieldwork merits, the approving official may authorize a longer timeframe for the submission of the final report as specified in Special Permit Condition q.

t. Two copies of the final report, a completed NTIS Report Documentation Page (SF-298), available at http://www.ntis.gov/pdf/rdpform.pdf, and a completed NADB-Reports Citation Form, available at http://www.cr.nps.gov/aad/tools/nadbform_update.doc, will be submitted to the office issuing the permit.

u. The permittee agrees to keep the specific location of sensitive resources confidential. Sensitive resources include threatened species, endangered species, and rare species, archeological sites, caves, fossil sites, minerals, commercially valuable resources, and sacred ceremonial sites.

v. Permittee shall deposit all artifacts, samples and collections, as applicable, and original or clear copies of all records, data, photographs, and other documents, resulting from work conducted under this permit, with the curatorial facility named in item 12, above, not later than 90 days after the date the final report is submitted to the approving official. Not later than 180 days after the final report is submitted, permittee shall provide the approving official with a catalog and evaluation of all materials deposited with the curatorial facility, including the facility's accession and/or catalog numbers.

w. Permittee shall provide the approving official with a confirmation that museum collections described in v. above were deposited with the approved curatorial facility, signed by an authorized curatorial facility official, stating the date materials were deposited, and the type, number and condition of the collected museum objects deposited at the facility.

x. Permittee shall not publish, without the approving official's prior permission, any locational or other identifying archeological site information that could compromise the Government's protection and management of archeological sites.

y. For excavations, permittee shall consult the OSHA excavation standards which are contained in 29 CFR §1926.650, §1926.651 and §1926.652. For questions regarding these standards contact the local area OSHA office, OSHA at 1-800-321-OSHA, or the OSHA website at http://www.osha.gov.

z. Special permit conditions attached to this permit are made a part hereof.

16. Special Permit Conditions

☐ a. Permittee shall allow the approving official and bureau field officials, or their representatives, full access to the work area specified in this permit at any time the permittee is in the field, for purposes of examining the work area and any recovered materials and related records.

☐ b. Permittee shall cease work upon discovering any human remains and shall immediately notify the approving official or bureau field official. Work in the vicinity of the discovery may not resume until the authorized official has given permission.

☐ c. Permittee shall backfill all subsurface test exposures and excavation units as soon as possible after recording the results, and shall restore them as closely as reasonable to the original contour.

☐ d. Permittee shall not use mechanized equipment in designated, proposed, or potential wilderness areas unless authorized by the agency official or a designee in additional specific conditions associated with this permit.

☐ e. Permittee shall take precautions to protect livestock, wildlife, the public, or other users of the public lands from accidental injury in any excavation unit.

☐ f. Permittee shall not conduct any flint knapping or lithic replication experiments at any archeological site, aboriginal quarry source, or non-site location that might be mistaken for an archeological site as a result of such experiments.

☐ g. Permittee shall perform the fieldwork authorized in this permit in a way that does not impede or interfere with other legitimate uses of the public lands, except when the authorized officer specifically provides otherwise.

☐ h. Permittee shall restrict vehicular activity to existing roads and trails unless the authorized officer provides otherwise.

☐ i. Permittee shall keep disturbance to the minimum area consistent with the nature and purpose of the fieldwork.

☐ j. Permittee shall not cut or otherwise damage living trees unless the authorized officer gives permission.

☐ k. Permittee shall take precautions at all times to prevent wildfire. Permittee shall be held responsible for suppression costs for any fires on public lands caused by the permittee's negligence. Permittee may not burn debris without the authorized officer's specific permission.

☐ l. Permittee shall conduct all operations in such a manner as to prevent or minimize scarring and erosion of the land, pollution of the water resources, and damage to the watershed.

☐ m. Permittee shall not disturb resource management facilities within the permit area, such as fences, reservoirs, and other improvements, without the authorized officer's approval. Where disturbance is necessary, permittee shall return the facility to its prior condition, as determined by the authorized officer.

☐ n. Permittee shall remove temporary stakes and/or flagging, which the permittee has installed, upon completion of fieldwork.

☐ o. Permittee shall clean all camp and work areas before leaving the permit area. Permittee shall take precautions to prevent littering or pollution on public lands, waterways, and adjoining properties. Refuse shall be carried out and deposited in approved disposal areas.

☐ p. Permittee shall submit the preliminary report within _____ days/weeks of completion of any episode of fieldwork..

☐ q. Permittee shall submit the final report within _____ days/weeks/months after completion of fieldwork..

☐ r. Permittee shall submit progress reports every _____ months over the duration of the project.

☐ s. Additional special permit conditions are attached.

19-GWMP-05

Permit No. _____

Special Permit Conditions Continuation Sheet

See attached park specific permit stipulations from Superintendent Cuvelier, June 14, 2019

By signing below, I, the Principal Investigator, acknowledge that I have read and understand the Permit for Archeological Investigations and agree to its terms and conditions as evidenced by my signature below and initiation of work or other activities under the authority of this permit.

Signature and title:	Date:
Heather Miller, Principal Investigator	7/8/19

Paperwork Reduction Act and Estimated Burden Statement: This information is being collected pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 470cc and 470mm, to provide the necessary facts to enable the Federal land manager (1) to evaluate the applicant's professional qualifications and organizational capability to conduct the proposed archeological work; (2) to determine whether the proposed work would be in the public interest; (3) to verify the adequacy of arrangements for permanent curatorial preservation, as United States property, of specimens and records resulting from the proposed work; (4) to ensure that the proposed activities would not be inconsistent with any management plan applicable to the public lands involved; (5) to provide the necessary information needed to complete the Secretary's Report to Congress on Federal Archeology Programs; and (6) to allow the National Park Service to evaluate Federal archeological protection programs and assess compliance with the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470). Submission of the information is required before the applicant may enjoy the benefit of using publicly owned archeological resources. To conduct such activities without a permit is punishable by felony-level criminal penalties, civil penalties, and forfeiture of property. A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. Public reporting for this collection of information is estimated to average three hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Departmental Consulting Archeologist; NPS; 1849 C Street, NW (2275); Washington, DC 20240-0001.

ARPA Permit - Special Stipulations (cont.)
National Park Service, National Capital Region

1. All archeological remains recovered during the course of the archeological investigations done under the terms of this permit shall be processed and cataloged in accordance with the revised National Park Service (NPS) Museum Handbook on Accessioning and Cataloging Museum Objects. All artifacts will be cataloged using the Interior Collection Management System (ICMS). Copies of the ICMS worksheets and appropriate software will be provided by Ms. Marian Creveling, the Archeological Laboratory Director of the Regional Archeology Program (RAP) or her designee [(301) 832-3966]. Furthermore, diagnostic archeological remains will be properly conserved and all artifacts placed in archivally stable containers (interlocking seal-and-closure polyethylene bags, and acid-free boxes).

2. All artifacts and original **copies** of field notes, data recording forms, maps, drawings, photographs, slides, and any other form of documentation resulting from the archeological investigations done under the terms of this permit are the property of the NPS, National Capital Region (NCR).

3. All archeological work will be coordinated through Mr. Matthew Virta, Cultural Resources Manager for the George Washington Memorial Parkway (GWMP, 703-289-2535), or, in his absence, Mr. David Gadsby, Acting Chief of Resource Management, GWMP, (703-289-2512).

4. The areas of archeological monitoring and/or units selected for archeological survey/excavation (transects, squares, etc.) will be mapped and redefinable in nature so that subsequent workers can accurately determine the areas that were monitored, surveyed, and/or excavated.

5. At least 3 days prior to beginning the fieldwork and three days prior to ending it, please notify Mr. Virta, at (703)-289-2535 or Mr. Gadsby at (703) 289-2512.

6. Should any human remains be encountered, excavations will stop and the Park Superintendent, the Park Cultural Resource Manager, and the Regional Archeologist will be notified immediately. The Park Superintendent, in consultation with the Park Cultural Resource Manager and Marian Creveling, Acting Regional Archeologist, NCR (301-832-3966), shall determine the appropriate course of action, following the Department of the Interior's guidelines on human remains.

7. Permittee must include two completed copies of the NTIS form with the final report (available on-line at http://www.ntis.gov/pdf/rdpform.pdf).

8. Prior to submitting any site forms to the SHPO, draft copies of the completed Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS) forms (obtain from NPS archeologist Ms. Karen Orrence at karen_orrence@nps.gov_or 301-832-3969) and Virginia State (VA) archeological site survey forms for all sites located on NPS lands, including the update of any ASMIS or VA site forms, shall be sent to Ms. Orrence for review and approval. Only after she has reviewed and approved the forms, will copies of the VA site forms be sent to the SHPO for site numbers or to update existing site forms. One set of final ASMIS and MD site forms (electronic and hardcopy) will be sent to Ms. Orrence with the transmittal of the approved, final report. The reporting of

archeological sites will be coordinated with Ms. Orrence prior to contacting the SHPO.

9. All work and excavations will be limited to the areas specified in the ARPA permit application.

10. All excavations will be open for only the minimum required time. Thereafter, as soon as possible they will be backfilled, compacted, and stabilized to prevent erosion.

11. Collecting or removal of all other resources including vegetation, wildlife, and water is not authorized. Soil samples can be collected from excavation profiles if they are needed for analysis.

12. All waste, litter, and debris will be removed from the worksite daily so that the park and work area are maintained in a clean and presentable condition at all times.

13. All work will be performed in a safe and responsible manner to avoid hazards, accidents, and deaths to workers, government employees, and park visitors. Reasonable safety measures will be taken where risks or potential hazards are evident.

14. The permittee will be responsible for locating all utility lines in advance of work and to insure that no damage occurs to them.

15. If unsafe conditions or unexpected damages to park resources are evident, the NPS reserves the right to halt all project work until appropriate corrective measures can be taken.

16. When excavating STPs, if fill continues below a depth of 3 feet, a soil auger will be used to test for preserved ground surfaces/archeological resources under the fill. It is also possible that deeper testing maybe required, in which case Mr.Virta of the GWMP will be consulted regarding the appropriate field methodology to be employed.

17. The NPS is neither responsible nor liable for the security to equipment owned and operated by TRC Environmental Corporation. Any incident involving theft or damage to property owned and/or operated by TRC Environmental Corporation should be reported immediately to the United States Park Police Communications/Dispatch at (202) 610-7500.

18. A copy of this permit will be available on-site when the work is being performed. The work leader will carry a copy of the permit and personal identification at all times during the field activities. These items will be shown to U.S. Park Police and other NPS officials upon request. All instructions of NPS officials representing the Park Superintendent will be obeyed.

Millis, Heather

Subject: FW: [EXTERNAL] RE: ARPA Permit 19-GWMP-05--DIGITAL CORRESPONDENCE--NO HARD COPY WILL FOLLOW

From: Torres, Joshua <joshua_torres@nps.gov>
Sent: Monday, July 8, 2019 9:38 AM
To: Millis, Heather <HMillis@trccompanies.com>
Cc: David Gadsby <david_gadsby@nps.gov>; Virta, Matthew <matthew_virta@nps.gov>; Steve Archer <SArcher@mdot.maryland.gov>; Richard Ervin <RErvin@mdot.maryland.gov>; Bradley Krueger <bradley_krueger@nps.gov>
Subject: Re: [EXTERNAL] RE: ARPA Permit 19-GWMP-05--DIGITAL CORRESPONDENCE--NO HARD COPY WILL FOLLOW

Hi Heather,

Your request to substitute Tracy Millis for Bruce Idol is approved. Per my previous email, in the future, these changes will need to be formal amendment requests to the ARPA permit particularly if the substitution is permanent/long term. Another way to alleviate this would be to add two or three field directors so you have staff options. Print this email and have Tracy keep it with the permit in the event that someone from the park asks for him to show the permit. Please contact if you need any additional assistance.

In terms of scheduling fieldwork, you will have to coordinate with the park. Unfortunately, I believe Matt V. and David Gadsby are on leave at the moment. I recommend contacting bradley_krueger@nps.gov to see if he can put you in touch with someone.

Please keep me posted on the project schedule and if there are any interesting findings, I may like to come and do a field visit.

Thanks for your patience with this process. Sincerely, Josh

Joshua M. Torres, Ph.D.
Supervisor of History and Culture Programs
Regional Archeologist

National Park Service
National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington DC 20242

Office: 202-619-7273
Cell: 202-713-7091

https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1027/archeology.htm

On Mon, Jul 8, 2019 at 9:12 AM Millis, Heather <HMillis@trccompanies.com> wrote:

> Thank you very much Josh!

The signed page 6 is attached.

As you know our crew planned to be in the field this week working on additional survey on the C&O Canal Park. Given the need to complete survey ASAP within the areas in GWMP of interest to VDOT, we would like to redirect the crew there as soon as we can—under condition 5, we need to provide 3 days notice before beginning fieldwork. Can you please tell me the first day we would be able to begin fieldwork in GWMP?

Also, we respectfully request the substitution of Tracy Millis for Bruce Idol as Field Director for this week only. Tracy's resume is attached.

Thank you,

Heather Millis
Office Practice Leader

TRC

50101 Governors Drive, Suite 250, Chapel Hill, NC 27517
T 919.530.8446, ext 223 | **F** 919.530.8525 | **C** 919.475.5507
LinkedIn | Twitter | Blog | TRCcompanies.com

Please note that our domain name and email addresses have changed

From: Torres, Joshua <joshua_torres@nps.gov>
Sent: Monday, July 8, 2019 8:44 AM
To: Millis, Heather <HMillis@trccompanies.com>
Cc: David Gadsby <david_gadsby@nps.gov>; Virta, Matthew <matthew_virta@nps.gov>; Steve Archer <SArcher@mdot.maryland.gov>; Richard Ervin <RErvin@mdot.maryland.gov>
Subject: ARPA Permit 19-GWMP-05--DIGITAL CORRESPONDENCE--NO HARD COPY WILL FOLLOW

Ms. Millis,

Good morning. Please find attached the ARPA permit for Phase I and II archeological work related to the MDOT Managed Lane Study. Your reference number is 19-GWMP-05. Please sign page 6 of the permit, indicating you understand and agree to follow the park stipulations of the permit. Once signed, please scan and send me that page. Once the permit is signed by the permittee, you may begin fieldwork.

Please coordinate your actions associated with this permit with David Gadsby and Matt Virta of George Washington Memorial Parkway. Let me know if I can be of further assistance. Thanks for your patience.

Sincerely,
Josh Torres

Joshua M. Torres, Ph.D.
Supervisor of History and Culture Programs
Regional Archeologist

National Park Service
National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington DC 20242

Office: 202-619-7273
Cell: 202-713-7091

https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1027/archeology.htm

APPENDIX 4

RESUMES FOR KEY PERSONNEL

BRUCE S. IDOL

EDUCATION

M.A., Anthropology, Wake Forest University, 1997
B.A., Anthropology, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, 1992
B.A., English Literature, Appalachian State University, 1990

PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATIONS/CERTIFICATIONS

Register of Professional Archaeologists, 2001–2019

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

Mr. Idol has project management and technical experience in the following general areas:

- Archaeological project planning and implementation
- Archaeological survey, testing and data recovery excavations
- Prehistoric ceramic analysis
- Archaeological report preparation

REPRESENTATIVE EXPERIENCE

Mr. Idol has 23 years of experience conducting and reporting archaeological surveys, site evaluations, and data recovery excavations. Mr. Idol's experience includes extensive service to public and private-sector clients including the National Park Service (NPS), U.S. Army Construction and Engineering Research Laboratories (CERL), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE), U.S.D.A. Forest Service (NFS), the North Carolina DOT, and the Federal Highway Administration Eastern Federal Lands Highway Division (FHWA EFLHD). He currently serves as a Senior Archaeologist in the Chapel Hill Office with responsibilities including fieldwork direction, artifact analysis, and reporting.

Data Recovery Excavations at 31JK615– Jackson County, NC (Field Director: 2019 – present)
Mr. Idol is presently serving as Field Director for data recovery excavations at a prehistoric through Historic Cherokee archaeological site.

Maryland DOT SHA, Survey and Site Evaluations within the George Washington Memorial Parkway for the I-495/I-270 Managed Lanes Study– Fairfax County, VA (Field Director: 2019)
Mr. Idol served as Field Director for an intensive survey and testing of multiple sites within the George Washington Memorial Parkway.

Data Recovery Excavations at 31JK569 and 31JK570– Jackson County, NC (Field Director: 2019)
Mr. Idol served as Field Director for data recovery excavations at two prehistoric through Historic Cherokee archaeological sites.

North Carolina DOT, Data Recovery Excavations at 31GH635– Graham County, NC (Field Director: 2017 – present)
Mr. Idol is presently serving as Field Director for data recovery excavations at a prehistoric through Historic Cherokee archaeological site.

North Carolina DOT, Data Recovery Excavations at 31JK164 and 31JK487 – Jackson County, NC (Field Director: 2017)
Mr. Idol served as Field Director for data recovery excavations at two prehistoric through Historic Cherokee archaeological sites.

North Carolina DOT, Testing at 31MA685 and Data Recovery Excavations at 31MA684 and 31MA774 – Macon County, NC (Field Director: 2014 – 2016)
Mr. Idol served as Field Director for testing and data recovery excavations at three prehistoric through Historic Cherokee archaeological sites.

FHWA EFLHD, Data Recovery Excavations at 31JK443 and 31JK553 – Jackson County, NC (Field Director: 2012)
Mr. Idol served as Field Director for data recovery excavations at two prehistoric through Historic Cherokee archaeological sites.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Roanoke River Flood Reduction Project – Roanoke, VA (Field Director: 2001 – 2008)
Mr. Idol served as Field Director for data recovery excavations at five large prehistoric sites: 44RN2, 44RN72, 44RN219, 44RN221, and 44RN356, as well as testing excavations at 44RN2, 44RN72, 44RN221, and at the Blue Ridge Industrial Park. In this position, he oversaw all stages of fieldwork, analysis, and report preparation, and worked closely with City of Roanoke engineers and COE personnel.

North Carolina DOT, Data Recovery Excavations at 31AX37 – Alexander County, NC (Field Director: 2007 – 2009)
Mr. Idol served as Field Director for site data recovery excavations at 31AX37, and oversaw all stages of fieldwork, analysis, and report preparation.

National Forests in North Carolina, Archaeological Investigations at Bearpen Branch (31TV845), – Transylvania County, NC (Field Director: 2005 – 2006)
Mr. Idol served as Field Director for archaeological investigations at the Bearpen Branch site and authored the report for compliance.

Arcadis/FHWA/National Park Service, Foothills Parkway Section 8B Archaeological Survey – Sevier and Cocke counties, TN (Field Director: 2007)
Mr. Idol directed the archaeological survey of the proposed Foothills Parkway Section 8B corridor.

EDUCATION

M.A., Anthropology, State University of New York at Albany, 1994
B.A., History, University of Maryland, 1986

PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATIONS/CERTIFICATIONS

Register of Professional Archaeologists, 2001

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

Heather Millis has management and technical experience in the following areas:

- Archival Research/Land Use Studies
- Archaeological Survey, National Register Evaluation, and Data Recovery
- Cemetery Delineation

REPRESENTATIVE EXPERIENCE

Ms. Millis is the Office Practice Leader in TRC's Chapel Hill, North Carolina office and has extensive experience in all types of cultural resource investigations. She has over 25 years of professional experience serving as Principal Investigator, Field Director, or Historian on hundreds of projects across the eastern United States. As Office Manager she is responsible for all aspects of project development and management, including proposal and research design development, project planning, implementation, and management, field and laboratory research, report preparation, and coordination with clients and agencies. Ms. Millis also serves as a QA/QC reviewer, copyeditor, and technical writer for TRC's Chapel Hill office. Following is a list of representative projects:

First Solar Development LLC – Dinwiddie County, VA (Project Manager/Principal Investigator): January 2019–present
Ms. Millis serves as Principal Investigator and Project Manager for survey of areas totaling over 1,600 acres for a proposed solar farm. Her responsibilities include coordinating with the clients and SHPO staff, supervising the fieldwork, lab processing, and data analysis, and authoring the deliverables.

Invenergy – King William County, VA (Project Manager/Principal Investigator): October 2018–present
Ms. Millis serves as Principal Investigator and Project Manager for survey of areas totaling over 1,300 acres for a proposed solar farm. Her responsibilities include coordinating with the clients and SHPO staff, supervising the fieldwork, lab processing, and data analysis, and co-authoring the deliverables.

First Solar Development LLC – Sussex County, VA (Project Manager/Principal Investigator): October 2018–present
Ms. Millis serves as Principal Investigator and Project Manager for survey of areas totaling over 1,200 acres for a proposed solar farm. Her responsibilities include coordinating with the clients and SHPO staff, supervising the fieldwork, lab processing, and data analysis, and authoring the deliverables.

Golder Associates – Amelia County, VA (Project Manager/Principal Investigator): October 2018–January 2019
Ms. Millis serves as Principal Investigator and Project Manager for a historic architectural effects evaluation and a cemetery delineation for proposed expansion of a landfill facility. Her responsibilities include coordinating with the clients and SHPO staff, supervising the fieldwork, and authoring the deliverables.

Cypress Creek Renewables LLC – Orange County, VA (Project Manager/Principal Investigator): April 2018–March 2019
Ms. Millis serves as Principal Investigator and Project Manager for survey of areas totaling 686 acres within the NRHP eligible Mine Run Battlefield Historic District for a proposed solar farm. Her responsibilities include coordinating with the clients and SHPO staff, supervising the fieldwork, lab processing, and data analysis, and authoring the deliverables.

Southeastern Archaeological Services and USACE Wilmington District – Various Counties, NC and VA (Project Manager/Principal Investigator): October 2016–September 2018
Ms. Millis serves as Principal Investigator and Project Manager for survey of 14 wildlife management areas totaling 1,566 acres within the Kerr Lake Reservoir. Her responsibilities include coordinating with the clients and SHPO staff, supervising the fieldwork, lab processing, data analysis, and report writing, and co-authoring the deliverables.

Rover Pipeline LLC – Multiple Counties, OH, PA, and WV (Principal Investigator): September 2014–present
Ms. Millis serves as Principal Investigator for a cultural resources survey for the Rover Pipeline project, consisting of about 500 linear miles of corridor, ancillary facility locations, and access roads across parts of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. Her responsibilities include interfacing with the client, SHPOs, FERC, TRC staff, and the subconsultants, supervising the fieldwork, lab processing and analysis, and report writing tasks, and authoring portions of the technical reports and resource reports for FERC filings.

Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration – MD (Contract Liaison/Project Manager/Principal Investigator): 1997–present
Ms. Millis serves as Project Manager and Principal Investigator for TRC's cultural resources contract with the Maryland State Highway Administration. She has managed over 70 work orders assigned to TRC by the SHA for transportation projects in Maryland under multiple consecutive contracts. As the contract liaison she is responsible for developing proposals, work plans, and budgets for each task order, submitting invoices, and interfacing with the SHA staff and subconsultants. As Principal Investigator for task orders involving archaeological investigation, she is also responsible for directing fieldwork, supervising laboratory work, performing analysis, authoring technical reports, and interfacing with the SHA, SHPO, and landowners. This work has involved all phases of archaeological research, including survey, testing, and data recovery investigations of historic and prehistoric sites from western Maryland to the eastern shore and in rural and developed settings.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Wilmington District – VA (Principal Investigator): 2005
Ms. Millis directed the NRHP evaluation of the historic period South Boston Power Plant and Water Intake Facility on the Dan River in Virginia. She supervised the fieldwork, supervised and performed the laboratory analysis and background research, and is the senior author of the compliance report.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District – Arlington National Cemetery, VA (Field Director): 1997–1998
Ms. Millis directed a multidisciplinary cultural resources study of a 24-acre tract adjacent to Arlington House, the Robert E. Lee Memorial in Arlington County. Research involved survey and site assessment investigations of archaeological resources on the property, as well as an assessment of the cultural landscape, viewshed, and forestry issues associated with Arlington House. Ms. Millis was the senior author of the report on the findings.

OP•LANES™
MARYLAND

I-495 & I-270 Managed Lanes Study

Cultural Resources Technical Report
Volume 7:
PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE I-495/I-270 MANAGED LANES STUDY STREAM MITIGATION SITES AT RFP3 TUSCARORA CREEK AND PA-1 BACK BRANCH IN PRINCE GEORGE'S AND FREDERICK COUNTIES, MARYLAND

November 2021

U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration

MDOT MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
STATE HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

CULTURAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT VOLUME 7: PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE I-495/I-270 MANAGED LANES STUDY STREAM MITIGATION SITES AT RFP3 TUSCARORA CREEK AND PA-1 BACK BRANCH IN PRINCE GEORGE'S AND FREDERICK COUNTIES, MARYLAND

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT NUMBER 562
Project Number AW073A13

Prepared for:

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
STATE HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

707 North Calvert Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Prepared by:

Frank Mikolic, RPA
Jennifer Falchetta, RPA
and
Melissa Butler

A.D. Marble
2200 Renaissance Boulevard, Suite 260
King of Prussia, Pennsylvania 19406

November 2021

Abstract

The Maryland Department of Transportation State Highway Administration (MDOT SHA) proposes stream mitigation at the Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site, RFP3, [redacted] Frederick County, Maryland; and within the PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site along Back Branch, located northwest of the town of Upper Marlboro, Prince George's County, Maryland. The project has been proposed by MDOT SHA as a part of the I-495/I-270 Managed Lanes Study (MLS), a federally funded project. Portions of the Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site are located within the circa-1855 Hebb-Kline Farmstead (MIHP No. F-1-202), the Carrollton Manor Rural Historic District (MIHP No. F-1-134), the Adamstown Survey District (MIHP No. F-1-185) and an unconfirmed Archaic Period quad file site, BUCKEY-QF02. Portions of the PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site are located within the Clagett Agricultural Survey Area (MIHP No. PG: 79-000) and the Chesapeake Beach Railway Site (18PR605).

The goal of the Phase I survey was to determine the presence or absence of potentially significant archaeological resources within the limits of disturbance (LOD) of each stream mitigation site. The archaeology survey area consists of testable areas within the project's LOD, as provided by MDOT SHA. This LOD is considered to be the archaeology survey area for the project. The LOD may change as the project design matures, and MDOT SHA will continue to monitor the project design as it evolves.

The Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site is located within the Limestone Lowland Region of the Piedmont Plateau Province of Maryland and Maryland Archaeological Research Unit 17, the Catoctin Drainage. The PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site is located within the Western Shore Uplands Region of the Atlantic Coastal Plain Province of Maryland and Maryland Archaeological Research Unit 8. Both project areas include areas considered to have high archaeological potential that will be disturbed by the proposed stream mitigation.

A total of 201 shovel test pits were excavated at 50-foot (n=197) and 15-foot (n=4) intervals within the Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site survey area. An additional two test units were excavated within the survey area: one on each bank of the drainage. The survey area consisted primarily of low, wet floodplain areas bordered by slightly elevated, moderately to well-drained uplands. The floodplain areas and the edges of the bordering uplands suffer from frequent flooding and erosional events. The upland areas within the survey area consist of areas that have been plowed and used for agriculture since at least the mid-nineteenth century. A total of one precontact and 17 historic period artifacts were recovered from the plowzone (n=5) and an historic period fill layer (n=13) during Phase I excavations. The majority of the artifacts were recovered from STP 141 and appear to represent re-deposited burnt early-nineteenth-century domestic material related to one of the surrounding farmsteads. This material cannot be attributed to a specific location and likely represents the re-deposition of material, possibly from a burn pile. The remaining historic artifacts recovered within the survey area represent low density historic artifact scatter within a plowzone context, and the single quartz flake recovered represents an isolated find in a plowzone context. None of the material recovered within the Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site survey area constitutes an intact archaeological site. No intact archaeological resources were identified

within the project area for the Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation project, and no additional archaeological investigation is recommended.

A total of 29 shovel test pits were excavated at 50-foot intervals within the PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site where feasible; however, standing water and wetlands sometimes required this interval to be modified depending on conditions. The survey area is constrained to a low, wet floodplain and the edges of the surrounding uplands. The northern and southern portions of the survey area consist of large wetland areas crossed by stream meanders and is characterized by moderate to severe erosion and re-deposition. Phase IA reconnaissance survey identified only 7.5 percent (0.736 acre [0.3 ha]) of the survey area with conditions warranting Phase IB subsurface testing.

The Chesapeake Beach Railway Site (18PR605) traverses the central portion of the survey area; however, the rail segment within the survey area was found to be severely disturbed. The site contains the mostly disarticulated remnants of what was likely a former bridge pier, surrounded by demolition debris. No significant archaeological resources associated with 18PR605 are present within the survey area. However, because only a portion of the resource was evaluated, no determination of eligibility can be made for site 18PR605 as a whole.

No artifacts were recovered during the Phase IB testing of the PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site. No intact archaeological resources were identified within the project area, and no further archaeological investigation is recommended.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Maryland Department of Transportation State Highway Administration (MDOT SHA) proposes stream mitigation at the Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site, RFP3, [redacted] Frederick County, Maryland; and within the PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site, located northwest of the town of Upper Marlboro, Prince George's County, Maryland (Figures 1A and 1B). The project has been proposed by MDOT SHA as a part of the I-495/I-270 Managed Lanes Study (MLS), a federally funded project. [redacted]

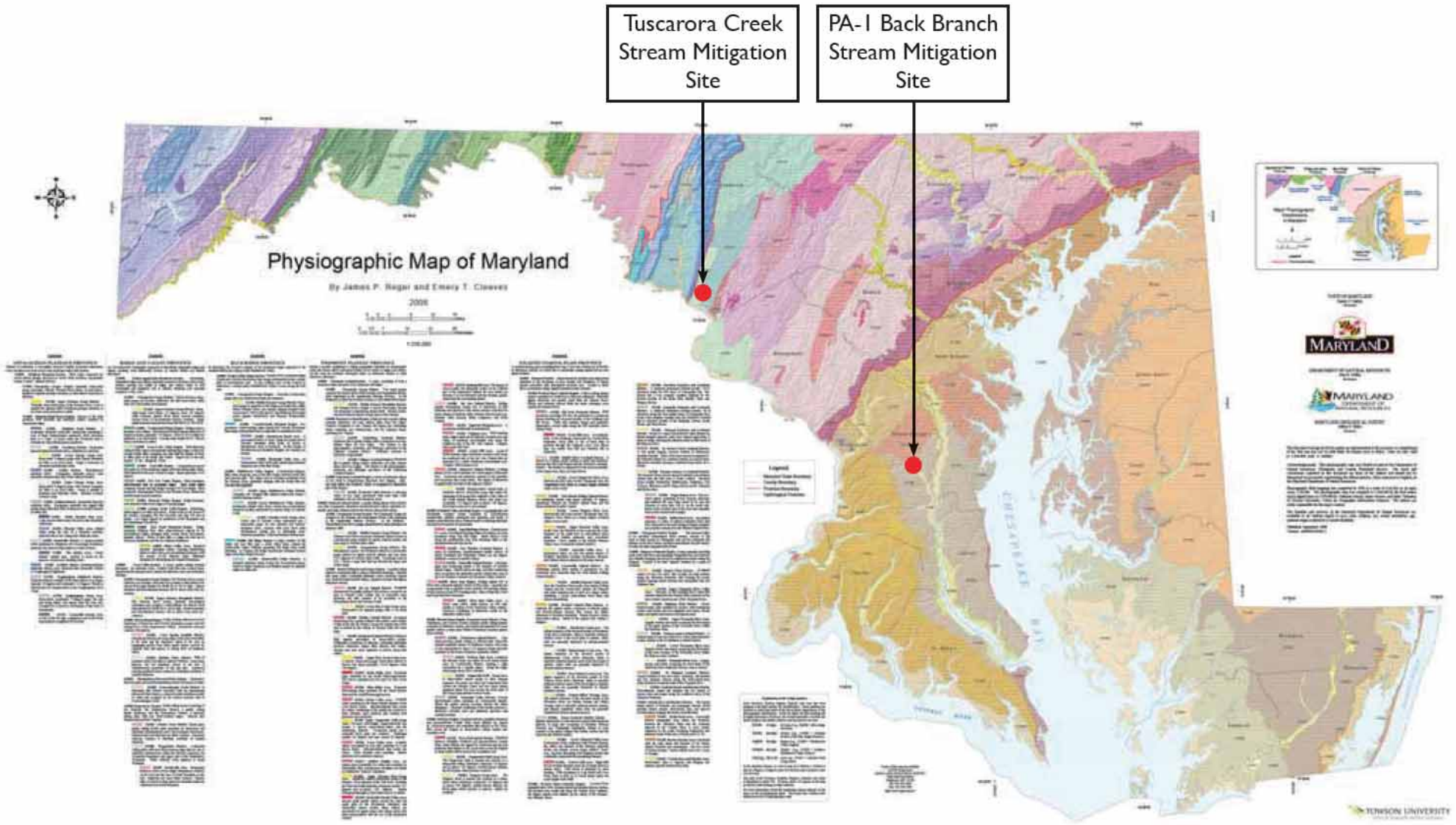
The goal of the Phase I survey was to determine the presence or absence of potentially significant archaeological resources within the limits of disturbance (LOD) of each stream mitigation site (Figures 2A to 3J). The archaeology survey area consists of testable areas within the project LOD provided by MDOT SHA. The Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site is located within the Limestone Lowland Region of the Piedmont Plateau Province of Maryland and Maryland Archaeological Research Unit 17, the Catoctin Drainage (Figures 4A and 4B). The PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site is located within the Western Shore Uplands Region of the Atlantic Coastal Plain Province of Maryland and Maryland Archaeological Research Unit 8 (Figure 4B). Both project areas include land that will be disturbed during stream mitigation activities.

The archaeological survey included background research, field investigations, artifact processing, and reporting conforming to the *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Maryland* (Shaffer and Cole 1994) and the MDOT SHA (2017) *Archaeology Guidelines for Consultants*. All work was conducted in accordance with the standards of the Secretary of the Interior, as specified in the *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (Federal Register, Vol. 48, No. 190, 1983).

The cultural resources staff at A.D. Marble performed the Phase I survey at the Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site between August 17 and 26, 2020. Jennifer Falchetta directed the field survey with assistance from Andrew Colucci and Amadeusz Zajac; and field technicians from Dovetail Cultural Resource Group, including Jeff Phillips, Taylor Napoleon, Tamara Schlossenberg, and Jamie Cohen. Dr. Alexander D. Keim, from MDOT SHA, also assisted with the Phase I survey of the Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site.

A.D. Marble also performed a Phase IA reconnaissance level survey of the PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site on August 31, 2020, and completed Phase IB subsurface testing between September 21 and 23, 2020. Dr. Michael Lenert and Jennifer Falchetta completed the Phase IA reconnaissance level survey, and Jennifer Falchetta directed the Phase IB field survey with assistance from Andrew Colucci and Amadeusz Zajac.

Frank Mikolic served as principal investigator and project manager. Melissa Butler from Dovetail completed the background section of the report.



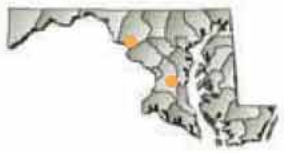


Figure 4A
Physiographic Map of Maryland
I-495/I-270 Managed Lanes Study Stream Mitigation Sites at
RFP3 Tuscarora Creek and PA-1 Back Branch in
Prince George's and Frederick Counties, Maryland

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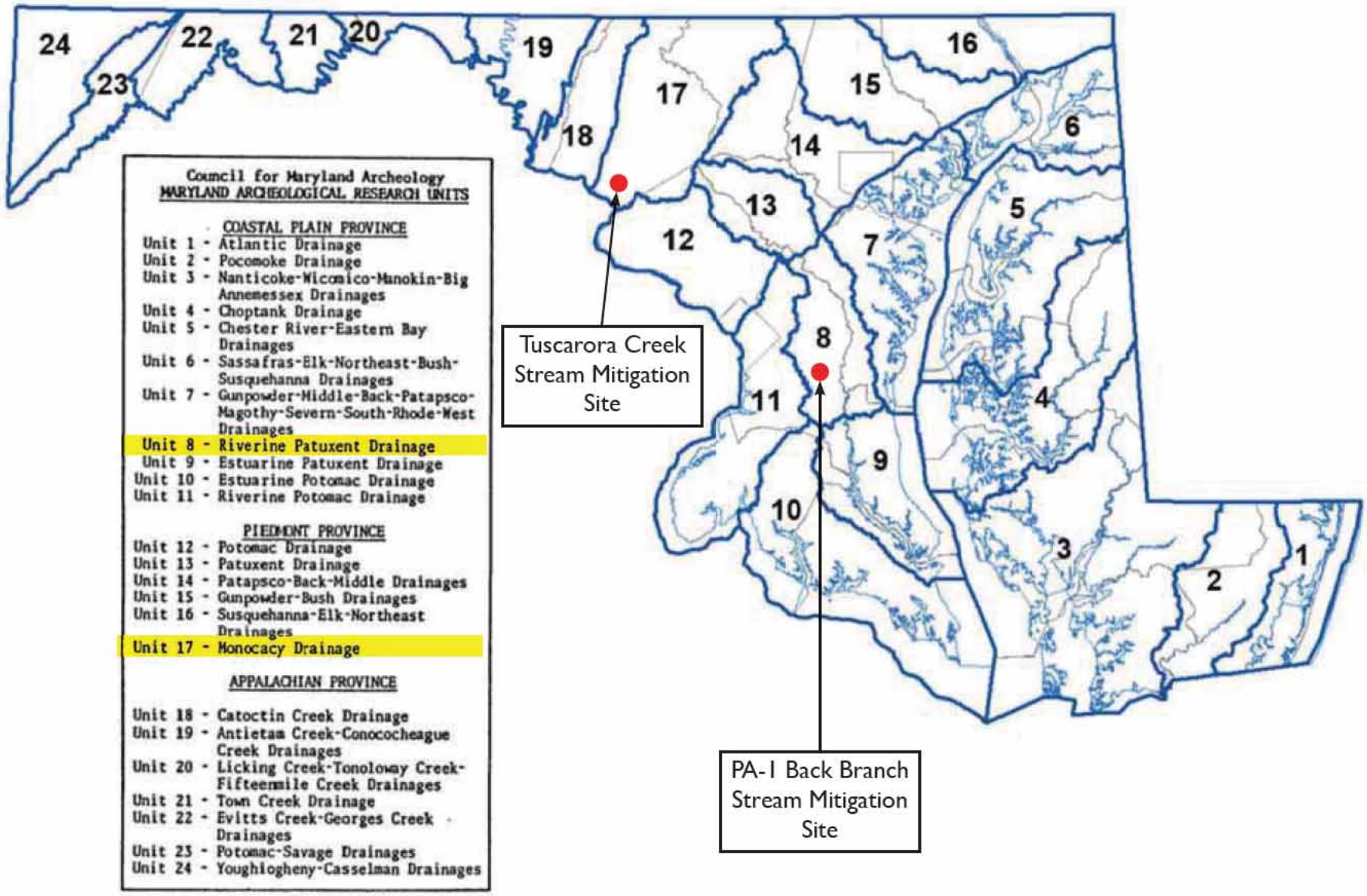
MARYLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNITS



Council for Maryland Archeology
MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH UNITS

COASTAL PLAIN PROVINCE
Unit 1 - Atlantic Drainage
Unit 2 - Pocomoke Drainage
Unit 3 - Nanticoke-Wicomico-Manokin-Big Annemessex Drainages
Unit 4 - Choptank Drainage
Unit 5 - Chester River-Eastern Bay Drainages
Unit 6 - Sassafras-Elk-Northeast-Bush-Susquehanna Drainages
Unit 7 - Gunpowder-Middle-Back-Patapsco-Magothy-Severn-South-Rhode-West Drainages
Unit 8 - Riverine Patuxent Drainage
Unit 9 - Estuarine Patuxent Drainage
Unit 10 - Estuarine Potomac Drainage
Unit 11 - Riverine Potomac Drainage

PIEDMONT PROVINCE
Unit 12 - Potomac Drainage
Unit 13 - Patuxent Drainage
Unit 14 - Patapsco-Back-Middle Drainages
Unit 15 - Gunpowder-Bush Drainages
Unit 16 - Susquehanna-Elk-Northeast Drainages
Unit 17 - Monocacy Drainage

APPALACHIAN PROVINCE
Unit 18 - Catoctin Creek Drainage
Unit 19 - Antietam Creek-Conococheague Creek Drainages
Unit 20 - Licking Creek-Tonoloway Creek-Fifteenmile Creek Drainages
Unit 21 - Town Creek Drainage
Unit 22 - Evitts Creek-Georges Creek Drainages
Unit 23 - Potomac-Savage Drainages
Unit 24 - Youghiogheny-Casselman Drainages

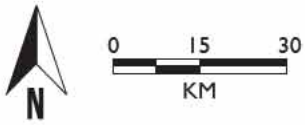


Figure 4B
Location of Project Area in Maryland Archaeological Units 8 and 17
I-495/I-270 Managed Lanes Study Stream Mitigation Sites at
RFP3 Tuscarora Creek and PA-1 Back Branch in
Prince George's and Frederick Counties, Maryland

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Following this Introduction, the report includes five sections: Project Location and Description, Environmental and Historical Background, Research Design and Methods, Results, and Summary and Discussion. References cited are followed by the appendices, which present the qualifications of the investigators (Appendix A); the MDOT SHA Archaeological Assessment for the survey areas (Appendix B); a catalog of artifacts recovered during the excavations (Appendix C); a shovel test pit and test unit excavation log (Appendix D); and the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Archaeological Site Survey Form (Update) for the Chesapeake Beach Railway Site (18PR605; Appendix E).

2.0 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

2.1 Project Description

The I-495/I-270 MLS involves widening the Capital Beltway, including proposed stream restoration and mitigation, wetland creation, and fish passage improvements. A.D. Marble completed the Phase I archaeological survey of two mitigation sites proposed as part of the project design. These two areas include RFP3, the Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site, which is located on private property in [redacted] Frederick County; and the PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site located in Prince George's County on public land administered by the Prince George's County Department of the Environment, the Prince George's County Board of Education, and two private landowners. A description of the proposed mitigation activities and impacts to each site is discussed below.

2.1.1 Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site

The Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site will restore approximately 5,096 linear feet of the stream alignment, create approximately 4.88 acres of forested non-tidal wetlands, preserve approximately 1.6 acres of non-tidal forested wetlands, and preserve/enhance approximately 22 acres of non-tidal wetland buffer and riparian habitat (Figures 2A to 2C). The project is within the Middle Potomac-Catoctin watershed [redacted]

The current design includes channel relocation combined with raising the channel profile, as well as excavation of lower floodplain elevations. Another important restoration component will include installation of wood toe structures to promote channel stability and habitat creation. In addition, log vanes and wood enhanced riffle structures may be used. The riparian corridor will be reforested and enhanced with native woody species.

2.1.2 PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site

The PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site would restore approximately 6,742 linear feet of stream [redacted] (Figures 3A to 3J). The site consists of an incised channel surrounded by a mid-successional forest with several scattered forest conservation easements. The majority of the reach is highly unstable with moderate to severe erosion along 3- to 5-foot tall vertical banks (Figure 5). Portions of the northern floodplain have been filled by landfill operations. A sewer line runs parallel to the stream in the floodplain (Figure 6). Access entry points may be done from the adjacent landfill roads.

Figure 5: PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site, central portion of the survey area, showing an area of erosion adjacent to Back Branch. Facing west (September 2020).

Figure 6: PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site, northern portion of the survey area, showing a sewer manhole. Facing southeast (September 2020).

Design objectives include:

- Improving the floodplain connection by raising the stream bed and/or creating floodplain benches to provide more frequent floodplain access.
- Grading and vegetating the vertical banks to reduce erosion and in-stream sedimentation.
- The installation of in-stream structures to reduce channel incision.
- Improving the plan and profile of the existing stream to enhance stream functions.

2.2 Project Area Description

2.2.1 Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site

The survey area consists of a section of valley bottom flanked by Catoctin Mountain to the west and the Monocacy River to the east. Tuscarora Creek passes approximately 0.2 mile (0.3 km) west of the center of [redacted] following a northeast-to-southwest trajectory. Tuscarora Creek travels 0.82 mile (1.32 km) within the survey area and then continues [redacted] before it joins the Potomac River near Tuscarora.

[redacted] The site is surrounded by open agricultural fields to the west and residential housing developments to the east. The mitigation site is located within the circa-1855 Hebb-Kline Farmstead (MIHP No. F-1-202), the Carrollton Manor Rural Historic District (MIHP No. F-1-134), and the Adamstown Survey District (MIHP No. F-1-185). The mitigation site is also located within the southern portion of the Quad File site BUCKEY-QF02 and is identified in Maryland's Cultural Resource Information System (MEDUSA) as "Rumor of Archaic site."

The stream mitigation site consists of a large, irregularly shaped survey area measuring approximately 32.4 acres (13.1 ha; Figures 2A to 2C). The survey area is divided into two parts by the creek: the western bank and the eastern bank. The western bank of the creek was found to include forested wetlands and lowlands along the creek and livestock pasture; a small area along [redacted] was a grassy lawn (Figures 7 to 12). The eastern bank of the creek consisted of forested wetlands along the creek, fallow agricultural fields, and a manicured lawn area [redacted] (Figures 13 to 20). The forested area along each side of the creek encompasses areas of scour from overbank flooding, former stream channels, and wetland areas. To the west, the elevation increases between 1 to 2 feet (0.3 to 0.6 m) along a tree line, and then is generally flat until it slopes to meet the rolling hills just west of the project area. The east side of the creek features a flat floodplain east of a tree line; a bedrock outcrop is situated in a wooded area in the southern portion of the survey area. A gravel driveway extends through the survey area and over the drainage within the northern portion of the survey area (Figure 21).

Figure 7: Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site, western bank, showing wetland areas near STP 156. Facing south (August 2020).

Figure 8: Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site, western bank, showing wetland areas near STP 10. Facing southeast (August 2020).

Figure 9: Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site, western bank, overview of the northern portion of the survey area [redacted] Facing southeast (August 2020).

Figure 10: Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site, western bank, overview of the survey area. Facing north [redacted] (August 2020).

Figure 11: Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site, western bank, overview of the central portion of the survey area. Facing northeast toward the Hebb-Kline Farmstead (August 2020).

Figure 12: Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site, western bank, overview of the southern portion of the survey area near STP 2. Facing northeast (August 2020).

Figure 13: Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site, eastern bank, showing wetland areas between STPs 148 and 150. Facing north (August 2020).

Figure 14: Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site, eastern bank, showing wetland areas near STP 34. Facing north (August 2020).

Figure 15: Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site, eastern bank, showing wetland and scoured areas within the southern portion of the survey area, facing southwest (August 2020).

Figure 16: Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site, eastern bank, overview of the northern portion of the survey area [redacted]. Facing southwest (August 2020).

Figure 17: Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site, eastern bank, overview of the northern portion of the survey area near STP 182. Facing northwest (August 2020).

Figure 18: Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site, eastern bank, overview of the central portion of the survey area near STP 65. Facing southwest (August 2020).

Figure 19: Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site, eastern bank, overview of the southern portion of the survey area near STP 30. Facing north (August 2020).

Figure 20: Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site, eastern bank, overview of the southern portion of the survey area near STP 47. Facing south (August 2020).

Figure 21: Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site, showing a gravel driveway that transects the survey area. Facing east (August 2020).

The survey area, overall, is used for agricultural purposes, save for small portions [redacted] The area is rural, though modern residential development has encroached nearby. The nearest town, [redacted], is located about 0.2 mile (0.3 km) east of the survey area; Frederick is located about 5 miles (8 km) northeast of the survey area.

2.2.2 PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site

The project area consists of the deeply incised stream floodplain flanked by steep slopes and surrounding uplands, and is located within eastern Prince George's County. Back Branch lies approximately 3.5 miles (5.6 km) from [redacted] Back Branch flows approximately 1.2 mi (1.9 km) through the survey area and then continues for approximately 0.31 mile (0.5 km) before it joins Cabin Branch [redacted]

[redacted] The wooded drainage area is surrounded by dense residential housing developments to the north and south. The site is located within the early-nineteenth- to early-twentieth-century Clagett Agricultural Survey Area (MIHP No. PG: 79-000). The circa-nineteenth to early-twentieth century Chesapeake Beach Railway Site (18PR605) also traverses through the center of the site and consists of rail-related resources and features.

The stream mitigation site consists of a large, irregularly shaped survey area measuring approximately 9.8 acres (4 ha; Figures 3A to 3J). The survey area includes the maximum extent of three alternatives presented within project mapping dated June 15, 2020, provided by MDOT SHA on August 28, 2020 (Figures 3A to 3J). These alternatives include Alternative 1, measuring approximately 7.5 acres (3 ha); Alternative 2, measuring approximately 8.1 acres (3.3 ha); and Alternative 3, measuring approximately 9.1 acres (3.7 ha). Wetland areas and areas of standing water were present within the northern and southern portions of the survey area. The survey area, overall, contains large wetlands and is wooded with sporadic areas of dense scrub growth (Figures 22 to 30). The area is rural, though modern development has encroached nearby. [redacted]

Figure 22: PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site, showing wetlands within the northern portion of the survey area. Facing southwest (August 2020).

Figure 23: PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site, showing wetlands within the southern portion of the survey area. Facing northeast (August 2020).

Figure 24: PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site, overview of the northern portion of the survey area near STP 12. Facing southwest (September 2020).

Figure 25: PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site, overview of the northern portion of the survey area near STP 20. Facing northeast (September 2020).

Figure 26: PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site, overview of the northern portion of the survey area near STP 27. Facing northeast (September 2020).

Figure 27: PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site, overview of the central portion of the survey area near STP 3. Facing east (September 2020).

Figure 28: PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site, overview of the central portion of the survey area near STP 3. Facing southeast (September 2020).

Figure 29: PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site, overview of the central portion of the survey area near STP 2. Facing southeast (September 2020).

Figure 30: PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site, overview of the central portion of the survey area near STP 1. Facing southwest (September 2020).

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site Environmental Context

3.1.1 Soils

The survey area is located within the Piedmont Lowland Section of the Piedmont Plateau Province, which is characterized by relatively flat to gently rolling surfaces, distinctive red soils, and diabase dikes for low ridges (Maryland Geological Survey 2008a, 2008b). The boundary between the Piedmont Lowland Section of the Piedmont Plateau Province and the Northern Blue Ridge Section of the Blue Ridge Physiographic Province is located only 1.5 miles (2.4 km) west of the survey area. The project area is underlain by Triassic sandstone, siltstone, and shales of the New Oxford Formation, whereas to the east lies the basal limestone component of the same formation, underlain by the Cambrian period Frederick limestones.

A total of five soil series are mapped within the survey area (Table 1; Figure 31A). The majority of the survey area (about 67 percent) consists of Lindside silt loam, which is found along each side of the creek. This series is moderately well drained and formed from loamy alluvium derived from limestone, sandstone, and shale. West of the creek are a series of hills and swales; Birdsboro silt loam (a well-drained soil formed on old alluvial deposits derived from red sandstone, siltstone, and shale) is present on the hilltops, while Croton-Abbottstown silt loam (formed on loamy residuum weathered from shale or siltstone) is a poorly drained soil found in the swales. Springwood gravelly loam is a well-drained soil present in the northwest potion of the survey area and is derived from residuum from calcareous conglomerate. Lastly, Adamstown-Funkstown complex soils are found east of the creek and are formed on alluvium, colluvium, or residuum derived from limestone (Kraft 2002; U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service [USDA-NRCS] 2020).

Table 1. Soils Present within the Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site.

Soil Type	Topographic Setting	Drainage Class
Adamstown-Funkstown complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes (AfB)	Toe slope	Moderately well drained
Birdsboro silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes (BgB)	Terraces	Well drained
Croton-Abbottstown silt loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes (CrB)	Depressions, swales	Poorly drained
Lindside silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes (LsA)	Floodplains	Moderately well drained
Springwood gravelly loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes (SpB)	Valleys	Well drained

Source: USDA-NRCS 2020

3.1.2 Climate

The current climate of the project area (Frederick, Maryland) is relatively mild, with 40.59 inches of rain per year. Summer high temperatures are in the upper 80s, with winter lows in the mid-20s (U.S. Climate Data 2020a).

3.2 PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site Environmental Context

3.2.1 Soils

The project area is underlain by the Quaternary Period gravel, sand, silt, and clay of the Lowland Deposits, and the Eocene Period argillaceous, glauconitic sand, and clay of the Pamunkey Group (Nanjemoy Formation). The majority of the survey area is underlain by the Pamunkey Group, while only the eastern edge of the project area [redacted] is underlain by Lowland deposits. The survey area is located within the Embayed Section of the Atlantic Coastal Plain Physiographic Province (Maryland Geological Survey 2008a, 2008b).

The PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site mostly contains only one mapped soil type: the hydric Widewater and Issue soils, frequently flooded, which border Back Branch drainage (Figure 31B). However, four upland soil types border and likely encroach within the edges of the survey area (Table 2). These include the Dodon and Marr-Dodon series soils. Dodon series soils are moderately well-drained shallow to moderately deep, fine-loamy, siliceous, semi active, mesic Aquic Hapludults. Marr-Dodon series soils are well-drained fine-loamy, siliceous, aquic (Dodon series) or typic (Marr series) soils derived from sandstone. Westphalia series soils are well-drained deep soils that developed in fine and very fine sand, with a small amount of clay (Kirby et al. 1967; USDA-NRCS 2020).

Table 2. Upland Soils Bordering the PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site.

Soil Type	Topographic Setting	Drainage Class
Dodon fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes (DfB)	Stream terraces	Moderately well drained
Marr-Dodon complex, 10 to 15 percent slopes (MnD)	Knolls, interfluves	Well drained
Marr-Dodon complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes (MnE)	Knolls, interfluves	Well drained
Westphalia and Dodon soils, 40 to 80 percent slopes (WDG)	Ravines, hillslopes	Well drained

Source: USDA-NRCS 2020

3.2.2 Climate

The current climate of the project area (Upper Marlboro, MD) is relatively mild, with 43.24 inches of rain per year. Summer high temperatures are in the upper 80s with winter lows in the mid-20s (US Climate Data 2020b).

3.3 Precontact Cultural Sequence

The precontact cultural sequence within Maryland parallels that of the other areas of the Mid-Atlantic region. It is generally divided into three periods: Paleoindian (13,000 to 10,000 years before present [B.P.]), Archaic (10,000 to 3200 B.P.) and Woodland (3200 to 400 B.P.). These periods are often divided into Early, Middle, and Late periods. Recently, the possibility of a human presence in the region that pre-dates the Paleoindian Period has moved from remote to probable; for this reason, a Pre-Clovis discussion precedes the traditional tripartite division of Maryland's Native American history. While this sequence represents a cultural continuum, archaeologists have noted that periods of adaptational stability are punctuated by periods of rapid change that do not necessarily correlate with the traditional cultural periods (Custer 1984; Smith 1986).

3.3.1 Pre-Clovis (? To 13,000 B.P.)

The 1927 discovery of a fluted point in the ribs of an extinct species of bison at Folsom, New Mexico, proved that ancient North Americans had immigrated during the Pleistocene. It did not, however, establish the precise timing of the arrival of humans in the Americas, nor did it adequately resolve questions about the lifestyle of those societies (Meltzer 1988:2–3). Recent discoveries imply that humans perhaps occupied the Americas, including the Middle Atlantic, prior to the appearance of Clovis fluted points in the archeological record. Lowery et al. (2010), for example, describe a possible pre-Clovis assemblage collected from the Miles Point Site (18TA365) in Talbot County, Maryland. The in situ assemblage from a buried stratum includes a biface broadly similar to the lanceolate blades recovered from the potential pre-Clovis contexts at the Cactus Hill Site in southeastern Virginia. Accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) assays from charcoal in the possible pre-Clovis stratum at Miles Point ranged in age from 21,490 +/- 140 B.P. to 27,240 +/- 230 B.P.

3.3.2 Paleoindian Period (13,000 to 10,000 B.P.)

The Paleoindian occupation of the eastern portion of North America dates between approximately 13,000 and 10,000 B.P. The Paleoindian settlement-subsistence pattern revolved around hunting and foraging in small nomadic bands. These bands focused on hunting caribou, elk, deer, and now extinct megafauna (Goodyear 1979; Meltzer 1988; Smith 1986). Settlement was often focused around the large rivers in the area, like the ancestral Potomac River, which was then a tributary of the ancestral Susquehanna River (Rountree et al. 2007:2). Evidence for this occupation is manifest in fluted projectile points used for hunting. Fluted points are rare and often identified as isolated occurrences. While these discoveries are infrequent, the eastern half of the United States has some of the highest concentrations of these finds (Anderson and Faught 1998). Paleoindian stone tools are usually made from high quality cryptocrystalline lithic material. The Paleoindian tool kit included scrapers, gravers, unifacial tools, wedges, hammerstones, abraders, and other tools used for chopping and smashing (Gardner 1989). An important Paleoindian Site, the Catoctin Creek Site (44LD0015), is located on the south shore of the river in the Potomac River Piedmont (Dent 1991).

3.3.3 Archaic Period (10,000 to 3200 B.P.)

There does not appear to be a dramatic change in the tool kits of the Early Archaic and their Paleoindian predecessors. Actually, their settlement and subsistence patterns appear to be very similar (Anderson et al. 1996; Cable 1996). The transition into the Archaic Period is marked by an increase in site size and artifact quantity, as well as an increase in the number of sites (Egloff and McAvoy 1991). Fiedel et al. (2005a, 2005b) recovered artifacts diagnostic of the entire span of the Archaic from stratified deposits in the Potomac River Valley. Diagnostic artifacts of the Early Archaic Period include the Kirk Corner-Notched and Palmer Corner-Notched projectile points (Coe 1964; Custer 1989). In addition, some bifurcated stem points such as St. Albans and LeCroy appear to be associated with the increased use of hafted endscrapers (Coe 1964). The Early Archaic also marks the first appearance of ground stone tools such as axes, celts, adzes, and grinding stones. At the close of this period, a shift is observed to an increased reliance on a wider range of lithic resources.

While there appears to be a relatively high degree of cultural continuity between the Early and Middle Archaic periods, sites dating to the Middle Archaic Period are more numerous, suggesting an increase in population, and sites appear to be occupied for longer periods of time. The Middle Archaic Period coincides with a relatively warm and dry period that may have resulted in widespread population movements (Delcourt and Delcourt 1987; Stoltman and Baerreis 1983). With the embayment of the Susquehanna River during this period, people in Maryland began to take advantage of the new shallow estuarine environments and started harvesting oysters. Mouer (1991a:10) sees the primary cultural attributes of the Middle Archaic as "small-group band organization, impermanent settlement systems, infrequent aggregation phases, and low levels of regional or areal integration and interaction." Projectile points diagnostic of the Middle Archaic Period include Stanley Stemmed, Morrow Mountain Stemmed, Guilford Lanceolate, and Halifax Side-Notched.

The circa-5000 B.P. appearance of Halifax and Lamoka points in the regional archeological record marks the beginning of the Late Archaic. Other stemmed and notched knife and spear points follow. The various large, broad-bladed stemmed knives and projectile points (e.g., Savannah River, Susquehanna, Perkiomen points) that rank among the most distinctive and securely dated Late Archaic point forms appear ca. 4500 to 4000 B.P. (Coe 1964; Dent 1995; Justice 1995; Ritchie 1971). Marked increases in population, and, in some areas, decreased mobility, appear to characterize the Late Archaic throughout eastern North America. The increase in the number of sites with Lamoka, Orient Fishtail, other narrow-bladed points, and broadspear components relative to the preceding periods suggests population rose in the Potomac River Valley between about 5500 and 3000 B.P. Late Archaic sites occur in greater numbers and in a wider range of environments than sites associated with the Early and Middle Archaic periods (Fiedel 2005a; Klein and Klatka 1991).

Mouer (1991a:262) believes it likely that "at least intensive harvesting of wild seeds," if not the beginnings of domestication, characterized Transitional through Early Woodland times (ca. 4000 to 2500 B.P.) in the Chesapeake Bay region, as it did in the Midwest. The process, however, did not proceed at an even rate across the Eastern Woodlands or the Middle Atlantic Region (Stewart 1995:184–185). Yarnell (1976:268), for example, states that sunflower, sump weed, and possibly

goosefoot may have been cultivated as early as 4000 B.P. In the lower Little Tennessee River valley, the remains of squash have been found in Late Archaic Savannah River contexts (ca. 4450 B.P.), with both squash and gourd recovered from Iddins Period contexts of slightly more recent date (Chapman and Shea 1981:70). Experiments with domestication in the Mid-Continent indicate the possibility, even the likelihood, that the inhabitants of the Middle Atlantic cultivated or otherwise encouraged the spread of favored attributes in small grains and other plants (Hodges 1991:228–230; Mouer 1991a:259–263; Smith 2007, 2011). Nevertheless, "scant" evidence for early cultivation appears in the archeological record from the Mid-Atlantic region (Mouer 1991a:259; see also Blanton 2003:193; McKnight and Gallivan 2007).

Soapstone bowls are a well-known feature of Late Archaic exchange systems (McLearen 1991:107–8). More generally, Stewart (1989:52) argues for broad-based exchange of "artifacts made from jasper, argillite, rhyolite, ironstone, soapstone, Midwestern lithics, obsidian, marine shell and copper" throughout the Mid-Atlantic region during the Late Archaic. Thus, Late Archaic society clearly differed from that of earlier times. The production and widespread exchange of utilitarian and ritually important, labor-intensive goods does not fit the expected archeological signature of highly egalitarian foragers. Rather, a social order exhibiting some sort of status differences among individuals or groups and somewhat restricted group movement likely existed (Mouer 1991a:265, Stewart 1989:57).

3.3.4 Woodland (3200 to 350 B.P.)

Increasing use of ceramic technology, a growing dependence upon horticulture, and a shift toward greater sedentism all characterize the Woodland Period. Most researchers divide the period into Early, Middle, and Late Woodland based on stylistic and technological changes observed in ceramic wares and projectile points, as well as shifts in settlement patterns (e.g., Gardner 1982). Not all researchers, however, agree with the tripartite subdivision (e.g., Custer 1989).

The onset of the Woodland Period traditionally correlates with the appearance of ceramics (Willey and Phillips 1958:118). Early theorists linked ceramics with agriculture, though few continue to support this position (cf. reviews in Egloff 1991; Hodges 1991). Rather, the evolution of subsistence and technological systems (e.g., Gardner 1982) and various aspects of pan-Eastern interaction (e.g., Egloff 1991; Klein 1997) currently are believed to underlie the evolution of ceramic containers.

Blanton's (1992:82–86) review of Middle Woodland settlement patterns identified two major site types: the base camp and the procurement site. Base camps range in size from those occupied by extended families to major aggregation sites. Aggregation sites refer to large sites inhabited by multiple groups from throughout the region for varied periods of time. Procurement sites, characterized by limited suites of artifacts, occur throughout the landscape. Base camps occupied by extended families, in contrast, primarily occupy productive settings along the larger rivers. Aggregation sites occur in an even more restricted range of settings, primarily adjacent to productive riverine or estuarine settings near major overland travel routes.

Heightened diversity characterizes surface treatments and decoration in ceramic assemblages recovered from Late Woodland sites in the Potomac Valley. Quartz-tempered Albemarle and

Shepherd wares occur in the Piedmont during the early portion of the Late Woodland. In the River valley, Potomac Creek ware, a sand- or quartz-tempered, cord-marked and plain ceramic, occurs widely. Limestone-tempered Page ware with cord-marked and fabric-impressed surfaces and shell-tempered Keyser cord-marked vessel occur in western Piedmont and northern Shenandoah Valley (Dent 2008:4–8). In the Coastal Plain, shell-tempered Townsend Fabric-Impressed vessels occur widely (Hantman and Klein 1992; Potter 1993; Turner 1992).

Small, triangular arrow points, generally believed to reflect the widespread use of the bow-and-arrow, form the overwhelming majority of Late Woodland projectile points. Triangular points include the Levanna, Madison, and Potomac types, which vary in size and base form. Point size may also decrease over time (Dent 2008; Potter 1993; Ritchie 1971). In addition, Dent (2005:15) highlights the reliance on expedient tools as a "radical transformation in technology." Roughly 300 years after the A.D. 900 introduction of maize horticulture, James River households first congregated in clusters of six or more, indicating that maize alone did not cause the emergence of villages. Rather, regional social processes, including exchange of ornamental shell and feasting, may have led to the emergence of status differences. Storage pit features shifted from external locations to house interiors, signaling increased household control of surplus production. Concurrently, a small percentage of unusually large structures, either homes of leaders or the setting for community-wide institutions like council houses, appeared throughout the Chesapeake region. Simultaneously, large roasting pit features occurred in villages, an indication of communal feasting (Gallivan 2003:73–125). Beyond the village, large-scale secondary burials also occurred (Curry 1999:68; Klein 2017).

The Piscataway, in Potter's (1993:150) formulation, began as an alliance between related groups no later than the 1500s. During the seventeenth century, the entity was referred to as the Conoy Chiefdom. Klein and Magoon's (2017) analysis of regional data, including information from collective burials in the circum-Chesapeake Bay region, provides support for Potter's hypothesis, and suggests that similar regional alliances may have occurred to the west. Limited evidence for ranking appears in individual burials, most notably the inclusion of a mantle containing over 30,000 shell beads with the "Great King of Great Neck" in Virginia Beach and an interment at Potomac Neck in Stafford County containing various copper, shell, and ceramic artifacts (Potter 1993:213–218; Turner 1992:117).

3.3.5 Contact Period (A.D. 1600 to 1700)

During the initial European intrusion, the Potomac River Fall Line was "a dynamic cultural boundary" (Potter 1993:154). Non-violent social interaction resulted in the exchange of various goods by peoples residing upstream and downstream from the falls of the river (Potter 1993:158–161). Namoraughqend, the northernmost Potomac Valley settlement depicted on John Smith's (1624) *Virginia Discouvered and Discribed*, was affiliated with the downstream Algonquian-speaking Nacotchtank. Namoraughqend was located within present-day Alexandria, Virginia. The Iroquoian-speaking Susquehannock, who Smith met near the mouth of the river of the same name, were settled further up the Susquehanna River. They claimed the entire Susquehanna Valley, along with areas around the Chesapeake Bay and lands for hunting and trapping along the Potomac River as far west as the South Branch (Potter 1993:12).

Some interpret Smith's information as evidence for depopulation of the Potomac River beyond the falls between A.D. 1500 and 1650 (Fiedel et al. 2005b:42–45). Unfortunately, as Potter (1993:13) notes, "if an area on Smith's map is devoid of settlement, one cannot assume it is uninhabited." Moreover, despite the remarkable overall accuracy of his map, Smith's depiction of areas located away from early Colonial settlement and intensive exploration is best viewed as a reflection of the general cultural and political landscape reported by his Algonquin informants, rather than a precise record of all village locations (Gallivan 2016; Klein and Magoon 2017). Smith's map presents an incomplete image of the Chesapeake world, accurate in some sense, but far less than the whole picture.

Neither modern excavations of large archeological sites that potentially date to the Contact era, nor burials removed from sites excavated prior to 1970s, recovered European trade items from secure contexts. The absence of early trade goods, combined with the movement of non-local groups into the middle Potomac River Valley during the seventeenth century, convinced Fiedel et al. (2005b:42) to surmise "that the Luray [complex or culture] villages had been abandoned before AD 1600." Fiedel et al. (2005b:42–45) cite three primary explanations for depopulation: traumatic climate change, epidemic disease, and warfare.

During the first few decades of the seventeenth century, the Susquehannock raided the Alqonquian settlements along the Potomac and Patuxent River Valleys, while trading with others in the region. The Massawomeck, enemies of the Susquehannock, swept downstream from the west to raid the Potomac River villages and others (Potter 1993:12–13; Rountree et al. 2007:269–270). Early European traders, like Henry Fleet, explored the region in search of pelts by the 1630s, and tobacco farmers began to eye the rich farmland along the river soon thereafter (Rountree et al. 2007:283). Not until the 1680s, however, did colonial settlement reach the falls of the Potomac River.

3.4 Historical Background

3.4.1 Early European Settlement (1650 to 1750)

In 1630, King Charles I of England granted a charter for the exclusive right of the colony of Maryland to George Calvert (Geidel 1993). By 1634, St. Mary's City, Maryland was established as the first settlement with 150 colonists living on the new land. St. Mary's County was created in 1637. Soon thereafter, European settlers began to trickle into the lower Potomac Valley, expanding north to approximately Occoquan Bay by 1670. Although Algonquian settlements survived above the Occoquan through the 1670s, by 1690 Europeans had reached the fall line (Rountree et al. 2007:284).

County formation tracks the spread of population of the eastern banks of the Potomac River. In 1637, Saint Mary's County encompassed much of Maryland's estuarine western shore Coastal Plain. By 1658, the formation of Charles County restricted St. Mary's County to the lower Potomac River. Prince George's County, named after Prince George of Denmark, husband to English Princess Anne, emerged north of Charles County in 1696. Prince George's County comprised six "hundreds" political boundaries used for taxation, judicial, legal, and military administration, when it was established in 1696 (MNCPPC 2018:5–6). Two Church of England parishes had already been established prior to the creation of Prince George's County and were now included within

the county boundaries: St. Paul's Parish (which had been part of Calvert County) and Piscataway (or King George's) Parish, which had been in Charles County prior to the creation of Prince George's County (MNCPPC 2018:6). The county encompassed land from the Charles County line north to the Pennsylvania border. The county was considered Maryland's frontier until 1748, when a western boundary was re-established with the development of other counties, including Frederick County, established in 1748 from the western portion of Prince George's County (Maryland Manual Online n.d.).

Because prior settlements, primarily in the southern Chesapeake Bay area, had already established tobacco as the main crop, later colonists adopted the crop (Chapelle et al. 1986). The colonial assembly tried to promote some grain production (Brugger 1988:16). Nevertheless, tobacco remained the primary crop, and even became the chief export and a means of exchange until the time of the Revolutionary War (Geidel 1993).

3.4.2 Birth of a Nation (1750 to 1815)

Mid-eighteenth-century Prince George's and Frederick counties varied in their primary economic drivers. Prince George's County had more centers of commerce, while Frederick County had more industry and agriculture. Prince George's County market centers sold yard goods, shoe buckles, grubbing hoes, sugar, and salt; while lawyers, doctors, and innkeepers provided their services. Of those markets, Upper Marlborough (later known as Upper Marlboro) rose to prominence, surpassing the other towns, and eventually becoming the county's seat. Along the Patuxent River, iron was mined and water-powered mills were constructed; much of the county was agricultural, producing tobacco. The county's economy was heavily supported by the tobacco crop, giving rise to plantations cultivated by enslaved workers, sponsorship of religious institutions, and leisure activities. Initial transportation routes were along waterways but a rough network of roads developed during the eighteenth century, expanding settlement of the county (MNCPPC 2018:7).

Frederick County relied heavily on agriculture and industrial development for their economic power. Much of the area around what is now the City of Frederick was initially settled by Euro-Americans of German, Dutch, and English descent in the early to mid-eighteenth century (Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc. 2003:3). English merchant-planter Daniel Dulaney laid out the town plat in 1745 over Carroll Creek as to ensure "the necessary industrial development, particularly of flour and gristmills to process the grain for shipment to Baltimore," and several mills were erected along its path in the decades that followed (Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc. 2003:4). The town was also purposefully sited along a number of overland routes, including the east-west path leading to Annapolis and Baltimore (later known as Patrick Street), and the north-south path believed to have been based on the Manor Monocacy Road (Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc. 2003:5). The first courthouse in Frederick County was established in Frederick in 1756 (Maryland Manual Online n.d.). In the late eighteenth century, county boundaries evolved, and new political divisions were established. In 1776, Montgomery County was established from a portion of eastern Frederick County, and Washington County was established from a portion of the western part (Maryland Manual Online n.d.)

No significant battles were fought in Frederick or Prince George's counties during the Revolutionary War, though many county residents assisted in the war effort, including John

Rogers, who was from Prince George's County and participated in the Continental Congress. In 1783, Congress approved a treaty ending the war where several residents participated (MNCPPC 2018:8). Spurred by Baltimore's growth and the hope that a stronger union would encourage trade and lead to an internal improvements, Baltimore merchants and market-oriented farmers in the hinterland supported the proposed constitution of the new nation. The Constitutional Convention or Maryland voted 63 to 11 for ratification of the document in April 1788 (Brugger 1988:132–141). With the establishment of the United States, the new country needed a capital; a portion of Prince George's County was ceded for the creation of the District of Columbia in 1790 (MNCPPC 2018:8).

Despite seeing little military action during the Revolutionary War, both counties were more involved in the War of 1812 as citizens participated and battles were fought within the counties. British impressment of seamen and disruption of shipping created support for the War of 1812 in the prominent port city of Baltimore, which became a home port for privateers. In 1814, British forces marched across Prince George's County from the Patuxent River to Bladensburg defeating the American defense and then marching to Washington, D.C., where they burned the capital city. As the British returned to their ships, they captured Dr. William Beanes of Upper Marlborough and took him to Baltimore. The capture of Dr. Beanes and the bombardment of Fort McHenry (Battle of Baltimore) sparked Frederick County resident Francis Scott Key to pen "The Star Spangled Banner" he had followed British forces to try and free Dr. Beanes (MNCPPC 2018:9).

In the early nineteenth century, Frederick became an important stop along the National Road, benefiting greatly from its heavy use and the economic activity generated from this corridor. This growth soon led to the incorporation of Frederick as a city in 1817; and a series of boundary expansions beginning with a significant expansion of its corporate boundaries, completed in 1820 (Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc. 2003:13).

3.4.3 Supplementing the Tobacco Economy (1815–1870)

The new century brought calls for agricultural reform from men like Baltimore's John Stuart Skinner, who pushed farmers to plant of new types of crops, improve management of fields, and adopt new breeding techniques in his publication, *The American Farmer*. Tobacco remained dominant, but crop experimentation on exhausted land was carried out by agriculturalists Horace Capron, Dr. John Bayne, and Charles B. Calvert. The showcase farms, concentrated in Prince George's County, demonstrated the value of crop rotation, deep plowing, and the use of lime, marl, and guano to revitalize exhausted fields (Brugger 1988:207; MNCPPC 2018:9). New institutions emerged to support the movement, including a state horticultural society that was created in 1832. The nation's first research agricultural college, Maryland Agricultural College, was founded in Prince George's County in the 1850s (Virta 1991). The college would later become the University of Maryland in the twentieth century. Many small farmers, however, resisted the reformers, viewing the Maryland Agricultural Society as a gentlemen's club composed of dilettantes rather than practical farmers. Moreover, few smaller farmers possessed the resources needed to implement the new agricultural methods (Brugger 1988:208). Other industries developed with cotton mills in Laurel and the Muirkirk Iron Furnace near Beltsville (MNCPPC 2018:9).

By the 1820s, discussion of emancipation had disappeared from public discourse throughout much of the south. In Maryland, however, the number of enslaved people declined from 111,500 in 1810 to 107,400 in 1820, and by 1830 the number dropped to approximately 102,400. In addition, the legislature entertained petitions from citizens of Baltimore, Frederick, and Harford counties for a path to abolition in the state. Slavery remained deeply entrenched on the farms of southern Maryland, such as Prince George's County, and many were troubled by the presence of free blacks. The legislature restricted the rights of free blacks, and members of the American Colonization Society hoped to remove the freedmen to Liberia (Brugger 1988:208–215). "Marylanders," Robert J. Brugger observed, "could neither suppress the slavery issue nor agree upon it" (Brugger 1988:215).

Steamships sailed the Chesapeake Bay, carrying not only goods but fashionable passengers wishing to see the sights and be seen. Commercial rivalry with East Coast ports encouraged investment in internal improvements, including roads, railroads, and canals, the last of which is most relevant to the project area (Brugger 1988:202–203, 253). A turnpike was constructed to link Baltimore with Washington, D.C. in the early nineteenth century, but it was soon be eclipsed by the railroad (MNCPPC 2018:9). Investors revived George Washington's dream of a link between the lower Potomac River and the upper Ohio River near Pittsburgh. In 1824, Virginia chartered the Chesapeake and Ohio (C&O) Canal Company, and in 1828, following the federal government's commitment of $1,000,000, legislators obligated Maryland to purchase $500,000 worth of stock in the company. Work on the C&O Canal began with a groundbreaking ceremony near Georgetown that same year. The canal reached Cumberland, Maryland, in 1851, completing the first of a planned three stages. Plagued by financial problems, labor conflicts, the difficulty of maintaining the 184.5-mile (295.3-km) canal, and competition from the Baltimore and Ohio (B&O) Railroad, which had arrived in Cumberland eight years before the canal, plans for the remaining stages were abandoned. Despite difficulties, the canal boats continued to haul the products of western Maryland's farms and mines downstream into the twentieth century, returning upstream with fertilizer, equipment, and other goods (Brugger 1988:202–203, 253). By 1834, the B&O Railroad was completed between Baltimore and Washington, bringing momentous change to the area, improving travel, and transforming crossroads communities into population centers and eventual suburban expansion. The B&O was so successful that planters in southern Maryland petitioned for another railroad route in rural southeastern Prince George's County, but it would not be built until after the Civil War (MNCPPC 2018:9–10).

Maryland's geography and transportation infrastructure led to a more diversified economy that included shipbuilding, mining, manufacturing, and diversified agriculture, in contrast to many slave states' near-exclusive reliance on mono-crop agriculture (Brugger 1988:251–272). However, tobacco remained a dominant crop, with Prince George's County producing the most of any county in the state, and more enslaved people to cultivate it (MNCPPC 2018:9). Agriculture was the primary industry supporting the growth and development of the City of Frederick and Frederick County at this time and well into the twentieth century. Industrial activities in the city from the eighteenth to early twentieth centuries, including tanning, milling, distilling, and canning, were a direct result of the area's agriculture prominence and Frederick's location along important transportation corridors. Railroad spur lines and branch connections increased access to the City of Frederick and Frederick County (Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc. 2003:25).

Quarrels over secession soon followed the election, though the issue paralyzed the governor and legislators. The senate disavowed any authority to secede from the United States, and the governor favored neither secession nor participation in an invasion of the southern states. President Lincoln resolved the issue by ordering Federal troops to maintain order and links to the north (Brugger 1988:277–279). Maryland "accounted for one out of every five free blacks in the country," making the issue of slavery integral in the state's policies (Virta 1991). Prince George's County had a plantation economy, with more than half of its population enslaved in 1860. Many sons of wealthy white plantation owners went south to fight for the Confederacy (MNCPPC 2018:10). No major battles were fought within the county, but the Union Army occupied much of the area, guarding rail lines and routes to Washington, D.C. Union forts and camps were established in the region to protect the capital and included Fort Washington, Fort Dupont, Fort Lincoln, and Fort Foote. Physical damage was minimal; however, in 1864, Confederate forces cut communications between Baltimore and Washington, D.C., by destroying the rail line at Beltsville and cutting telegraph lines. Confederate troops marched through Prince George's County after the Battle of Monocacy (which was fought in Frederick County on July 9, 1864) to join other Confederate troops at Fort Stevens (Virta 1991). The Battle of Monocacy resulted in a Confederate victory.

The Emancipation Proclamation freed enslaved people only in the rebelling states. Slavery, therefore, persisted in Maryland until January 1, 1865, when the state narrowly passed a new constitution (Virta 1991). However, many enslaved people in Prince George's County fled to freedom in Washington, D.C., where slavery was abolished in 1862 (MNCPPC 2018:10).

3.4.4 Reconstruction and Agricultural Diversification (1870 to 1930)

The end of the Civil War and the beginning of Reconstruction brought several drastic changes to Prince George's and Frederick counties. The most immediate change was the loss of slave labor to the large plantation holders in the counties and the freedom of newly emancipated African Americans. These African Americans established their own communities, such as Chapel Hill near Fort Washington and Rossville near the Muirkirk Furnace, with smaller communities near the towns of Queen Anne, Upper Marlborough, and Woodville. Many of these new settlements were based around a church (MNCPPC 2018:10–11). Many freedmen also moved to Baltimore or Washington, D.C., while some remained in the county and worked as sharecroppers, tenants, or farm laborers (Wesler et al. 1981). African Americans in Prince George's County also worked in iron furnaces and railroad construction, in addition to farming (MNCPPC 2018:10). The economy of Prince George's and Frederick counties also changed in the late nineteenth century, as large plantations gave way to many more smaller farms, although tobacco was still the highest producing crop. Between the Civil War and the turn of the twentieth century, the number of farms in the county doubled (MNCPPC 2018:11).

The growth of the federal government and the number of employees working in Washington, D.C., also dramatically increased in the late nineteenth century, creating residential suburbs for the first time, and that were concentrated around newly constructed rail lines. A new branch of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad opened in 1872 in Prince George's County, joining with the main line to Southern Maryland at the Bowie junction. In the 1880s and 1890s, residential communities developed along the rail lines, with many Victorian era-styled houses built in places like Hyattsville, Riverdale Park, Berwyn Heights, College Park, Glenn Dale, and Bowie. The

population of Prince George's County at the end of the nineteenth century was 30,000, 30 percent higher than in 1860 (MNCPPC 2018:11). Likewise, steady population growth in the late nineteenth century encouraged development in and around Frederick, and in 1870 the taxable limits of the city were expanded to include a number of surrounding farms. One of the first significant developments within these boundaries included the Montevue Hospital on Rosemont Avenue, which was built in the 1870s just west of the city limits (Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc. 2003:29).

Completion of several trolley lines in Frederick County in the 1890s established a system of interurban railroads spurring growth in the area, particularly west of Frederick. Suburban development around Frederick began in the late nineteenth century in earnest after the establishment of Clark Place in 1894 on the south side of town and featured deed restrictions on building type and setbacks (Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc. 2003:31). By 1900, streetcars and electric railroads were allowing greater spread of the population from Washington, D.C., into Prince George's County. Towns such as Mount Rainier, Colmar Manor, Cottage City, Brentwood, Capitol Heights, and Seat Pleasant developed between 1900 and 1910. Several African American communities developed as well: North Brentwood, Fairmount Heights, and Lincoln providing homes for a growing African American professional class (MNCPPC 2018:11–12). College Park Airport was established in 1909, with military flight teacher Wilbur Wright. The federal government also began stretching into the county with the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, a research center with more than 10,000 acres (4,046.9 ha) of land, established in 1910. In 1913, the development of the campus at Hood College on Rosemont Avenue and later, the creation of Baker Park in 1928, encouraged park-like settings within the area's new subdivisions. "Around these open areas grew block after block of single houses for middle class families," like in neighborhoods of Rockwell Terrace and College Terrace (Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc. 2003:32). In addition to these upscale developments, neighborhoods of worker housing were also being created in the early twentieth century, often situated in proximity to the factories and more industrial areas of the towns. Two large dairy facilities, the Nicodemus Ice Cream Company and Southern Dairies, Inc., both platted such subdivisions in the mid- to late 1920s (Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc. 2003:33).

3.4.5 The Rise of Industry and the Modern Period (1930 to Present)

In Frederick County, the establishment of Fort Detrick as a biological warfare research center during World War II further fueled residential suburban development around the City of Frederick in the second quarter of the twentieth century (Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc. 2003:34). The facility began as a municipal airfield in 1929 and was used by the U.S. government as a training camp and an emergency airfield during the conflict.

The expansion of government services to combat the Great Depression after the 1932 election of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and the explosive growth spawned by World War II mitigated the hardships of the depression in Prince George's County to some extent. By 1930, the population of Prince George's County had reached 60,000 (MNCPPC 2018:12). The community of Greenbelt was created through a large federal planning initiative to include green space with the integration of transportation, housing, retail, and government services (Historic American Buildings Survey 1933). Equally important, federal housing from the war years became models for subsequent development. Post-war suburban development in the region around Washington D.C. and

Baltimore was also encouraged by the construction of I-70 and I-270 in 1956 and the Frederick bypass, known as U.S. 15, beginning that same year (Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc. 2003:35). Running through the west side of Frederick, plans for the U.S. 15 bypass were initially developed in 1948 and completed in 1958, directly impacting the Rosedale subdivision and dividing the neighborhood in half (*The News* 1950, 1953, 1958; United States Department of Agriculture [USDA] 1959).

More large federal installations in Prince George's County continued with the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center in 1935 and the Suitland Federal Center in 1942. In the late 1950s, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) established their primary science center, known as the Goddard Space Flight Center, in Greenbelt (MNCPPC 2018:12). These new federal complexes provided many jobs for county residents and encouraged population growth. The first airport owned by an African American in the United States was located in Prince George's County: Columbia Air Center was opened by John Greene in 1941 (MNCPPC 2018:12). Aviation remains important to the county to this day, with the establishment of a military airfield in 1942 that is known today as Andrews Air Force Base. Agriculture remained important in the more rural parts of the county, but with each decade it continued to decline, as suburban real estate development grew (MNCPPC 2018:12). The growing importance of the automobile in the mid-twentieth century encouraged growth in suburbs in the county that were even further from Washington, D.C: Cheverly, Greenbelt, District Heights, New Carrollton, and Glenarden (MNCPPC 2018:12). By 1950, the county population had reached almost 200,000. In the mid-1960s, the construction of the Capital Beltway (I-495) divided Prince George's County into urban/suburban and rural areas. Soon the suburbs spread into the rural areas as well. By 1970, the population had reached 660,000, but growth was slow until 1980 due to a sewer moratorium and a significant drop in average household size (MNCPPC 2018:12).

The county demographics were also changing during this time. Between 1970 and 2000, the county's African American population grew from 14 percent to 60 percent. A Prince George's County resident, Parris Glendening, was elected governor of Maryland in the 1990s, following in the footsteps of five nineteenth-century governors from Prince George's (MNCPPC 2018:10, 13). The first African American County Executive was elected in 1996. Today, Prince George's County is known as the most affluent and successful African American majority county in the United States (MNCPPC 2018:12–13).

In Frederick County also, today there is a shift away from an agricultural emphasis on land use toward residential use. Historic maps and aerial photographs reveal a dramatic increase in all types of development at the western fringe of the City of Frederick between the 1950s and 1970s (United States Geological Service [USGS] 1944). Today, the City of Frederick is completely engulfed in modern development and serves as a bedroom community for many Washington, D.C., and Baltimore commuters, with an estimated population of 65,239 people in 2010. Fort Detrick is a 1,200-acre (485.6-ha) Army medical command center and is the largest employer in Frederick County.

3.5 Site-Specific Historic Background

3.5.1 Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site

[redacted] The creek historically ran through agricultural property and appears not to have been used as a boundary line in the vicinity of the survey area. Tuscarora Creek runs through a rural historic landscape in Frederick County; most notably, it is located in the northern part of what was once known as Carrollton Manor (F-1-134). Given the prominence of the Carroll family land ownership in the vicinity of Tuscarora Creek project area, the following narrative history seeks to place the project area within the broader pattern of land ownership and cultivation within an approximately 1-mile (1.6-km) radius. As the parcels of land immediately surround the Tuscarora project area share a similar history of belonging to a larger tract which was subdivided over time, several examples below were selected to highlight this trend.

3.5.1.1 Carrollton Manor

Carrollton Manor was settled in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries and was divided into tenant farms later owned by individual planters (Grandine 2002). In 1723, "Carrollton" was patented by Charles Carroll (referred to as Charles Carroll the Settler 1660–1720), and contained about 10,000 acres (4046.8 ha) that spanned from the Monocacy River to the Potomac River (Soter et al. 2007:19; Figure 32). Charles Carroll's son, Charles Carroll (1702–1782), managed the estate by 1734, with the help of overseer John Nelson (Grandine 2002). Early settlers of Carrollton Manor were likely of English origin. From the 1760s, the manor was subdivided into farms or lots designated by number, and long-term tenants leased the numbered lots until the mid-nineteenth century (Grandine 2002). During the early nineteenth century, community amenities and other economic infrastructure developed in the Tuscarora project area vicinity (Figure 33). The Carroll Mill (F-1-005) was built along the Tuscarora Creek, near Doubs in 1812 (Grandine 2002). Around 1820, Carrollton Manor (F-1-019) was built for a descendent of Charles Carroll the Settler.

Immediately south of the project area, the village of Doub, a small mill community around Carroll Mill, was established in the early nineteenth century (Davis 1993a). In the 1830s, the B&O Railroad was constructed in the vicinity of the project area, connecting Frederick to Point-of-Rocks (Davis 1993a). Doub expanded with the introduction of the railroad.

3.5.1.2 Hebb-Klein Farmstead

The Tuscarora project area is located [redacted] of Adamstown, which was established around 1840, and the project area is located within the Hebb-Klein Farmstead, initially owned by Edward Hebb. According to a local history:

> The first settler [redacted] was Robert Palmer, a respectable colored man, he was a post and railer and in connection with setting up fence, ran a general store. David Rhodes came down from Pennsylvania and was impressed with the location, bought a tract of land and laid it off in building lots on the south side of the railroad about 1840. A few years later Edward Hebb laid off lots on the north side of the railroad. (Grove 1928:52)

Though Hebb's lots were formerly laid after 1840, he is listed as a tenant of lots 10 and 11 of Carrollton Manor in 1821 (Maryland Historical Mapping n.d.). The Edward Hebb lots included a portion of Tuscarora Creek that is also located within the Tuscarora project area. Hebb was described as having "a great character who took a particular fancy to raising fine stock and always bragged on having the best team of horses in the neighborhood. He was intensely southern in his views, he owned a large number of slaves, and married Olivia Johnson, they had two children" (Grove 1928:147). On this land, Hebb built an Italianate-style, two-story, brick house and several other domestic and agricultural outbuildings around 1855, and it is now referred to as the Hebb-Kline Farmstead (F-1-202; Davis 1993b; Figure 34).

In 1867, the property was purchased by John Kline, and it remained in the Kline family until 1908 (Davis 1993b). From 1908 until 1939, the property had two intermittent owners, one of which was the Honaker family, who conveyed it to Harry and Essie N. Kanode in 1939 (Davis 1993b; Figure 34). Ownership of the property remains within the Kanode family, but in 2006, it was bequeathed to Hope L. Green as a trustee of the Barbara Lewis Kanode Revocable Trust (Frederick County Deed Book [FCDB] 5874:494). Historic nineteenth- and twentieth-century USGS maps and twentieth-century aerials show that the area has remained predominantly agricultural in nature, with limited residential development just to the north of the project area [redacted] (Figures 35 to 38).

3.5.1.3 Grove's Claim Regarding Stone Burial Markers

William Grove, a local historian, wrote about stone burial markers in his 1928 history of Carrollton Manor, though his assertions appear to be highly speculative (Grove 1928:116). In the book, he writes about stone markers within Carrollton Manor, which he claims are located near former "Indian Villages," and which "early legends claim is the resting place of Indian chiefs who were buried and their graves marked by these head stones" (Grove 1928:116). These burial sites over time became a part of the farms platted from Carrollton Manor, such as Hebb-Klein Farmstead, although their precise locations are unidentified. One such stone, he wrote, "stands on the Tuscarora farm near the farm road" [redacted] (Grove 1928:116). Another marker, along "the road [redacted] and others are described as follows:

> The stone is buried very deep in the ground and stands above ground about five feet and is a perfect limestone slab. Another is standing at the cross roads in Carrollton Manor woods near the picnic grounds. It is a large flat limestone with a round hole in the center and stands about three feet high above ground. I have seen these stones standing as sentinels for more than sixty years and often wondered if it is true that they mark the spot where the body of some loved Indian chief lies. (Grove 1928:116)

It is possible that the farm he is referring to by the description, "on the Tuscarora farm," is the Hebb-Klein Farmstead [redacted] and within the vicinity of the project area. During this research, no other evidence was identified that substantiates Grove's claim of a Native American burial ground within the Tuscarora project area, nor data that narrow down the precise locations to which he refers; however, it is mentioned in this narrative in the case that such a stone is identified during the course of future fieldwork associated with this project. The limestone markers that Grove described in 1928 may also have marked former property boundaries.

3.5.2 PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site

The PA-1 Back Branch project area [redacted] Back Branch flows from the southwest to the east-northeast within the project area and flows east into the Western Branch of the Patuxent River. As a narrow waterway, Back Branch historically served as a natural property boundary line and is referenced in several deeds in that manner. The project area was once a part of the greater Clagett family landholding, dating back to the early eighteenth century (Figure 39). Given the prominence of the Clagett family land ownership in the vicinity of Back Branch and the PA-1 Back Branch project area, the following narrative seeks to place Back Branch within the broader pattern of land ownership and agricultural cultivation within an approximately 1-mile (1.6-km) radius of the PA-1 project area. As the parcels of land immediately surrounding the project area share a similar history of belonging to a larger tract that was subdivided over time, several examples below were selected to highlight this trend.

3.5.2.1 Weston Tract

Thomas Clagett (1677–1733) purchased "Weston," a tract containing approximately 250 acres (101.2 ha), in the early eighteenth century, and in 1713 it was resurveyed and patented with additional land area, totaling about 500 acres (202.3 ha; Maryland Historical Trust [MHT] 2004). In 1721, the county courthouse for Prince George's County was established nearby in Upper Marlboro, which rendered the area surrounding the Clagett land a hub of political and social activity within the county (MHT 2004). Members of the Clagett family were involved in local affairs, and many served in local political and religious roles. Subsequent generations of Clagetts inherited the portions of this tract of land, and many built their own grand houses nearby.

Thomas Weston Clagett VI (1791–1873) constructed Weston (PG:82A-7), south of the project area, around 1830. Weston was likely named for the larger tract of land, "Weston," acquired by his ancestor Thomas Clagett (1677–1733). Thomas Weston Clagett VI was a wealthy landowner in Prince George's County, and he owned over 2,000 acres (809.4 ha) by the 1860s (Figure 40). The PA-1 project area was included in these holdings. When he died in 1873, Thomas Weston Clagett VI's two sons inherited his land: his son Thomas Clagett VII inherited his property at Weston, and his son Robert A. Clagett (1826–1897) inherited the property south of the project area (Figure 40). United States federal population census records describe Robert Clagett as a planter and farmer (United States Federal Population Census [U.S. Census] 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880). He married Emily M. Dorsett in December 1849, and they had six children (Dodd n.d.).

3.5.2.2 Subdivision of Robert A. Clagett's Property

When Robert A. Clagett died in 1897, or shortly thereafter, his land was subdivided. The commissioners' return filed in Equity Cause No. 4281 in the Prince George's Circuit Court outlined the conditions of the division of Robert A. Clagett's property, and Emily M. Denning, future property owner, was one of the beneficiaries of that subdivision (Prince George's County Chancery Records [PGCCR] 6:32). Maps drawn around this time show few property owners in the immediate vicinity, as most surrounding parcels were used for agriculture.

In the early twentieth century, the land immediately south of Back Branch continued to be used as rural agricultural property and the creek remained a natural property boundary. It was possibly used by subsequent landowners as a source of water, though no accounts that specifically reference use of the waterway were identified by research.

The survey area and surrounding areas remained a mix of wooded and agricultural lands until the early twenty-first century (Figures 41 to 44). In April 1914, a portion of the property was conveyed from Emily M. Deming and husband, Charles E. Deming, to William Mason Allen (Prince George's County Deed Book [PGCDB] 97:456). Allen held the land until October 1920, when Walter T. Townshend (1858–1938) and his wife, Lillian Townshend, acquired 159.22 acres (64.4 ha), exclusive of the Chesapeake Beach Rail Road right-of-way (PGCDB 1920 153:417). According to federal population census records, Walter T. Townshend was a farmer (U.S. Census 1920). During the Townshend ownership, Back Branch continued to serve as a property boundary, and the land immediately surrounding the project area was likely used for agricultural cultivation. When Walter T. Townshend died in 1938, the property passed to Townsend's heirs,

G. Wilmot Townshend and Bessie Townshend, who conveyed a portion of the land to Louise Berry and Edna C. Berry in December 1941 (PGCDB 1941 630:268). The relationship between Louise Berry and Edna C. Berry is not known. Back Branch was used as a northern boundary line in this conveyance.

Edna B. Mayfield (formerly Edna C. Berry), surviving joint-tenant with Louise Berry, sold two parcels containing 63.51 acres (25.7 ha) and 15.45 acres (6.2 ha) to Margaret A. Canby; Melford P. Canby, Jr.; Susan L. Canby; Annette L. Canby; and Melford P. Canby, III, in April 1984 (PGCDB 5910:79). A portion of the property was also sold to a gravel quarrying operation during the same period. The land was held by the Canby family until a portion was sold to the Board of Education of Prince George's County in March 2000 for the purposes of building a new school. This, along with the gravel quarry, marked the first significant changes in use of the land immediately surrounding Back Branch since the area was recorded in the early eighteenth century (PGCDB 13756:019). The southern bank of Back Branch now forms the northern boundary of the Board of Education property. [redacted] The Clagett family still lives in the area today, and the Clagett name is associated with many built resources in proximity to the PA-1 project area.

3.6 Previously Identified Cultural Resources

3.6.1 Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site

A search of the records at the MHT in Crownsville and MHT's MEDUSA identified previously recorded resources within a 1-mile (1.6-km) radius of the Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site in Frederick County to provide contextual data to understand the types of archaeological and built resources that are present within the vicinity. Research was conducted online and through correspondence with MHT. As mentioned previously, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, access to certain repositories was prohibited. The background research revealed that there is one recorded archaeological site and 36 architectural properties previously recorded within 1 mile (1.6 km) of the Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site (Tables 3 and 4). At least three cultural resource studies were conducted within 1 mile (1.6 km) of the Tuscarora Creek survey area (Table 5). Both tables are summarized below.

3.6.1.1 Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

One possible archaeological resource was recorded within 1 mile (1.6 km) of the Tuscarora Creek survey area (Table 3). Quad File site BUCKEY-QF02 is identified in MEDUSA as a rumored Archaic site. The site file on MEDUSA notes that the site is located "about here per Spencer O. Geasey." No other information was currently available about this site based on online research. Spencer O. Geasey was a former MDOT SHA archaeologist and founding member of the Archaeological Society of Maryland.

Table 3. Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources within 1 Mile (1.6 Km) of the Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site.

MHT No.	Type	Temporal Period	National Register Eligibility
BUCKEY-QF02	Buckeystown	"Rumor of Archaic site"	Not Evaluated

3.6.1.2 Previously Recorded Architectural Resources

Within 1 mile (1.6 km) of the Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site, there are 36 previously recorded architectural resources (Table 4). The mitigation site is located within the Hebb-Kline Farmstead (MIHP No. F-1-202; not evaluated), the Carrollton Manor Rural Historic District (MIHP No. F-1-134; National Register eligible) and the Adamstown Survey District (MIHP No. F-1-185; not evaluated).

One resource within 1 mile (1.6 km) of the survey area, Carrollton Manor (Tuscarora) (F-1-19), is listed in the NRHP under Criterion C. The circa-1820 dwelling was constructed for the Carrollton family and is a notable example of vernacular interpretation of the Neoclassical and Federal styles. Two additional resources are eligible for the National Register. The Dutrow-Thomas Farmstead, constructed around 1835, is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A and C (F-1-175). It consists of a circa-1835 Greek Revival-style dwelling and associated agricultural outbuildings, including slave dwellings, corn cribs, tenant house, garage, chicken house, wood shed, smokehouse, springhouse, bank barn, dairy barn and silo, milk house, and wagon shed. The Carrollton Manor Rural Historic District (F-1-134) is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C, and has a period of significance of 1800 through 1940. It is historically significant as an example of a rural historic district with a significant continuity of land use and concentrations of buildings, structures, and roads that communicate agricultural history within Frederick County.

Six recorded resources within 1 mile (1.6 km) of the survey area are not eligible for the National Register. They include: S. Dutrow Farm (F-1-222), Robinson House (F-1-225), J. Johnson Farm (F-1-136), Ris House (F-1-223), Bridge F-107 (F-1-215), and Protos House (F-1-224). Twenty-six resources are not evaluated; and one resource, Remines House (F-1-226), has unknown eligibility status due to lack of survey record in MEDUSA. They include 13 dwellings, three churches, two farms, three survey districts, one bank, two farmsteads, one school, and one mill.

Table 4. Previously Recorded Architectural Resources within 1 Mile (1.6 Km) of the Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site.

MIHP No.	Name of Property	Type	Date	Eligibility/Status
F-1-19	Carrollton Manor (Tuscarora)	Dwelling	ca. 1820	National Register Listed, Criterion C
F-1-106	Doubs Methodist Parsonage	Dwelling	ca. 1880	Not Evaluated
F-1-222	S. Dutrow Farm	Farm	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
F-1-95	St. Marks United Lutheran Church	Church	1882	Not Evaluated
F-1-100	J.C. Osbourne-T.L. Thomas Farmstead, site	Farm	ca. 1864	Not Evaluated
F-1-205	David Specht House	House	ca. 1837	Not Evaluated
F-1-182	Doubs Survey District	Survey District	ca. 1812–1945	Not Evaluated
F-1-225	Robinson House	Dwelling	ca. 1896	Not Eligible
F-1-136	J. Johnson Farm	Farm	ca. 1890	Not Eligible

MIHP No.	Name of Property	Type	Date	Eligibility/Status
F-1-134	Carrollton Manor Rural Historic District	Historic District	ca. 1800–1940	Eligible, Criteria A and C
F-1-140	Careytown Survey District	Survey District	ca. 1901–1921	Not Evaluated
F-1-147	Two-Story House	Dwelling	Nineteenth Century	Not Evaluated
F-1-125	Adamstown Log House, site	Dwelling	ca. 1830	Not Evaluated
F-1-103	St. Marks Lutheran Parsonage	Dwelling	ca. 1888	Not Evaluated
F-1-16	J.S. Page House	Dwelling	ca. 1820	Not Evaluated
F-1-223	Ris House	Dwelling	ca. 1800	Not Eligible
F-1-97	Adamstown Bank	Bank	ca. 1920	Not Evaluated
F-1-202	Hebb-Kline Farmstead	Farmstead	ca.1855–1910	Not Evaluated
F-1-185	Adamstown Survey District	Survey District	ca. 1835–1940	Not Evaluated
F-1-104	Raymond Davis House	Dwelling	ca. 1880	Not Evaluated
F-1-13	Adamstown Public School	School	ca. 1888	Not Evaluated
F-1-184	William H. Renn Farmstead	Farmstead	ca. 1897–1920	Not Evaluated
F-1-107	Joshua Michael House	Dwelling	ca. 1875	Not Evaluated
F-1-105	Jacob Kline House	Dwelling	ca. 1890	Not Evaluated
F-1-168	Mountville Manor	Dwelling	ca. 1900	Not Evaluated
F-1-14	Green Manor	Dwelling	ca. 1864	Not Evaluated
F-1-215	Bridge F-107	Bridge	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
F-1-143	B.J. Snouffer Farm	Farm	ca. 1850	Not Evaluated
F-1-96	Doubs United Methodist Church	Church	1879	Not Evaluated
F-1-224	Protos House	Dwelling	1979	Not Eligible
F-1-175	Dutrow-Thomas Farmstead	Farmstead	ca. 1835	Eligible, Criteria A and C
F-1-36	St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church	Church	1882	Not Evaluated
F-1-5	Doubs Mill	Mill	ca. 1812	Not Evaluated
F-1-149	Charles A. Walter House	Dwelling	ca. 1913–1930	Not Evaluated
F-1-15	George T. Kohlenberg House	Dwelling	ca. 1871	Not Evaluated
F-1-226	Remines House	Dwelling	Not on File	No Documentation on File

3.6.1.3 Previous Cultural Resources Surveys

At least three previous cultural resources surveys have been conducted within a 1-mile (1.6-km) radius of the current Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site (Table 5). Digital copies of some reports were provided by MHT. Additional reports may be on file with MHT; however, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, access was not available during this effort.

Table 5. Previous Cultural Resources Surveys within 1 Mile (1.6 Km) of the Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site.

MHT File No.	Title	Author/Firm	Date
FR 218	Phase I Archaeological Survey for a Proposed Water Supply and Process Waste Water Discharge Line Point of Rocks, Frederick County, Maryland	Bedell, John, Stuart Fiedel, and Charles Lee Decker	2006
FR 158	Phase I Archeological Survey for the Proposed Duke Energy North America Facility on the Offutt Property, Frederick County, Maryland. Draft report prepared for Environmental Consulting & Technology, Inc., submitted 1 June 2001.	Stone et al. 2002	2001
Unknown	Architectural and Historical Investigations for the Proposed Duke Energy North America Facility on the Offutt Property, Frederick County, Maryland. Draft report prepared for Environmental Consulting & Technology, Inc., submitted 5 June 2001.	Goodwin, R. Christopher & Associates	2001

In 2002, R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for a proposed Duke Energy North America facility on the Offutt property in Frederick County, Maryland (Stone et al. 2002). The property was divided into five study areas, and 488 shovel test pits were excavated (Stone et al. 2002). Nine historic artifacts were recovered, and one small site (18FR772) was identified during this effort. Site 18FR772 was recommended as not eligible for National Register eligibility, and therefore no further investigations were recommended at the site. Site 18FR772 is located approximately 2.5 miles (4 km) to the southwest and falls outside the 1-mile (1.6-km) buffer area around the current Tuscarora Creek survey area.

In the same year, a separate assessment of architectural properties associated with the proposed Duke Energy North America facility on the Offutt property in Frederick County, Maryland, was undertaken by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates (Goodwin 2001).

A Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for a proposed water supply and process waste water line associated with a power plant at Point of Rocks, in Frederick County in 2006 by The Louis Berger Group, Inc. (Bedell et al. 2006). During this effort, 171 shovel test pits were excavated along a 6-mile (9.65-km) corridor. Two archaeological sites were identified: a precontact camp (18FR678) that may be eligible for the National Register, and an artifact scatter (18FR854) that is not eligible for the National Register. Both sites are outside of the 1-mile (1.6-km) radius around the Tuscarora project area. Site 18FR678 is located approximately 3.2 miles (5.1 km) southwest of the survey area, and 18FR854 is located approximately 1.9 miles (3 km) southwest of the survey area.

3.6.2 PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site

A search of the records provided by the MHT in Crownsville and MEDUSA identified previously recorded cultural resources within a 1-mile (1.6-km) radius of the PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site in Prince George's County to provide contextual data to understand the types of archaeological and built resources that are present within the survey area's vicinity. Back Branch flows from the southwest to the east-northeast within the project area and is a tributary of the Western Branch of the Patuxent River, [redacted] Research was conducted

online and through correspondence with MHT. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, in-person access to certain repositories was prohibited. The background research revealed that there is one archaeological site and 12 architectural properties previously recorded within 1 mile (1.6 km) of the project area (Tables 6 and 7 in Sections 3.6.2.1 and 3.6.2.2, respectively). At least two cultural resource studies were conducted within 1 mile (1.6 km) of the PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site. They are summarized below.

3.6.2.1 Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

One previously recorded archaeological site is located within the PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site: the Chesapeake Beach Railway Site (18PR605). This nineteenth- to early-twentieth-century site consists of a railroad alignment and rail-related features transecting the survey area. No additional information was available about any extant features that may be related to the resource. It has not been formally evaluated by MHT staff for National Register eligibility.

Table 6. Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources within 1 Mile (1.6 Km) of the PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site.

MHT No.	Type	Temporal Period	National Register Eligibility
18PR605	Chesapeake Beach Railway	Nineteenth/Early Twentieth Century	Not Evaluated

3.6.2.2 Previously Recorded Architectural Resources

Of the 12 previously recorded architectural resources located within 1 mile (1.6 km) of the PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site, eight are dwellings, two are farms, one is a barn, and one is an historic survey area (Table 7). One resource, The Cottage (PG:78-18), is listed in the National Register under Criteria B and C. Constructed in 1846, The Cottage is an excellent surviving example of a dwelling with a side-hall-and-double-parlor plan in Prince George's County. The Cottage was a plantation on which tobacco and livestock were cultivated and raised by an enslaved labor force prior to Emancipation (Pearl 1989). Built for Charles Clagett (1819–1894) and his wife, Mary Mullikin Clagett (1825–1896), upon their marriage in the 1840s, the property also has association with Charles Clagett under Criterion B as a locally significant individual.

Table 7. Previously Recorded Architectural Resources within 1 Mile (1.6 Km) of the PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site.

MIHP No.	Name	Type	Date	National Register Eligibility
PG:78-18	The Cottage	Dwelling	1846	Listed, Criteria B and C
PG:79-000	Clagett Agricultural Survey Area	Historic District	Eighteenth Century–1954	Not Eligible
PG:78-5	Dr. Richard W. Bowie House	Dwelling	ca. 1850	Not Evaluated
PG:79-34	Cleremont Houses (Bowie Houses)	Dwelling	ca. 1855	Not Evaluated
PG:78-4	Oakland	Dwelling	ca. 1820s, 1840	Not Evaluated
PG:79-32	Berry's Grove (Rhoderick McGregor House)	Dwelling	Nineteenth Century	Not Evaluated
PG:79-33	Hill Farm Site	Farm	Mid-Nineteenth Century	Not Evaluated
PG:78-5B	Brooke Road Tobacco Barn	Barn	Nineteenth Century	Not Evaluated

MIHP No.	Name	Type	Date	National Register Eligibility
PG:79-00	Mary Bowie Wall House	Dwelling	ca. 1870s	Not Evaluated
PG:79-36	Clagett Tenant House	Dwelling	Twentieth Century	Not Evaluated
PG:78-36	House, [redacted]	Dwelling	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
PG:79-119	University of Maryland Tobacco Experimental Farm	Farm	ca. 1947	Eligible, Criterion A

The University of Maryland Tobacco Experimental Farm (PG:79-119), [redacted] was determined eligible for the National Register under Criterion A because of its significant association with improvements in tobacco farming in Maryland. Purchased by the University of Maryland in 1947, the property served as an extension of the school's agricultural department, which was established in the late nineteenth century.

Two resources were determined not eligible for listing in the National Register: a circa-1950 dwelling [redacted] (PG:78-36) and the Clagett Agricultural Survey Area (PG:79-000).The survey of the Clagett Agricultural Survey Area indicates that the exact boundaries of the resource are not defined and require further survey to delineate their extent. While the Clagett Agricultural Survey Area lacked integrity for National Register eligibility as an historic district, individual sites within the survey area may be individually eligible for the National Register, and many have not been individually evaluated. The PA-1 Back Branch project area is partially within the boundaries of the Clagett Agricultural Survey Area (MIHP No. PG:79-000), which is shown on Figure 45.

The remaining eight previously recorded architectural resources within 1-mile (1.6 km) of the PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site, including six dwellings, one barn, and one farm, have not been evaluated for National Register eligibility. The dwellings range in date from about 1820 to the early twentieth century. The unevaluated agricultural resources, Hill Farm Site (PG:79-33) and Brooke Road Tobacco Barn (PG:78-5B), date to the nineteenth century.

3.6.2.3 Previous Cultural Resources Surveys

Two previous cultural resources surveys have been conducted within a 1-mile (1.6-km) radius of the current PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site (Table 8). In 2005, a Phase I cultural resource investigation of the proposed Marlboro Pointe development was conducted by Applied Archaeology and History Associates, Inc. (Ward and del Sordo 2005). The study area for the proposed Marlboro Pointe development [redacted] The background review in this report suggested that there would be a low to moderate likelihood of precontact archaeological sites and resources within the study area, and a moderate to high likelihood of late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century resources relating to tenant farming. The authors also noted the possibility of encountering domestic or funerary-related sites relating to the enslaved workforce of the Cottage (PG:78-18) within the study area, due to proximity to that site. During their effort, one archaeological site was identified and recorded, the Clagett Tenant House Site (19PR759), which consisted of an open well shaft and twentieth-century debris deposit. The Clagett Tenant House Site is located more

than 1 mile (1.6 km) from the PA-1 project area. The site was recommended as not individually eligible for listing in the National Register. A barn near the Clagett Tenant House Site was identified within the study area; however, the barn did not receive an individual MIHP number. As the barn is an isolated agricultural resource without associated contextual buildings, the barn was determined not eligible to the National Register of Historic Places (Ward and del Sordo 2005).

Table 8. Previous Cultural Resources Surveys within 1 Mile (1.6 Km) of the PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site.

MHT File No.	Title	Author	Date
PR 364	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Marlboro Pointe Development Prince George's County, Maryland	Ward, Jeanne A. and Steve del Sordo	2005
PR 446	Phase I and Phase II Archaeological Investigations at the Clagett Property in Prince George's County, Maryland	Gill, Matthew H., Jacqueline M. McDowell and Paul P. Keisa	2006

Phase I and Phase II archaeological investigations were conducted on the Clagett Property by Greenhorn & O'Mara, Inc., in 2006 (Gill et al. 2006). The approximately 585-acre (236.7-ha) Clagett property is located west of the current project area, [redacted]. During this effort, four sites and seven isolated finds were identified, though they are located further than 1 mile (1.6 km) from the present project area. The sites include Emily's Cabin (18PR794); the Cabin at Keokuk (18PR791); Tenant House (18PR854); and an undated, precontact, Native American lithic scatter (18PR855; Gill et al. 2006). Further Phase II investigations were conducted at 18PR791 and 18PR794. Additionally, nine features were investigated by geophysical survey and ground-truthing survey to explore if they had the potential to be human interments, but none were positively identified as such. The Phase II investigations of 18PR791 and 18PR794 concluded that they were not individually eligible for listing in the National Register, and no eligible sites were identified on the Clagett property (Gill et al. 2006).

3.7 Possible Cultural Resources Expected in the Project Area

Based on the presence of the Quad File site BUCKEY-QF02 and mapped historic resources, along with the high archaeological potential of a well-drained setting overlooking a stream, significant archaeological precontact and historic resources were expected to be present within the Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site. Similarly, well-drained, upland areas overlooking the Back Branch were considered to have high archaeological potential for precontact period sites. The PA-1 site was also considered to have the potential to contain significant historic archaeological resources.

4.0 RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

4.1 Research Design

The purpose of the Phase I survey was to identify archaeological resources within the survey areas of the RFP3 Tuscarora and PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation sites. The specific goals of this study were to identify archaeological-bearing deposits and, if possible, attempt to determine the integrity of those deposits and understand the range of historic and precontact occupations that may have occurred within the project areas. In order to address these goals, the Phase I survey consists of the following tasks: background investigation, field investigation, artifact identification and analysis, and reporting.

This investigation adhered to the standards, techniques, and methods outlined in the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (Federal Register, Vol. 48, No. 190, 1983), the MDOT SHA (2017) *Archaeology Guidelines for Consultants*, and the *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Maryland* (Shaffer and Cole 1994).

4.2 Archival Research

Background research was conducted prior to field investigation. This included a review of the MHT site files, soil surveys, cultural resource management reports, and National Register listings. As previously noted above, on-site research at the MHT facility in Crownsville was not possible due to closures and restrictions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic; however, all pertinent files were able to be accessed using MEDUSA or, when possible, were provided electronically by MHT staff upon request.

4.3 Field Methodology

4.3.1 Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site

Testing within the Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site included the shovel testing on grid of all well-drained, high potential areas that would be impacted by construction activities. Testing also encompassed all areas within a 100-foot (30.5-m) buffer of the proposed stream mitigation features depicted on the preliminary conceptual design plans (including areas of proposed grading, stream work, riffle, rock, log structures, and proposed forested wetland creation) to account for possible future design changes. Phase I testing of the Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site consisted of shovel test pits on grid, with supplemental units as warranted, along with two test units. Two test units measuring 5 feet by 5 feet square were excavated within the Tuscarora Creek Mitigation Site to penetrate deep historic alluvium deposits and to determine accurate soil stratigraphy.

4.3.2 PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site

Because conceptual design plans for PA-1 were not available prior to the Notice to Proceed (NTP), a Phase IA reconnaissance survey of the PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site was requested

by MDOT SHA within the original scope of work. Plans were later provided to A.D. Marble by the MDOT SHA archaeologist on August 14, 2020, and included three project alternatives. The largest extent of these three alternatives was determined to be the archaeology survey area for the project. An initial Phase IA reconnaissance level survey of the survey area by means of pedestrian examination and photographic documentation was then completed for the PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site to note any undisturbed, well-drained, high potential areas. The reconnaissance survey identified 0.736 acre (0.3 ha) of area considered to have high archaeological potential within the LOD, which was recommended for Phase IB subsurface testing.

Phase IB testing of the PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site consisted of shovel test pits measuring approximately 18 inches and excavated at 50-foot intervals where possible; however, standing water and wetlands sometimes caused this interval to be modified according to existing conditions. Isolated precontact artifact-bearing shovel test pits were bracketed with shovel test pits excavated at 15-foot intervals in all cardinal directions in order to define any potential site boundaries. Shovel test pits were not excavated in areas over 10 percent slope, that were showing obvious disturbance, or within areas of standing water or wetlands.

All soil from the shovel test pits and test units at each site was screened through 0.25-inch mesh for the systematic recovery of artifacts. Soils from the test units at Tuscarora were excavated according to recognizable natural strata, extending at least 3.9 inches (10 cm) into sterile subsoil, to a maximum depth of 3 feet (1 m) or to shallower depths as warranted due to a high water table. Artifacts recovered from the tests were retained for processing and analysis. Shovel test pit and test unit provenience information was recorded on electronic field forms, and their locations were mapped on project mapping.

4.4 Laboratory Methodology

All artifacts recovered during the survey were washed, inventoried, cataloged, and prepared for curation according to *Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland* Technical Update No. 1 (Shaffer and Cole 1994). Artifacts recovered during the investigation were analyzed according to their relevant attributes. Artifacts were characterized as to their type, function, period of manufacture, and diagnostic features, when possible. Artifacts recovered during the Phase I investigation of the Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site were determined to consist of non-site material that will be either discarded or returned to the landowners at the conclusion of the project, in consultation with the MDOT SHA archaeologist. No artifacts were recovered during Phase I investigation of the PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site.

5.0 RESULTS

The following section presents the complete results of field testing done as part of the Phase I archaeological investigations. Complete catalogs of all artifacts recovered during Phase I testing are found in Appendix C. All testing locations are presented on the project base maps (Figures 46A to 49J). An excavation log is found in Appendix D.

5.1 Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site Results

The project survey area encompasses 32.4 acres (13.1 ha); 20 acres (8.1 ha) were not tested because they fell within wetlands, low-lying areas, or areas of scour from overbank flooding. A total of 12.4 acres (5 ha) was tested within the survey area during the Phase I survey. All Phase I shovel test pit and test unit locations are presented on the project base maps (Figures 46A to 47C).

Phase I archaeological subsurface testing was conducted between August 17 and August 26, 2020. These investigations consisted of the excavation of 201 shovel test pits within the survey area. A total of 17 historic artifacts and one precontact artifact were recovered from the survey area during Phase I excavations (Table 9; Appendix C). Twelve of the historic artifacts were recovered from a single context: a fill layer containing burned material (Fill III) in STP 141. The remaining historic artifacts represent low density historic artifact scatter within a plowzone context, and the single quartz debitage recovered represents an isolated find in a plowzone context; they do not constitute intact archaeological sites. Two test units were subsequently excavated.

Table 9. Phase I Archaeological Survey Summary for Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site.

Test Area	Phase I STPs Excavated	Precontact Artifacts Recovered	Historic Artifacts Recovered	Faunal Recovered	Artifact Total
Western Bank	58	1	11	5	17
Eastern Bank	143	-	1	-	1
Total	**201**	**1**	**12**	**5**	**18**

5.1.1 Western Bank

The western bank of Tuscarora Creek borders [redacted] the Hebb-Kline Farmstead (F-1-202) and active agricultural fields to the west, and active agricultural fields and the former B&O Railway alignment (currently owned and operated by CSX Transportation) to the south (Figures 7 to 12, 46A to 47C). A large gas line parallels the western side of the railway within the southwestern portion of the test area. The areas adjacent to the drainage are heavily scoured due to frequent flooding and contain extensive wetland areas and areas of standing water (Figures 7 and 8). The test area exhibits evidence of this frequent flooding, with recent flood-deposited sand and debris visible on the surface. Eastern portions of the test area are located within the Carrollton Manor Rural Historic District (F-1-134), while the southern portion is located within the boundary of the Quad File site BUCKEY-QF02.

Testing of the western bank area consisted of 54 shovel test pits at a 50-foot interval, four radial shovel test pits at a 15-foot interval (STPs 100 through 103), and one test unit (TU 1; Figures 46A to 47C). Shovel test pit transects were laid out on the moderately to well-drained upland landforms bordering wetlands, scoured areas, and areas of standing water. Soil profiles were generally consistent within the area and displayed a 0.2- to 3.3-foot (0.06- to 1-m) thick 10YR 4/3 silty loam Ap-horizon (plowzone) atop of a 2.5YR 4/6 to 7.5YR 5/6 silty loam or silty clay loam subsoil (B1-horizon; Figure 50; Appendix D). TU 1 displayed two additional subsoil horizons, including a 0.25-foot (0.07-m) thick 2.5YR 5/6 silty clay loam B2-horizon and a 1.5-foot (0.5-m) thick 2.5YR 6/8 silty clay loam B3-horizon (Figures 51 and 52). The only profile that differed substantially was that of STP 1, located along the southern edge of the area. STP 1 displayed a thick 1.7-foot (0.5-m) historic alluvium layer directly atop of subsoil. The subsoil of all the tests bordering the wetland areas contained ferric/mineral staining, which is indicative of a high water table.

One precontact artifact and 16 historic period artifacts were recovered from plowzone (n=1 precontact/3 historic) and historic fill (n=13 historic) contexts within the northern and central portions of the test area during Phase I excavations (Table 9; Appendix C). The majority of artifacts (n=13) were recovered from mixed fill layers within STP 141 in the southern part of western bank, and included mammalian animal bone (n=5), burnt undecorated creamware fragments (n=2), slip-trailed red earthenware (n=1), a kaolin pipe stem (n=1), brick (n=1), burnt slate (n=1), machine-cut nail (n=1), and charcoal (n=1; Figure 53). Given the amount of burnt material within the shovel test pit, it is likely that the artifacts represent the remains of burnt refuse re-deposited from one of the adjacent farmsteads. It appears unlikely that the refuse was burnt at the test location, as the surrounding soils displayed no discoloration typical of burnt soil, nor was charcoal present in quantity within the surrounding soils. Based on the artifacts present, this event would have occurred at some point within the early nineteenth century. Historic maps and aerials do not show any structures within the area of STP 141, and surrounding tests were negative and contained the typical stratigraphy of the area consisting of plowzone atop subsoil.

The artifacts recovered from the northern portion of the area (n=3) included a paneled medicinal bottle fragment (n=1), bottle glass (n=1), and a bolt (n=1; Figure 54). Paneled medicinal bottles were produced during the nineteenth through mid-twentieth centuries and, in particular, between the 1850s and 1920s (MDOT SHA 2007). Shovel test pits from the northern portion of the test area border two farmsteads, and it is likely they were deposited within the test area during farming.

A single quartz tertiary or noncortical flake was recovered from the plowzone of STP 99 (Figure 55). Radial shovel test pits excavated around the positive test were negative for additional precontact artifacts. Testing indicates that the flake represents an isolated artifact. No significant precontact or historic features or artifact deposits were identified within the western bank test area during Phase I testing. It is possible that the isolated quartz flake is related to the unconfirmed Quad File site BUCKEY-QF02; however, testing demonstrates that the site is not located within the LOD, and no further precontact artifacts were recovered.

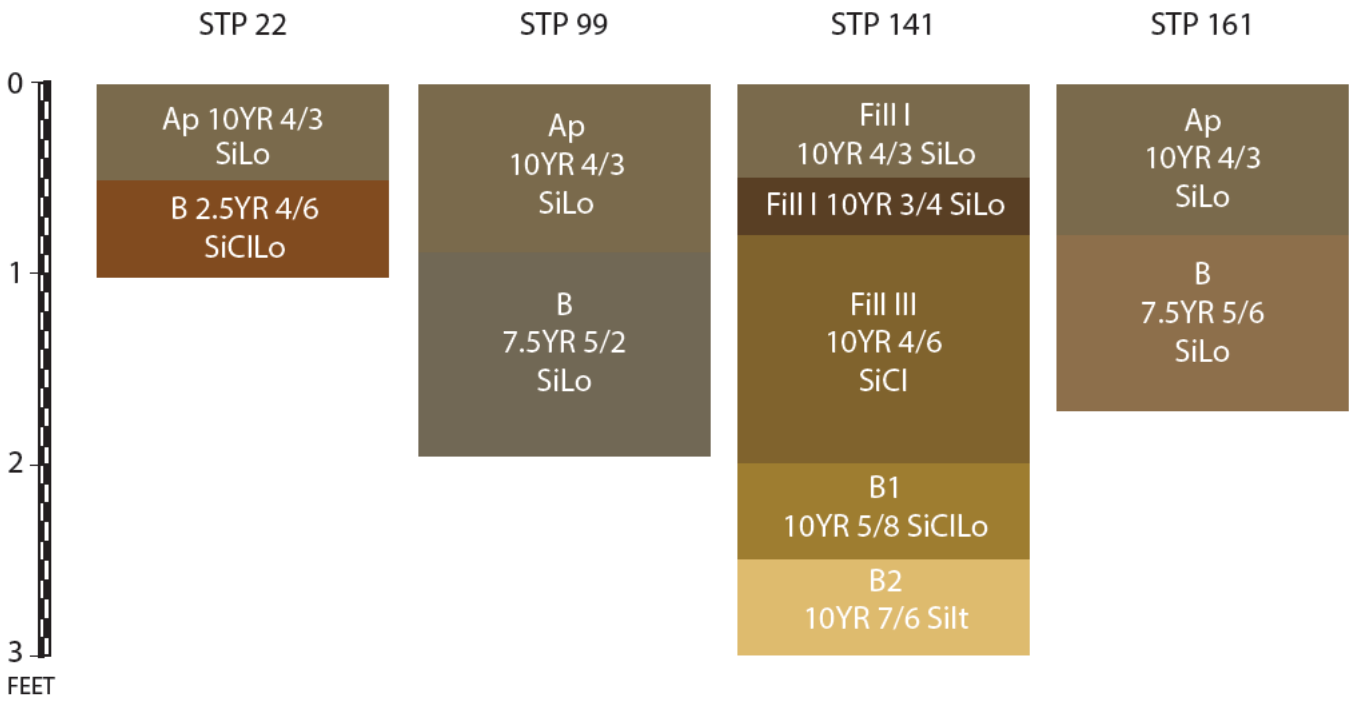

Figure 50
Representative Shovel Test Pit Soil Profiles, Western Bank, Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site
I-495/I-270 Managed Lanes Study Stream Mitigation Sites at RFP3 Tuscarora Creek and PA-1 Back Branch in Prince George's and Frederick Counties, Maryland

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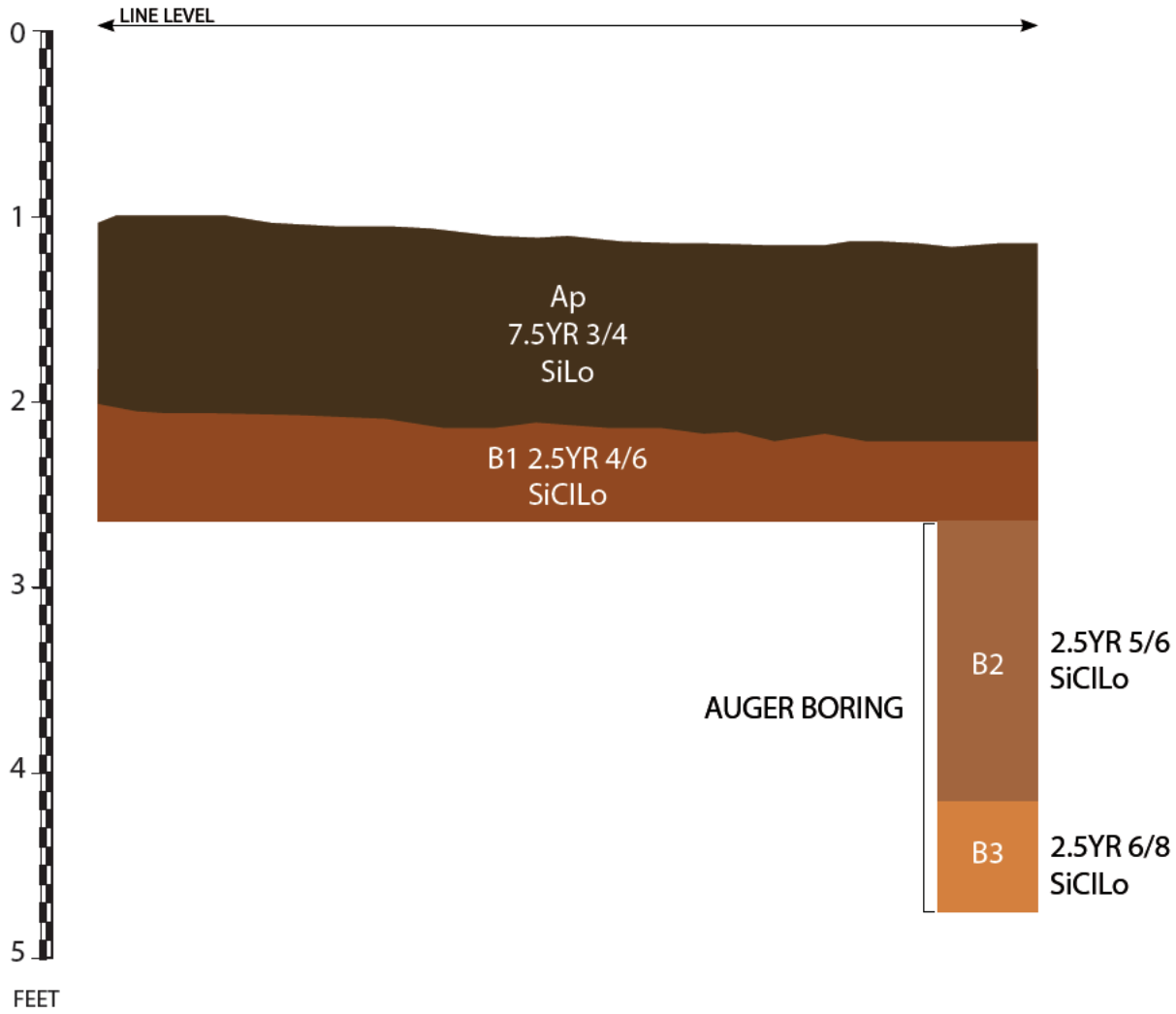


Figure 51
Test Unit 1, East Profile,
Western Bank, Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site
I-495/I-270 Managed Lanes Study Stream Mitigation Sites at
RFP3 Tuscarora Creek and PA-1 Back Branch in
Prince George's and Frederick Counties, Maryland

Figure 52: Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site, western bank, TU 1, east profile. Facing east (August 2020).

Figure 53: Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site, representative artifacts recovered from the fill layers of STP 141 (October 2020).

Figure 54: Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site, medicinal panel bottle base recovered from the plowzone within the northern portion of the survey area (October 2020).

Figure 55: Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site, quartz tertiary flake recovered from the plowzone of STP 99 (October 2020).

5.1.2 Eastern Bank

The eastern bank of Tuscarora Creek borders [redacted] active agricultural fields and the former B&O railway to the east and south (Figures 13 to 20, and 46A to 47C). A large gas line parallels the western side of the railway within the southeastern portion of the eastern test area. The areas adjacent to the drainage are heavily scoured due to frequent flooding, and contain extensive wetland areas and areas of standing water (Figures 13 and 14). The survey area exhibits evidence of this frequent flooding, with recent flood-deposited sand and debris visible on the surface. Almost the entire test area is located within the Carrollton Manor Rural Historic District (F-1-134), and the northern portion is also located within the Adamstown Survey District (F-1-185).

Testing of the eastern bank area consisted of 143 shovel test pits at a 50-foot interval and one test unit (TU 2; Figures 46A to 47C). Shovel test pit transects were laid out on the moderately to well-drained upland landforms bordering wetlands, scoured areas, and areas of standing water. Soil profiles were consistent with the west side, with a 0.3- to 1.4-foot (0.1- to 0.4-m) thick Ap-horizon (plowzone) atop of sterile subsoil; however, the Munsell color readings and soil textures differed slightly. Tests typically displayed a 7.5YR 3/4 to 10YR 4/3 silty loam Ap-horizon (plowzone) atop of a 2.5YR 4/1 to 10YR 5/8 silty loam or loamy clay subsoil (B1-horizon; Figure 56; Appendix D). TU 2 displayed two additional subsoil horizons, including a 1.6-foot (0.5-m) thick 5YR 5/2 loamy clay loam B2-horizon and a 5YR 5/1 sand B3-horizon (Figures 57 and 58). Tests within the southern portion of the test area, like those on the west bank, displayed historic alluvium above the plowzone. TU 2 displayed alluvium material below the plowzone, indicating that the area gradually accumulated topsoil, likely through erosion from agricultural practices, creating a slightly elevated plowable surface. The subsoil of several tests bordering the wetland areas, including TU 2, contained ferric/mineral staining, which is indicative of a high water table.

Phase I excavations recovered only a single undecorated ironstone fragment from the plowzone of STP 140 within the eastern bank test area (Table 9; Appendix C). The ceramic sherd represents an isolated artifact deposited within the test area. No significant precontact or historic features or artifact deposits were identified within the eastern bank test area during Phase I testing.

5.1.3 Summary

Phase I testing recovered a total of one precontact and 17 historic artifacts from fill and plowzone contexts within the Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site survey area. The historic artifacts cannot be conclusively attributed to the nearby Hebb-Kline Farmstead (F-1-202) based on their distance from the farmstead and proximity of another nearby farmstead. The majority of the historic period artifacts came from a single shovel test and appear to represent the remains of a refuse burn re-deposited within the survey area from another location, and not an intact archaeological deposit. The quartz tertiary flake recovered from the survey area may be associated with the Quad File site BUCKEY-QF02; however, the surrounding shovel test pits and radial tests were negative for precontact artifacts, and the flake was recovered within a plowzone context. The flake represents an isolated find, and it appears likely that it was re-deposited within the survey area during farming activities.

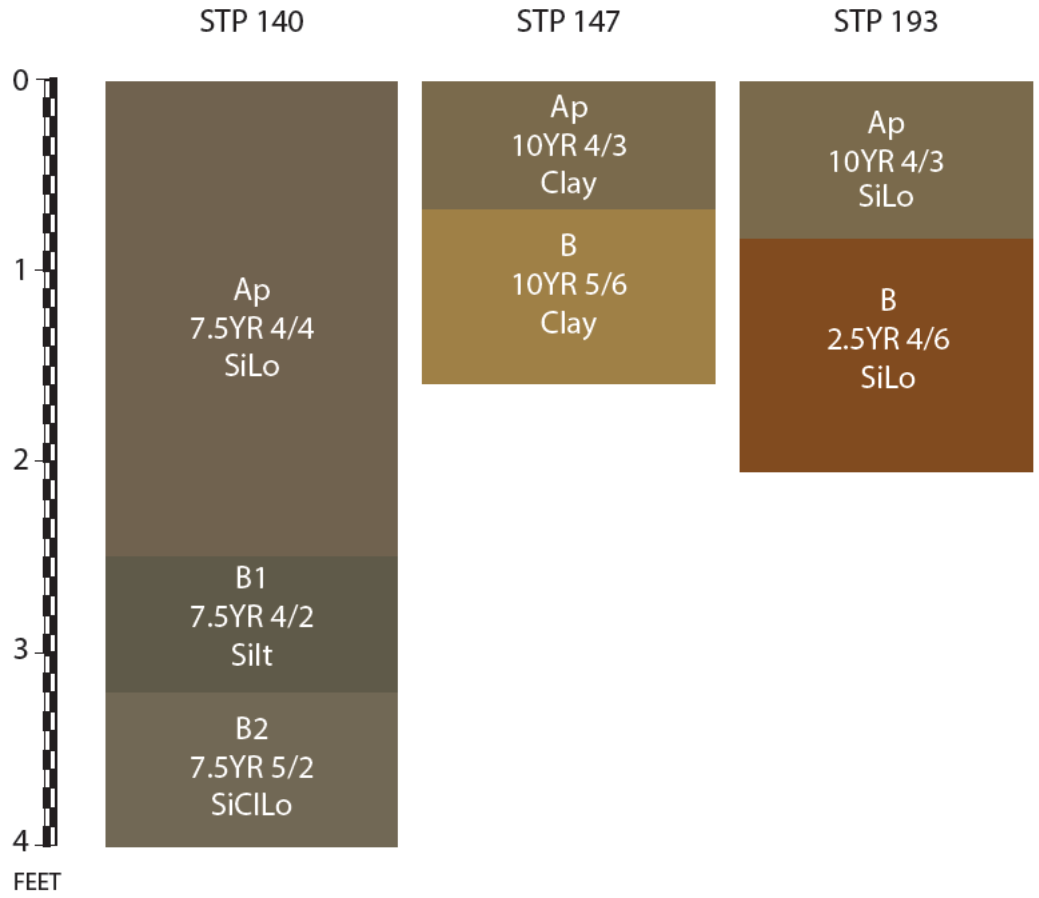


Figure 56
Representative Shovel Test Pit Soil Profiles,
Eastern Bank, Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site
I-495/I-270 Managed Lanes Study Stream Mitigation Sites at
RFP3 Tuscarora Creek and PA-1 Back Branch in
Prince George's and Frederick Counties, Maryland

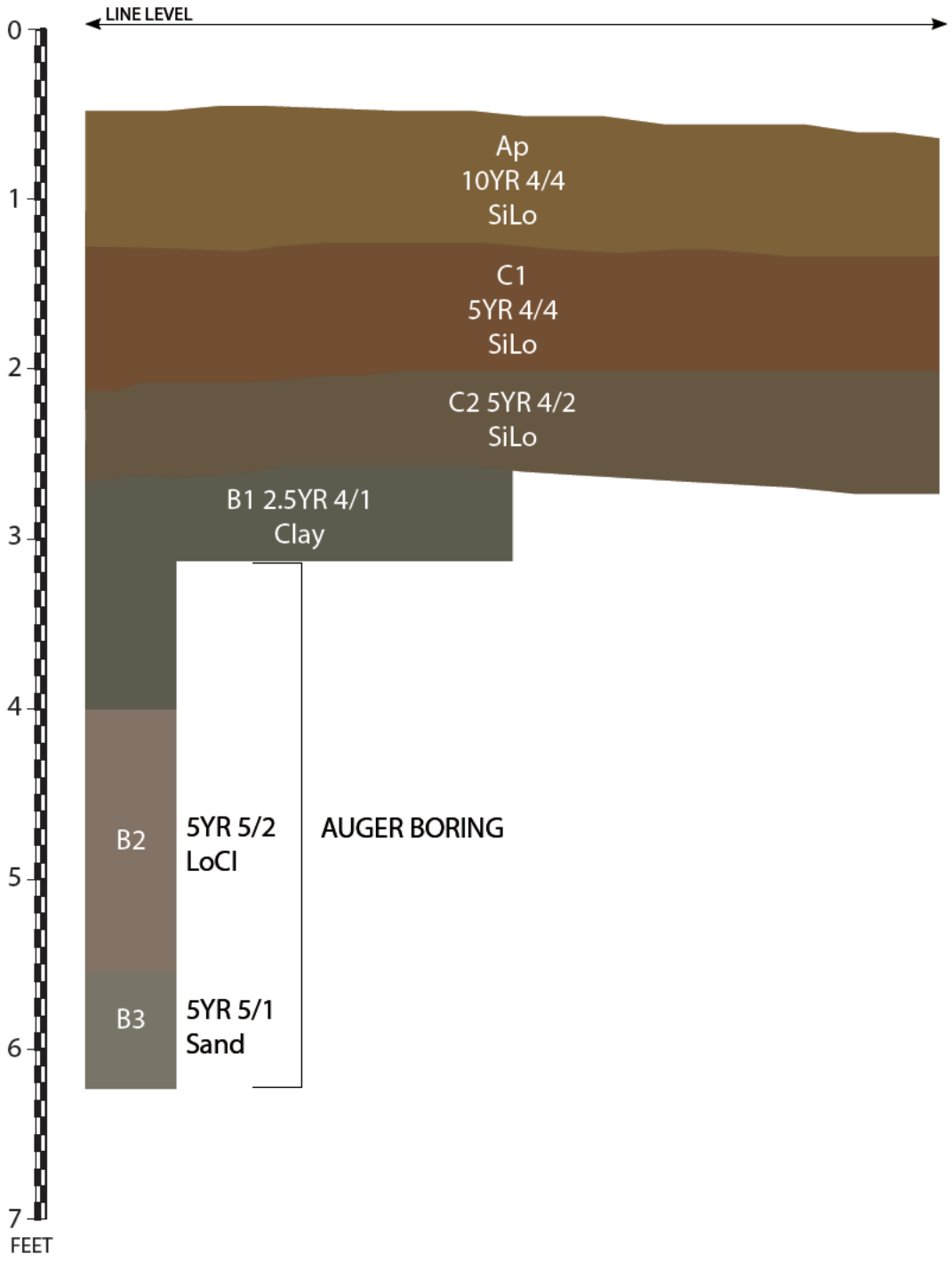


Figure 57
Test Unit 2, West Profile,
Eastern Bank, Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site
I-495/I-270 Managed Lanes Study Stream Mitigation Sites at
RFP3 Tuscarora Creek and PA-1 Back Branch in
Prince George's and Frederick Counties, Maryland

Figure 58: Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site, eastern bank, TU 2, west profile. Facing west (August 2020).

5.2 PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site Results

In addition to the work at Tuscarora Creek, A.D. Marble performed a Phase IA reconnaissance level survey of the PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site on August 31, 2020, and conducted Phase IB subsurface testing between September 21 and 23, 2020. The following section presents the complete results of field testing conducted in the PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation survey area as part of the Phase I survey. The project survey area contains 9.8 acres (4 ha), of which 3.8 acres (1.6 ha) is located within wetlands, low-lying areas, or areas of erosion. A total of 5.3 acres (2.1 ha) were subjected to Phase IA reconnaissance survey and were identified as having low potential for archaeological resources based on steep slopes, hydric soils, wetlands, and historic disturbances; those areas were therefore not tested. A total of 0.736 acre (0.3 ha) was tested within the survey area during the Phase I survey. All Phase I test locations are presented on the project base maps (Figures 48A to 49J). The entire survey area is located within the early-nineteenth- to early-twentieth-century Clagett Agricultural Survey Area (MIHP No. PG: 79-000).

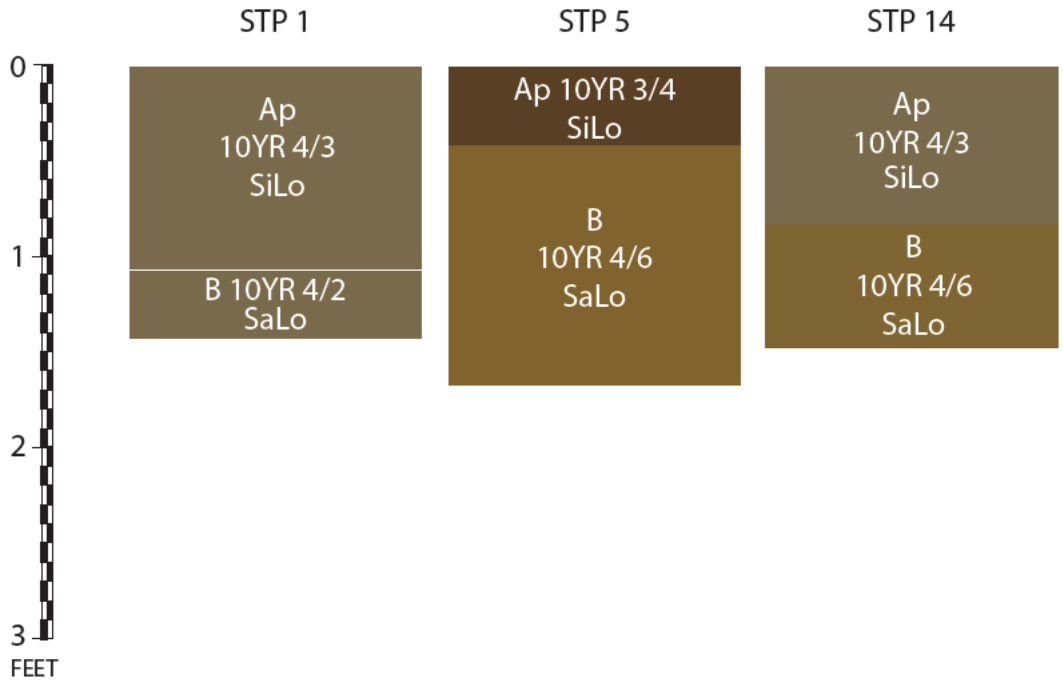
The Phase IA reconnaissance level survey identified 0.736 acre (0.3 ha) of the survey area as having high archaeological potential, which warranted full Phase IB subsurface testing (Figures 5, 6, 22 to 30). Phase IB investigations entailed the excavation of 29 shovel test pits within the survey area. No precontact or historic artifacts were recovered by the Phase IB testing.

The PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site borders [redacted] former gravel pits to the north, [redacted] Extensive residential development has occurred to the south of the survey area [redacted] The circa-nineteenth to early-twentieth century Chesapeake Beach Railway Site (18PR605) traverses through the center of the survey area. The areas adjacent to the drainage are heavily eroded due to frequent flooding and contain extensive wetland areas and areas of standing water (Figures 5, 22, and 23). A sewer line runs parallel to the drainage within the northern portion of the survey area (Figure 6).

Shovel test pits were excavated at 50-foot intervals when possible; however, standing water and wetlands sometimes required this interval to be modified to account for site-specific conditions. Soil profiles within the PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site were relatively consistent displaying a 10YR 3/4 to 10YR 4/3 silty loam Ap-horizon (plowzone) atop of a 10YR 4/2 to 10YR 4/6 sandy loam subsoil (B-horizon; Figure 59; Appendix D). Several shovel test pits (STPs 7, 11, 12, 18, 25) contained some disturbance with mixed fill directly atop of subsoil. These tests were located within the eastern portion of the survey area adjacent to the gravel pit and a residential property at 12810 Brooke Lane. STPs 28 and 29, located within the Chesapeake Beach Railway Site (18PR605), identified three levels of mixed fill directly atop of a 10YR 4/6 sandy loam subsoil (Figure 59; Appendix D).

5.2.1 Chesapeake Beach Railway Site (18PR605)

Gibb Archaeological Consulting recorded the Chesapeake Beach Railway site boundaries within Prince George's County in 2000, as part of the Maryland Route 4 and Maryland Route 260 project in Anne Arundel and Calvert counties. They did not visit the portion of the site located



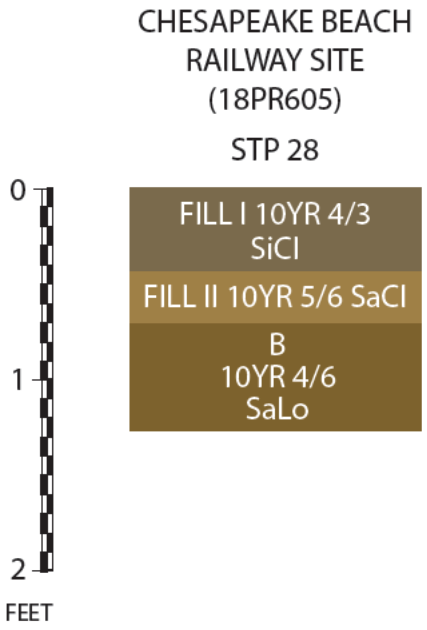


Figure 59
Representative Shovel Test Pit Soil Profiles,
PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site
I-495/I-270 Managed Lanes Study Stream Mitigation Sites at
RFP3 Tuscarora Creek and PA-1 Back Branch in
Prince George's and Frederick Counties, Maryland

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within the current project area. Their excavations identified a swing span pivot bridge over the Patuxent River and the railroad spikes and cinder ballast near the MD 4/MD 260 interchange south of the project area (Gibb 2000). The site form notes that the railway was abandoned in 1935 and that segments survive in Anne Arundel, Calvert, and Prince George's counties. It also notes that large portions of the railway have been re-purposed for road construction or have been destroyed by real estate development projects (MEDUSA 2000). The portion of the railway site within the survey area is consistent with this previous observation of disturbance.

The remnants of the Chesapeake Beach Railway Site (18PR605) cross the survey area, spanning Back Branch [redacted] The railroad approach from the south follows a slowly rising grade. The top of the berm is approximately 30 feet (9 m) above the creek level at the drainage crossing. The berm stands out in the landscape, defined by a steep and regular shape. A small, unnamed tributary that flows along the base of the southwest side of the berm appears to be fed from runoff from nearby roads and parking lots (Figure 60). The top of the railroad berm is flat and overgrown; no railroad-related artifacts or features aside from some coal ash and clinker were visible at the surface along the top of the berm (Figure 61). The tributary joins Back Branch at the base of the berm. The elevation of the berm south of Back Branch approximately matches the natural elevation of the northern bank of the drainage. The former railroad bed follows a slight upward grade on the north side of the drainage, away from Back Branch, and then flattens (Figure 62).

There are no standing structures at the drainage crossing. An approximate 120-foot by 50-foot (37-m by 15-m) area surrounding the drainage includes brick, concrete, and stone debris, likely from former pier or abutment structures. Several disarticulated brick pillars are visible in and along Back Branch, averaging 2 to 3 feet (0.6 to 0.9 m) in length (Figure 63). A large concrete and brick structure fragment is located approximately 30 feet (9 m) south of Back Branch next to the unnamed tributary, and may represent the remains of a former bridge pier (Figure 64). The exposed portion of the pier measured 4-foot by 2-foot and rose approximately 1 foot above the ground surface. Additional debris is scattered throughout the area, and includes several large chunks of limestone that may represent the remains of former railway-related structures; they may also represent unrelated debris dumped from outside the site. Testing within the site consisted of two shovel test pits (STPs 28 and 29). The area of the shovel tests was found to be severely disturbed, and only very small fragments of cinder ballast, coal, and brick were observed within the fill of the shovel test pits.

5.2.2 Summary

Phase I testing did not recover any precontact or historic artifacts from the PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation survey area. Cinder, brick, and coal recovered along the streambanks within the Chesapeake Beach Railway Site (18PR605) were noted and discarded. Outside of the possible bridge pier feature associated with the Chesapeake Beach Railway Site (18PR605), which is severely disturbed, no other archaeological features were identified within the survey area during the Phase I survey. Most of the remains of the bridge piers and abutments are no longer extant.

Figure 60: Chesapeake Beach Railway Site (18PR605), unnamed tributary to Back Branch along the eastern edge and downstream of the railway berm. Facing northwest (August 2020).

Figure 61: Chesapeake Beach Railway Site (18PR605), top of the railway berm immediately south of Back Branch. Facing northwest (August 2020).

Figure 62: Chesapeake Beach Railway Site (18PR605), overview of the entire former rail corridor located within the survey area, taken from the top of the berm. Facing south (August 2020).

Figure 63: Chesapeake Beach Railway Site (18PR605), disarticulated brick pillars within Back Branch. Facing northeast (August 2020).

Figure 64: Chesapeake Beach Railway Site (18PR605), possible concrete/brick railway pier remnant within the unnamed tributary to Back Branch. Facing southeast (August 2020).

6.0 SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

The MDOT SHA proposes stream mitigation work within the RFP3 Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site located [redacted] Frederick County, and the PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site along Back Branch, located northwest of the town of Upper Marlboro in Prince George's County. The project is part of the I-495/I-270 MLS, a federally funded project. A.D. Marble conducted this Phase I archaeological survey with assistance from Dovetail.

6.1 Summary and Discussion

Phase I archaeological surveys were completed within the limits of the preliminary conceptual design of the Tuscarora Creek and Back Branch Stream Mitigation sites as shown on mapping provided by the MDOT SHA. A total of 201 shovel test pits were excavated at 50-foot (n=197) and 15-foot (n=4) intervals within the Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site survey area. An additional two test units were excavated within the survey area: one on each bank of the drainage. The survey area consisted primarily of low, wet floodplain areas bordered by slightly elevated, moderately to well-drained uplands. The floodplain areas and the edges of the bordering uplands suffer from frequent flooding and erosional events. The upland areas within the survey area consist of areas that have been plowed and used for agriculture since at least the mid-nineteenth century. A total of one precontact and 17 historic artifacts were recovered from plowzone (n=5) and fill (n=13) contexts within the test area during Phase I excavations. The majority of the artifacts were recovered from STP 141 and appear to represent re-deposited burnt -early-nineteenth-century domestic material related to one of the surrounding farmsteads. This material cannot be attributed to a specific location, and likely represents the re-deposition of material from a burn pile. The remaining historic artifacts recovered within the survey area represent low density historic artifact scatter within a plowzone context, and the single quartz flake recovered represents an isolated find in a plowzone context. None of the material recovered within the Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site survey area constitutes an intact archaeological site.

It cannot be determined whether the quartz flake recovered within the Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site may be related to the Quad File site BUCKEY-QF02. MEDUSA indicates that the mapped location of the site is approximate: the specific language is "about here." It appears possible that the site is located further northwest of Tuscarora Creek within the surrounding, well-drained, undisturbed uplands. These areas would have been better settings for precontact camp sites. It may also be located upstream or downstream of the survey area along Tuscarora Creek.

A total of 29 shovel test pits were excavated at 50-foot intervals within the PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site except in areas where standing water and wetlands caused this interval to be revised. The survey area is restricted to a low, wet floodplain and the edges of the surrounding upland areas. The northern and southern portions of the survey area consist of large wetland areas with stream meanders and moderate to severe erosion. Following MDOT SHA guidance, Phase IA reconnaissance survey found that only 7.5 percent (0.736 acre [0.3 ha]) of the survey area warranted Phase IB subsurface testing. The Chesapeake Beach Railway Site (18PR605) traverses the central portion of the survey area. The segment within the project area was found to be severely disturbed. The site area was found to contain the small remnant of what was likely a former bridge

pier surrounded by demolition debris. No artifacts were recovered during the Phase IB testing of the PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site.

6.2 Recommendations

No intact archaeological resources were identified within the archaeology survey area for the Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Project, and no additional archaeological investigation is recommended.

No intact archaeological resources were identified within the archaeology survey area for the PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Project, and no additional archaeological investigation is recommended.

The portion of the Chesapeake Beach Railway Site (18PR605) located within the survey area is severely disturbed, with only the former railbed and a possible brick/concrete bridge pier remnant still intact. No significant archaeological resources associated with 18PR605 are present within the survey area. However, because only a portion of the resource was evaluated, no determination of eligibility can be made for site 18PR605 as a whole.

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Appendix A

Frank G. Mikolic, III, M.A., RPA
Archaeological Principal Investigator

Mr. Mikolic has over 20 years of experience in archaeology throughout the eastern United States. In his capacity as principal investigator, he has conducted, directed, and managed more than 150 archaeological field projects in Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Maine, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, Virginia, Georgia, West Virginia, Kansas, and New York. These projects have ranged from initial scoping efforts to monitoring projects, to large-scale archaeological data recovery excavations of multi-component prehistoric and historic sites. As principal investigator, he has developed, implemented, and coordinated field, laboratory, research, technical reports, and public involvement methods. He has also acted as an archaeological laboratory director and has knowledge of prehistoric and historic artifact types. He is the winner of a 2013 New Jersey Historic Preservation Award for the Data Recovery Report for the I-95 Scudder Falls Bridge Improvement Project.

Education

2004 M.A., American Studies, Penn State University

1999 B.A., Anthropology, Clarion University of Pennsylvania

Professional Experience

2017 - Present	A.D. Marble	*Principal Investigator*
2013 - 2017	Stell Environmental	*Project Manager Cultural Resources Group*
2010 - 2013	AECOM	*Principal Investigator*
2007 - 2010	Parsons Brinckerhoff (now WSP)	*Senior Archaeologist*
2000 - 2007	A.D. Marble & Company, Inc.	*Archaeological Lab Director, Principal Investigator*
1999 - 2000	Michael Baker Jr., Inc.	*Cultural Resource Specialist*
1996 - 1999	Clarion University of Pennsylvania	*Archaeological Lab Assistant*

Professional Affiliations

Register of Professional Archaeologists (16415)
Society for Historical Archaeology
Organization of American Historians
Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology
Archaeological Society of Maryland
Archaeological Society of New Jersey

Training/Certifications

2001 40 Hour OSHA HAZWOPER Certification
2004 “Section 106 Essentials,” Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
2011 OSHA HAZWOPER Supervisor Certification

Michael Lenert, Ph.D., RPA
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

Dr. Lenert is a principal investigator/archaeologist in the Eastern United States. He meets the Secretary of the Interior's requirements for Professional Archaeologist as specified in 36 CFR Part 61, and he has experience with identification, evaluation, and mitigation level (Phase I, II, and III) projects in Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Washington D.C., New York, and Vermont. Dr. Lenert successfully navigates the Section 106 process for private and public sector clients, and manages all project domains, including the investigation fieldwork, budgets, client coordination, and lab and compliance report production. Over his 25+ years of experience, he has developed and implemented research designs, supervised field crews, processed and inventoried historic and prehistoric artifacts, served as archaeology group leader, and been an interim archaeology laboratory manager.

In the last six years, he has served as a consultant Cultural Resource Professional (CRP) for the PennDOT Engineering Districts 6-0 and 5-0 and for the Pennsylvania P3 bridge replacement project. He performed a similar role as the On-Call Archaeologist for the City of Frederick. The role shepherds transportation and urban development projects successfully through the Section 106 process for archaeology on behalf of the relevant federal and state agencies. His academic interests include regional interaction, political economy and the rise of inequality, labor organization, and household archaeology.

Education

2007 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles

2000 M.A., Anthropology, University of Montana

1990 B.A., Anthropology and Geography, University of Delaware

Professional Experience

2019 – Present	A.D. Marble	*Principal Investigator/Archaeologist*
2017 – 2019	JMT	*Principal Investigator/Archaeologist*
2007 – 2017	A.D. Marble	*Principal Investigator/Archaeologist*
1993 – 1998	Hunter Research, Inc.	*Archaeologist*
1990 – 1993	U of DE, Center for Archaeological Research	*Archaeologist*

Academic Experience

2004-2006	Maccallum and Katz Site Investigations, B.C., Canada	*Principal Investigator*
2002-2006	Fraser Valley Archaeological Project, B.C., Canada	*Research Assistant*
1999-2003	Keatley Creek and Bridge River, B.C., Canada	*Research Assistant*

Professional Affiliations

Society for American Archaeology
Archaeological Society of Delaware
Middle Atlantic Archaeology Conference
Pennsylvania Archaeological Council
Register of Professional Archaeologists
Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology
Northern Chesapeake Archaeological Society
Philadelphia Archaeological Forum
Archaeological Society of New Jersey
Eastern States Archaeological Federation

Jennifer Falchetta, M.A., RPA
Field Director

Jennifer Falchetta has more than 12 years of experience in archaeology in the northeastern United States. She has managed more than 50 archaeological field projects in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New York. She specializes in prehistoric archaeology of northeastern North America; historic archaeology, with experience in both rural and urban settings (eighteenth to twentieth centuries); cultural resource management; and prehistoric ceramic and artifact analysis. She has been involved in all aspects of historic and prehistoric archaeology from Phase I surveys to data recovery projects on farmsteads, industrial sites, and floodplain and residual settings.

Education

2018 M.A., Anthropology, Monmouth University

2007 B.A., Anthropology, West Chester University of Pennsylvania

Professional Experience

2018 – Present	A.D. Marble	*Archaeological Field Director*
2018 – 2018	Maser Consulting	*Archaeological Field Director*
2013 – 2018	RGA, Inc.	*Crew Chief/Field Technician*
2012 – 2013	NJ HPO	*Historic Preservation Associate*
2010 – 2012	URS, Corp. (now AECOM)	*Graduate Archaeologist*
2008 – 2010	RGA, Inc.	*Field Technician*

Professional Training

40-Hour OSHA HAZWOPER Training
10-Hour OSHA Construction Training

Affiliations

Register of Professional Archaeologists (18019)

DOVETAIL
CULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP
WWW.DOVETAILCRG.COM

MELISSA BUTLER
Architectural Field Director

YEARS EXPERIENCE

With this firm: 2.5

With other firms: 1.5

EDUCATION

MHP, Historic Preservation, 2017

BA (Scottish MA), Art History, 2015

REGISTRATIONS/QUALIFICATIONS

Secretary of Interior Standards Qualified as Architectural Historian

EXPERIENCE

Ms. Butler has over four years of professional experience in the field of historic research, architectural history, and cultural resource management (CRM). Ms. Butler is an architectural field director for Dovetail and has worked on a variety of intensive-level and reconnaissance-level architectural projects. In her career, Ms. Butler worked on numerous projects in Maryland and throughout the mid-Atlantic region. Her tasks at Dovetail include primary archival research, background records and literature review, windshield, reconnaissance- and intensive-level architectural field surveys, report production, and Maryland Historical Trust reporting and form compliance.

SAMPLE PROJECTS

Architectural Field Director/I-495 MLS, Montgomery and Price George's County, Maryland (MD SHA). For over 2 years, conducted background review, archival research, and extensive survey of above-ground resources in conjunction with I-495 MLS project.

Architectural Field Director/Rossborourgh Inn Cultural Landscape Study, College Park, Maryland (Rossborough Inn). Intensive-level architectural and historical analysis of the Rossborough Inn and surrounding University of Maryland campus cultural landscape.

Architectural Field Director/Remington Avenue Study, Baltimore, Maryland (MD SHA). MHT DOE for the Remington Avenue Bridge over Stony Run.

Architectural Field Director/National Park Service List of Classified Structures, Maryland, Virginia, and Washington, D.C. (NPS). Reconnaissance-level survey of cultural resources within the Washington-area National Capitol Region parks, including infrastructure condition assessment.

Architectural Field Director/Southeast High Speed Rail Project, Washington, D.C. to Richmond, Virginia (DRPT/NCDOT). Multiple reconnaissance- and intensive-level architectural surveys of buildings and historic districts along proposed rail corridor for nearly 2 years.

Architectural Field Director/Powell's Creek Solar Field Project, Halifax County, Virginia (Carolina Solar Energy). Reconnaissance-level architectural survey and background review.

Architectural Field Director/Ely's Ford Utility Expansion, Spotsylvania County, Virginia (Verizon). Background review of above-ground resources in conjunction with Archaeological survey.

Architectural Field Director/Delaware Coastal Communities Hurricane Sandy Relief Study, Statewide (State of Delaware). On behalf of the Delaware State Historic Preservation Office, conducted a windshield study of 12 communities and a reconnaissance survey of three communities hit by Hurricane Sandy to document architectural properties.

Appendix B

At this time, preliminary concept plans are not available and information about the potential mitigation sites is limited. Two sets of map data have been provided for the proposed stream mitigation on the private and public sites. The first shows the proposed stream restoration or fish passage work, but does not provide detailed design information nor delineate the limit of disturbance (LOD), access routes, staging areas, or other construction activities. The second set of maps shows parcel boundaries for each site, covering much larger areas than the proposed stream work is likely to impact. Until receipt of preliminary concept plans, it is possible that some impacts may occur anywhere within the larger area.

MDOT SHA will provide you with updated information on the limits of disturbance, and more refined archaeological assessments, as they are developed.

Tuscarora Creek (Hope Site, RES): This private stream restoration site comprises a circa 69 acre parcel located between Buckeystown and Point of Rocks in Frederick County. The Tuscarora Creek project will restore approximately 5,096 linear feet of stream, create approximately 4.88 acres of forested non-tidal wetlands, preserve approximately 1.6 acres of non-tidal forested wetlands, and preserve/enhance approximately 22 acres of non-tidal wetland buffer and riparian habitat. The project is within the Middle Potomac-Catoctin watershed (Federal 8-Digit HUC 02070008) [redacted]

The stream currently exhibits incised banks, disconnection from the floodplain, and accelerated bank erosion. There is evidence of channel migration including abandoned oxbows, tortuous meander patterns, and active bank erosion. Design objectives include restoration of stream channel hydraulics and geomorphology. The design approach will include channel relocation combined with raising the channel profile and excavation of lower floodplain elevations. Greater floodplain connection will further enhance wetland hydrology by increasing the likelihood of overbank flows into proposed wetland areas. Another component is installation of wood toe structures in the channel to promote channel stability and habitat creation. In addition, log vanes and wood-enhanced riffle structures may be used to further promote stabilization and bed form complexity. The riparian corridor will be reforested and enhanced with native woody species.

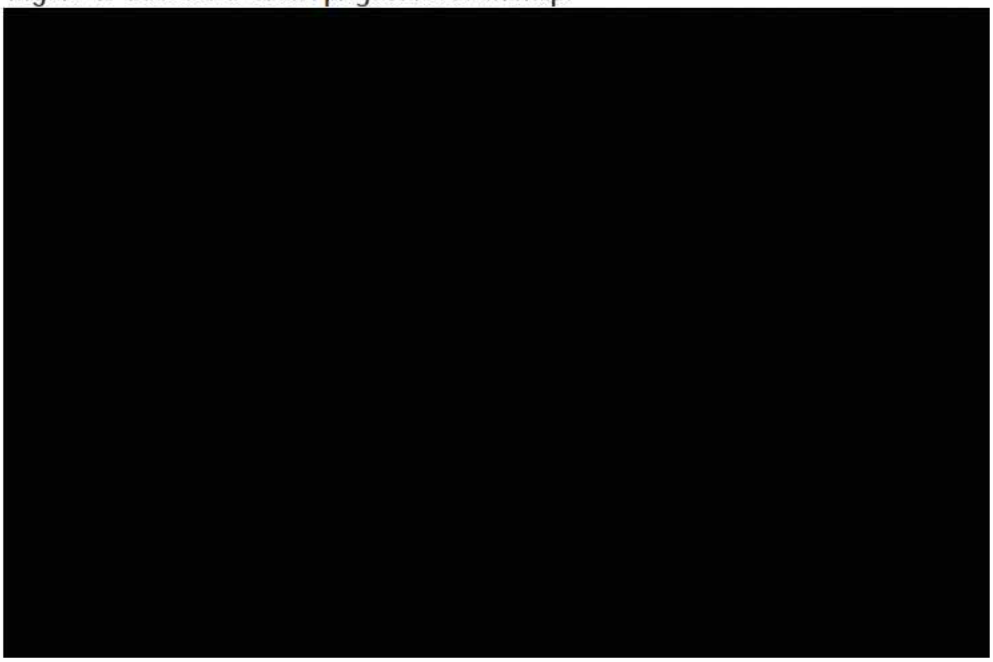
No archaeological surveys have been done in the survey area, part of which lies within the Carrollton Manor Rural Historic District. One possible archaeological site is recorded within the LOD, covering much of the southernmost 1300 feet of the proposed Easement area (Quad File BUCKEY-QF02). Spencer O. Geasey recorded the possible existence of an Archaic Period site within this area. Soils in the LOD are Birdsboro silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes on the stream terrace, and Lindside silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes in the stream floodplain. Quad File site BUCKEY-QF02 is situated on the terrace overlooking the floodplain of Tuscarora Creek.

One historic standing structure is recorded in the survey area, the Hebb-Kline Farmstead (F-1-202). Historic maps also show the Hebb/Kline farmstead within the LOD (Frederick Co 1858,1861,1873; USGS 1909), with the town of Doubs nearby. The Doubs survey district (F-1-182) is just southwest of, but outside, the LOD.

Based on the presence of a pre-contact period quad file site and mapped historic resources, along with the high archaeological potential of a well-drained setting overlooking a stream, significant archaeological resources are expected to be present, and Phase IB archaeological investigation is warranted. Your scope shall include shovel testing on grid of all well-drained, high potential areas that the construction scope described above might impact (see Figures 2a through 2d), with special attention to recording the possible archaeological site on the stream terrace. Your shovel testing shall include a buffer covering an area 100-feet from stream design elements shown in Figures 2a through 2d. If warranted by shovel test findings, or the need to document stratigraphy or explore deep deposits, the Tuscarora site can be further tested by two 5-foot by 5-foot

excavation units, which can be divided into halves (2.5-feet by 5 feet each) if deemed appropriate by the Principal Investigator and approved by MDOT SHA.

Figure 1: Tuscarora Creek project location map.



Figures 2a-2d: Proposed mitigation design components.

Figure 3: Tuscarora Creek Stream mitigation area mapping provided in April 2020.

PA-1 Back Branch: This proposed PA-1 stream restoration site is located on public land along Back Branch, in Prince George's County, The site consists of an incised channel surrounded by a mid-successional forest. The majority of the site is highly unstable with torturous meanders and moderate to severe erosion along 3 to 5 foot tall vertical banks. Portions of the northern floodplain have been destroyed by landfill operations. The stream appears to be disconnected from the floodplain with no evidence of out-of-bank flows, A sewer line runs parallel to the stream in the floodplain. There are potential access entry points from the adjacent landfill roads, however access through the floodplain and to the stream would require tree clearing.

The proposed work includes 6,742 linear feet of stream restoration, with the goals of stabilizing the stream bed and bank, and improving floodplain connections (Figure 4; the archaeology survey area is defined as areas within 100 feet of the stream alignment shown in yellow). This will accomplished by the following methods: improve floodplain connection by raising the stream bed and/or by grading to create floodplain benches providing better floodplain access by the stream; grade and vegetate the stream banks to reduce erosion and instream sedimentation; install instream structures to reduce channel incision and improve fish and benthic habitat; and improve the plan and profile of the existing stream to enhance stream function.

No archaeological surveys have been done, but one archaeological site is recorded transecting the APE. Site 18PR605, the Chesapeake Beach Railway (eligibility not determined) is located along the southwestern boundary of the It is not known whether the remains of the bridge still exist at the Back Branch stream crossing.

Soils in the LOD are mapped on the floodplain as Widewater and Issue soils, frequently flooded; on the south streambank and terrace as Marr-Dodon complex, 10 to 15 percent slopes, and Westphalia and Dodon soils, 25 to 40 percent slopes; and on the north streambank / terrace as gravel pits and Marr-Dodon complex, 10 to 15 percent slopes. Other than the railroad, no structures are depicted in the survey area on historic maps (PG Co 1861, 1879; USGS Washington 1886, 1900). Based on the soils data, the terrain on the north bank of Back Branch appears to be within areas destroyed by gravel quarrying and subsequently used as a landfill.

Within the larger, April 2020 map area shown in Figures 5 and 6, mapped soil types include the following: (1) north of Cabin Branch: Sassafras sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, and Woodstown sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes; (2) south of Cabin Branch and north of Back Branch: gravel pits; and (3) south of Back Branch: Marr-Dodon complex, many areas with 0 to 2 percent slopes but including areas with as much as 15% slopes; Marr-Dodon-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes; and other areas of steep land ranging between 10% and 40% slope. At least six structures are shown within the April 2020 map area on historic maps (PG County 1861, 1900, 1957 Washington, 1934 Upper Marlboro); these structures are all well removed from the archaeology survey area within 100 feet of the stream alignment.

Based on prior disturbance and wet soils, Significant archaeological resources are not expected to be present at the PA-1 Back Branch stream mitigation site proper, aside from the Chesapeake Beach Railway; however, staging and access areas are undefined, and concept design plans depicting areas of proposed grading have not been distributed. Therefore, full Phase I survey of the overall stream site is not requested at this time; however limited archaeological investigation is warranted to document this stretch of the Chesapeake Beach Railway, and determine whether significant features associated with railway, such as bridge abutments, may be present and may be impacted by the proposed work. Once conceptual mitigation plans have been distributed, MDOT SHA may request a task order modification if additional archaeological investigations are warranted in specific areas.

shown in yellow.

Figure 5: PA-1 Back Branch stream mitigation area mapping provided in April 2020.

Figure 6: Washington 1900 quad shows as many as six separate structures within the larger, April 2020 Map Area. Those in the northwest part of the property, as well as one structure in the east that is not directly along a road, may represent tenant structures based on their topographic location on slopes, and/or relatively close proximity to other structures.

The goals of your investigation shall include:

- Phase IA reconnaissance level survey of the parcel by means of pedestrian examination and limited shovel testing as warranted within any undisturbed, well-drained, high potential areas that are observed within 100 feet of the stream mitigation shown in yellow on Figure 4.
- Prepare an archaeological DOE form for the portion of 18PR605, the Chesapeake Beach Railway, that remains extant on the property shown in Figure 5, including documentation of any abutments or other remains of the bridge crossing, as well as documentation of the state of the railroad prism and any other ancillary features associated with the railroad.

Appendix C

Appendix C: Artifact Catalog

Site Name	Area Name	Test Type	Test Name	Stratum	Opening Depth	Closing Depth	Depth Units	Class	Group	Type	Description	Material	Comments	Artifact quantity	Artifact quantity discarded
Non-Site	West	STP	99	Ap	0 00	1.20	ft	Precontact	Debitage	Flake	Tertiary	Quartz		1	0
Non-Site	East	STP	140	Ap	0 00	1.00	ft	Historic	Kitchen	Ironstone	Undecorated	Ceramic		1	0
Non-Site	West	STP	141	Fill I	0 00	0.50	ft	Historic	Kitchen	Creamware	Undecorated	Ceramic	very tiny piece	1	0
Non-Site	West	STP	141	Fill III	0 80	2.50	ft	Historic	Kitchen	Redware	Slip-trail	Ceramic	slip trailed interior with apple green glaze; unglazed exterior. Burnt	1	0
Non-Site	West	STP	141	Fill III	0 80	2.50	ft	Historic	Kitchen	Creamware	Undecorated	Ceramic	very tiny piece	1	0
Non-Site	West	STP	141	Fill III	0 80	2.50	ft	Historic	Personal	Tobacco	Pipe	Ceramic	kaolin slip over dark clay paste; 4/64 bore	1	0
Non-Site	West	STP	141	Fill III	0 80	2.50	ft	Historic	Architectural	Brick		Ceramic		1	0
Non-Site	West	STP	141	Fill III	0 80	2.50	ft	Historic	Architectural	Slate		Geological	burnt	1	0
Non-Site	West	STP	141	Fill III	0 80	2.50	ft	Historic	Architectural	Nail	Cut	Metal	pulled	1	0
Non-Site	West	STP	141	Fill III	0 80	2.50	ft	Faunal	Biological	Bone	Avian	Bone		1	0
Non-Site	West	STP	141	Fill III	0 80	2.50	ft	Faunal	Biological	Bone	Butchered	Bone		4	0
Non-Site	West	STP	141	Fill III	0 80	2.50	ft	Historic	Industrial (Tools)	Charcoal		Biological		1	0
Non-Site	West	STP	161	Ap	0 00	0.60	ft	Historic	Kitchen	Bottle	Colorless	Glass	paneled medicinal bottle	1	0
Non-Site	West	STP	161	Ap	0 00	0.60	ft	Historic	Architectural	Bolt		Metal	not threaded, round head	1	0
Non-Site	West	STP	198	Ap	0 00	1.20	ft	Historic	Kitchen	Bottle	Aqua	Glass		1	0

Appendix D

Appendix D: Excavation Log
Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site
West Shovel Test Pits

Area	STP No.	Stratum	Opening Depth	Closing Depth	Munsell Color	Munsell Hue	Soil Texture
West	1	C	0.00	1.70	7.5YR	4/4	Silty Clay Loam
West	1	B	1.70	2.10	2.5YR	4/6	Silty Clay Loam
West	2	Ap	0.00	1.00	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	2	B	1.00	1.40	2.5YR	4/6	Silty Clay Loam
West	3	Ap	0.00	0.90	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	3	B	0.90	1.30	10YR	6/2	Silty Clay Loam
West	4	Ap	0.00	1.10	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	4	B	1.10	1.50	2.5YR	4/6	Silty Clay Loam
West	5	B	1.40	1.80	2.5YR	4/6	Silty Loam
West	5	Ap	0.00	0.50	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	5	B	0.50	1.40	10YR	3/6	Silty Clay Loam
West	6	Ap	0.00	0.44	7.5YR	4/4	Silty Loam
West	6	B	0.44	1.37	7.5YR	5/6	Silt
West	7	Ap	0.00	0.60	7.5R	3/4	Silty Loam
West	7	B	0.60	1.60	7.5YR	5/6	Silty Loam
West	8	Ap	0.00	0.40	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	8	B	0.40	0.90	10YR	5/6	Silty Clay Loam
West	9	Ap	0.00	0.50	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	9	B	0.50	1.50	2.5YR	4/6	Silty Loam
West	10	Ap	0.00	0.33	7.5YR	3/4	Loam
West	10	B	0.33	1.03	5YR	3/4	Silt
West	11	Ap	0.00	1.00	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	11	B	1.00	1.40	2.5YR	4/6	Silty Clay Loam
West	12	Ap	0.00	0.70	7.5YR	3/4	Silty Loam
West	12	B	0.70	1.60	7.5YR	5/6	Silty Loam
West	13	Ap	0.00	0.50	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	13	B	0.50	1.50	2.5YR	4/6	Silty Loam
West	14	Ap	0.00	1.00	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	14	B	1.00	1.70	2.5YR	3/4	Silty Loam
West	15	Ap	0.00	0.70	7.5YR	3/4	Silty Loam
West	15	B	0.70	1.80	7.5YR	5/6	Clay Loam
West	16	B	0.45	0.80	5YR	3/4	Silt
West	16	Ap	0.00	0.45	7.5YR	3/4	Loam
West	17	Ap	0.00	1.20	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	17	B	1.20	1.70	2.5YR	4/6	Silty Clay Loam
West	18	Ap	0.00	1.10	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	18	B	1.10	1.50	2.5YR	4/6	Silty Clay Loam
West	20	Ap	0.00	0.40	7.5YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	20	B	0.40	1.30	7.5YR	5/2	Silty Loam
West	21	Ap	0.00	0.50	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	21	B	0.50	1.20	7.5YR	5/2	Silty Loam
West	22	Ap	0.00	0.60	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam

West	22	B	0.60	1.00	2.5YR	4/6	Silty Clay Loam
West	26	Ap	0.00	1.70	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	26	B	1.70	3.00	2.5YR	4/6	Silty Loam
West	27	Ap	0.00	0.90	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	27	B	0.90	1.90	2.5YR	4/6	Silty Loam
West	28	Ap	0.00	1.00	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	28	B1	1.00	2.20	10YR	5/6	Silty Loam
West	28	B2	2.20	2.70	10YR	5/2	Silty Loam
West	28	B3	2.70	3.50	10YR	2/2	Silty Clay Loam
West	31	Ap	0.00	1.90	7.5YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	31	B	1.90	2.50	7.5YR	5/2	Silty Loam
West	32	B	1.10	2.00	7.5YR	5/6	Silt
West	32	Ap	0.00	1.10	7.5YR	4/4	Silty Clay Loam
West	33	Ap	0.00	0.40	7.5YR	3/4	Clay
West	33	B	0.40	0.90	7.5YR	5/6	Clay
West	38	Ap	0.00	1.50	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	38	B1	1.50	2.30	10YR	5/6	Silty Loam
West	38	B2	2.30	2.70	10YR	5/2	Silty Loam
West	38	C	2.70	3.20	10YR	2/2	Silty Clay Loam
West	41	Ap	0.00	0.60	7.5YR	4/6	Clay
West	41	Ap	0.60	1.60	7.5YR	5/6	Clay
West	42	Ap	0.00	3.30	10YR	4/3	Silty Clay Loam
West	45	Ap	0.00	0.50	7.5YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	45	B1	0.50	2.10	10YR	5/6	Silty Loam
West	45	B2	2.10	3.30	10YR	4/2	Clay
West	49	B	1.60	2.20	7.5YR	4/6	Silty Loam
West	49	Ap	0.00	1.60	7.5YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	50	Ap	0.00	0.50	7.5YR	3/3	Silty Loam
West	50	B	0.50	3.30	7.5YR	4/4	Silty Loam
West	77	Ap	0.00	1.00	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	77	B1	1.00	2.30	10YR	4/2	Silty Clay Loam
West	77	B2	2.30	3.30	10YR	3/2	Silty Clay Loam
West	82	Ap	0.00	2.00	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	82	B	2.00	2.40	10YR	5/6	Silty Loam
West	86	Ap	0.00	1.90	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	86	B	1.90	2.30	10YR	5/6	Silty Clay Loam
West	90	Ap	0.00	2.40	7.5YR	4/3	Clay
West	90	B	0.00	2.00	7.5YR	4/6	Silty Loam
West	91	Ap	0.00	17.50	7.5YR	3/4	Clay Loam
West	94	B	1.20	1.70	7.5YR	5/6	Silty Loam
West	94	Ap	0.00	1.20	7.5YR	4/4	Silty Loam
West	95	Ap	0.00	0.90	10YR	4/6	Clay
West	95	B	0.90	2.10	10YR	5/4	Clay
West	98	Ap	0.00	1.20	7.5YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	98	B	1.20	2.00	7.5YR	4/6	Silty Loam
West	99	Ap	0.00	0.90	7.5YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	99	B	0.90	1.93	7.5YR	5/2	Silty Loam

West	100	B	0.70	1.70	7.5YR	5/6	Silty Loam
West	100	Ap	0.00	0.70	7.5YR	4/4	Silty Loam
West	101	Ap	0.00	1.60	7.5YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	101	B	1.60	2.10	7.5YR	5/2	Silty Loam
West	102	B	1.00	1.50	2.5YR	5/6	Silty Loam
West	102	Ap	0.00	1.00	5YR	4/6	Silty Loam
West	103	Ap	0.00	1.50	7.5YR	4/3	Silty Clay Loam
West	103	B1	1.50	3.00	10YR	5/6	Silty Clay Loam
West	103	B2	3.00	3.50	7.5YR	4/4	Clay
West	108	Ap	0.00	1.30	7.5YR	4/4	Silty Loam
West	108	B	1.30	1.70	7.5YR	5/6	Silty Loam
West	109	Ap	0.00	1.30	7.5YR	4/3	Silty Clay Loam
West	109	B1	1.30	3.00	10YR	5/6	Silty Clay Loam
West	109	B2	3.00	3.30	7.5YR	4/4	Clay
West	115	Ap	0.00	0.63	10YR	3/4	Clay Loam
West	115	B	0.63	1.74	5YR	3/4	Loam
West	116	Ap	0.00	2.80	7.5YR	4/4	Silty Loam
West	116	B	2.80	3.10	7.5YR	5/2	Silty Loam
West	116	B2	3.10	3.50	7.5YR	3/2	Silty Loam
West	124	Ap	0.00	1.80	7.5YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	124	B	1.80	2.20	7.5YR	5/6	Silty Loam
West	125	Ap	0.00	1.70	7.5YR	4/4	Silty Loam
West	125	B	1.70	2.40	7.5YR	5/2	Silty Loam
West	131	Ap	0.00	0.60	5R	3/4	Clay
West	131	B	0.60	1.30	5YR	4/6	Clay
West	131	B	1.30	1.80	5YR	5/8	Clay
West	132	Ap	0.00	0.70	7.5YR	4/6	Clay
West	132	B	0.70	1.90	7.5YR	5/8	Clay
West	137	Ap	0.00	0.50	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	137	B1	0.50	1.20	10YR	4/6	Silty Loam
West	137	B2	1.20	2.00	7.5YR	5/6	Silty Loam
West	141	Fill 1	0.00	0.50	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	141	Fill 2	0.50	0.80	10YR	3/4	Silty Loam
West	141	Fill 3	0.80	2.50	10YR	4/6	Silty Clay Loam
West	141	B1	0.80	2.00	10YR	5/8	Silty Clay Loam
West	141	B2	2.50	3.00	10YR	7/6	Silt
West	144	Ap	0.00	0.70	10YR	4/3	Silty Clay Loam
West	144	B1	0.70	3.00	10YR	5/4	Silty Loam
West	144	B2	3.00	3.40	2.5YR	4/6	Silty Loam
West	145	Ap	0.00	1.30	10YR	4/4	Silty Clay Loam
West	145	B	1.30	2.00	7.5YR	5/6	Silty Clay Loam
West	151	Ap	0.00	0.90	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	151	B	0.90	1.40	10YR	5/6	Silty Clay Loam
West	153	Ap	0.00	0.50	10YR	4/3	Silty Clay Loam
West	153	B	0.50	1.30	10YR	5/6	Silty Clay Loam
West	155	Ap	0.00	0.60	7.5YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	155	B1	0.60	1.90	7.5YR	5/6	Silty Loam

West	155	B2	1.90	3.50	7.5YR	5/2	Silt
West	156	Ap	0.00	0.70	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	156	B	0.70	1.50	10YR	4/6	Silty Clay Loam
West	158	Ap	0.00	0.60	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	158	B	0.60	1.60	2.5YR	4/6	Silty Loam
West	159	Ap	0.00	0.20	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	159	B	0.20	0.75	5YR	3/4	Clay Loam
West	160	Ap	0.00	0.60	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	160	B	0.60	1.00	7.5YR	5/6	Silty Clay Loam
West	161	Ap	0.00	0.80	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	161	B	0.80	1.40	7.5YR	5/6	Silty Loam
West	162	Ap	0.00	0.75	7.5YR	4/4	Sandy Clay Loam
West	162	B1	0.75	0.85	7.5YR	2.5/1	Sandy Clay Loam
West	162	B2	0.85	1.20	7.5YR	5/8	Silty Clay Loam
West	163	B	0.70	1.20	10YR	5/6	Silty Loam
West	163	Ap	0.00	0.70	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	164	Ap	0.00	1.00	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	164	B	1.00	1.40	10YR	5/6	Silty Clay Loam
West	168	Ap	0.00	0.60	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	168	B	0.60	1.10	10YR	5/6	Silty Clay Loam
West	169	Ap	0.00	1.10	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	169	B1	1.10	2.30	7.5YR	4/6	Silty Clay Loam
West	169	B2	2.30	3.00	7.5YR	5/4	Silty Clay Loam
West	172	Ap	0.00	0.60	5YR	3/4	Clay
West	172	B	0.60	1.80	7.5YR	4/4	Clay
West	174	Ap	0.00	1.00	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	174	B	1.00	1.40	10YR	5/6	Silty Clay Loam
West	186	B	1.00	2.00	7.5YR	5/6	Silty Loam
West	186	Ap	0.00	1.00	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	188	Ap	0.00	0.40	7.5YR	3/3	Silty Loam
West	189	Ap	0.00	1.30	7.5YR	4/4	Silty Loam
West	189	B	1.30	1.80	5YR	5/6	Silty Loam
West	191	Ap	0.00	0.70	7.5YR	4/4	Clay
West	191	B	0.70	1.50	7.5YR	5/3	Clay
West	192	Ap	0.00	0.80	7.5YR	4/4	Silty Loam
West	192	B	0.80	1.20	5YR	5/6	Silty Loam
West	194	B	0.80	2.30	5YR	4/6	Clay
West	194	Ap	0.00	0.80	7.5YR	4/6	Clay
West	195	Ap	0.00	0.90	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	195	B	0.90	1.30	7.5YR	3/6	Silty Clay Loam
West	196	Ap	0.00	1.20	5YR	3/4	Loam
West	197	Ap	0.00	1.00	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	197	B	1.00	1.40	10YR	5/6	Silty Clay Loam
West	198	Ap	0.00	0.70	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	198	B	0.70	1.10	10YR	5/6	Silty Clay Loam
West	199	Ap	0.00	1.60	5YR	3/2	Silty Loam

West	199	B	1.60	2.00	5YR	4/4	Silty Loam
West	200	Ap	0.00	0.50	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
West	200	B	0.50	1.00	10YR	5/6	Silty Clay Loam
West	201	Ap	0.00	1.30	5YR	3/2	Silty Loam
West	201	B	1.30	2.00	5YR	4/4	Silty Loam

Appendix D: Excavation Log
Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site
East Shovel Test Pits

Area	STP No.	Stratum	Opening Depth	Closing Depth	Munsell Color	Munsell Hue	Soil Texture
East	19	Ap	0.00	0.78	7.5YR	3/4	Silty Loam
East	19	B	0.70	2.70	7.5YR	4/6	Loamy Clay
East	23	Ap	0.00	0.40	7.5YR	4/3	Silty Loam
East	23	B	0.40	3.00	10YR	5/6	Silty Loam
East	23	B	3.00	3.30	10YR	4/2	Clay
East	24	Ap	0.00	0.90	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
East	24	B	0.90	2.40	10YR	5/6	Silty Loam
East	24	B	2.40	2.90	10YR	5/2	Silty Loam
East	25	Ap	0.00	2.90	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
East	25	B	2.90	3.30	2.5YR	4/6	Silty Clay Loam
East	29	Ap	0.00	3.30	7.5YR	3/4	Silty Loam
East	30	Ap	0.00	1.30	2.5YR	4/6	Silty Loam
East	30	B	1.30	1.70	2.5YR	4/8	Silty Clay Loam
East	34	Ap	0.00	0.50	7.5YR	3/3	Silty Loam
East	34	B1	0.50	2.20	7.5YR	4/4	Silty Loam
East	34	B2	2.20	2.70	7.5YR	3/2	Silty Clay Loam
East	34	C	2.70	3.20	7.5YR	4/1	Silty Clay Loam
East	35	Ap	0.00	0.65	7.5YR	3/3	Silty Loam
East	35	B1	0.65	2.00	7.5YR	4/4	Silty Loam
East	35	B2	2.00	2.60	7.5YR	3/2	Silty Clay Loam
East	35	C	2.60	3.30	7.5YR	4/1	Silty Clay Loam
East	36	Ap	0.00	0.70	7.5YR	4/3	Silty Loam
East	36	B1	0.70	2.00	10YR	5/6	Silty Loam
East	36	B2	2.00	2.90	10YR	4/2	Clay
East	37	Ap	0.00	0.80	5YR	4/6	Silty Clay Loam
East	37	B	0.80	2.10	7.5YR	4/6	Clay
East	39	Ap	0.00	0.60	7.5YR	4/3	Silty Loam
East	39	B	0.60	2.00	10YR	5/6	Silty Loam
East	39	C	2.00	3.10	10YR	4/2	Clay
East	40	Ap	0.00	1.90	7.5YR	4/3	Silty Loam
East	40	B	1.90	2.20	7.5YR	5/2	Silty Loam
East	43	Ap	0.00	1.20	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
East	43	B	1.20	1.70	10YR	5/6	Silty Clay Loam
East	44	Ap	0.00	0.50	7.5YR	4/4	Loam
East	44	B	0.50	1.50	5YR	4/6	Silt
East	46	Ap	0.00	0.70	7.5YR	3/3	Silty Loam
East	46	B	0.70	2.30	7.5YR	4/4	Silty Loam
East	46	B	2.30	2.80	7.5YR	5/2	Silty Clay Loam
East	47	Ap	0.00	1.00	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
East	47	B	1.00	1.40	5YR	5/8	Silty Clay Loam
East	48	Ap	0.00	3.30	7.5YR	4/4	Silty Clay Loam
East	51	Ap	0.00	1.90	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam

East	51	B1	1.90	2.70	10YR	5/2	Silty Loam
East	51	B2	2.70	3.20	10YR	2/2	Silty Clay Loam
East	52	Ap	0.00	0.70	10YR	4/4	Silty Loam
East	52	B	0.70	1.50	7.5YR	5/8	Silty Loam
East	53	Ap	0.00	0.70	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
East	53	B1	0.70	2.10	10YR	5/6	Silty Loam
East	53	B2	2.10	2.60	10YR	5/2	Silty Loam
East	53	C	2.60	3.40	10YR	2/2	Silty Clay Loam
East	54	Ap	0.00	0.60	7.5YR	4/3	Silty Loam
East	54	B1	0.60	2.00	10YR	5/6	Silty Loam
East	54	B2	2.00	3.00	10YR	4/6	Silty Loam
East	54	C	3.00	3.30	10YR	4/2	Clay
East	55	Ap	0.00	0.45	7.5YR	4/6	Silty Loam
East	55	B	0.45	0.80	5YR	5/6	Silt
East	56	Ap	0.00	0.80	7.5YR	4/6	Silty Loam
East	56	B	0.80	1.50	5YR	4/6	Silty Loam
East	57	Ap	0.00	0.55	7.5YR	3/3	Silty Loam
East	57	B	0.55	1.80	7.5YR	4/4	Silty Loam
East	57	C	1.80	2.30	7.5YR	5/2	Silty Loam
East	58	Ap	0.00	2.50	10YR	4/3	Silty Clay Loam
East	58	B	2.50	3.30	10YR	3/3	Silty Clay Loam
East	59	Ap	0.00	0.40	10YR	3/4	Silty Clay Loam
East	59	B	0.40	3.30	7.5YR	3/4	Silty Clay Loam
East	60	Ap	0.00	0.70	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
East	60	B	0.70	1.10	5YR	5/8	Silty Clay Loam
East	61	Ap	0.10	0.80	10YR	5/6	Clay
East	61	Ap	0.00	0.10	10YR	3/6	Clay
East	62	Ap	0.00	2.10	10YR	4/3	Silty Clay Loam
East	62	B	2.10	3.00	10YR	3/3	Silty Clay Loam
East	63	Ap	0.00	0.50	10YR	3/4	Silty Clay Loam
East	63	B	0.50	2.90	7.5YR	3/4	Silty Clay Loam
East	64	Ap	0.00	2.00	7.5YR	4/3	Silty Loam
East	64	B	2.00	2.40	7.5YR	5/4	Silty Loam
East	65	Ap	0.00	0.80	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
East	65	B1	0.80	2.00	10YR	5/6	Silty Loam
East	65	B2	2.00	2.70	10YR	5/2	Silty Loam
East	65	C	2.70	3.20	10YR	2/2	Silty Clay Loam
East	66	Ap	0.00	0.70	7.5YR	3/3	Silty Loam
East	66	B1	0.70	2.50	7.5YR	4/4	Silt
East	66	B2	2.50	3.00	7.5YR	5/2	Silty Loam
East	67	Ap	0.00	0.60	7.5YR	4/3	Silty Clay Loam
East	67	B1	0.60	2.70	10YR	5/6	Silty Clay Loam
East	67	B2	2.70	3.00	7.5YR	4/4	Clay
East	68	Ap	0.00	2.40	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
East	68	B	2.40	2.90	10YR	5/6	Silty Loam
East	69	Ap	0.00	2.50	7.5YR	4/4	Silt
East	69	B1	2.50	3.20	7.5YR	5/2	Silty Loam

East	69	B2	3.20	3.70	7.5YR	4/1	Loamy Clay
East	70	Ap	0.00	3.30	7.5YR	4/4	Silty Clay Loam
East	71	Ap	0.00	1.70	7.5YR	4/6	Clay
East	71	B	1.70	2.40	2.5YR	5/6	Clay
East	72	Ap	0.00	0.90	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
East	72	B	0.90	1.30	10YR	5/6	Silty Clay Loam
East	73	Ap	0.00	1.30	7.5YR	3/4	Loamy Clay
East	74	Ap	0.00	0.70	7.5YR	4/3	Silty Clay Loam
East	74	B1	0.70	2.60	10YR	4/4	Silty Clay Loam
East	74	B2	2.60	3.00	7.5YR	4/4	Clay
East	75	Ap	0.00	1.50	10YR	4/4	Silty Loam
East	75	B	1.50	2.00	7.5YR	5/8	Silty Loam
East	76	B	1.20	1.70	2.5YR	4/8	Silty Clay Loam
East	76	Ap	0.00	1.20	2.5YR	4/6	Silty Loam
East	76	B	1.20	1.34	7.5YR	5/2	Silty Loam
East	78	Ap	0.00	2.10	7.5YR	4/4	Silt
East	78	B	2.10	2.60	7.5YR	5/2	Silty Loam
East	79	Ap	0.00	1.50	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
East	79	B	1.50	2.00	5YR	5/8	Silty Clay Loam
East	80	Ap	0.00	1.00	10YR	4/4	Silty Clay Loam
East	80	B	1.00	2.10	7.5YR	5/6	Silty Loam
East	81	Ap	0.00	1.10	2.5YR	4/6	Silty Loam
East	81	B	1.10	1.50	2.5YR	4/8	Silty Clay Loam
East	83	Ap	0.00	1.70	7.5YR	4/4	Silty Loam
East	83	B	1.70	2.20	7.5YR	5/6	Loamy Clay
East	84	Ap	0.00	1.10	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
East	84	B	1.10	1.90	5YR	5/8	Silty Clay Loam
East	85	Ap	0.00	1.60	2.5YR	4/6	Silty Loam
East	85	B	1.60	2.00	2.5YR	4/8	Silty Clay Loam
East	87	Ap	0.00	1.00	7.5YR	3/3	Silty Loam
East	87	B2	0.00	2.10	7.5YR	5/4	Sandy Clay Loam
East	87	B2	2.10	3.30	7.5YR	5/8	Silty Clay Loam
East	88	Ap	0.00	1.40	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
East	88	B	1.40	1.80	5YR	5/8	Silty Clay Loam
East	89	Ap	0.00	1.30	2.5YR	4/6	Silty Loam
East	89	B	1.30	1.70	2.5YR	4/8	Silty Clay Loam
East	92	Ap	0.00	1.10	10YR	4/4	Silty Clay Loam
East	92	B	1.10	2.00	7.5YR	5/6	Silty Loam
East	93	Ap	0.00	1.10	2.5YR	4/6	Silty Loam
East	93	B	1.10	1.50	2.5YR	4/8	Silty Clay Loam
East	96	Ap	0.00	1.80	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
East	96	B	1.80	2.20	10YR	5/6	Silty Clay Loam
East	97	Ap	0.00	1.20	2.5YR	4/6	Silty Loam
East	97	B	1.20	1.60	2.5YR	4/8	Silty Clay Loam
East	104	Ap	0.00	1.80	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
East	104	B	1.80	2.30	10YR	5/6	Silty Clay Loam
East	105	Ap	0.00	1.40	10YR	4/4	Silty Loam

East	105	B	1.40	1.90	7.5YR	5/8	Silty Loam
East	106	Ap	0.00	0.90	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
East	106	B	0.90	1.30	5YR	5/8	Silty Clay Loam
East	107	Ap	0.00	1.20	7.5YR	4/3	Silty Loam
East	107	B1	1.20	1.80	5YR	4/4	Silty Loam
East	107	B2	1.80	2.30	5YR	5/3	Silty Loam
East	110	Ap	0.00	2.30	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
East	110	B	2.30	3.00	10YR	5/6	Silty Clay Loam
East	111	Ap	0.00	0.80	7.5YR	4/4	Silty Loam
East	111	B	0.80	1.50	7.5YR	5/2	Silty Loam
East	111	B2	1.50	2.20	7.5YR	5/6	Silty Loam
East	112	Ap	0.00	0.90	10YR	4/4	Silty Loam
East	112	B	0.90	1.50	7.5YR	5/8	Silty Loam
East	113	Ap	0.00	0.90	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
East	113	B	0.90	1.30	5YR	5/8	Silty Clay Loam
East	114	B	1.30	1.70	2.5YR	4/6	Silty Clay Loam
East	114	Ap	0.00	1.30	2.5YR	4/4	Silty Loam
East	117	Ap	0.00	2.60	7.5YR	4/4	Silty Loam
East	117	B	2.60	3.00	7.5YR	5/2	Silty Loam
East	118	Ap	0.00	2.50	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
East	118	B	2.50	3.00	10YR	5/6	Silty Clay Loam
East	119	Ap	0.00	1.50	10YR	4/4	Silty Loam
East	119	B	1.50	2.00	10YR	6/4	Silt
East	120	Ap	0.00	0.60	7.5YR	4/6	Silt
East	120	B	0.60	1.00	7.5YR	5/8	Silt
East	121	Ap	0.00	1.20	7.5YR	4/4	Silty Loam
East	121	B	1.20	1.50	7.5YR	5/6	Silty Clay Loam
East	122	Ap	0.00	0.90	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
East	122	B	0.90	1.30	10YR	5/6	Silty Clay Loam
East	123	Ap	0.00	1.20	2.5YR	4/4	Silty Loam
East	123	B	1.20	1.60	2.5YR	4/6	Silty Clay Loam
East	126	Ap	0.00	1.30	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
East	126	B	1.30	1.80	10YR	5/6	Silty Clay Loam
East	127	Ap	0.00	0.60	7.5YR	4/3	Silty Loam
East	127	B	0.60	1.20	7.5YR	5/6	Silty Loam
East	128	Ap	0.00	1.10	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
East	128	B	1.10	1.60	10YR	5/6	Silty Loam
East	129	Ap	0.00	0.80	7.5YR	4/3	Silty Loam
East	129	B	0.80	1.20	7.5YR	5/6	Silty Loam
East	130	Ap	0.00	1.20	2.5YR	4/4	Silty Loam
East	130	B	1.20	1.60	2.5YR	4/6	Silty Clay Loam
East	133	Ap	0.00	1.60	7.5YR	4/3	Silty Loam
East	133	B	1.60	2.00	7.5YR	5/6	Silty Loam
East	134	Ap	0.00	0.90	10YR	4/4	Silty Clay Loam
East	134	B	0.90	2.00	7.5YR	5/8	Silty Clay Loam
East	135	Ap	0.00	0.80	7.5YR	5/6	Silty Loam
East	135	B	0.80	1.70	7.5YR	6/6	Silty Loam

East	136	Ap	0.00	0.20	7.5YR	4/6	Loam
East	138	Ap	0.00	1.50	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
East	138	B	1.50	2.00	10YR	5/6	Silty Clay Loam
East	139	Ap	0.00	1.00	10YR	3/6	Silty Loam
East	139	B	1.00	1.50	7.5YR	5/8	Silty Clay Loam
East	140	Ap	0.00	2.50	7.5YR	4/4	Silty Loam
East	140	B1	2.50	3.20	7.5YR	4/2	Silt
East	140	B2	3.20	4.00	7.5YR	5/2	Silty Clay Loam
East	142	Ap	0.00	0.40	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
East	142	B1	0.40	1.30	10YR	4/6	Silty Loam
East	142	B2	1.30	1.80	7.5YR	5/6	Silty Loam
East	143	Ap	0.00	1.00	2.5YR	4/4	Silty Loam
East	143	B	1.00	1.40	2.5YR	4/6	Silty Clay Loam
East	146	Ap	0.00	12.50	7.5YR	5/6	Clay
East	147	Ap	0.00	0.70	10YR	4/3	Clay
East	147	B	0.70	1.60	10YR	5/6	Clay
East	148	Ap	0.00	0.90	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
East	148	B	0.90	1.30	7.5YR	5/6	Silty Clay Loam
East	149	Ap	0.00	1.80	7.5YR	4/4	Silty Loam
East	149	B	1.80	2.20	7.5YR	5/6	Silty Loam
East	150	Ap	0.00	0.60	5R	3/4	Clay
East	150	B	0.60	1.10	5YR	4/6	Clay
East	152	Ap	0.00	0.60	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
East	152	B	0.60	1.10	2.5YR	4/6	Silty Clay Loam
East	154	Ap	0.00	0.20	7.5YR	3/4	Loam
East	154	B	0.20	0.84	5YR	4/6	Loamy Clay
East	157	Ap	0.00	0.60	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
East	157	B	0.60	1.10	10YR	5/6	Silty Clay Loam
East	165	Ap	0.00	1.50	10YR	5/6	Clay
East	166	Ap	0.00	0.90	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
East	166	B	0.90	1.40	7.5YR	5/6	Silty Clay Loam
East	167	Ap	0.00	0.60	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
East	167	B	0.60	1.70	7.5YR		Silty Loam
East	170	Ap	0.00	0.55	7.5YR	3/4	Loam
East	170	B	0.55	1.40	5YR	4/4	Loamy Clay
East	171	Ap/B	0.00	11.60	7.5YR	4/6	Loamy Clay
East	173	Ap	0.00	0.50	10YR	4/3	Silty Clay Loam
East	173	B1	0.50	1.70	10YR	5/4	Silty Clay Loam
East	173	B2	1.70	2.60	10YR	5/4	Silty Clay Loam
East	173	C	2.60	4.00	7.5YR	5/4	Silty Clay Loam
East	175	Ap	0.00	0.80	7.5YR	3/3	Silty Loam
East	175	B	0.80	1.30	7.5YR	4/6	Silty Clay Loam
East	175	B	1.20	1.80	7.5YR	5/1	Sand
East	176	Ap	0.00	0.40	7.5YR	3/3	Silty Loam
East	177	Ap	0.00	0.40	7.5YR	3/2	Silty Clay Loam
East	178	Ap	0.00	9.50	7.5YR	4/6	Clay

East	179	Ap	0.00	0.70	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
East	179	B	0.70	1.10	7.5YR	5/6	Silty Clay Loam
East	180	Ap	0.00	0.50	7.5YR	3/3	Silty Loam
East	181	Ap	0.00	0.50	10YR	4/3	Silty Clay Loam
East	182	Ap	0.00	1.30	10YR	4/4	Silty Loam
East	182	B	1.30	1.80	10YR	5/8	Silty Loam
East	183	Ap	0.00	0.60	7.5YR	3/3	Silty Loam
East	184	B2	3.10	3.80	5YR	5/2	Silty Loam
East	184	Ap	0.00	1.50	5YR	3/2	Silty Loam
East	184	B1	1.50	3.10	5YR	4/3	Silty Loam
East	185	Ap	0.00	0.60	7.5YR	3/3	Silty Loam
East	187	Ap	0.00	1.10	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
East	187	B	1.10	1.50	7.5YR	5/6	Silty Clay Loam
East	190	Ap	0.00	1.00	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
East	190	B	1.00	1.40	7.5YR	3/6	Silty Clay Loam
East	193	Ap	0.00	0.80	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
East	193	B	0.80	2.00	2.5YR	4/6	Silty Loam

Appendix D: Excavation Log
Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site
West Test Unit

Area	TU No.	Stratum	Level	Opening Depth	Closing Depth	Munsell Color	Munsell Hue	Soil Texture	Comments
West	1	Ap	1	0.5	0.8	5YR	3/4	Silty Loam	-
West	1	B1	2	0.8	2.05	2.5YR	5/6	Silty Clay Loam	-
West	1	B2	3	2.45	2.7	2.5YR	4/6	Silty Clay Loam	STP in SE Corner of TU
West	1	B2	4	2.7	4.2	2.5YR	4/6	Silty Clay Loam	STP in SE Corner of TU
West	1	B3	5	4.2	4.7	2.5YR	6/8	Silty Clay Loam	STP in SE Corner of TU

Appendix D: Excavation Log
Tuscarora Creek Stream Mitigation Site
East Test Unit

Area	TU No.	Stratum	Level	Opening Depth	Closing Depth	Munsell Color	Munsell Hue	Soil Texture	Comments
East	2	Ap	1	0.6	1.0	10YR	4/4	Silty Loam	-
East	2	Ap	2	1.0	1.5	10YR	4/4	Silty Loam	-
East	2	C1	3	1.5	2.4	5YR	4/4	Silty Loam	-
East	2	C2	4	2.4	3.0	5YR	4/2	Silty Loam	-
East	2	B1	5	3.0	3.3	2.5YR	4/1	Clay	-
East	2	B1	6	3.3	3.5	2.5YR	4/1	Clay	Auger in SW Corner of TU
East	2	B1	7	3.5	4.5	2.5YR	4/1	Clay	Auger in SW Corner of TU
East	2	B2	8	4.5	6.1	5YR	5/2	Loamy Clay	Auger in SW Corner of TU
East	2	B3	9	6.1	7.0	5YR	5/1	Sand	Auger in SW Corner of TU

Appendix D: Excavation Log
PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site
Shovel Test Pits

Area	STP No.	Stratum	Opening Depth	Closing Depth	Munsell Color	Munsell Hue	Soil Texture
1	1	Ap	0	1.3	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
1	1	B	1.3	1.7	10YR	5/2	Sandy Loam
2	2	Ap	0	1.3	10YR	3/4	Silty Loam
2	2	B	1.3	1.6	10YR	4/6	Sandy Loam
3	3	Ap	0	0.8	10YR	3/4	Silty Loam
3	3	B	0.8	1	10YR	4/6	Sandy Loam
4	4	Ap	0	0.7	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
4	4	B	0.7	1	10YR	4/6	Sandy Loam
4	5	Ap	0	0.5	10YR	3/4	Silty Loam
4	5	B	0.5	2	10YR	4/6	Sandy Loam
7	6	Ap	0	0.6	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
7	6	B	0.6	1.2	10YR	4/6	Sandy Loam
7	7	Ap	0	0.5	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
7	7	B	0.5	1.2	10YR	4/6	Sandy Loam
7	8	Ap	0	0.7	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
7	8	B	0.7	1.1	10YR	4/6	Sandy Loam
7	9	Fill 1	0	1.4	10YR	4/3	Sandy Loam
7	9	B	1.4	2.5	10YR	4/6	Sandy Loam
7	10	Ap	0	2.7	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
7	10	B	2.7	3	10YR	5/2	Sandy Loam
7	11	Fill 1	0	1.4	10YR	4/3	Sandy Loam
7	11	B	1.4	1.7	10YR	5/2	Sandy Loam
7	12	Fill 1	0	1.2	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
7	12	B	1.2	1.7	10YR	5/3	Silty Loam
7	13	Ap	0	1.2	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
7	13	B	1.2	1.5	10YR	4/6	Sandy Clay Loam
7	14	Ap	0	1	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
7	14	B	1	1.8	10YR	4/6	Sandy Loam
7	15	Ap	0	0.6	10YR	4/3	Loam
7	15	B	0.6	1.4	10YR	4/6	Sandy Loam
7	16	Ap	0	0.9	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
7	16	B	0.9	1.3	10YR	4/6	Sandy Loam
6	17	Ap	0	0.5	10YR	4/3	Sandy Loam
6	17	B	0.5	1.1	10YR	4/6	Sandy Loam
6	18	Fill 1	0	1.5	10YR	3/4	Sandy Loam
6	19	Apb	0	1.1	10YR	4/3	Sandy Loam
6	19	B	1.1	1.4	10YR	5/2	Sandy Loam
6	20	Ap	0	0.6	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
6	20	B	0.6	1	10YR	4/6	Sandy Loam
6	21	Ap	0	1.4	10YR	3/3	Silty Loam
6	21	B	1.4	1.8	10YR	5/3	Sandy Clay Loam

6	22	Ap	0	0.5	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
6	22	B	0.5	1.8	10YR	4/6	Silty Loam
6	23	Ap	0	0.8	10YR	4/3	Sandy Loam
6	23	B	0.8	1.5	10YR	4/6	Sandy Loam
6	24	Ap	0	1.4	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
6	24	B	1.4	1.8	10YR	4/6	Sandy Loam
6	25	Fill 1	0	0.6	10YR	3/3	Silty Loam
6	25	Fill 2	0.6	0.9	10YR	5/6	Sandy Clay Loam
6	25	B	0.9	1.8	10YR	4/6	Sandy Loam
5	26	Ap	0	0.3	10YR	4/3	Sandy Loam
5	26	B	0.3	0.9	10YR	4/6	Sandy Loam
5	27	Ap	0	0.6	10YR	4/3	Silty Loam
5	27	B	0.6	1.1	10YR	4/6	Sandy Loam
18PR605	28	Fill 1	0	0.5	10YR	4/3	Silty Clay
18PR605	28	Fill 2	0.5	0.8	10YR	5/6	Sandy Clay Loam
18PR605	28	B	0.8	1.5	10YR	4/6	Sandy Loam
18PR605	29	Fill 1	0	0.7	10YR	4/3	Silty Clay
18PR605	29	Fill 2	0.7	1	10YR	5/6	Sandy Clay Loam
18PR605	29	B	1	1.8	10YR	4/6	Sandy Loam

Appendix E

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: BASIC DATA FORM

Date Filed: _____

Check if update: ☐

Maryland Department of Planning
Maryland Historical Trust
Division of Historical and Cultural Programs
100 Community Place
Crownsville, Maryland 21032

Site Number: 18PR605
County: Prince Georges

A. DESIGNATION

1. Site Name: Chesapeake Beach Railway

2. Alternate Site Name/Numbers: Prince Georges Segment

3. Site Type (describe site chronology and function; see instructions):
Late-Nineteenth- to Early-Twentieth-Century Railroad

4. Prehistoric _____ Historic Y Unknown _____

5. Terrestrial Y Submerged/Underwater _____ Both _____

B. LOCATION

6. USGS 7.5' Quadrangle(s): | (For underwater sites) NOAA Chart No.:
Bristol, Lanham, Upper Marlboro |
(Photocopy section of quad or chart on page 4 and mark site location)

Latitude in decimal degrees _____ Longitude in decimal degrees _____

7. Maryland Archaeological Research Unit Number: 8

8. Physiographic Province (check one):

_____ Allegheny Plateau	_____ Lancaster/Frederick Lowland
_____ Ridge and Valley	_____ Eastern Piedmont
_____ Great Valley	Y Western Shore Coastal Plain
_____ Blue Ridge	_____ Eastern Shore Coastal Plain

9. Major Watershed/Underwater Zone (see instructions for map and list): Patuxent River

C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

10. Nearest Water Source: Cabin Branch Stream Order: _____

11. Closest Surface Water Type (check all applicable):

_____ Ocean	Y Freshwater Stream/River
_____ Estuarine Bay/Tidal River	_____ Freshwater Swamp
_____ Tidal or Marsh	_____ Lake or Pond
	_____ Spring

12. Distance from closest surface water: 0 meters (or 0 feet)

C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA [CONTINUED]

13. Current water speed: _____ knots

14. Water Depth: _____ meters

15. Water visibility: _____

16. SCS Soils Typology and/or Sediment Type: Widewater and Issue Soils, frequently flooded

17. Topographic Settings (check all applicable):

Y Floodplain	_____ Hilltop/Bluff
_____ Interior Flat	_____ Upland Flat
_____ Terrace	_____ Ridgetop
Y Low Terrace	_____ Rockshelter/Cave
_____ High Terrace	_____ Unknown
_____ Hillslope	_____ Other:

18. Slope: 0-3%

19. Elevation: 21 meters (or 68 feet) above sea level

20. Land use at site when last field checked (check all applicable):

_____ Plowed/Tilled	_____ Extractive
_____ No-Till	_____ Military
Y Wooded/Forested	_____ Recreational
_____ Logging/Logged	_____ Residential
Y Underbrush/Overgrown	_____ Ruin
_____ Pasture	_____ Standing Structure
_____ Cemetery	Y Transportation
_____ Commercial	_____ Unknown
_____ Educational	_____ Other:

21. Condition of site:
    - Y Disturbed
    - _____ Undisturbed
    - _____ Unknown

22. Cause of disturbance/destruction (check all applicable):

Y Plowed	Y Vandalized/Looted
Y Eroded/Eroding	_____ Dredged
Y Graded/Contoured	_____ Heavy Marine Traffic
Y Collected	_____ Other:

23. Extent of disturbance:
    - _____ Minor (0-10%)
    - _____ Moderate (10-60%)
    - _____ Major (60-99%)
    - _____ Total (100%)
    - Y % unknown

C. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA [CONTINUED]

24. Describe site setting with respect to local natural and cultural landmarks (topography, hydrology, fences, structures, roads). Use continuation sheet if needed.

The Chesapeake Beach Railway extended from the District of Columbia line to Chesapeake Beach, Calvert County, a distance of 29.8 miles. Site number includes only portion in Prince George's County. Portion in Anne Arundel and northern Calvert counties is 18AN1168.

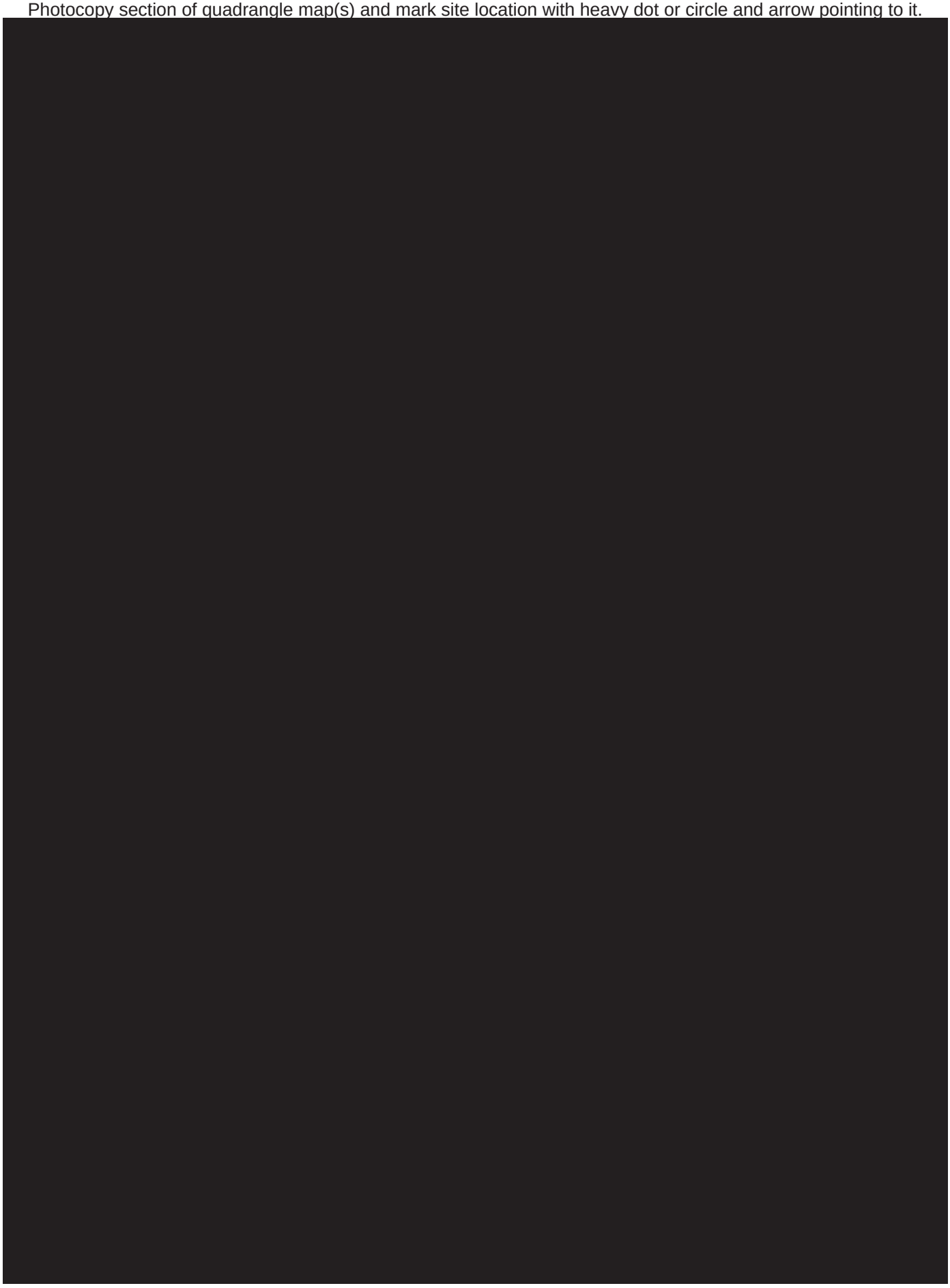
25. Characterize site stratigraphy. Include a representative profile on separate sheet, if applicable. Address plowzone (presence/absence), subplowzone features and levels, if any, and how stratigraphy affects site integrity. Use continuation sheet if needed.

Site stratigraphy encountered during the A.D. Marble 2020 Phase I survey displayed a disturbed, truncated soil profile with a 10YR 4/3 silty clay Fill I atop a 10YR 5/6 sandy clay Fill II atop of sterile 10YR 4/6 sandy loam subsoil.

26. Site size: 17360 meters by 20 meters (or 56955 feet by 65 feet)

27. Draw a sketch map of the site and immediate environs, here or on separate sheet:

Photocopy section of quadrangle map(s) and mark site location with heavy dot or circle and arrow pointing to it.



D. CONTEXT

28. Cultural Affiliation (check all applicable):

PREHISTORIC	HISTORIC:	____ UNKNOWN
_____ Unknown	_____ Unknown	
_____ Paleoindian	17th century	
_____ Archaic	_____ 1630-1675	
_____ Early Archaic	_____ 1676-1720	
_____ Middle Archaic	18th century	
_____ Late Archaic	_____ 1721-1780	
_____ Terminal Archaic	_____ 1781-1820	
_____ Woodland	19th century	
_____ Adena	_____ 1821-1860	
_____ Early Woodland	___Y___ 1861-1900	
_____ Middle Woodland	20th century	
_____ Late Woodland	___Y___ 1901-1930	
	___Y___ post-1930	
_____ CONTACT		

E. INVESTIGATIVE DATA

29. Type of investigation:

____Y__ Phase I	_____ Field Visit
_____ Phase II/Site Testing	_____ Collection/Artifact Inventory
_____ Phase III/Excavation	_____ Report From Informant
_____ Archival Investigation	_____ Other:
_____ Monitoring	_____

30. Purpose of investigation:

____Y__ Compliance	_____ Site Inventory
_____ Research	_____ MHT Grant Project
_____ Avocational	_____ Other:
_____ Regional Survey	_____

31. Method of sampling (check all applicable):

____Y__ Non-systematic surface search	_____ Excavation units
_____ Systematic surface collection	_____ Mechanical excavation
_____ Non-systematic shovel test pits	_____ Remote sensing
____Y__ Systematic shovel test pits	_____ Other:
	_____

32. Extent/nature of excavation: Excavation of two STPs during the 2020 survey (Mikolic et. al 2021)

_____
_____

F. SUPPORT DATA

33. Accompanying Data Form(s):

_____	Prehistoric
____Y__	Historic
_____	Shipwreck

34. Ownership: _____ Private _____ Federal _____ State ___Y____ Local/County
_____ Unknown

35. Owner(s): Prince George's County
Address: Lower Level CAB 108, Upper Marlboro, MD 20772
Phone: _____
Email: _____

36. Tenant and/or Local Contact: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____
Email: _____

37. Other Known Investigations: Ebright, Carol A. (2000) Phase I Intensive Archeological Survey for the Maryland Route 4 and Maryland Route 260 Interchange Reconfiguration, Anne Arundel and Calvert Counties, Maryland. (SHA Archeological Report Number 230) MHT # AN 394

Gibb, James G. (2000) Phase II Archeological Site Examination of the Lyons Creek Railroad Station and Warehouse (18AN1167) and a Portion of the Chesapeake Beach Railway (18AN1168), Maryland Route 4 and Maryland Route 260, Anne Arundel and Calvert Counties, Maryland. (SHA Archeological Report Number 236) MHT # AN 397

Mikolic, Frank, Jennifer Falchetta, and Melissa Butler (2021) Phase I Archaeological Survey for the I-495/I-270 Managed Lanes Study Stream Mitigation Sites at RFP3 Tuscarora Creek and PA-1 Back Branch in Prince George's and Frederick Counties, Maryland.

38. Primary report reference or citation: _____

39. Other Records (e.g. slides, photos, original field maps/notes, sonar, magnetic record)?

_____ Slides	_____ Field record	___Y__ Other: _____
___Y__ Photos	_____ Sonar	
___Y__ Field maps	_____ Magnetic record	

40. If yes, location of records: Williams, Ames (1975) Otto Mears Goes East: The Chesapeake Beach Railway. Extensive company records for the railroad, c. 1897-1935. Chesapeake Beach Railway Museum, Chesapeake Beach, Maryland.

41. Collections at Maryland Archaeological Conservation (MAC) Lab or to be deposited at MAC Lab?
___Y___ Yes
_____ No
_____ Unknown

42. If NO or UNKNOWN, give owner: _____
location: _____
and brief description of collection: _____

43. Informant: _____
Address: _____
Phone: _____
Email: _____

44. Site visited by: Frank Mikolic
Company/Group name: A.D. Marble
Address: 2200 Renaissance Blvd, Suite 260, King of Prussia, PA 19406
Phone: 484-533-2516
Email: fmikolic@admarble.com Date: September 21-23, 2020

45. Form filled out by: Frank Mikolic
Company/Group name: A.D. Marble
Address: 2200 Renaissance Blvd., Suite 260, King of Prussia, PA 19406
Phone: 484-533-2516
Email: fmikolic@admarble.com Date: 9/16/2021

46. Site Summary/Additional Comments (append additional pages if needed):

The Chesapeake Beach Railway extended from the District of Columbia line to Chesapeake Beach, Calvert County, a distance of 29.8 miles. Site number 18PR605 includes only the portion in Prince George's County. The portion of the railway which lies in Anne Arundel and northern Calvert County is 18AN1168. Built between 1897 and 1900, and abandoned in 1935, segments survive in Anne Arundel, Calvert, and Prince George's counties; although large portions have been co-opted for road construction or have been destroyed by other real estate development projects. The Chesapeake Beach Railway Museum, Inc., in Chesapeake Beach, has a substantial collection of documents and artifacts related to the road.

In March 2000, Carol Ebright of the Maryland State Highway Administration conducted Phase I field investigations for the relocation of Leon Road and a proposed new wetland mitigation area between old Maryland Route 416 and Maryland Route 4. This resulted in the recordation of the Chesapeake Beach Railway portion in Anne Arundel County as 18AN1168.

Phase II site examination of the Anne Arundel portion of the site was conducted between May 12 and 15, 2000 by James G. Gibb. Artifacts recovered included rail spikes and cinder ballast. At this time, Gibb recorded the Prince George's County portion of the site as 18PR605.

Phase I examination of a 0.01-hectare (0.035-ac) portion of the site located near Upper Marlboro, Prince George's County was examined in September 2020 by A.D. Marble during the *Phase I Archaeological Survey for the I-495/I-270 Managed Lanes Study Stream Mitigation Sites at RFP3 Tuscarora Creek and PA-1 Back Branch Project*. The site was located within the PA-1 Back Branch Stream Mitigation Site.

MARYLAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY: HISTORIC DATA FORM

Site Number 18PR605

1. Site class (check all applicable, check at least one from each group):

a.
_____ domestic
_____ industrial
__Y__ transportation
_____ military
_____ sepulchre
_____ religious

b.
_____urban
__Y__ rural
_____ unknown

.
_____ commercial
_____ educational
_____ non-domestic agricultural
_____ unknown
_____ other:
_____

c. standing structure:
__Y__ yes
_____ no
_____ unknown

d. above-grade/visible ruin:
__Y__ yes
_____ no
_____ unknown

2. Site Type (check all applicable):

_____ artifact concentration
_____ possible structure
_____ post-in-ground structure
_____ frame structure
_____ masonry structure
_____ log structure
_____ farmstead
_____ plantation
_____ townsite
__Y__ road/railroad
_____ wharf/landing
__Y__ bridge
_____ ford

_____ mill (specify:_____)
_____ raceway
_____ quarry
_____ furnace/forge
_____ other industrial (specify):
_____
_____ battlefield
_____ military fortification
_____ military encampment
_____ cemetery
_____ unknown
_____ other:_____

3. Ethnic Association:

_____Native American
_____ African American
_____ Angloamerican
_____ Hispanic American
_____ Asian American

_____ other Euroamerican (specify):
_____
__Y__ unknown
_____ other:
_____

4. Categories of material remains present (check all applicable):

_____ ceramics
_____ bottle/table glass
_____ other kitchen artifacts
__Y__ architecture
_____ furniture
_____ arms
_____ clothing
_____ personal items

_____ tobacco pipes
_____ activity items
_____ human skeletal remains
_____ faunal remains
_____ floral remains
_____ organic remains
_____ unknown
_____ other:
_____

5. Diagnostics (choose from manual and give number recorded or observed):

Rail spikes, cinder ballast

6. Features present:
   ___Y___ yes
   _____ no
   _____ unknown

7. Types of features present:

_____ construction feature	_____ road/drive/walkway
_____ foundation	_____ depression/mound
_____ cellar hole/storage cellar	_____ burial
_____ hearth/chimney base	___Y___ railroad bed
_____ posthole/postmold	_____ earthworks
_____ paling ditch/fence	_____ raceway
_____ privy	_____ wheel pit
_____ well/cistern	_____ unknown
_____ trash pit/dump	___Y___ other:
_____ sheet midden	swing span pivot bridge
_____ planting feature	

8. Flotation samples collected:
   _____ yes
   ___Y___ no
   _____ unknown

   analyzed:
   _____ yes, by _____
   _____ no
   _____ unknown

9. Soil samples collected:
   _____ yes
   ___Y___ no
   _____ unknown

   analyzed:
   _____ yes, by _____
   _____ no
   _____ unknown

10. Other analyses (specify):_____
   _____
   _____

11. Additional comments:

The Gibbs 2000 survey identified a swing span pivot bridge in Patuxent River.

A portion of the site near Upper Marlboro, Prince George's County was surveyed by A.D. Marble in 2020. A.D. Marble identified the remnants of the Chesapeake Beach Railway Site (18PR605) crossing the survey area, [redacted] The railroad approach from the south follows a slowly rising grade. The top of the berm is approximately 30 feet (9 m) above the creek level at the drainage crossing. The berm stands out in the landscape, defined by a steep and regular shape. A small, unnamed tributary that flows along the base of the southwest side of the berm appears to be fed from runoff from nearby roads and parking lots. The top of the railroad berm is flat and overgrown; no railroad-related artifacts or features aside from some coal ash and clinker were visible at the surface along the top of the berm. The tributary joins Back Branch at the base of the berm. The elevation of the berm south of Back Branch approximately matches the natural elevation of the northern bank of the drainage. The former railroad bed follows a slight upward grade on the north side of the drainage, away from Back Branch, and then flattens.

There are no standing structures at the drainage crossing. An approximate 120-foot by 50-foot (37-m by 15-m) area surrounding the drainage includes brick, concrete, and stone debris, likely from former pier or abutment structures. Several disarticulated brick pillars are visible in and along Back Branch, averaging 2 to 3 feet (0.6 to 0.9 m) in length. A large concrete and brick structure fragment is located approximately 30 feet (9 m) south of Back Branch next to the unnamed tributary, and may represent the remains of a former bridge pier. The exposed portion of the pier measured 4-foot by 2-foot and rose approximately 1 foot above the ground surface. Additional debris is scattered throughout the area, and includes several large chunks of limestone that may represent the remains of former railway-related structures; they may also represent unrelated debris dumped from outside the site. Testing within the site consisted of two shovel test pits (STPs 28 and 29). The area of the shovel tests was found to be severely disturbed, and only very small fragments of cinder ballast, coal, and brick were observed within the fill of the shovel test pits.

The portion of the Chesapeake Beach Railway berm within the 2020 project area consists of the former railroad berm with brick, concrete, and stone debris adjacent to Back Branch. A large concrete and brick structure fragment is located about 30 feet south of the drainage next to an unnamed tributary and may be the remnant of a former railroad bridge

pier. No other rail-related structures were present within the 2020 project area. The debris surrounding Back Branch is likely remnants of former rail-related structures; however, given the access that the former railway bed gives to the area for local residents, it could also be material dumped from other areas and unrelated to the site, or a mix of both. Testing within the site identified three levels of mixed fill atop of subsoil recovering only cinder, brick fragments, and coal.

The Chesapeake Beach Railway Site (18PR605) traverses the central portion of the 2020 survey area; however, the rail segment within the survey area was found to be severely disturbed. The site contains the mostly disarticulated remnants of what was likely a former bridge pier, surrounded by demolition debris. No significant archaeological resources associated with 18PR605 are present within the survey area. However, because only a portion of the resource was evaluated, no determination of eligibility can be made for site 18PR605 as a whole.

12. Form filled out by: Frank Mikolic
Address/Company: A.D. Marble
Date: 9/16/2021