

Appendix F
Cultural Resources Surveys

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Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Evaluation for the Proposed Foreign Affairs Security Training Center

Nottoway County, Virginia

VDHR# 2010-1921

Prepared by:



York, PA

December 23, 2014

U.S. General Services Administration
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Philadelphia, PA 19107

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**Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Evaluation for the
Proposed Foreign Affairs Security Training Center,
Nottoway County, Virginia**

VDHR# 2010-1921



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ABSTRACT

Cardno TEC Inc., under contract to the U.S. General Services Administration conducted a Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Evaluation at the Army National Guard Maneuver Training Center Fort Pickett and Nottoway County Pickett Park in Nottoway County, Virginia. The surveys were conducted for the proposed construction and operation of a U.S. Department of State Foreign Affairs Security Training Center. The Area of Potential Effects for the Phase I survey consists of approximately 1,026 acres (415 hectares) located within the Nottoway County Local Redevelopment Authority (LRA) Parcel 9 and VaARNG Parcel 21/20 at Fort Pickett. The former two parcels are owned by Nottoway County and controlled by the LRA, and the latter parcel is owned by the U.S. Government and operated by the Virginia Army National Guard. Since the survey was completed, the proposed undertaking has changed and Parcel 10, also owned by the LRA, is no longer in the Area of Potential Effects. However, the survey information on LRA Parcel 10 is included in the report.

The project acreage is based on the amount of land within these two parcels that is usable based on project needs, minus previously disturbed areas, areas of steep slope (greater than 15%), and previously surveyed areas. The Phase I survey focused on locating and identifying archaeological resources that are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Phase II Evaluations were conducted on three previously identified sites on the LRA 9 Parcel: Sites 44NT045, 44NT056, and 44NT072.

The Phase I Survey and Phase II Evaluation were conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and its implementing regulations, 36 Code of Federal Regulations 800: Protection of Historic Properties; the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974; the *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (Virginia Department of Historic Resources 2011), and the Department of Military Affairs *Standard Operating Procedure No. 6 for Conducting Archaeological Surveys, Standard Operating Procedure No. 7 for Curation Guidelines, and Standard Operating Procedure No. 8 for Archaeological Site Testing and Evaluation*.

The Phase I survey was completed by Cardno TEC from October 2011 through March 2012. A total of 1,026 acres of land were surveyed and 9,804 shovel test pits were excavated during the investigations. Sixteen previously unknown archaeological sites (44NT0207, 44NT0208, 44NT0209, 44NT0210, 44NT0211, 44NT0212, 44NT0213, 44NT0214, 44NT0215, 44NT0216, 44NT0217, 44NT0218, 44NT0219, 44NT0220, 44NT0221, and 44NT0222) were discovered as part of this survey, including four prehistoric sites and 12 historic sites. Historic sites included former locations of military barracks and housing at Fort Pickett, military equipment and trash disposal sites, former nineteenth century domestic sites, and historic trash disposal sites. Prehistoric sites included three Woodland Period camp sites and one small lithic scatter potentially associated with a short term resource procurement or hunting camp. Seven of the sites (44NT0207, 44NT0210, 44NT0212, 44NT0218, 44NT0219, 44NT0221, and 44NT0222) were considered to be potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criteria D and were recommended for Avoidance or Additional Work. The remaining nine sites are considered to be not eligible for the NRHP due to previous disturbances or lack of integrity. No further work is recommended at these sites.

Three previously recorded sites, 44NT0045, 44NT0056, and 44NT0072, were investigated by Cardno TEC in February and March of 2012. These three sites had been discovered as a result of previous investigations at Fort Pickett and were recommended as eligible for the NRHP. Additional work in the form of metal detecting, site mapping, and background research was conducted at Site 44NT0045. As a result of Phase II evaluation of these sites, all three were determined to be not eligible for the NRHP and no additional work is recommended.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

amsl	above mean sea level
APE	Area of Potential Effects
C.	century
cm	centimeters
cmbd	centimeters below datum
cmbs	centimeters below surface
DHR	Department of Historic Resources
DSS	Data Sharing System
FCR	fire-cracked rock
JRIA	James River Institute for Archaeology
LRA	Local Reuse Authority
MTC	Maneuver Training Center
N/A	not applicable
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
POWs	prisoners of war
STP	shovel test pits
TU	test unit
U.S.	United States
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USGS	United States Geological Survey
USQMC	United States Quarter Master Corps
VaARNG	Virginia Army National Guard
VDCR	Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation
WMCAR	William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research
WWII	World War II
XR	Explosives Range

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Cardno TEC Inc., under contract to the U.S. General Services Administration conducted a Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Evaluation at the Army National Guard Maneuver Training Center (MTC) Fort Pickett and Nottoway County Pickett Park in Nottoway County, Virginia. The MTC is a 35,000 acre facility in southern Virginia, dedicated to mounted and dismounted infantry training and is utilized by the Virginia Army National Guard (VaARNG), as well as for training exercises by the Virginia State Police, the FBI, ATF, and the U.S. Marshal's Service (Global Security 2011). The surveys were conducted for the proposed construction and operation of a U.S. Department of State Foreign Affairs Security Training Center. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the Phase I survey consists of approximately 1,026 acres (415 hectares) located within the Nottoway County Local Redevelopment Authority (LRA) Parcel 9 and VaARNG Parcel 21/20 at Fort Pickett (Figure 1). The former two parcels are owned by Nottoway County and controlled by the LRA, and the latter parcel is owned by the U.S. Government and operated by the VaARNG. Since the survey was completed, the proposed undertaking has changed and Parcel 10, also owned by the LRA, is no longer in the Area of Potential Effects. However, the survey information on LRA Parcel 10 is included in the report.

The project acreage is based on the amount of land within these two parcels that is usable based on project needs, minus previously disturbed areas, areas of steep slope (greater than 15%), and previously surveyed areas. The Phase I survey focused on locating and identifying archaeological resources that are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Phase II Evaluations were conducted on three previously identified sites on the LRA 9 Parcel: Sites 44NT045, 44NT056, and 44NT072 (Figure 2).

The Phase I Survey and Phase II Evaluation were conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and its implementing regulations, 36 Code of Federal Regulations 800: Protection of Historic Properties; the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974; the *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (Virginia Department of Historic Resources [DHR] 2011), and the Department of Military Affairs *Standard Operating Procedure No. 6 for Conducting Archaeological Surveys, Standard Operating Procedure No. 7 for Curation Guidelines, and Standard Operating Procedure No. 8 for Archaeological Site Testing and Evaluation*.

Kimberly Sebestyen, M.A., served as the Principal Investigator for the Phase I Survey and Phase II Evaluation, and was the primary author of the report. Steven Brann, M.A., served as the Field Director. Field survey was conducted by David Jenkins, Samuel Duwe, Diane Bonn, Allison Parrish, Derek DeVito, John Shrider, Samuel Shortle, William Tsibulsky, Jeremy Eamick, Dulaney Barclay, Geri Knight-Iske, Josh Skinner, Samuel Williams, Steven Gatski, Alex DeVries, Marc Hudson, Kimberly Martin, Todd Coniff, Abigail Sanocki, and John Walters. The Phase I field survey was conducted between September 2011 and February 2012. Fieldwork for the Phase II evaluation was conducted in March of 2012.

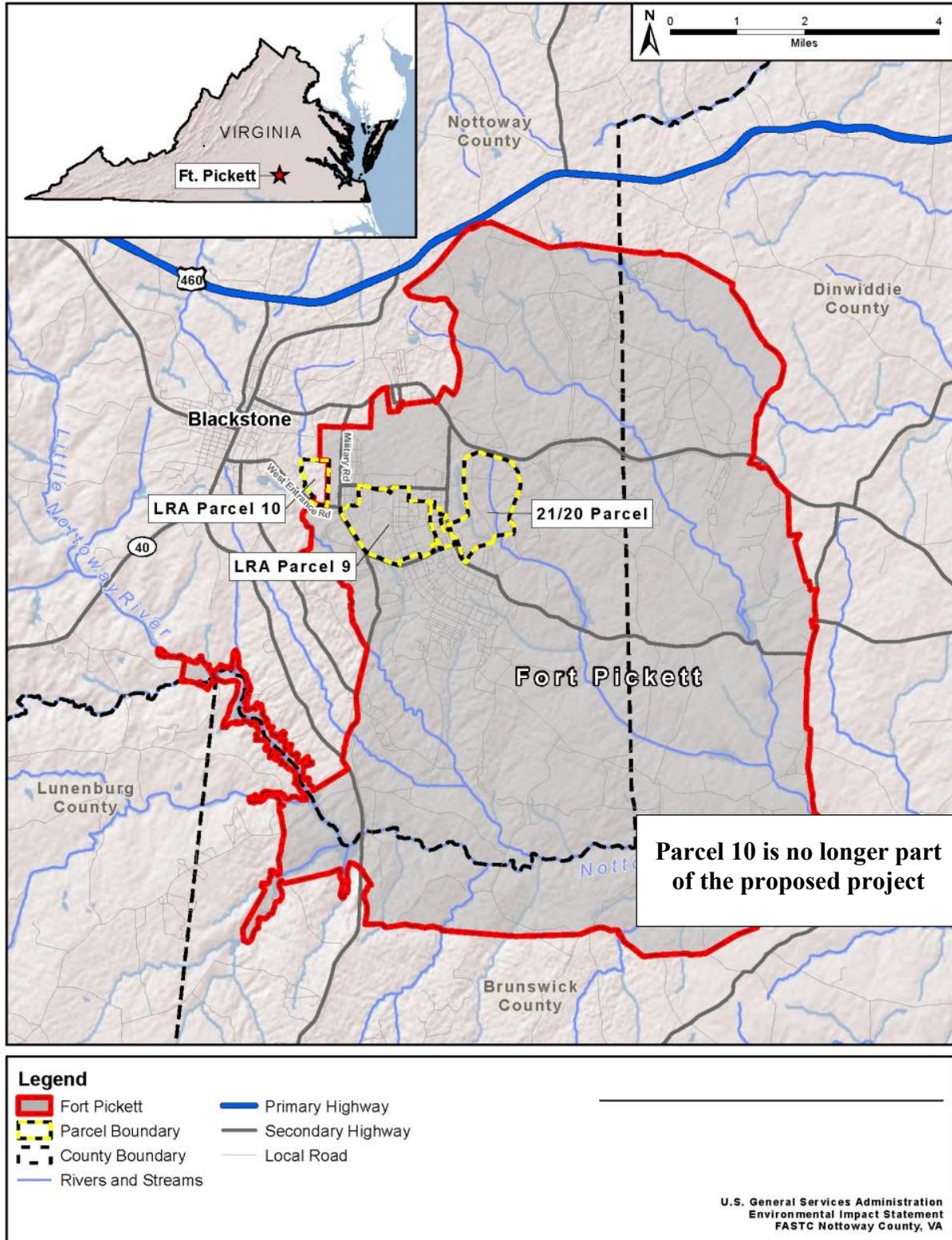


Figure 1. Portion of Blackstone East, VA USGS Quadrangle Map Showing the Proposed Project APE within Fort Pickett

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Figure 2. Map of Archaeological Sites identified by previous surveys

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2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

2.1. Physiography and Drainage

The APE lies within the Piedmont Plateau Physiographic Province of Virginia (Figure 3). The Piedmont rises from the Fall Line demarking the Coastal Plain to the base of the Blue Ridge Mountains on the west. Elevations range from approximately 49 meters (160 feet) above mean sea level (amsl) along the Fall Line to approximately 305 meters (1,000 feet) amsl along the Blue Ridge Mountains (Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation [VDCR] 2011). The Piedmont is characterized by low relief and gently rolling uplands (William and Mary Department of Geology 2011).

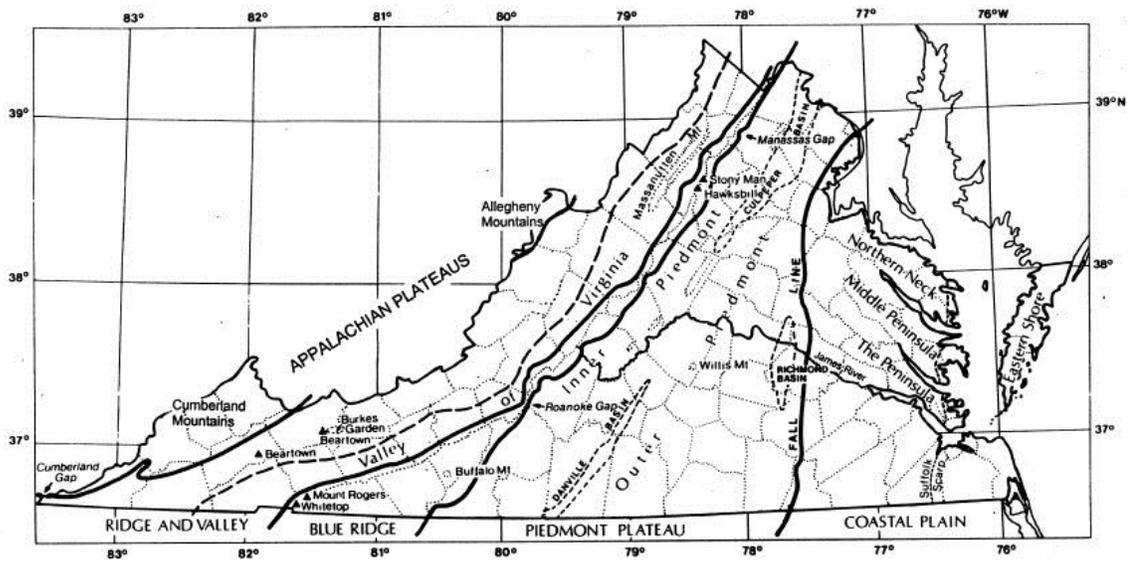


Figure 3. Physiographic provinces and subregions of Virginia (Woodward and Hoffman 1991)

Locally, the terrain is marked by broad, gently rolling hills and nearly level ridgetops dissected by small intermittent drainages and swales. Some of the drainages are incised, with narrow valleys and steep slopes. Other areas in the southern portion of the APE have steep slopes with small, narrow ridgetops. The elevation ranges from approximately 61 meters (200 feet) amsl to 76 meters (250 feet) amsl. Within Fort Pickett, ground surfaces in some areas have been extensively altered from their original topography due to military related activities, construction of barracks and military buildings, grading and filling of topographical features, and training activities involving the excavation of foxholes, trenches, and tank positions.

The southern portion of Nottoway County in which the APE is located, lies within the Nottoway River Drainage area of the Carolina Sounds Watershed (Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries 2004, 2009). Locally, the drainage is dendritic in pattern and composed of Birch Creek and Hurricane Branch and their unnamed tributaries. These streams flow in a southerly and easterly direction and into the Nottoway River. The Nottoway River flows east/southeast to the North Carolina state line where it joins the Chowan River. The Chowan

River flows into the Albemarle Sound and the Atlantic Ocean near Nag's Head. The Nottoway River serves as the boundary between Nottoway and Brunswick Counties.

Hurricane Branch and Birch Creek are flanked by extensive low-lying wetland areas and their drainage areas consist of numerous small tributaries and intermittent streams.

2.2. Geology and Soils

Bedrock underlying the APE is composed of Proterozoic-Paleozoic era metamorphic rocks, including gneiss, slate, schist, quartzite, and marble deposits. The APE may also lie within or near Triassic-era rift basins that were later filled with sediment deposits from Appalachian erosion (Bailey 1999; VDCR 2011). The APE lies within an area of continental fragments of Grenville age, the Raleigh/Goochland belt, which runs on the west side of Richmond. This belt contains high grade metamorphic rock with igneous intrusions (Fichter and Baedke 2000).

Soils within the APE include a number of different soil series. Fort Pickett is located near the boundary between the clayey soils of the Piedmont and the sandy soils of the Coastal Plain. Soils within the APE consist of mainly sandy loams and coarse sandy loams, and are dominated by Appling coarse sandy loam (U.S. Department of Agricultural [USDA] 2012). Soils in this area are generally deep and well drained and are commonly derived from weathered bedrock (granites and gneisses). Due to the sandy nature of the soils of this area, they are highly erodible.

Soils are detailed within the descriptions of each of the individual areas within the APE.

2.3. Flora and Fauna

The climate of Virginia is classified as humid subtropical, although there are variations within the different subregions (Woodward and Hoffman 1991). Many plants and animals native to both northern and southern climates are noted within the state (VDCR 2011).

Nottoway County falls into the Mixed Mesophytic Forest, a region of high biological diversity of plant and animal species (Braun 1950). Although the majority of the region's forests are second-growth, there is a diversity of plant and tree species including mountain and sugar maples, beech, yellow birch, American chestnut, basswood, yellow buckeye, white oak, tulip poplar, eastern hemlock, azaleas, and mountain laurel, as well as some more northerly species like cranberries, blueberries, buckbean, eastern larch, red pine, balsam fir, and bog rosemary (Loucks et al. 2011). Flowering dogwood, eastern redbud, hornbeam, spicebush, pawpaw, magnolias, serviceberry, rhododendron, and many other species are also found in open settings and understory.

Animal species include the white tailed deer, groundhogs, fox, raccoon, squirrel, skunk, northern goshawk, fisher, turkey, grouse, rabbit, opossum, and black-billed magpie, among others (Emerick and Murray 2000). Aquatic species include turtles, shellfish, many varieties of fish, and amphibians

3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

3.1 Prehistoric Context

3.1.2 Paleoindian Period (9500–8000 BC)

Archaeological sites characterized by the presence of fluted spear points, known as Clovis points, are considered by many to represent the remains of the first immigrants to the New World; however, many sites have been advanced as indicating an earlier, or pre-Clovis, occupation. Four sites or site complexes have been advanced as presenting the strongest evidence of pre-Clovis occupation in the eastern United States. Among them are the Meadowcroft Rockshelter in southwestern Pennsylvania and related sites in the Cross Creek drainage (Adovasio 1993). Meadowcroft Rockshelter has produced numerous radiocarbon dates, although the great age of the earliest dates (ca. 14,000 BC) has resulted in considerable controversy over their accuracy (Haynes 1980). Recent investigations at the Cactus Hill Site in Sussex County, Virginia, have provided additional support for a pre-Clovis occupation. A radiocarbon date of 13,070±70 BC was recovered in association with stone tools found below a Clovis occupation at the site (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997).

Evidence of Paleo-Indian occupation in the eastern United States is represented by the number of large sites and surface finds of fluted points that have been found. Fluted Clovis and Clovis-like points typify the early part of the period; Cumberland, Barnes, and other fishtail-like points with fluted bases are common in the mid part of the period; and Crowfield and other excurvate, pumpkinseed-shaped points in the later Paleo-Indian period (Dincauze 1996). Other point types in the southeast may include Dalton, Hardaway, and Big Sandy (Anderson 1995).

Paleo-Indians were once thought to be specialized big-game hunters who followed Pleistocene megafauna such as mammoth, bison, sloth, and mastodon, but evidence indicates that they practiced a more generalized subsistence strategy that also included small game and wild plant foods (Dent 1995; Kauffman and Dent 1982). These peoples lived in small, mobile groups of twenty to fifty persons that were adapted to following food sources. Tankersley (1998) defined three site types for the early Paleo-Indian Period in the eastern United States: stone procurement/tool manufacturing sites; base camps that indicate evidence of domestic activities and long-term occupation; and food procurement/processing camps, which have evidence of activities such as scavenging, collecting, butchering, or food caching. Some camp sites near streams, ponds, and chert quarries were likely reused numerous times (Tankersley 1989). Evidence for plant use is limited, as is noted by a lack of plant processing tools on Paleo-Indian sites, although fluted points may have been utilized for plant food preparation tasks (Meltzer 1988:25).

Although the climate during the Paleo-Indian Period was cooler than the climate today, a warming period had begun with the retreat of the glaciers. As these glaciers melted and retreated to the north, many of the big game species began to go extinct and the nature of the environment changed continually as a response to the climate change (Webb 1988). As a result, adaptations occurred to Paleo-Indian group subsistence and settlement patterns as well as their toolkits. Paleo-Indians began to focus on hunting new species such as deer, turkey, elk, and bear and the gathering of nuts, berries, and seeds for sustenance. Sites near salt licks, bogs, stream terraces and floodplains, and high quality chert quarries were utilized, as well as an increased use of rockshelters.

No Paleo-Indian sites have been documented within or in proximity to the project APE. One Paleo-Indian site, the Williamson Site (DW1), is located 15.5 miles (25 kilometers) east of Fort Pickett, in Dinwiddie County. The Williamson Site is considered to be the largest Paleo-Indian lithic extraction site in North America and served as an important regional source for lithic materials (Peck 2010).

3.1.3 Early Archaic Period (8500–6500 BC)

The transition from the Paleo-Indian to the Early Archaic Period did not involve radical changes in subsistence-settlement behavior, although important adaptive changes did occur (Funk 1978:19). For the most part, this period is marked by a more stable, warmer, and dryer climate than that of the Paleo-Indian Period and by the spread of deciduous forests. Technological advances include the change from fluted to notched projectile points and intrasite patterning that reflects growing native populations, long-term occupation of base camps, and increasing daily camp activities (Gardner 1974:24).

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

Most Early Archaic sites are small in size, indicating short-term occupation by small, mobile bands of possibly related persons. These bands appear to have moved from resource to resource, traveling over a large area to procure food. The spread of deciduous forests and mast trees, including oak, hickory, and chestnut, provided a greater source of nutritional foods for Early Archaic peoples. Hickory nuts, fruits, seeds, and roots likely made up an important part of the diet and were supplemented by deer, small game, birds, turtles, and possibly riverine species. The seeds of plants such as amaranth and chenopodium, buckbean tubers, blackberry, pokeberry, and ground cherry are possible plant by-products being gathered at the time.

An increase in site types occurs, including repeatedly utilized base camps on first terraces and older terraces of rivers; use of springs, bogs, and wetlands (Custer 1990:27); hunting sites associated with forays into the uplands (Custer and Wallace 1982:154); and longer-term habitation sites.

The tool kit of the Early Archaic remained similar to that of the Paleo-Indian period, with the exception of new projectile styles. The data from Early Archaic sites indicate that tool assemblages during this period consisted of artifact types often fashioned of exotic and high-quality cherts, indicating access to trade networks or wide-ranging foraging for lithic materials. Alterations occur in the toolkit, including the change from fluted points to smaller, bifurcate-base and corner-notched points such as the MacCorkle, Kirk, Palmer, Kanawha, and Big Sandy types (Johnson 1986; Justice 1987). Although the populations still exhibited a preference for the cryptocrystalline raw materials, they began to utilize more locally available materials such as quartz and quartzite.

Other tool types include stone knives, drills, scrapers, hammerstones, gouges, and perforators as well as those made of organic materials, such as bone fish hooks, points, and pins; cloth and woven bags; shell adzes; and wooden canoes.

3.1.4 Middle Archaic (6500–3000/2500 BC)

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

Diagnostic projectile points include LeCroy, Stanly, Morrow Mountain, Guilford, Halifax and other bifurcate/notched base, contracting stem and side notched variants. The tool kit is definitively more expedient and suited to a highly mobile people (Blanton and Robinson 1990; Stevens 1991). Tools of the period included grinding and milling stones, chipped and ground stone axes, drills, mortars and pestles, nutting stones, and other wood working tools.

With the increasing diversity in natural resources came a subsistence pattern of seasonal harvests. Base camps were located in high biomass habitats or areas with the greatest variety of food resources nearby (Walker 1981). These base camp locations varied according to the season; however, they were generally located along rivers or adjacent to fluvial swamps or interior upland swamps. The size and duration of the base camps appear to have depended on the size, abundance, and diversity of the immediately local and nearby resource zones. In contrast to the earlier preference for cryptocrystalline materials, Middle Archaic populations used a wide variety of lithic raw materials, and proximity became the most important factor in lithic raw material utilization (Walker 1981; Johnson 1986).

3.1.5 Late Archaic (2500–1000 BC)

The Late Archaic Period is the best known of the Archaic Periods due to the increased number of archaeological sites over earlier periods throughout the Eastern United States. Although this increase is in part due to the greater visibility of sites, population increase is also believed to have taken place (Jefferies 1996:72). Trends during the Late Archaic include the use of a wider variety of resources and increasing population density as well as the evolution of an increasingly sedentary lifestyle, with a reduction in seasonal settlement shifts (Walker 1981; Johnson 1986).

Procurement strategies, formerly based on the frequent movements from one resource locality to another, appear to have changed with the establishment of base camps in the most productive localities. From these base camps, incursions to procure specific, localized resources were made, with some sites being visited time after time (Binford 1980). Periods of time spent at base camps may have been longer than during earlier cultural periods and evidence of increasing sedentism is noted in remains of storage pits and other features, such as hearths, lithic reduction areas, and postmolds (Ritchie 1983). In addition to base camps, special purpose camps resulted from a variety of activities, including hunting, gathering of nuts and seeds, and plant processing. It is assumed that both of these site types would be located in areas containing the greatest abundance of high quality food resources.

A variety of specialized tools have been recovered from archaeological contexts, suggesting technological innovations to efficiently exploit a wider variety of locally available resources. Grinding stones, pestles, and mortars recovered from Late Archaic sites indicate the importance of plant foods in the diet. Dietary data from the southeastern United States suggests that subsistence in the Late Archaic Period was based on a generalized technology of exploiting locally available plants and animals. Walnut and hickory nut remains were identified at the York-Render, Bowles, and Carlston-Annis sites in Kentucky (Meindl et al. 2001). Other dietary remains included deer, squirrel, rabbits, fish, raccoon, turtles, and birds, with possibly some early evidence of plant cultivation.

Tools made from nonlocal materials indicate trade networks that allowed Late Archaic groups to obtain high quality lithics as well as marine shells and copper from the Great Lakes area (Jefferies 1996:54–55). Other materials such as bone, wood, antler, and local lithics were utilized. Another aspect of the differences between the two areas is in raw material preferences: Susquehanna and descendant forms as Dry Brook and, less so, Orient Fishtail, tended to be made from rhyolite, while Holmes spearpoints were generally made of quartzite. A major new item in the inventory was the stone bowl manufactured of steatite, or soapstone (McLearen 1991:91).

Food processing and food storage technologies were becoming more efficient and trade networks were established. Archaic sites within the APE are typically found high bluffs and terraces above floodplains, while base camps and procurement sites are located in a number of different inland settings including ridge tops, plateaus, and some floodplains (Huston et al. 1998:11-12).

3.1.6 Early Woodland (1000–500 BC)

At this time, during the Sub-Atlantic episode, more stable, milder and moister conditions prevailed, although short-term climatic perturbations were present. The Woodland Period is marked by the widespread use of ceramics, more permanent settlements, and the intensification of use of cultigens in the eastern United States. During the Early Woodland Period, subsistence data shows a continuation of hunting and gathering as the main procurement strategy. However, increased efficiency in the exploitation of available resources argues for an increase in seasonal sedentism. Deer, turkey, small mammals, turtles, fish, and birds were hunted and wild plant seeds and starchy tubers as well as shellfish were gathered. In addition, a number of plant species were being cultivated, including sunflower, knotweed, gourds, sumpweed, goosefoot, ragweed, and squash (Cowan 1985:207–217). Nuts were gathered and stored for use throughout the year.

Early Woodland Period projectile point types are primarily notched and stemmed forms that were utilized as spear or dart tips, and include Turkey Tail, Wade, Kramer, Ledbetter, Savannah River, Cresap, Adena Stemmed, and Cypress Creek (Justice 1987). Other tools included groundstone celts, pestles, hammerstones, nutting stones, and atlatl weights, as well as organic tools such as bone awls, antler flakers, bowls, and reamers, and shell objects.

Pottery underscores the sedentary nature of populations during this period. Early pottery of the area, Marcey Creek Plain, mimicked steatite bowls of the Late Archaic Period (Evans 1955). The settlement pattern is essentially a continuation of Late Archaic lifeways with an increasing orientation toward occupation of floodplain settings (Walker 1981). Small group base camps would have been located along riverine environments during the spring and early summer in

order to take advantage of the anadromous fish runs. Satellite sites such as hunting camps or exploitive foray camps would then have operated out of these base camps.

3.1.7 Middle Woodland (500 BC – AD 1000)

The Middle Woodland Period represents a continuation of many of the trends that characterized the Early Woodland, but also the development of more complex exchange networks, an increase in horticulture subsistence patterns, evidence of societal ranking, religious behaviors, and the increasing use of ceramics. Site locations shifted from small streams to higher-order streams and large water bodies (Hantman and Klein 1992).

Important ceramic types of the Piedmont during this period are tempered with crushed rock or shell, and commonly exhibit cord, net, or fabric impressed surfaces (Boyko and Boyko 2007:25). Associated projectile points include Fox Creek, PeeDee Pentagonal, and Jack's Reef, as well as triangular points. Other tools in use during the Middle Woodland include bone, celts, shell and stone gorgets, sandstone abraders, and bifaces (Dent 1995).

The latter part of the Middle Woodland witnessed the spread of people engaged in rhyolite trade, making Mockley shell-tempered pottery and Selby Bay projectile points.

3.1.8 Late Woodland (AD 1000 to Contact)

The Late Woodland Period is characterized by growing population size, more sedentary lifestyles, increased horticulture, and more permanent villages. Horticulture was the primary factor affecting Late Woodland settlement choice and the focus was on easily tilled floodplain zones. However, the uplands and other areas were also utilized, for it was here that wild resources would have been gathered. Most of the functional categories of sites away from major drainages are small base camps, transient, limited purpose camps, and quarries. Site frequency and size vary according to a number of factors, including proximity to major rivers or streams, distribution of readily available surface water, and the presence of lithic raw materials (Gardner 1987).

Villages, hamlets, or any of the other more permanent categories of sites are rare in the Piedmont inter-riverine uplands. The pattern of seasonally shifting use of the landscape begins circa 7000 BC, when seasonal variation in resources first becomes marked. By 1800 BC, exploitation of anadromous fish increased and many groups spent longer periods of time along the estuarine Potomac (Gardner 1982, 1987). It is possible some horticulture or intensive use of local resources appeared sometime after 1000 BC, for at this time the seasonal movement pattern is reduced somewhat (Gardner 1982). However, even at this time and during the post-AD 900 agriculture era, extension of the exploitative arm into the upland and inter-riverine area through hunting, fishing and gathering remained a necessity.

A major technological advance in the Late Woodland involved the spread of the bow and arrow. Small, triangular projectile types were utilized with the bow and arrow and made hunting more efficient (Railey 1990). Hunting of deer and small mammals remained a significant part of the Late Woodland subsistence pattern. In addition, more agriculturally associated tools are added to the toolkit in response to a greater reliance on cultivated crops. Types of cultigens included maygrass, sumpweed, squash, sunflowers, goosefoot, gourds, fruits, and berries and corn became an increasingly important crop (Railey 1996:117).

3.2 Historic Context

3.2.1 Settlement to Society (1607–1750)

Although Jamestown was settled in 1607, the English did not expand beyond the Tidewater region and the southern piedmont, including the area now encompassing Nottoway, Brunswick and Dinwiddie Counties, was largely unsettled until the eighteenth century. Settlement of the southern part of Virginia was stymied by Siouan-speaking native tribes that were regarded as enemies by both the English and the Algonquian-speaking tribes that inhabited the land around Jamestown. Introduction of European diseases devastated the Siouan-speaking population; injury from warfare and starvation coerced the remaining members of these tribes to merge with the Algonquin-speaking tribes or move to other geographic locations (Boyko and Boyko 2007; Winter et al. 1997).

In 1612, "sweet Virginia tobacco" was introduced from the West Indies into the colony, and tobacco became the staple crop and currency of Virginia, and later of Maryland and North Carolina, until the Revolutionary War. In order to regulate the saturated tobacco market, the Virginia General Assembly enacted legislation in 1784, which allowed only five commercial ports in the Commonwealth, one of them being in Richmond. Beginning in the early eighteenth century, poor English settlers from the Tidewater region began to move to the southern half of the state hoping for a better financial future. These settlers established small substance farms. Forming large tobacco plantations in this area was not viable because the rivers in the southern piedmont flowed to the Albemarle Sound in North Carolina, instead of to the Chesapeake, where the large tobacco ports were located (Boyko and Boyko 2007; Winter et al. 1997).

In 1702, Prince George County was created from Charles City County and encompassed roughly the southern half of the state. In 1720, Brunswick County was created from a portion of Prince George County. In this same year, Governor Spotswood allowed individuals to claim up to 1,000 acres of free land in the region in hopes of encouraging settlement in the area. When this enticement was not successful, the General Assembly passed the Southside Act (1738) which gave a 10-year exemption on levies to anyone who settled in this region. As a result of this Act, approximately 1,907 land patents were granted in this area between 1739 and 1748. Within these ten years, the population doubled (Winter et al. 1997).

3.2.2 Colony to Nation (1751–1789)

In the second half of the eighteenth century, settlers who had not seen their economic status improve left the piedmont. Those settlers who remained saw an increase in wealth and prosperity. The English settlers were joined by Scotch-Irish settlers moving south from Pennsylvania. Small tobacco farms began to form as the transportation system in the area improved; the modest means and lack of enslaved labor in the area kept the tobacco farms small. In 1752 Dinwiddie County was formed from the western half of Princes George County (Boyko and Boyko 2007; Winter et al. 1997).

By the 1770s, the price of tobacco had risen and credit was easily obtained; residents of the southern region of the state were then able to purchase enslaved people and expand the scale of their tobacco farms. By 1780, 60 percent of the population owned slaves. A social elite formed in the area, followed by political stability and increased landownership. As the wealth in the region increased, more substantial houses, reflecting popular styles, were built in the region. In 1788, Nottoway County was formed from lands located in Amelia County (Boyko and Boyko 2007; Winter et al. 1997).

3.2.3 Early National Period (1790–1829)

In the 1780s, tobacco cultivation began to wane in most parts of the south, especially the Tidewater region of Virginia. In the southern piedmont, however, tobacco cultivation flourished. The introduction of clover as a crop rotation and the use of gypsum and marle additives to soil increased the soil's ability to yield tobacco (Huston et al. 1995:22). In this period, the annual harvest was two million tons of tobacco. The number of enslaved people also increased dramatically and by 1840, there were three enslaved people to every one white person in this region (Boyko and Boyko 2007:30). Tobacco curing houses were vigorously constructed at this time, with the size of the curing house reflecting the size of the owners yield (Winter et al. 1997).

In 1789, a courthouse was constructed in Nottoway County, following the destruction by fire of the original courthouse built near Hendersonville. The 1789 courthouse was built on the property of Peter Randolph, along the Nottoway River. It remained the county courthouse until 1841, when a new courthouse was constructed and the 1789 courthouse was sold (Winter et al. 1997:17).

Settlements began to develop in the southern piedmont in the early 1800s consisting of a few dwellings and a tavern, located at crossroads. Among the taverns in the area were Jennings Ordinary in Burke's Station, and Schwartz's tavern and White's tavern. The settlements often were known by the name of their tavern. Blackstone, the nearest town to Fort Pickett, was known as Blacks and Whites at this time. Blacks and Whites came from the competing taverns, White's and Schwartz, the name for the latter being similar to the German form of black, schwarz (Winter et al. 1997:17–18).

Another growing industry in Nottoway County during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries was the establishment of grist and flouring mills, which were located along the abundant waterways of the region. Agriculture and milling persisted as important industries into the mid-nineteenth century. These industries continued to grow as improved transportation networks enabled wider distribution of goods. Significant changes to the county's landscape during the nineteenth century resulted from the development of internal improvements, such as canals, turnpikes, and railroads (Winter et al. 1997:17–18).

The first stagecoach in Nottoway County connected Petersburg to North Carolina by way of Cocks Road, Blacks and Whites, and the Nottoway County Courthouse. In 1819, a line was established with Burke's Tavern as one of the authorized stops (Winter et al. 1997:18). Within six years, Herman Boyle created the earliest map of the area, which depicted a road pattern on the land encompassed by Fort Pickett (Figure 3). Very little in the way of development is depicted in the area of present-day Fort Pickett. A few churches and mills are visible in the area and in current Blackstone, the courthouse, a mill, and an academy or college are noted (Boyle 1827).

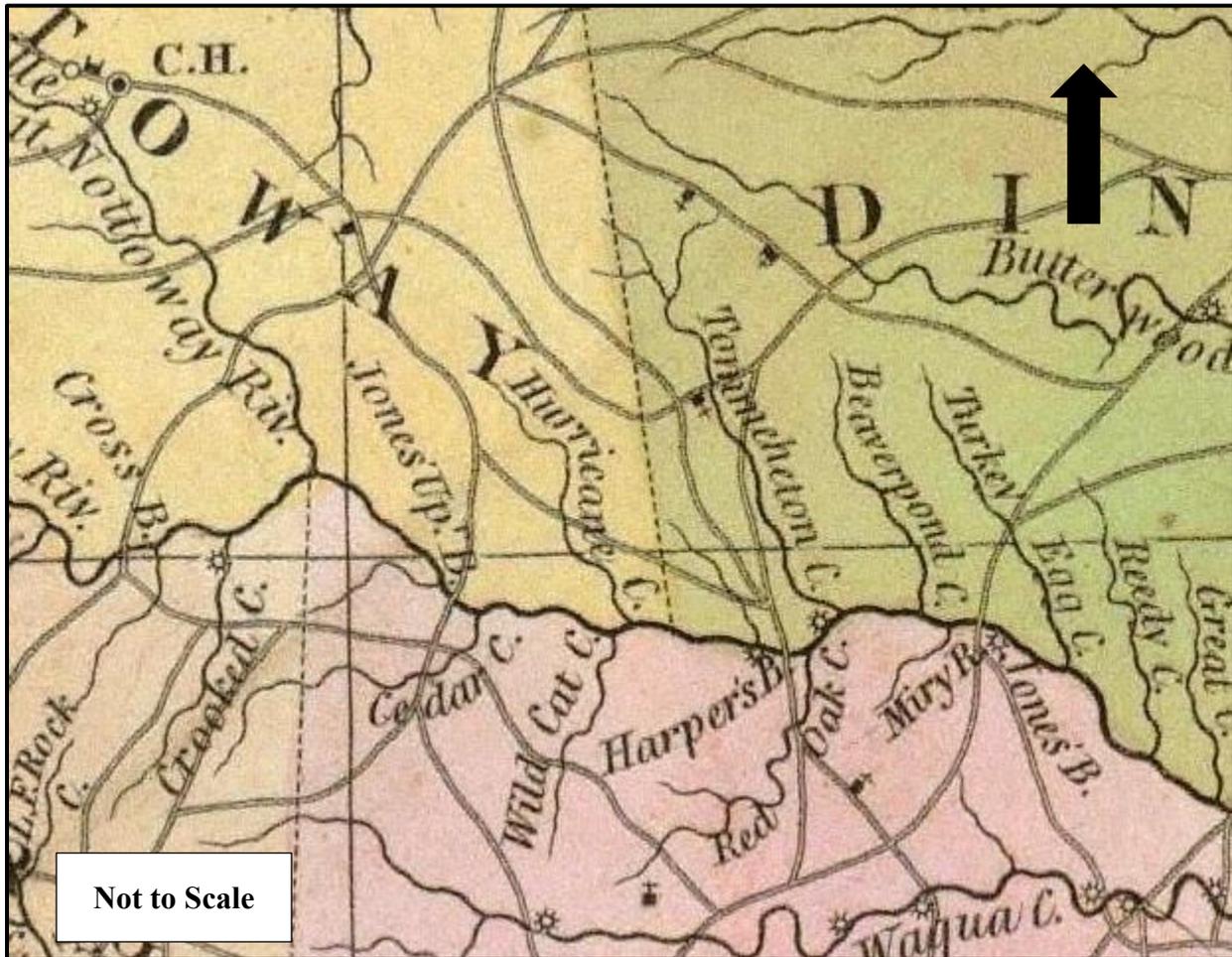


Figure 4. Portion of Boyle's Map of Virginia (1827) in the vicinity of Fort Pickett

3.2.4 Antebellum Period (1830–1860)

The Antebellum period in this region is defined by improvements in transportation, which furthered settlement. In 1834, a stagecoach line was extended from Burke's Station to Farmville. In the 1850s, railroads dramatically changed the region. The Richmond and Danville Railroad was constructed in 1854, followed soon after by the Southside Railroad, which ran from Petersburg to Cocke's Road, just east of Blacks and Whites (Winter et al. 1997:18). During the Civil War, this rail line would serve as a Confederate supply line.

The introduction of the rail system allowed tobacco grown in the region to be carried to new markets with relative ease. Improvements to water and land travel were also undertaken at this time. Road surveys in the 1830s noted a number of houses, shops, and even a racetrack in the area. Some of these properties were located within the present-day boundaries of Fort Pickett. An 1854 map depicts more development in the form of plantations, a steam-powered sawmill, and a tannery (Boyko and Boyko 2007).

3.2.5 Civil War (1861–1865)

The time of prosperity enjoyed by Nottoway County during the middle decades of the nineteenth century was shattered with the advent of the Civil War in 1861. While the region supported the Confederate Army by providing companies of men and the use of their homes as hospitals, the

area saw very little action during the war. Only one battle took place in the area, known as the Battle of Nottoway Courthouse or the Battle of the Grove. Union troops, led by Generals August Krautz and James Wilson, entered Nottoway County for the purpose of destroying the Southside rail line, an important supply line to the Confederate Army (Boyko and Boyko 2007: 18; Winter et al. 1997). The nine-month siege of Petersburg likely made the Southside line one of the last supply lines to Confederate General Robert E. Lee's troops.

On June 22, 1864, Union troops destroyed two engines and 16 rail cars carrying supplies at Ford's Depot Station, located approximately halfway between Petersburg and Blackstone. General Krautz then rode ahead to Burke's Station, while General Wilson continued along the tracks, destroying the line as he went. On June 23rd, Union troops unexpectedly met Confederate General James Dearing's Brigade. The Confederates dismounted their horses and began to fight. The skirmish lasted nine hours with neither side being able to gain the upper hand. General Wilson then retreated to meet with General Krautz. At the end of the battle the Union had lost 75 men and the Confederates had lost 60; both sides claimed victory (Boyko and Boyko 2007).

In the process of the fighting, the Nottoway County records were burned and the town of Blacks and Whites withstood significant damage (Green 2006). A year after the battle and as the war was ending at Appomattox Courthouse. General Ulysses S. Grant spent the night at Nottoway Courthouse. The Union Calvary set up a field headquarters there (Boyko and Boyko 2007).

During the Civil War, maps were created of Nottoway, Brunswick, and Dinwiddie Counties by Confederate engineers under J. F. Gilmer. Within Fort Pickett there were several farmhouses and residences, as well as Fitzgerald's Mill, Mercy Seat Church, and Cool Spring Church. Four buildings associated with African Americans were also depicted. Two were labeled FN, standing for Free Negro, and two were labeled as quarters, suggesting that enslaved people lived in those buildings (Boyko and Boyko 2007).

3.2.6 Reconstruction and Growth (1866–1916)

The Civil War dealt the final blow to the "plantation system" as the landed gentry were no longer able to depend on slave labor to support their system. Charles Poland (1976:278) described the post-Civil War Reconstruction era as a period of "Disharmonious Reunion" riddled by political graft and corruption. This was also a period of readjustment, not only economic, but social and political readjustment of attitudes towards the lately emancipated slaves. In addition to the human toll, the Civil War took a severe toll on the built environment. Countless houses, farms, mills, railroads, and bridges were destroyed. Nottoway County planters were left with land but no laborers and few resources.

Following the end of the Civil War, the area around Fort Pickett remained mostly rural. Tobacco was still the main crop, but other crops such as corn and wheat were being grown. Farmers also began to harvest timber from their farms. Around this time dark leaf tobacco grown in the piedmont of Virginia was being passed over for the light leaf tobacco grown in North Carolina and used for cigarette production. Blacks and Whites emerged as a center for the local tobacco industry and the town's economy flourished (Boyko and Boyko 2007; Winter et al. 1997).

In 1877, Burke's Station was incorporated and became Burkeville; in 1888 Blacks and Whites was incorporate and became the present day Blackstone (Boyko and Boyko 2007:31). In 1881, the Norfolk and Western Railroad was created as a result of a merger between the Southside Railroad and the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad. In 1887, the Norfolk and Western Railroad announced its plans to construct a 21-stall roundhouse, a machine shop, and other support

buildings in Crewe, formerly known as Robertson's siding or Robertson's switch (Winter et al. 1997).

The incorporation of Blackstone and Burkeville, along with the construction of railroad buildings at Crewe, began a shift from rural living to more urban living. As people began to live in a community as opposed to individual farms, the average size of farms decreased. For instance, the average size farm in Dinwiddie County in 1880 was 173 acres; by 1910, the average size farm was 116 acres. Building types changed as well. Support buildings were no longer necessary and buildings began to reflect nationally popular styles (Winter et al. 1997). The Blackstone Girls College and the Blackstone Military Academy were established by the end of the century, furthering the economy of the town (Boyko and Boyko 2007).

3.2.7 World War I to World War II (1917–1945)

Industrialization and the decrease in farm acreage continued into the first quarter of the twentieth century. Agriculture, however, remained the main staple of the economy. Crops included tobacco, wheat, barley, oats, rye, and soybeans. Livestock was also raised. The railroad remained a dominant presence in the area but ultimately gave way to the automobile as the latter became widely available in the 1920s (Boyko and Boyko 2007; Winter et al. 1997).

The Great Depression impacted the area much as it did the rest of the country. Public Works projects were introduced to the area to boost the economy. Road improvements and electrification projects were among those undertaken in the area. The Civilian Conservation Corps also set up Camp John J. Perishing on the site of the present day Fort Pickett (Salmon and Peters 1994; Lee 2010; Global Security 2011). The camp was originally located in Giles County and staffed by Company 1370, from its establishment in 1933 to 1935, when it moved to Nottoway County. While in Nottoway County, Company 1370 was involved in soil erosion control and reforestation initiatives, as well as fighting forest fires. In 1940, Company 1370 was moved to Amelia County and the camp was closed (Lee 2010).

In late 1941, it became more and more clear that the U.S. eventually would be drawn into World War II. A team of Army surveyors visited the former site of Camp John J. Perishing. The survey team found what they desired: a site with enough land and water resources to establish a post able to train more than one infantry division at a time. The Army purchased 45,687 acres in Nottoway County in December 1941 (Global Security 2011). Between December 6 and December 7, 1941, the 1st Battalion, 116th Infantry of the Virginia National Guard camped on this land on their way back to Fort Meade, Maryland.

The land purchased included 503 separate tracks, each averaging about 85 acres; three tracks encompassed 1,000 acres. The purchase of the land displaced about 300 families and 1100 people. At this time the town of Blackstone had about 3,000 inhabitants (Boyko and Boyko 2007; Winter et al. 2011).

In January 1942, construction began on the camp. Within five months, construction of the base was complete. Approximately 1,600 buildings were constructed by 13,000 workers, laboring around the clock. The camp was officially dedicated in July 1942 and named for Confederate Major General George Pickett (Boyko and Boyko 2007; Winter et al. 1997).

The buildings consisted of 1,000 enlisted men's barracks, 70 officers' quarters, 12 chapels, a post hospital complex, and six firehouses. Warehouses, headquarters, and administrative buildings

were also erected. Recreational facilities consisted of four movie theaters, a field house with a gym, several enlisted men's clubs, a main post exchange, and several satellite post exchanges (Global Security 2011).

An airfield was completed in the northwest portion of Camp Pickett in late 1942. It consisted of four runways, a single hangar, and a control tower. Each runway was 300 feet wide and 5,269 feet long, allowing it to accommodate the Douglas C-47 Skytrain, a transport aircraft. Fighter planes could also safely land on the runway, but were not permanently stationed at Camp Pickett. Permanent storage containers for aircraft fuel were not constructed until after World War II, so fuel was brought to the base by Railroad cars and stored in fuel trucks. The airfield remained as it was constructed in 1942 until the 1990s. Two railroad spurs were extended to the camp between 1942 and 1943 (Global Security 2011).

Several regiments trained at Camp Pickett during the war years. Beginning in 1942, the 79th "Cross of Lorraine" Infantry Division of the Army Reserve trained at the camp for three months. This unit went on to fight in the European theater, moving from Normandy to Germany. Later in 1942, the 357th Engineer General Service Regiment (colored) underwent training at Camp Pickett. They resided in segregated barracks and used segregated facilities. The 3rd "Rock of Marne" Infantry Division trained at Camp Pickett in late 1942 and was followed by the 45th "Thunderhead" Infantry Division. This division was composed of National Guard soldiers from Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico; three soldiers from this division went on to receive the Metal of Honor and one was cartoonist Bill Maudlin, creator of Willie and Joe (Army National Guard 2011).

In 1943, the 28th "Keystone" Infantry Division from Pennsylvania replaced the 45th Infantry Division. They shared Camp Pickett with the 31st "Dixie" Infantry Division which was composed of National Guard soldiers from Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida. In September 1943, the 31st Infantry Division deployed to England; it fought in both Normandy and the Battle of the Bulge. The 31st was replaced by the 77th "Statue of Liberty" Infantry Division. The last division assigned to Camp Pickett during World War II was the 78th "Lightening" Infantry Division, which also served in the European theater (Army National Guard 2011).

During World War II, the United States troops were divided into four regional commands, the First, Second, Third and Fourth armies. The Second Army was made up of troops located in the southeast and Camp Pickett was the largest military camp for the Second Army. Over 500,000 men were trained here in areas like combat engineering and army service forces. Additionally, one of four Medical Training Reserve Centers was located at the base. Training was offered in mechanics, baking, and clerk school (Winter et al. 1997).

In 1943, with the defeat of the German and Italian Armies in North Africa, 250,000 enemy soldiers were captured. The Geneva Convention allowed captured soldiers to be brought back to the capturing countries' soil and made to labor in non-war related industries, like farming. In January 1944, 6,000 German prisoners of war (POWs) were sent to Camp Pickett. The Army built two main camps for the POWs and nine satellite camps in nearby counties. Each main camp consisted of barracks and support buildings, surrounded by barbed wire (Global Security 2011). The perimeter of Camp I, located approximately 400 feet south of Parcel 21/20, is still intact. The barracks are no longer extant. Two wooden guard towers, one on the east and one on the west sides of the perimeter, and a concrete block jail, located on the west side of the perimeter, are also still extant (Army National Guard 2011).

By the end of the war, 300 additional buildings had been constructed at Camp Pickett, some of which were female barracks. At the end of the war, the camp served briefly as a convalescent hospital (Winter et al. 1997). As a result of Camp Pickett, the town of Blackstone had swelled to a population of 15,000 people by 1945. Its economy boomed and a federal housing project was constructed to house overflow personnel at the camp (Global Security 2011).

3.2.8 New Dominion Period (1946 to Present)

After World War II, the future of Camp Pickett was uncertain. The base was closed three times in the next 13 years. It was first closed in 1946, following the end of World War II. It was reopened in June 1948 as a result of the Berlin Blockade. Camp Pickett became home to the 17th Airborne Division which served in the European theater during World War II. When the Berlin Blockade came to an end in 1949, Camp Pickett was closed (Winter et al. 1997; Army National Guard 2011).

The base was reopened again in August 1950 to train troops for the Korean War. The 29th Infantry Division and the 43rd “Winged Victory” Infantry Division both trained at Camp Pickett. The 43rd Infantry Division was composed of Guardsmen from Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Vermont. This unit was reviewed by the General of the Army, Dwight D. Eisenhower, at Camp Pickett in 1951. Also in 1951, the hospital complex was remodeled. The hospital processed 800 POWs returning from Korea for both medical and psychological ailments. As the Korean War came to a close in 1954, there was no more need for the camp and it was closed again (Winter et al. 1997).

Each time the camp closed, the town of Blackstone was negatively impacted. Businessmen tended to over invest when the camp was open, only to lose their business when the camp closed. With the 1954 closure of the base, the economy of the town dropped 40 to 50 percent. Blackstone’s tie to the camp led to provisional investment in the town itself (Winter et al. 1997).

The demands of the Cold War on the United States, as well as the need for a facility capable of training division-size Reserve Component units in the mid-Atlantic region, resulted in a more secure position for Camp Pickett. In 1960, the camp was reopened and portions of it were refurbished to house not only Guard/Reserve units, but also Navy and Marine Corps personnel. In 1961, the predecessor of the Army National Guard Maneuver Training Center was created at Camp Pickett. The VaARNG stored and maintained equipment such as tanks and other armored vehicles, so that visiting units did not have to transport their own equipment to the camp (Global Security 2011).

In 1974, the facility was redesignated Fort Pickett, signaling its change to permanent status. The redesignation also reflected both its use for National Guard/Reserve training and all active duty military personnel. Its designation as a fort also signaled permanent status. In that same year, the first permanent brick building in the facility’s history was constructed. This was Building 467, which served as housing for enlisted personnel, a mess hall, and administrative space (Global Security 2011).

Over the next 10 years, a complex of new barracks was constructed to provide enough housing for an entire brigade. The new complex was dedicated on June 8, 1984 to Tech. Sgt. Frank Peregory. Peregory, a member of the 116th Infantry, received the Congressional Medal of Honor on June 8, 1944 (Global Security 2011).

More improvements were completed at Fort Pickett in the 1990s. In 1991, the phone system was doubled from 2,600 lines to 5,100 lines. In 1994, the runways on the airfield were lengthened to accommodate the C-130 and C-17 transport aircraft (Global Security 2011). In 1995, plans were begun to transfer the property from the Army to the VaARNG. The VaARNG took control of the post in 1997, renamed the installation Army National Guard MTC Fort Pickett, and moved its headquarters from Richmond to the post (Global Security 2011; U.S. Department of State 2011).

In 2005, the post went through a Base Realignment and Closure, which transferred 41,980 acres of the 45,148-acre tract to the National Guard Bureau, with administrative control still residing with VaARNG. The remaining acreage was considered excess by the Department of Defense. Approximately 2,950 acres of the excess property was transferred to the Local Reuse Authority (LRA) and is under the control of Nottoway County. The 2,950 acres are situated around the airfield; however, the airfield itself is excluded from the transferred acreage (U.S. Department of State 2011). Facilities at MTC-Fort Pickett currently provide mounted and dismounted infantry training. The ultimate goal of the facility is to provide terrain for all types of combat arms, combat support, and combat service and support units (Global Security 2011).

Non-military government entities also use the facility. These include the U.S. Marshall's Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, the Virginia State Police, and local law enforcement. The local community enjoys the property including fishing trips and Fourth of July celebrations on the post lakes. Boy and Girl Scouts also camp at the facility (Global Security 2011).

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4.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Background research was conducted at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) library and on the Data Sharing System (DSS) website. The entire Fort Pickett installation is part of the Fort Pickett Historic District (DHR #067-0110), which was determined by VaARNG to be not eligible for listing in the NRHP in 2010. This decision was concurred on by DHR.

Thirty-seven previously identified archaeological sites are located within 2 miles of the proposed project APE. They are listed in Table 1. Seven of these sites are located within the APE: 44NT0045, 44NT0047, 44NT0048, 44NT0056, 44NT0066, 44NT0071, and 44NT0072.

Table 1. Archaeological Sites within 2 Miles of the APE

Site Number	Site Name	Affiliation	Site Type	Eligibility Status
44NT0017	Not applicable (N/A)	Historic Farmstead 19 th -20 th Century (C.)	African American	Not eligible/Destroyed
44NT0019	N/A	Prehistoric Unknown	Domestic	Not eligible
44NT0020	N/A	Prehistoric Late Archaic, Woodland	Camp	Not eligible
44NT0021	N/A	Historic Farmstead 19 th C.	Domestic	Not eligible
44NT0022	N/A	Historic 19 th -20 th C./ Prehistoric unknown	Farmstead/Isolated find	Not eligible
44NT0037	N/A	Prehistoric Woodland	Camp	Potentially eligible
44NT0041	N/A	Historic Unknown	Mill and raceway	Potentially eligible
44NT0045	96-2102-03	Historic 20 th C	Military camp	Potentially eligible
44NT0046	Site 1	Historic 20 th C.	Farm	Not eligible
44NT0047	Site 2	Prehistoric Unknown	Camp	Not eligible
44NT0048	Site 3	Historic 20 th C.	Recreation – Military	Not eligible
44NT0053	Site 8	Prehistoric Unknown	Camp	Not eligible
44NT0056	Site 11	Historic 19 th -20 th C.	Farmstead	Potentially eligible
44NT0059	Site 14	Historic 20 th C.	Farmstead	Not eligible
44NT0066	Site 21	Historic 19 th -20 th C.	Farmstead	Not eligible
44NT0071	Site 26	Prehistoric Woodland	Camp	Not eligible
44NT0072	Site 27	Prehistoric Woodland	Camp	Potentially eligible
44NT0079	A00-1	Prehistoric Woodland	Camp	Not eligible
44NT0080	B00-1	Historic 19 th -20 th C.	Agricultural	Not eligible
44NT0081	Pickett Site 1	Historic 19 th -20 th C.	Domestic	Not eligible
44NT0082	Pickett Site 2	Historic 19 th -20 th C.	Domestic	Not eligible
44NT0083	Pickett Site 3	Historic 19 th -20 th C.	Domestic	Not eligible
44NT0084	Pickett Site 4	Historic 19 th -20 th C.	Cemetery	Unknown
44NT0106	N/A	Historic 20 th C.	Military quarters	Not eligible
44NT0118	Field Site 2	Historic 19 th -20 th C.	Farmstead	Not eligible
44NT0119	Field Site 3	Historic 19 th -20 th C.	Farmstead	Not eligible
44NT0120	Field Site 4	Historic 19 th -20 th C.	Farmstead	Not eligible
44NT0121	Site 1	Historic 19 th -20 th C.	Farmstead	Not eligible
44NT0168	Site 3	Prehistoric unknown	Lithic scatter	Not eligible
44NT0179	Watkins House	Historic 19 th -20 th C.	Domestic	Unknown
44NT0181	N/A	Prehistoric Late Woodland	Camp	Recommended eligible

Site Number	Site Name	Affiliation	Site Type	Eligibility Status
44NT0182	N/A	Prehistoric Late Woodland	Camp	Not eligible
44NT0183	N/A	Prehistoric Middle Archaic	Lithic Scatter	Not eligible
44NT0187	N/A	Historic 20 th C./Prehistoric Unknown	Military/Lithic scatter	Recommended not eligible
44NT0188	N/A	Prehistoric Unknown	Camp	Recommended not eligible
44NT0189	N/A	Historic 19 th -20 th C.	Domestic	Recommended not eligible
44NT0190	N/A	Historic 20 th C.	Military Hospital WWII	Recommended not eligible

Thirteen of these sites are prehistoric, ranging from Middle Archaic to Late Woodland periods; five of these are of unknown cultural affiliation. Twenty-three sites have historic nineteenth through twentieth century occupations. One site consists of an unknown prehistoric lithic scatter overlain by a twentieth century site associated with the military occupation of Fort Pickett.

A number of previous archaeological surveys have been conducted in and around the area of Fort Pickett and the project APE. Surveys include three by James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc. (JRIA) prior to timber harvesting (JRIA 2002; Tyrer and Laird 2003a; Tyrer and Laird 2003b), four surveys by Conservation Management Institute for various timbering and construction projects (Boyko et al. 2003; MacCarthy and Boyko 2004; Boyko 2005; Boyko and Boyko 2007), a survey for proposed facility upgrades by AMEC Earth & Environmental, Inc. (Schatz and Scherer 2005), a survey of the Fort Pickett Armory Site (Browning 1984), an investigation of 80 acres by Gray and Pape in 1997 (Winter et. al.), and a survey of 300 acres for Base Closure and Realignment Act activities by the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) (Huston et al. 1998).

Data from previous archaeological surveys indicate that distance to water, landform and soil types, and slope percentage are variables that can be utilized to determine the probable location of prehistoric sites. Studies by WMCAR in 1998 indicated that inter-riverine drainages were preferred by Woodland Period peoples, with sites located on slightly elevated, flat landforms within 200 meters (656 feet) of a water source (Huston et al. 1998:10, 29). Archaic Period sites are most likely to occur on the flat crests of large ridges at distances of 200 meters or more from active water sources (Huston et al. 1998:10; Winter et al. 1997:22). In addition, many of the same locations that were utilized as Archaic Period sites were later used in the nineteenth century for farmsteads (Huston et al. 1998:10). The most dominant location for the discovery of prehistoric sites is a level to nearly level landform with well-drained soils, in proximity to an active water source.

The probable locations of historic sites within the APE are somewhat comparable to those of prehistoric sites in that early Euro-American peoples were also looking for areas of low slope, well-drained soils, and proximity of water to build their farmsteads. In addition, they would have desired locales with easy access to transportation systems such as roads, railroads, and waterways to move goods to and from the farm. Few historical maps of Nottoway County are available and early maps do not show enough detail to determine occupation patterns. The 1864 Graves map was utilized to determine the locations of farmsteads during the mid-nineteenth century. An 1895 U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map was also utilized to determine the presence of buildings in the late nineteenth century. The area appears to have remained sparsely populated throughout this time period.

5.0 METHODS

The objective of the Phase I Archaeological Survey was to locate archaeological properties, sites, or resources within the APE that may be eligible for the NRHP or the Virginia Landmarks Register. The objective of the Phase II Evaluation was to determine the NRHP-eligibility for each of the three previously surveyed sites.

5.1 Background Research Methods

Background research was undertaken for the project prior to commencement of fieldwork. The purpose of the research was to develop detailed cultural and environmental contexts for the APE. The research included review of archaeological files located at DHR and the DSS system, archaeological journals, and Cultural Resource Management reports. Relevant information on the environment was also examined, including topographic and geological maps, soil surveys, and data on climate, hydrology, and flora and fauna. Historical maps and historical USGS maps were consulted and deed research was conducted for the APE in order to determine former land use patterns. Additional historical information was obtained from the Fort Pickett Department of Public Works, the VaARNG Facilities Management Environmental section, and the VaARNG-FM-E Cultural Resources program.

5.2 Field Methods

5.2.1 Phase I Methods

Phase I investigations focused on identifying the presence or absence of archaeological sites within the APE. Fieldwork for the Phase I Survey consisted of subsurface testing through the use of shovel test pits. Shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated in transects at 15 meter (50 foot) testing intervals across each of the proposed testing areas. Each STP measured 35 centimeters (cm) (14 inches) in diameter and was excavated no deeper than a maximum of 1 meter (3.2 feet). Excavated soil was screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth. Where feasible, STPs were excavated following discernible stratigraphic levels. Recovered artifacts were collected and bagged separately by STP and excavation level. Artifacts less than 50 years old were noted in the field and discarded.

A description of each STP was recorded in the field. The description included the location of the STP within the APE and information pertaining to the local terrain. In addition, information about the color, texture, composition, and thickness of soil strata were recorded, and the presence or absence of cultural materials and/or features was indicated. After excavation and recordation, each STP was filled. The location of each STP was recorded with a hand-held GPS unit and noted on project mapping.

Where cultural materials were recovered from an STP, additional STPs were excavated at 7.5-meter (15-foot) intervals around the original STP in each radial direction. These radials were excavated to attempt to determine site boundaries or if the find was isolated in nature.

Shovel testing intervals were shortened or adjusted to conform to localized landforms, and in the vicinity of former farmsteads, judgmentally located to define any historic cultural deposits and/or features associated with these farms. STPs generally were not excavated in areas of steep slope, wetlands, or known previously disturbed areas. STPs were excavated in some wetland areas where proposed construction may take place or in areas that were topographically indicative of known site locations (ie. ridgelines or higher terraces along the stream)

5.2.2 Phase II Methods

Test Units (TUs) measuring 1 meter by 1 meter were placed in areas recommended for additional testing. An objective of these tests was to increase the artifact sample size obtained from the site, further define the site stratigraphy, and to identify features that may provide additional information relating to the occupation of that site. Test units were generally excavated in 10 centimeter (cm) levels within natural strata. Soil was screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth to enhance recovery of artifacts. Data were recorded on TU level forms (indicating at a minimum the top and bottom elevations, soil texture, Munsell soil color, degree of disturbance, and associated artifacts). Forms included reference data for photographs, plans, profiles, and sample (e.g. C14, floatation). In addition, detailed narrative notes concerning aspects of the excavations were noted. Digital photographs were taken of all test units. Measurements for the test units were based on the southwest corner unless otherwise noted.

Identified features were numbered sequentially. Detailed documentation of features included photographs and maps in both plan and profile views, and narrative notes on feature forms describing the feature's shape and dimensions, contents/inclusions, soil texture and color, artifacts, samples, and interpretation of the feature.

5.2 Laboratory Methods

Historic artifacts included ceramics, glass, metal, faunal remains, architectural materials, and miscellaneous other artifacts. Historic ceramics were characterized by paste, glaze, and decoration. Vessel function was inferred whenever possible, based on vessel shape and size. Where the quality of the evidence permitted, date of manufacture was specified for each vessel in the assemblage.

Glass bottles were characterized by color and shape. Whenever the quality and completeness of the vessel was sufficient, the date of manufacture and the function of the bottle were specified. Window glass was characterized by color.

Nails were classified by manufacturing process (wrought, die-cut, wire) and function (common nail, roofing nail, brad, etc.) was specified for complete pieces. Bricks were classified by manufacturing process when possible.

Prehistoric artifacts were categorized according to function as well as by material type. Prehistoric lithics were classified according to type and material. Hafted bifaces were classified, when possible, using standard typologies. Artifacts in other categories, such as cores, ground stone tool fragments, and tools, were identified by function. Debitage was identified by raw material and tabulated according to basic debitage type. Lithic artifacts were classified by material types.

Prehistoric ceramics were identified by temper and surface decoration. Temper was classified by materials such as quartz or grit. Types of surface treatment were identified, such as plain, cordmarked, and fabric-impressed. Classification of diagnostic rims relied on existing typologies.

To date, negotiations are continuing on the final curation of the recovered artifacts. Final curation facility will be either the VaARNG's FM-E Cultural Resources archaeological collections or the DHR facility in Richmond. The final curation facility will be determined prior to the submittal of the final report.

6.0 RESULTS

Due to the size of LRA Parcel 9, LRA Parcel 10, and the 21/20 Parcel, each was divided into smaller areas. LRA Parcel 9 was divided into 16 areas, ranging from LRA 9 Area I through Area XVI (Figure 5). The 21/20 Parcel was divided into the Main Campus Areas I and II, the Firing Range Areas I and II, Tank Trail East and West, and Explosives Range Areas I through V (Figure 6). LRA Parcel 10 was divided into Areas 1, 2, and 3 (Figure 7). Results of Phase I excavations in each of the parcels are described below.

6.1 LRA Parcel 9

The LRA Parcel 9 is comprised of approximately 600 acres of land. The parcel was divided into 16 smaller areas, LRA Parcel 9 Area I through LRA 9 Area XVI (see Figure 5). Results of excavations in each of the areas are described below.

Following review of the ground conditions within and historic aerial mapping for LRA Parcel 9, it was determined that areas of the APE, especially between Garnett and Armistead Avenues and between East and West Parade Avenues formerly held WWII-era buildings, parking lots, and other ground disturbing features. Former and current demolition practices by VaARNG create additional ground disturbance. It was determined through coordination with GSA that these areas of former ground disturbance would not be shovel tested due to the low probability for intact soils and artifacts.

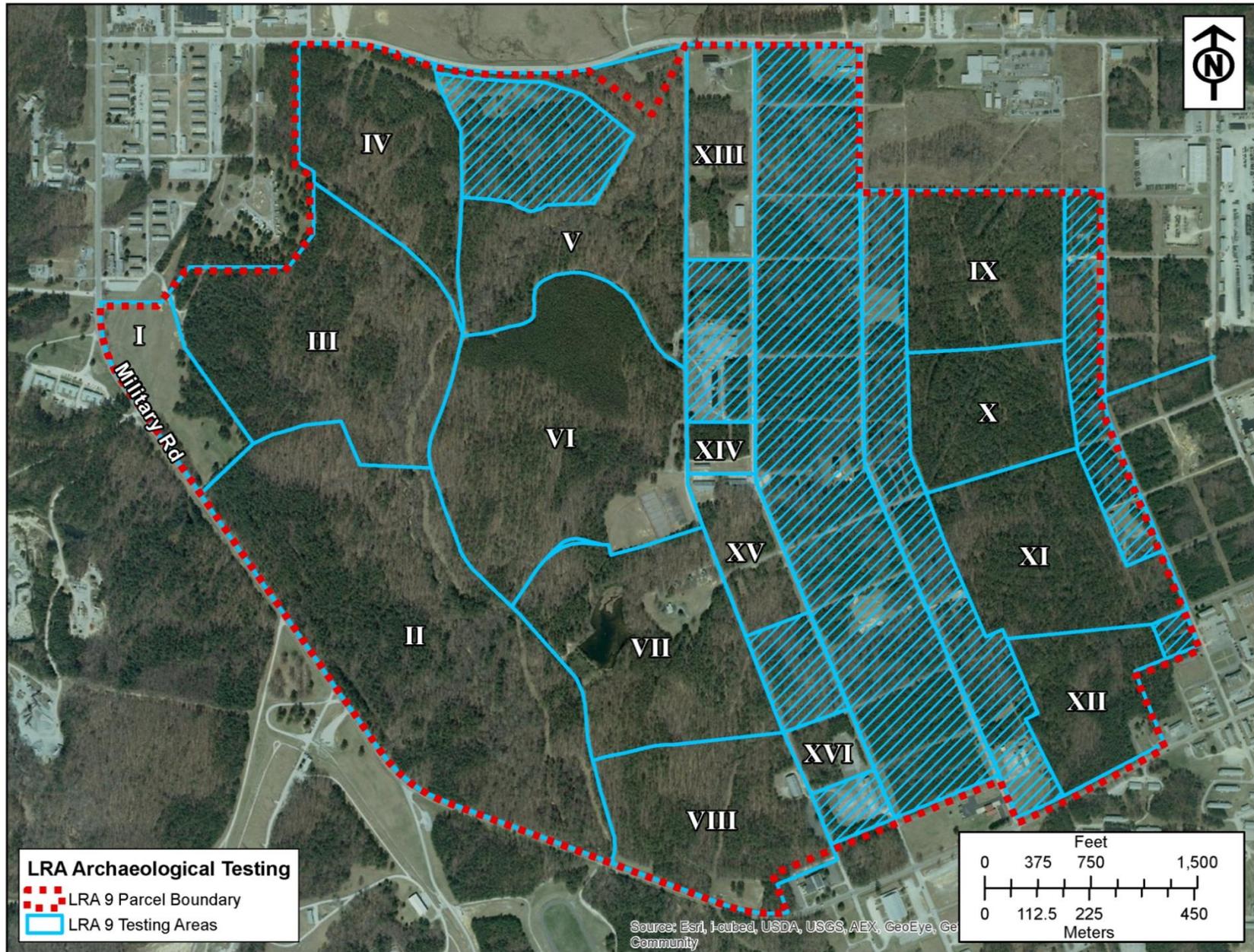


Figure 5. Overview of Archaeological Testing Areas within LRA Parcel 9

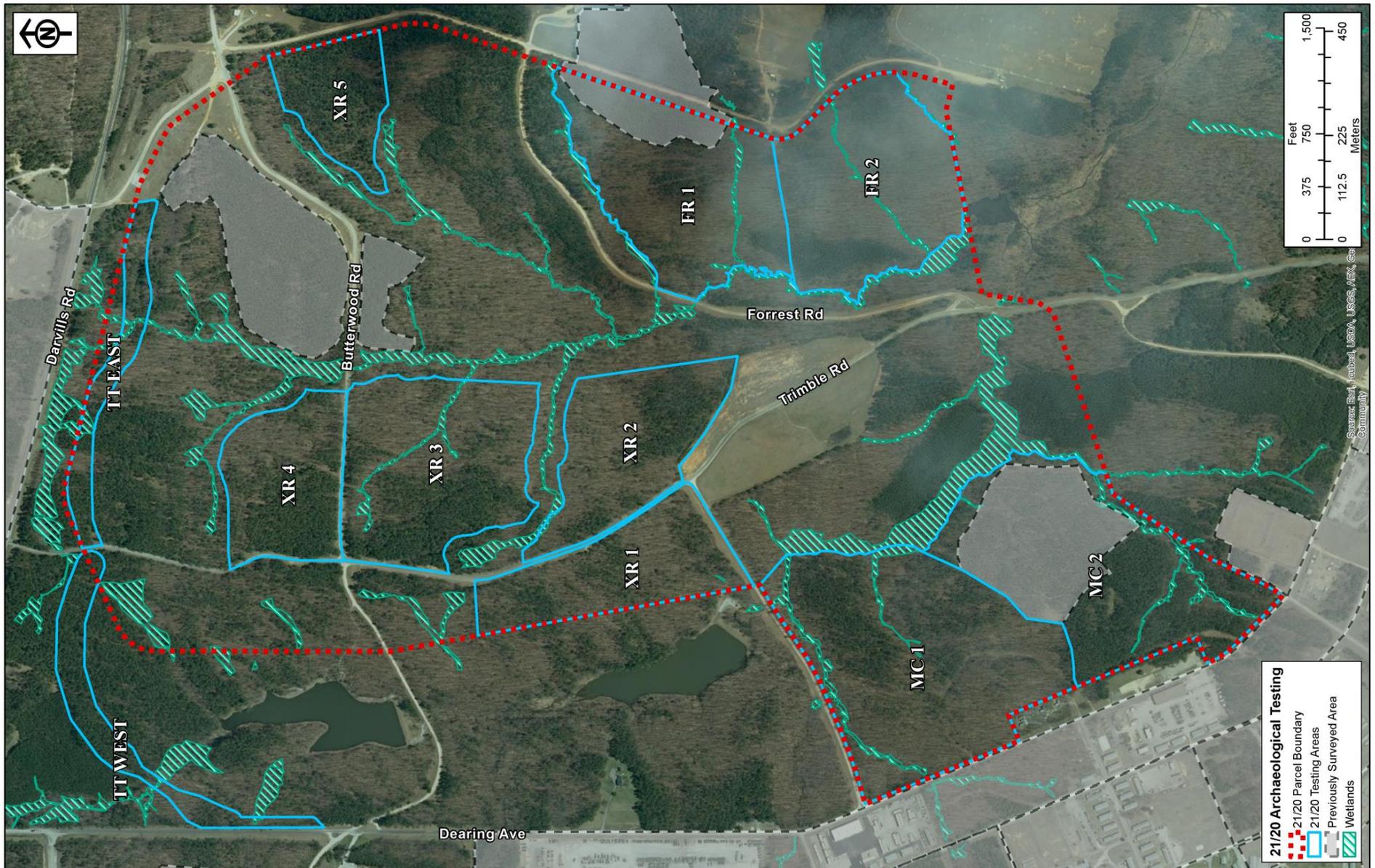


Figure 6. Overview Map of 21/20 Parcel Testing Areas

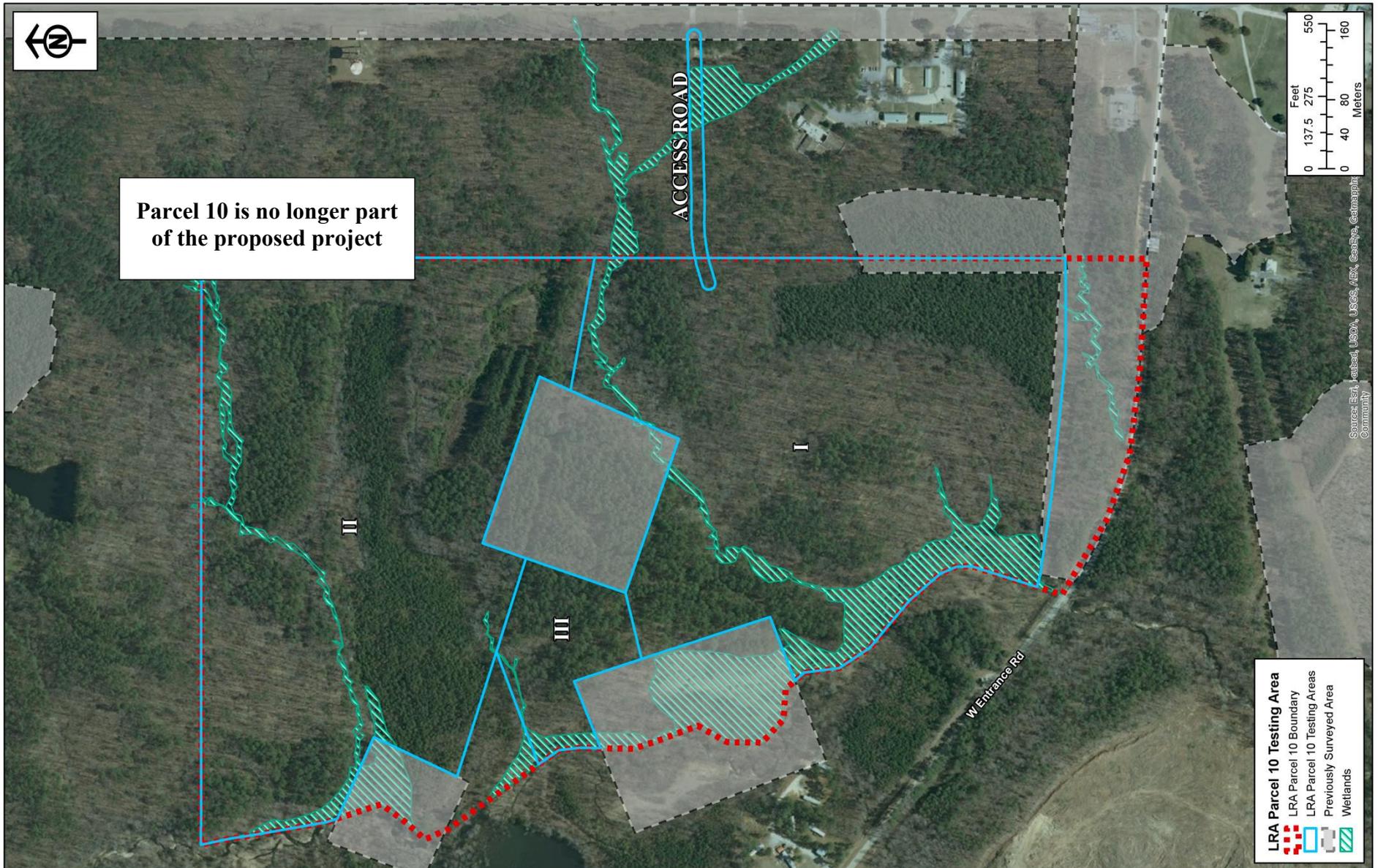


Figure 7. Overview Map of LRA Parcel 10

6.1.1 LRA 9 Area I

LRA 9 Area I is located in the northwestern corner of LRA Parcel 9 on the west side of Military Road, directly across from the Fort Pickett West Gate entrance (Figure 8). The area is generally comprised of an open, grassy field with a helicopter pad located near the center (Plates 1 and 2). The field is bounded on the east by an access road (Quarter Master Extension), on the north by Quartermaster Circle East, and on the west by Military Road. A small portion of LRA 9 Area I at the eastern side of the field along Quarter Master Extension is wooded with a mix of evergreen and cedar trees, hardwoods, and scrub brush (Plate 3).

Historic aerial photos from 1949 through the present show that this area has been extensively impacted by the military use of the property (Fort Pickett 1949). The photos show that this area has been an open field since at least 1949. Some ground disturbances to portions of this area are visible on photos between 1949 and 1963 (Fort Pickett 1949 and 1963). The helicopter pad is not visible on the 1971 aerial photo but does appear on the 1979 aerial, indicating its construction sometime between these years (Fort Pickett 1971 and 1979). It is likely that filling and other disturbances encountered during the current field excavations occurred during this time.

Two hundred and nineteen STPs were excavated in LRA 9 Area I. Soils in the open field and along its borders are labeled Made Land on the Web Soil Survey (USDA 2012), indicating the likely presence of fill materials. Excavations verified that much of the field had been filled, graded, or disturbed in the past, especially in the immediate area of the helicopter pad, and much of the area surrounding the helicopter pad was not tested due to obvious ground disturbance. Many of the STPs south of the helicopter pad showed evidence of fill at the surface or in multiple layers of very sandy or very clayey soils and/or gravel deposits. Other portions of the field appear to have been graded and were indicated by B-horizon soils directly below the sod



Plate 1. LRA 9 Area I looking toward helicopter pad, facing southeast



Plate 2. LRA 9 Area I field, facing north



Plate 3. LRA 9 Area I wooded area along east side, facing northeast

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Figure 8. Aerial Map of LRA 9 Area I Testing

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Although there is occasional evidence of filling in the lower portion of Area I, most of the southern part of the field and portions of the wooded area appear to have been spared from the extensive disturbances exhibited in the immediate area of the helicopter pad. A-horizon soils in the areas of undisturbed ground consisted of brown (10YR4/3) to dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) to yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy clay to silt loam. The B-horizon consisted of soils with a higher clay content and yellowish brown (10YR5/6) to brownish yellow (10YR6/8) and in some places a strong brown (7.5YR5/6) color. In some areas, the B-horizon contained moderate to high concentrations of mica.

Few artifacts were recovered from the area surrounding the helicopter pad and the western portion of LRA 9 Area I. Modern glass, plastic, rubber, wire nails, and other objects were recovered from STPs in this area but were discarded in the field.

6.1.1.2 Site 44NT0207

An artifact concentration was discovered just north of and extending into the area of tree cover in the eastern portion of LRA 9 Area I (Figure 9; Plate 4). Shovel testing in the area of STP L-5 revealed a mix of intact soil profile, fill, and possible historic fill. The natural soil profile in this area consisted of black (10YR2/1) humic layer over a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy loam with gravels over a B-horizon of yellowish brown (10YR5/8) silty clay. Several STPs in the vicinity of STP L-5 exhibited approximately 15 to 20 cm of possible historic fill with dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) to yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sandy loam with gravels over a B-horizon of yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy to silty clay. A total of 42 artifacts were recovered from 18 STPs in this area and include salt-glazed stoneware crock and ginger beer bottle fragments, unidentifiable molded glass bottle fragments, whiteware, ironstone, cut and wire nails, half of a porcelain doorknob, and window glass (Table 2).

The period of occupation for this site is estimated to be mid- to late nineteenth century and the artifacts may represent materials of a domestic household. Historic mapping indicates that a building stood in this location during the mid-nineteenth century. The 1864 Graves map indicates the presence of a house in this general area, belonging to a “Mrs. Golder” (Figure 10). At that time, a north-south road ran on the east side of the house. This road is in the general location of a dirt and gravel access road (Quarter Master Extension) that currently runs along the east and south sides of LRA Area I (see Figure 8). The map shows that the majority of the area of LRA 9 Area I was open and cleared of woods, similar to its current condition. The Golder (or Goulder) house is also marked on a second 1864 map (Gilmer) (Figure 11). Both maps were produced by the Confederate States of America Topographical Engineering Department during actions in southwest Virginia in 1864.

There are other Golder families located nearby and it is unclear which Golder family included in the 1860 Census was living at this location. The Graves map labels the owner as “Mrs.” Golder, indicating that a husband or older male was not living at the house. This site, the Golder House Site, was recorded as 44NT0207. The site extends approximately 76.2 meters (250 feet) from north to south and 30.5 meters (100 feet) from east to west. The house is also visible on the 1895 Amelia quadrangle map (USGS), but does not appear to be extant on the 1949 aerial photo (Fort Pickett), indicating that it had been demolished between those dates.

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 9. Map of Site 44NT0207 showing site boundary

Table 2. Artifacts recovered from Site 44NT0207

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
1	L3	5	1	1	vessel glass		cobalt blue
2	L4	0-9	1	1	cable fragment		iron
3	L5	0-8	1	1	wire nail	1880+	
3	L5	0-8	1	3	window glass		
4	L6	18-24	2	1	salt glazed stoneware	1820-1860	buff
5	M1	0-13	1	1	vessel glass		cobalt blue; base fragment
6	K10	0-9	1	1	whiteware, plain	1820-1860	rim shard
7	L3 +5N	0-15	1	1	vessel glass fragment		clear
7	L3 +5N	0-15	1	1	ironstone fragment	1840+	base; plain
7	L3 +5N	0-15	1	2	vessel glass fragments		amber; 1 with mold seam
8	L3+5E	4-22	2	1	ironstone fragment	1840+	plain
8	L3+5E	4-22	2	1	vessel glass		aqua
8	L3+5E	4-22	2	1	vessel glass		clear
8	L3+5E	4-22	2	1	bottle glass		clear; with mold seam
9	M1+5E	0-9	1	3	unidentified iron fragments		heavily rusted
9	M1+5E	0-9	1	1	vessel glass fragment		clear
10	M1+5S	0-17	1	4	unidentified iron fragments		flat
10	M1+5S	0-17	1	1	earthenware		hard-paste; cream glaze
10	M1+5S	0-17	1	1	vessel glass fragment		clear; molded
13	L5+5W	0-15	1	2	glass bottle fragment		clear; panel
14	L5+5W+5N	19-31	2	2	salt glazed stoneware	1820-1860	1 grey; 1 ginger beer bottle
14	L5+5S+5W	8-18	2	1	wire/wire nail fragment	1880+	
14	L5+5S+5W	8-18	2	1	porcelain door knob		broken
14	L5+5S+5W	8-18	2	1	earthenware		cream colored; not creamware
15	L5+5W+10N	0-13	1	2	vessel glass		clear
16	L5+5W+10S	3-14	2	1	glass vessel fragment		aqua; mason jar
16	L5+5W+10S	3-14	2	1	glass vessel fragment		clear
16	L5+5W+10S	3-14	2	1	whiteware, plain	1820-1860	
17	L5+15W	0-5	1	1	window glass		clear
18	L5+10W+10N	18-25	2	2	cut nails	1820-1860	

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Plate 4. Area of historic scatter, east edge of LRA 9 Area I, facing south

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 10. Portion of 1864 Graves map, showing the location of Mrs. Golder's house

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 11. Portion of the 1864 Gilmer map showing location of the Golder (Goulder) house

Although no foundations or features were discovered during the Phase I survey, the presence of intact soils and possible historic fill on portions of site 44NT0207 indicate the possibility for discovery of intact features related to the Golder house that could assist in the understanding of its construction or that could relate to the agricultural uses of the property. Additional investigation of this site could reveal information relevant to understanding the economic level of the Golder family and the types of consumer goods they utilized on a daily basis. Background research on the Golder family, such as census records, could reveal information on the types of crops grown on this farm or the social status of the family and whether they owned slaves. Information relevant to Subsistence/Agriculture and Domestic themes in the mid-nineteenth century could be obtained by further investigation of this site. Site 44NT0207 is considered to be potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criteria D.

6.1.1.3 Area I Isolated Finds

An additional 28 artifacts were recovered from LRA 9 Area I, including vessel glass, wire nails, whiteware, and drainage tile (Appendix B). One possible quartz scraper was recovered from STP N-11. This is considered to be an isolated find and no additional sites were discovered in Area I.

6.1.2 LRA 9 Area II

LRA 9 Area II is located on the west side of the LRA Parcel 9 to the south of LRA 9 Area I and is situated between Military Road and Compass Trail (Figures 12 and 13). The area is heavily wooded with secondary growth hardwoods, evergreens, and thick brush (Plates 5 and 6). The topography of the area is composed of rolling terrain broken by numerous intermittent drainages and dry streambeds (Plate 7). An unnamed tributary of Hurricane Branch runs from north to south along the east side of LRA 9 Area II. Much of the periphery of the winding stream branch is located in low-lying, seasonally wet areas (Plate 8). An above-ground sewer pipe right-of-way parallels the stream and lies between it and Compass Trail. The right-of-way is approximately 20 feet wide. The south end of the area terminates at the east-west extension of Military Road.

LRA 9 Area II is approximately 95 acres in size. Portions of LRA 9 Area II were previously tested by the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) during surveys conducted in 1997 and by Gray and Pape in 1997 (Winter et al.). The three previously tested areas consisted of approximately 25 acres of land. As a result of these surveys, archaeological sites 44NT0056, 44NT0071, and 44NT0072 were discovered. Phase II excavations were conducted at Site 44NT0056, a prehistoric and historic site, and 44NT0072, a prehistoric site, by the Fort Pickett in-house archaeological crew in 2008. Site 44NT0071 was determined to be not eligible for the NRHP (WMCAR 1997).



Plate 5. View of wooded area of LRA 9 Area II, facing southeast

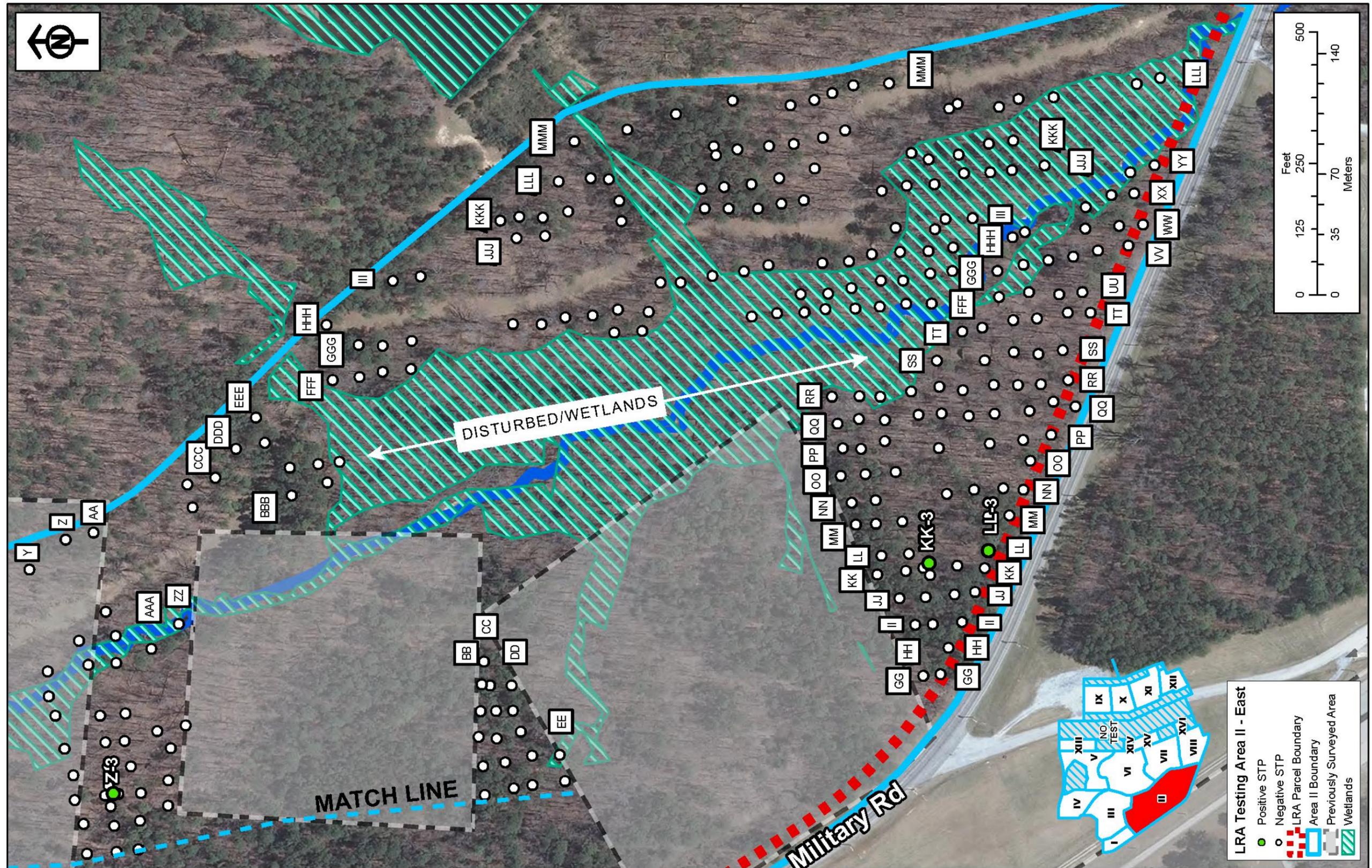


Figure 12. Aerial Map of LRA 9 Area II Testing, East Half

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Figure 13. Aerial Map of LRA 9 Area II Testing, West Half

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Plate 6. View of general vegetation in LRA 9 Area II, facing east



Plate 7. View of Hurricane Branch tributary and seasonally wet area in LRA 9 Area II, facing south



Plate 8. View of seasonal wetlands along Hurricane Branch tributary, facing north

Nine hundred and forty-five STPs were excavated in LRA 9 Area II. Soils within LRA 9 Area II are associated with Appling, Colfax, and Louisburg soil series. The majority of the area's soils are associated with Appling coarse sandy loams (88%). These soils are well drained and are formed from residuum weathered from granite and gneiss. Mixed alluvial soils are located along the floodplain of the unnamed tributary of Hurricane Branch. These are poorly drained, frequently flooded soils located in low-lying wetland areas along the stream banks. Minor amounts (less than 5% total) of Stony land, Colfax sandy loam, Louisburg sandy loam, Made land, and Worsham sandy loam are also present within LRA 9 Area II (USDA 2012).

Historic aerial photos show that some portions of LRA 9 Area II have been extensively altered by the military occupation of Fort Pickett. Aerials from 1949 and 1951 indicate that the area along Military Road may have been utilized for heavy vehicle or tank training activities, obstacle courses, or the construction of trenches (Figure 14; Plate 9) (Fort Pickett 1949 and 1951). The entire area also appears to have been less heavily wooded in the 1940s and 50s than it currently is and it may have been utilized for training activities throughout this time. Numerous artificial trenches, mounds, foxholes, and other manmade features mark the landscape, as well as a number of old road grades and berms. A number of STPs on the N and O lines contained fill and asphalt or compact soils from old road beds and a possible former railroad bed.

Shovel tests placed in the western portion of LRA 9 Area II in the vicinity of Military Road verify that extensive disturbance has occurred in this area. Soil profiles here generally exhibit a thin, dark humic layer directly over subsoil, indicating that the topsoil has been removed in the past. A large berm of earth runs along the west side of the area separating LRA 9 Area II from Military Road. This berm likely consists of soils moved from the current Military Road roadbed and the wooded areas to the east side of the berm (Plate 10).

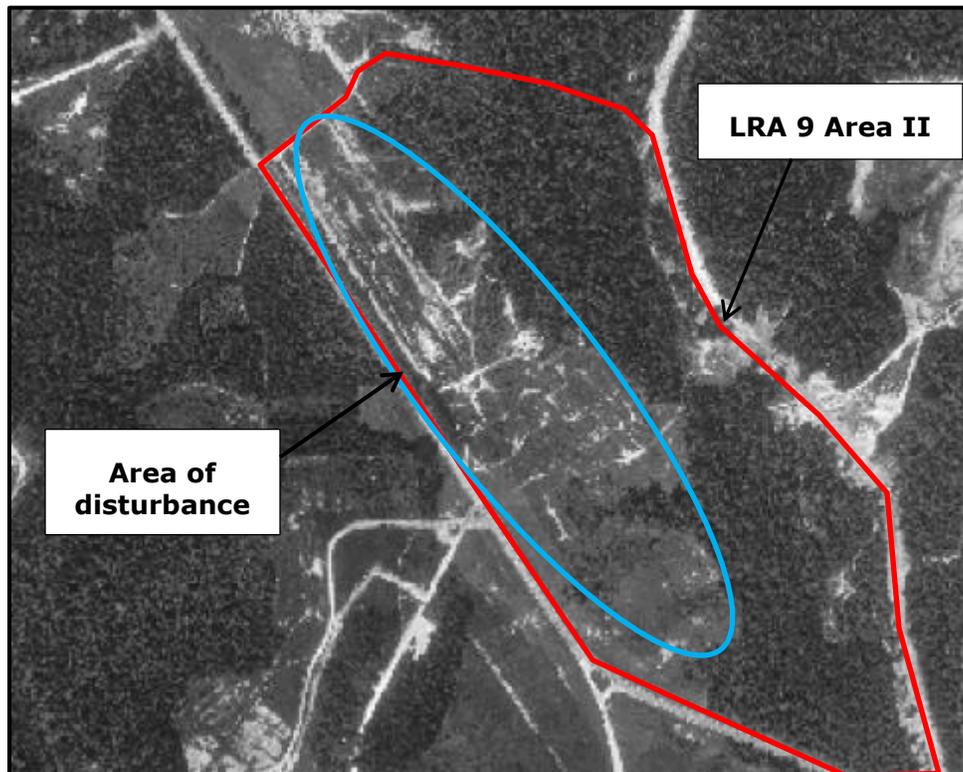


Figure 14. Portion of 1951 aerial photo showing extensive disturbances in western portion of LRA 9 Area II



Plate 9. Historic photo *Trainees negotiating obstacle course, Camp Pickett, VA* (United States Army Medical Department 2009) showing training activities at Camp Pickett during World War II



Plate 10. View of manmade earthen berm along Military Road, facing east

Natural soil profiles in the northern portion of Area II consist of a dark humic layer over a brown (10YR4/3) to very dark brown (10YR2/2) silty clay A-horizon over yellowish brown (10YR5/8) silty clay subsoil. Artifacts recovered in general from LRA 9 Area II are related to the military occupation of Fort Pickett and include brass shell casings, Coke and milk bottles, liquor bottles, and U.S. Army dog tags (George O. Petersen, Brooklyn, NY [1941–1943 type (Steinert 2000)]).

6.2.1.1 Area II Site 44NT0208

A historic site, Military Site 1 (44NT0208), associated with the World War II (WWII) occupation of Fort Pickett, was discovered in the northwest portion of LRA 9 Area II, near the area previously disturbed by tank trails or other training exercises (see Figure 11). In this location, standing concrete footers associated with former military barracks were located (Plate 11). Many push piles are also located within and around the footers (Plate 12). The site is located in a wooded upland setting overlooking the unnamed tributary of Hurricane Branch to the east. Aerial photos from 1949 and the 1950s indicate that this area was cleared of trees and roads or trails ran throughout the area (Fort Pickett 1949, 1951, 1954-1955). Although no buildings are clearly visible on these photos, it is likely that some type of temporary barracks or other military-related structures were located in this area. By 1963, tree and vegetative cover in the area of site 44NT0208 had begun to return and by 1979, vegetation had generally covered the site (Fort Pickett 1963 and 1979)

Soils in the area of site 44NT0208 exhibit a lack of A-horizon soils or layers of fill likely associated with either the construction and demolition of temporary barracks or other military buildings. The soil profile for STP K-14 includes approximately 30 cm of compact sandy fill. No artifacts were recovered in association with this site. Due to the fill soils and lack of artifacts at this site, Site 44NT0208 is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.



Plate 11. View of concrete footers in Site 44NT0208, facing southwest



Plate 12. Push pile including concrete footers and blocks at Site 44NT0208, facing north

6.2.1.2 Area II Site 44NT0209

A second site, Military Site 2 (44NT0209), associated with WWII-era concrete building footers was discovered near the center of LRA 9 Area II (see Figure 11). Soils at the site are located within Appling soil units and consist of coarse sandy loams. The concrete footers are in piles around the site and excavations in this area indicated that the soils here are typically disturbed or mixed with fill and that artifacts were generally recovered from these disturbed contexts (Plate 13). The typical soil profile within the site consisted of a brown (10YR4/3) to dark brown (10YR3/2) sandy loam fill or disturbed A-horizon over a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) possible plowzone or fill layer. Some STPs exhibit one or more additional fill layers of clay or silt loam. B-horizon soils consisted of yellowish brown (10YR5/6) to strong brown (7.5YR5/6) sand to silty clay. The site measures approximately 35 meters (115 feet) in length by 30 meters (98 feet) in width.

Three hundred and sixty-five artifacts were recovered from Site 44NT0209 and include WWII-era Coke and liquor bottles, wire nails, window glass, and other bottle glass (Table 3). No personal objects or military related artifacts were recovered from the site. It is likely that this site represents the demolished and bulldozed remains of temporary WWII-era buildings. The lack of personal or military related items and the number of alcohol and soda bottles indicate that the building(s) may have been an officer's club or some sort of building that provided refreshments to the soldiers at the installation.

Site 44NT0209 has been disturbed by demolition activities and all artifacts at this site were recovered from fill layers and disturbed contexts. This site is considered to be not eligible for the NRHP.



Plate 13. View of concrete pier piles in Site 44NT0209, facing east

Table 3. Artifacts recovered from Site 44NT0209

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
1	T10	19cm	3	5	unidentified iron pieces		heavily rusted
2	V9	20cm	1	1	vessel glass fragment		cobalt blue
2	V9	20cm	1	3	bottle glass		green
2	V9	20cm	1	3	vessel glass fragment		clear; lip
2	V9	20cm	1	1	bottle glass		clear; lip
2	V9	20cm	1	3	vessel glass fragment		clear; molded
2	V9	20cm	1	12	bottle glass fragment		tinted green; lip; molded with "TR" and "BOT"
2	V9	20cm	1	26	bottle glass fragment		amber; possibly 2 bottles
3	T10+5S+10E	0-10cm	1	5	bottle glass	1940-1950s	Coke; "Petersburg VA" on base 1940s-1950s
3	T10+5S+10E	0-10cm	1	1	vessel glass fragment		green
3	T10+5S+10E	0-10cm	1	4	glass bottle fragment		clear; 1 base-molded;
3	T10+5S+10E	0-10cm	1	48	beer bottle glass		brown; 2 base; 1 neck
3	T10+5S+10E	0-10cm	1	39	liquor bottle glass	1924-1968 1944	brown; 6 base; No Deposit; Knox glass bottle company of Miss. Knox, PA 1924-1968; Duraglas 1944
4	T10+10E	5-60	2	5	wire nails	1880+	
4	T10+10E	5-60	2	1	bottle glass fragment		clear; molded
4	T10+10E	5-60	2	1	bottle glass fragment		brown;
4	T10+10E	5-60	2	5	bottle glass	1940s-1950s	Coke
5	V9+5N+10E	0-30cm	1	2	wire nails	1880+	1 roofing
5	V9+5N+10E	0-30cm	1	11	bottle glass		brown; 1 base
6	V9+5E	20cm	2	1	unidentified iron fragment		heavily rusted
6	V9+5E	20cm	2	1	vessel glass fragment		clear; molded
6	V9+5E	20cm	2	1	vessel glass fragment		green-tinted
6	V9+5E	20cm	2	12	bottle glass fragment		brown
7	V9+5E	6-49	2	1	bottle glass		green-tinted' neck and lip
8	V9+5E+15N	0-8cm	1	3	possible nails		heavily rusted
9	V9+5E+10N	0-12	1	53	bottle glass		brown; 1 neck/lip; 1 base; 2-piece mold
9	V9+5E+10N	0-12	1	2	vessel glass fragment		clear
9	V9+5E+10N	0-12	1	1	window glass fragment		
9	V9+5E+10N	0-12	1	1	wire		non-ferrous
9	V9+5E+10N	0-12	1	1	unidentified iron fragment		heavily rusted
10	V9+25N+5W	0-20cm	1	1	glass bottle fragment		green-tinted; lip; Coke?
10	V9+25N+5W	0-20cm	1	3	unidentified metal fragments		possible crown caps
10	V9+25N+5W	0-20cm	1	2	wire nails	1880+	
11	V9+5W+25N	0-24cm	1	1	glass bottle fragment		green; base
11	V9+5W+25N	0-24cm	1	7	vessel glass fragment		clear

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
12	V9+25N+10W	0-15cm	1	3	wire nails	1880+	
13	V9+10E+20N	0-9cm	1	1	glass bottle fragment	1940s-1950s	Coke
14	V9+30N+10W	9-53cm	3	1	glass bottle fragment		green-tinted; lip; Coke?
14	V9+30N+10W	9-53cm	3	3	glass bottle fragment		clear; neck/lip
15	V9+30N	8-14cm	4	4	bottle glass fragment		clear;
16	V9+20N+5W	0-30cm	1	2	bottle glass fragment		green;
16	V9+20N+5W	0-30cm	1	7	bottle glass fragment		brown
16	V9+20N+5W	0-30cm	1	6	vessel glass fragment		clear
16	V9+20N+5W	0-30cm	1	10	glass bottle fragment	1940s-1950s	3 lips; Coke
17	V9+10N	0-15cm	1	1	bottle glass fragment		green
17	V9+10N	0-15cm	1	1	bottle glass fragment	1940s-1950s	green-tinted; Coke?
17	V9+10N	0-15cm	1	7	bottle glass fragment		1 base
17	V9+10N	0-15cm	1	13	bottle glass fragment		brown
18	V9+10N+5W	0-13cm	1	1	wire nail	1880+	
19	V9+20N	0-16cm	1	1	vessel glass fragment		clear
19	V9+20N	0-16cm	1	2	bottle glass fragment		green
19	V9+20N	0-16cm	1	7	bottle glass fragment		brown
19	V9+20N	0-16cm	1	4	glass bottle fragment	1940s-1950s	1 lip/neck; Coke
20	V9+35N+15W	0-5cm	1	1	glass bottle fragment	1940s-1950s	Coke
21	V9+30W+15W	0-20cm	1	1	wire nail	1880+	rusted
21	V9+30W+15W	0-20cm	1	1	bottle glass fragment		brown
21	V9+30W+15W	0-20cm	1	1	unidentified metal fragment		heavily rusted
22	V9+30N+5W	10-16cm	3	2	wire fragments		
22	V9+30N+5W	10-16cm	3	1	glass bottle fragment		brown; lip
23	V9+25N	5-22cm	2	1	bottle glass fragment		clear
23	V9+25N	5-22cm	2	3	bottle glass fragment		brown; 1 neck
23	V9+25N	5-22cm	2	9	bottle glass fragment		3 neck/lips; coke
23	V9+25N	5-22cm	2	3	wire nails	1880+	heavily rusted
24	V9+35N+10W	1-7cm	2	1	vessel glass fragment		clear

6.2.1.2 Area II Isolated Finds

Fifty-eight additional artifacts were recovered from LRA 9 Area II (Appendix B). Many of these artifacts were surface collected including Coke, milk, and liquor bottles and other excavated materials including the same types of bottles, brass shell casings, dog tags, and wire nails, that represent casual discard associated with the military occupation of Fort Pickett. Other materials, including isolated cut nails, window glass, and brick fragments that may be related to casual discard during the period that this area was farm fields. These materials are considered to be isolated finds associated with LRA 9 Area II.

6.1.3 LRA 9 Area III

LRA 9 Area III is located to the east of LRA 9 Area I and is situated between LRA 9 Area IV on the north and Area II to the south (Figure 15). Area III is comprised of approximately 56 acres of land. On the east side, the area is bounded by Compass Trail. The area is heavily wooded with secondary growth hardwoods, evergreens, and thick brush, and the topography of the area is composed of rolling terrain broken by numerous intermittent drainages and dry streambeds (Plates 14 and 15). An unnamed tributary of Hurricane Branch runs from north to south along the east side of LRA 9 Area III (Plate 16). Much of the periphery of the winding stream branch is located in low-lying, seasonally wet areas. No STPs were excavated within areas flagged as wetlands, except in locations where the immediate topography indicated a high probability for prehistoric archaeological resources. An above-ground sewer pipe right-of-way runs north to south on the east side of the stream. To the west of Area III lies the Pickett RV Park and camping area (Plate 17).



Plate 14. View of wooded area within LRA 9 Area III, facing east

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Figure 15. Aerial Map of LRA 9 Area III Testing

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Plate 15. Wooded area in LRA 9 Area III, facing west



Plate 16. View of streambed in LRA 9 Area III, facing south



Plate 17. View of Pickett RV Park, facing east

A portion of LRA 9 Area III was previously tested by WMCAR and Gray and Pape during surveys conducted in 1997 consisting of approximately 8 acres of land (Huston et al.; Winter et al.). No archaeological sites were discovered as part of that survey.

Historic aerial photos show that some of the western portion of LRA 9 Area III has been disturbed by the military occupation of this part of Fort Pickett. Photos from 1949 and 1951 indicate that there was extensive disturbance associated with the area in and around the current RV Park (fort Pickett 1949 and 1951). To the south of this disturbance, possible tank trails or trenches are visible on the photos. The entire area also appears to have been less heavily wooded than current conditions, and may have been utilized for training activities throughout the 1940s and 1950s. Numerous artificial trenches, foxholes, and other man-made features mark the landscape (Plate 18). Some of the area along the western side of LRA 9 Area III are labeled Made Land on the Web Soil Survey (USDA 2012), and appear to be a northern extension of the fill disturbance from Area I.



Plate 18. View of ground disturbance likely related to military occupation, facing southeast

Soils within LRA 9 Area III are associated with Appling, Durham, Seneca, Worsham, and Louisburg soil units. The majority of the area's soils are associated with Worsham sandy loam soils, which are generally located along the floodplain of the unnamed tributary of Hurricane Branch. These are poorly drained alluvial soils located in low-lying wetland areas and depressions along the stream. Appling coarse sandy loams are well drained and are formed from residuum weathered from granite and gneiss. Minor amounts of Seneca sandy loam, Louisburg sandy loam, and Durham coarse sandy loams are also present within LRA 9 Area III (USDA 2012).

Six hundred and ninety STPs were excavated within LRA 9 Area III. Soil profiles in the western portion of Area III (transects A through H) were generally disturbed from current and former road alignments, a former railroad bed, and disturbances likely related to former military buildings in this area. Historic aerial photographs from 1949 through 1963 indicate that there were roads and ground disturbances throughout this area (Fort Pickett 1949, 1951, 1954, 1958, 1963). The photos are generally not clear enough to show any buildings; however, displaced cinder blocks and concrete posts on the ground surface throughout the western portion of Area III indicate that there were WWII-era and possibly other buildings located here. Soil profiles show evidence of multiple fill layers, missing topsoil, and burned soils with ash and charcoal. Isolated pockets of natural soils were encountered in the western portion of Area III and consisted of very dark brown (10YR2/2) organic silt loam over a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty sand B-horizon (I6). The C-horizon exhibited a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) clay.

Much of the central section of Area III exhibited extensive disturbances with large amounts of fill, push piles, and missing topsoil. Some pockets of natural soils are scattered throughout the area and consist of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) to brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam over a

B-horizon of yellowish brown (10YR5/6) to light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/3) sandy loam. In some areas a possible E-horizon was also noted.

Profiles in the eastern portion of LRA 9 Area III appear to exhibit more natural soils and less fill and disturbances, but vary widely in colors and textures. Soils in this area consist of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) to very dark brown (10YR2/2) silt loam over a possible e-horizon of yellow (10YR7/8) sandy loam to silty sand overlying a B-horizon of brownish yellow (10YR6/6 to 6/8) clayey sand to sandy loam (AA8). In other locations, a dark brown (10YR3/3) to dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) sandy loam to silty sand A-horizon lay over yellowish brown (10YR5/4) to brownish yellow (10YR6/6) sandy loam to clayey sand (JJ1).

6.3.1.1 Site 44NT0210

Prehistoric artifacts were recovered from a northwest-southeast trending ridgeline above the wetlands along the west bank of the unnamed tributary of Hurricane Branch (Figure 16; see Figure 15; Plates 19 and 20). Site 44NT0210, the Pottery Ridge Site, is located at an elevation of approximately 341 feet amsl on soils mapped as Durham coarse sandy loam, which is a well-drained soil located on hill slopes and summits (USDA 2012). Two STPs placed along the center of the ridgeline recovered quartzite debitage and fire-cracked rock (FCR). Radial STPs were placed to follow the highest portion of the ridgeline instead of following the direct north-south grid layout, which resulted in the recovery of additional lithics and cord-marked, grit-tempered prehistoric ceramic sherds.

The site appears to follow directly along the highest point of the ridgeline; no artifacts were found on either side of the highest point. The extent of the site is approximately 120 feet north to south and 70 feet east to west. Soil profiles at the site consist of an organic A-horizon of very dark grayish brown silt loam over an E-horizon or very old plowzone of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) to brownish yellow (10YR6/6) silty to sandy loam. Subsoil consisted of yellowish brown (10YR5/8) to strong brown (7.5YR5/8) clay to sandy clay.

Twenty-four artifacts were recovered from the A- and E-horizons up to a depth of approximately 43 cms. Twelve quartz or grit-tempered ceramic sherds were recovered, including one rimsherd (Plate 21). These sherds generally exhibit cord-marking and are somewhat worn on the exterior. The rimsherd is fairly eroded on the exterior but does not have any visible decoration or cord marking. In addition to the ceramics, 10 pieces of debitage and two possible FCR were also recovered from Site 44NT0210 (Table 4).

Site 44NT0210 appears to represent a small hunting or procurement campsite located on an elevated ridgeline above the stream and wetland areas associated with Hurricane Branch. Evidence indicates that the camp was situated on the highest portion of the ridgeline. The majority of the ceramics were recovered from the northernmost part of the site, indicating a food preparation/food storage activity area, while quartz and quartzite debitage were recovered primarily from the southern portion of the ridgeline, indicating a tool manufacturing/sharpening area (Figure 17). It is unclear whether or not the ridge was ever plowed. A map from the 1860s (Graves 1864) indicates that this area was likely wooded at that time and aerial photos from the 1940s through present show the area as wooded. Current conditions of the site confirm that this area also appears to have been spared from excessive use during military training exercises. These facts and the recovery of artifacts from the A- and E-horizons indicate the potential for a stratified Woodland-period site with spatially discrete activity areas. Site 44NT0210 is considered to be potentially eligible for the NRHP.

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 16. Map of Site 44NT0210 Boundaries



Plate 19. View of Pottery Ridge Site, 44NT0210, facing southeast



Plate 20. View of Pottery Ridge site, 44NT0210, facing south



Plate 21. Prehistoric ceramic sherds recovered from Site 44NT0210

Table 4. Artifacts recovered from Site 44NT0210

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cm)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
1	Y4	0-15	1	1	FCR		quartzite
2	Y4+5W	14-38	2	1	secondary flake		quartz
3	Y4+5E	12-43	2	1	secondary flake		quartzite
3	Y4+5E	12-43	2	1	flake fragment		quartzite
4	Y5	0-10	1	1	secondary flake		quartzite
4	Y5	0-10	1	1	FCR		quartzite
5	Y5+5N	0-11	1	1	secondary flake		quartz
6	Y5+5N	11-16	2	1	ceramic sherd	Woodland	quartz/grit tempered; cord marked; refit
7	Y5+5N	16-24	3	1	secondary flake		quartz
8	Y5+5E	0-14	1	1	secondary flake		quartz
8	Y5+5E	0-14	1	1	shatter?		quartz
9	Y5+25N	0-22	1	1	shatter		quartz
10	Y5+15N+10W	15-36	2	1	shatter		quartz
11	Y5+40N+7W	0-22	1	1	ceramic sherd	Woodland	quartz/grit tempered; cord marked
12	Y5+45N	0-24	1	1	ceramic rim sherd	Woodland	quartz/grit tempered; no decoration
13	Y5+40N+15W	0-18	1	6	ceramic body sherds	Woodland	quartz/grit tempered; cord marked; 4 broken refit
14	Y5+30N+20W	0-20	1	1	ceramic rim sherd	Woodland	quartz/grit tempered; no decoration; rim indentation
15	Y5+30N+20W	28-48	3	2	ceramic sherd	Woodland	grit tempered; decorated?

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 17. Map of Site 44NT0210 showing possible activity areas

6.3.1.2 Site 44NT0213

A historic artifact scatter, the Military Burn Site (44NT0213), was discovered in the southwest corner of LRA 9 Area III, just east of the access road Quartermaster Extension (see Figure 15; Plate 22). This area is currently heavily wooded, but aerial photos from the 1940s and 1950s show that this location was clear-cut and may have been used for barracks, training activities, or tank trails (Fort Pickett 1949, 1951, 1954, and 1958).



Plate 22. View of Military Burn Site, 44NT0213, in LRA 9 Area III, facing west

Approximately 1,800 artifacts were recovered from fill contexts at Site 44NT0213, which included a large number of military related objects (Table 5). Large amounts of equipment hardware, likely from ammunition belts for the M1 Garand or other web gear were recovered, including brass grommets, snaps, buckles, and other fasteners, as well as a spent shell casing and several hundred star buttons from WWII-era Herringbone Twill (HBT) jackets (Plates 23, 24, and 25). Also recovered were glass fragments, electronics components, wire nails, aluminum, a 1940s Coke bottle, unidentified iron fragments, wooden buttons, and bottle glass. Concrete building footers are scattered through the woods in this area and may indicate that there were barracks or other temporary buildings located here. Much of the equipment hardware, glass fragments, and electronics components that were recovered from Site 44NT0213 appear to have been burnt and are coated with ash. Soils at this site appeared to have been involved in a large-scale burn episode, possibly related to the demolition of WWII-era barracks or buildings, and generally consist of multiple layers of fill. Current and former practices for removal of barracks has been to burn the building and bulldoze the remains (see LRA 9 Area XIV, Section, Plate 61), which is likely what occurred here. In general, artifacts were recovered from the humus layer (Ao-horizon) or from fill layers at this site and no intact subsurface deposits were discovered. This site is recommended to be not eligible for the NRHP.



Plate 23. Military artifacts recovered from Site 44NT0213



Plate 24. View of WWII-era military gear showing brass grommets and snaps



Plate 25. View of WWII-era military gear showing brass buckles, clips, and grommets

Site 44NT0213 is also located directly across the access road from the Golder historic site and some artifacts that were recovered may also possibly have a relationship to that site, including non-descript vessel glass, cut nails, and an earthenware crock fragment. This area could have served originally as a dumping location for garbage from the Golder household.

Table 5. Artifacts recovered from Site 44NT0213

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cm)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
1	D12	26-70	3	17	glass fragments		clear; light bulb?
2	D15	28-68	2	3	bottle glass fragments	1940+	clear; 1 base; Duraglas
3	D15+5S	0-14	1	1	bottle glass fragments		clear
3	D15+5S	0-14	1	1	glass vessel base		amethyst
4	D15+5S+5W	0-17	1	1	unidentified cast iron fragment		rusted
4	D15+5S+5W	0-17	1	1	ironstone base fragment	1840+	plain
5	D15+5W	0-20	1	1	vessel glass fragment		clear
6	D15+10S	0-25	1	1	bottle glass fragments		green-tinted
7	D15+10W	0-25	1	15	vessel glass fragments		yellow; flat
7	D15+10W	0-25	1	1	vessel glass fragments		clear
8	D15+10S	25-50	2	1	possible nails		heavily rusted
8	D15+10S	25-50	2	2	unidentified iron fragments		heavily rusted
9	E6	24-54	2	1	aqua glass		broken
10	E6+5S	0-15	1	1	iron strap or hook		heavily rusted
11	E6+5S	15-23	2	1	possible nails		heavily rusted
12	F18	0-9	1	1	glass bottle/jar		clear
13	F18+5E	23-70	3	1	glass mason jar	1869+	milk glass; 3 pieces; lid and liner
13	F18+5E	23-70	3	1	mason jar lid fragment	1869+	lead
13	F18+5E	23-70	3	1	unidentified nail		heavily rusted
14	F18+5S	12-23	2	1	earthenware crock rim fragment		
14	F18+5S	12-23	2	1	unidentified iron fragments		
14	F18+5S	12-23	2	1	window glass fragment		green tinted
14	F18+5S	12-23	2	3	window glass fragment		clear
15	F23	10-31	3	2	bottle glass fragments		clear; "Bott"
15	F23	10-31	3	1	window glass fragment		aqua tint
16	G20	surface	surface	1	glass bottle	1940-1950s	Coke; Petersburg, VA
17	H16	11-33	3	1	vessel glass fragment		aqua; molded design
18	H16+5S	0-10	1	4	unidentified iron fragments		heavily rusted
19	H16+5E	10-30	2	1	vessel glass fragment		amethyst
19	H16+5E	10-30	2	1	unidentified iron fragments		heavily rusted
20	H24	0-12	1	1	wire nail	1880+	
21	H24+5W	26-48cm	3	6	brass equipment buckles	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
21	H24+5W	26-48cm	3	16	wire nails	1880+	
21	H24+5W	26-48cm	3	9	wire nails	1880+	roofing
21	H24+5W	26-48cm	3	1	wire fragment		
21	H24+5W	26-48cm	3	235	metal buttons	WWII-era	WWII era; military; Herringbone Twill jacket
22	H24+10S+5W	15-28	2	1	wire nail	1880+	
22	H24+10S+5W	15-28	2	1	unidentified nail		

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cm)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
22	H24+10S+5W	15-28	2	2	brass rings	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
22	H24+10S+5W	15-28	2	5	brass grommets	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
22	H24+10S+5W	15-28	2	1	brass equipment buckles	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
22	H24+10S+5W	15-28	2	2	unidentified metal fragments		
23	H25	0-15	1	1	melted glass		clear
23	H25	0-15	1	2	brass grommets	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
24	H25+5N	10-23	2	1	wire nail	1880+	
25	H25+5W	27-39	3	1	unidentified nail		
26	H25+10E	14-47	2	5	cut nails	1820+	
26	H25+10E	14-47	2	1	wire nail	1880+	
27	H25+10N	13-45	2	2	unidentified metal fragments		
27	H25+10N	13-45	2	5	brass rings	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
27	H25+10N	13-45	2	9	brass grommets	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
27	H25+10N	13-45	2	1	brass snap	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
27	H25+10N	13-45	2	4	brass fasteners	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
27	H25+10N	13-45	2	10	wire nails	1880+	
27	H25+10N	13-45	2	1	vessel glass fragment		amethyst
27	H25+10N	13-45	2	1	unidentified iron fragments		heavily rusted
28	H25+5N+15E	35-51	3	2	cut nails	1820+	
29	H25+10S+10E	7-15	2	1	cut nail	1820+	
29	H25+10S+10E	7-15	2	4	unidentified iron object		thin; can?
30	H25+5N+5E	0-18	1	126	brass grommets	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
30	H25+5N+5E	0-18	1	27	brass grommets with hooks	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
30	H25+5N+5E	0-18	1	6	brass equipment buckles	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
30	H25+5N+5E	0-18	1	1	cut nail	1820+	
30	H25+5N+5E	0-18	1	4	wire nails	1880+	small; roofing?
30	H25+5N+5E	0-18	1	23	unidentified iron fragments		
30	H25+5N+5E	0-18	1	6	unidentified metal fragments		
31	H25+10E+5S	6-16cm	2	45	brass equipment buckles	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
31	H25+10E+5S	6-16cm	2	16	wire nails	1880+	
31	H25+10E+5S	6-16cm	2	2	unidentified nails		
31	H25+10E+5S	6-16cm	2	1	unidentified iron fragments		
31	H25+10E+5S	6-16cm	2	1	"D" ring	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
31	H25+10E+5S	6-16cm	2	3	brass belt tips	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
31	H25+10E+5S	6-16cm	2	43	brass grommets with hooks	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
31	H25+10E+5S	6-16cm	2	55	brass grommets	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
32	H25+10N+5E	11-26	2	2	wire nails	1880+	roofing nails
32	H25+10N+5E	11-26	2	4	wire fragment		rusted
32	H25+10N+5E	11-26	2	2	unidentified iron fragments		rusted

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cm)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
32	H25+10N+5E	11-26	2	9	buttons/grommets	WWII-era	rusted; military; web gear, ammo belt
32	H25+10N+5E	11-26	2	2	brass equipment buckles	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
32	H25+10N+5E	11-26	2	2	wood buttons		
32	H25+10N+5E	11-26	2	6	wooden button fragments		
32	H25+10N+5E	11-26	2	2	buttons fragments		Plastic; military?
33	H25+5N+10E	4-20	2	63	brass buttons	WWII-era	military; riveted; possible Herringbone Twill
33	H25+5N+10E	4-20	2	144	brass equipment buckles	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
33	H25+5N+10E	4-20	2	16	brass belt tips	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
33	H25+5N+10E	4-20	2	20	brass grommets	WWII-era	large; military; web gear, ammo belt
33	H25+5N+10E	4-20	2	1	cut nail	1820+	
33	H25+5N+10E	4-20	2	4	wire nails	1880+	
33	H25+5N+10E	4-20	2	1	wire nail	1880+	roofing
33	H25+5N+10E	4-20	2	2	gun cleaning rod tips	WWII-era	screw on; military
33	H25+5N+10E	4-20	2	183	brass grommets with hooks	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
33	H25+5N+10E	4-20	2	279	brass grommets	WWII-era	small; military; web gear, ammo belt
33	H25+5N+10E	4-20	2	1	metal "D" ring	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
33	H25+5N+10E	4-20	2	2	metal belt clips	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
33	H25+5N+10E	4-20	2	5	burnt conglomerates	WWII-era	grommets; grommets with hooks
34	H26	10-21	2	1	window glass fragment		Clear
34	H26	10-21	2	1	melted glass		Clear
34	H26	10-21	2	3	wire nail	1880+	1 roofing nail
35	H26+5N	0-12	1	1	cut nail	1820+	
36	I4	6-12	2	19	brass buttons	WWII-era	military; riveted; possible Herringbone Twill
36	I4	6-12	2	28	brass equipment buckles	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
36	I4	6-12	2	21	brass belt tips	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
36	I4	6-12	2	7	metal "D" ring	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
36	I4	6-12	2	8	metal "O" rings	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
36	I4	6-12	2	32	belt clips	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
36	I4	6-12	2	7	brass grommets	WWII-era	large; military; web gear, ammo belt
36	I4	6-12	2	1	brass snap	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
36	I4	6-12	2	5	wire nails	1880+	
36	I4	6-12	2	3	wire nails	1880+	roofing
36	I4	6-12	2	4	bottle glass fragments		brown
36	I4	6-12	2	1	vessel glass fragment		Clear
36	I4	6-12	2	5	unidentified metal fragments		
36	I4	6-12	2	6	brass grommets with hooks	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
36	I4	6-12	2	28	brass grommets	WWII-era	small; military; web gear, ammo belt
36	I4	6-12	2	21	unidentified iron fragments		
36	K1	5-14	2	2	vessel glass fragment		Clear

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cm)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
36	K1	5-14	2	1	shell casing	1942-1950s	30 .06 "S L"
37	K1+5W	14-32	2	1	iron rebar		
38	K1+5E	13-25	2	1	plate glass fragment		
39	K1+5S	0-15	1	1	metal handle		
39	K1+5S	0-15	1	1	window glass fragment		
40	K2	4-14	2	1	wire fragment		Iron
41	K3	0-16	1	12	unidentified electronic parts?	20 th C	with melted/burnt glass
41	K3	0-16	1	18	wire nails	1880+	
41	K3	0-16	1	1	bottle glass fragments		brown
41	K3	0-16	1	1	window glass fragment		Clear
41	K3	0-16	1	3	mortar fragments		
41	K3	0-16	1	1	aluminum fragment		
41	K3	0-16	1	1	cut nail	1820+	brad?
41	K3	0-16	1	48	unidentified iron fragments		Burnt
42	K3	surface	surface	1	glass bottle	1940-1950s	Coke; Petersburg VA
43	H24+5W+5S	14-38	2	1	wire nail	1880+	with tar attached
43	H24+5W+5S	14-38	2	1	brass grommets	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt

6.3.1.3 Site 44NT0214

A historic surface scatter, the Gunn Scatter Site (44NT0214), was discovered in LRA 9 Area III just southeast of the RV campground (Plate 26; see Figure 15). This surface scatter may represent a trash disposal area located in the fields of the former Gunn property. No buildings are located in this area on historic maps; however, the 1864 Graves and 1864 Gilmer maps both show a house associated with a Mrs. Gunn just to the northeast (see LRA 9 Area IV). No buildings appear on the 1895 Amelia quadrangle map, so it is unclear if the house remained.

The scatter consisted of the rusted remains of an old tractor or car, graniteware, tin buckets, stoneware crockery, a 1943 one-quart milk bottle, window and other glass fragments, and asphalt shingle fragments (Plate 27; Table 6). Many of the larger objects, such as vehicle parts, were not collected due to prohibitive size. Half of a salt-glazed stoneware crock attributed to P. Herrmann (Peter Herrmann) was recovered in this area (Plate 28). Herrmann ran a pottery in Baltimore, Maryland between 1851 and 1880 (Herrmann Stoneware 2012). The majority of these materials were recovered from the ground surface and little to no subsurface integrity appears to be present. The immediate area of the scatter is heavily pitted with manmade trenches, most of them running downhill toward the stream, and appears to be significantly disturbed (Plate 29). Push piles and burned soils were located to the north. No house or other building remains were located during the excavations in this location, and a pedestrian walkover from the edge of the campground to the stream also did not locate any remains of any buildings. Site 44NT0214 likely represents a surficial dump site on the farm fields in this area and is considered not eligible for the NRHP.



Plate 26. View of part of surface scatter at Gunn Scatter Site, 44NT0214, facing northwest



Plate 27. Surface scatter at Site 44NT0214, facing north



Plate 28. Pottery fragments recovered from Site 44NT0214



Plate 29. View of ground disturbances near the Gunn Scatter Site and Pickett RV Park, facing west

Table 6. Artifacts recovered from Site 44NT0214

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cm)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
1	X3	10-21	3	1	stoneware crock base	19 th C.	Albany slip interior
2	Y24	0-16	1	2	asphalt shingle fragments		
3	Y27	0-10	1	9	window glass fragment		green tinted
4	Y27+7E	surface	surface	3	thin glass fragments		clear; light bulb?
4	Y27+7E	surface	surface	1	cut glass fragment		Clear
4	Y27+7E	surface	surface	1	stoneware crock	1775-1880	grey; salt-glazed; 1/2 has blue painted decoration; "P. Herrmann 1 Gal"; Baltimore, MD
4	Y27+7E	surface	surface	1	stoneware crock	19 th C.	top half; buff; salt-glazed; "Superior" Albany slip interior; light blue lettering
4	Y27+7E	surface	surface	1	stoneware crock	19 th C.	half; grey; salt-glazed: Albany slip interior
4	Y29+7E	surface	surface	1	Graniteware bowl	1874+	

6.3.1.4 Site 44NT0215

A third historic surface scatter related to military use of the property was discovered in the northeast corner of LRA 9 Area III (see Figure 15). The Military Mess Scatter Site (44NT0215) consisted mainly of 1940s-era military dinnerware, including ironstone plates, bowls, a mug, and a serving platter within an area approximately 4 meters (14 feet) long by 3 meters (10 feet) wide (Table 7). Some of the dinnerware is marked “USQMC”, United States Quarter Master Corps, with dates of November 1940 (Plates 30–32). A possible 1940s Coke bottle and other bottle glass (Duraglas 1945) was also recovered from this area. The scatter is located approximately 11 meters (40 feet) west of the sewer line right-of-way and 35 meters (115 feet) west of Compass Trail and may have been dumped there from the roadside. There were no subsurface deposits associated with this site and it is recommended to be not eligible for the NRHP.

Table 7. Artifacts recovered from Site 44NT0215

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cm)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
1	NN1	surface	surface	1	ironstone serving platter	1940	USQMC; 11-25-40
2	NN1+3W	surface	surface	2	ironstone plates	1941	8-18-41; Shenango China New Castle Pa; Scammell's Trenton China
2	NN1+3W	surface	surface	1	glass container base		clear, molded
2	NN1+3W	surface	surface	1	glass bottle base	1945	green; Duraglas:
2	NN1+3W	surface	surface	1	bottle glass fragments		green
2	NN1+3W	surface	surface	1	glass bottle base		coke; Petersburg, VA
2	NN1+3W	surface	surface	1	ironstone fragment	1840+	
2	NN1+3W	surface	surface	13	vessel glass fragments		clear
2	NN1+3W	surface	surface	1	ironstone tea cup		China by Iroquois USA 2-2
2	NN1+3W	surface	surface	1	vessel glass fragment		milk glass
2	NN1+3W	surface	surface	1	ironstone gravy boat		½ missing; HAU made in USA
2	NN1+3W	surface	surface	3	ironstone bowls	1940s	McNical China; USQMC Nov 2, 1940; TEPCO USA China; Hall USA



Plate 30. Ironstone plate (Cat #2) and bowl recovered from Site 44NT0215, with USQMC and Shenango China maker's marks



Plate 31. Ironstone serving platter (Cat #1) recovered from Site 44NT0215, marked USQMC 11-25-40



Plate 32. Ironstone bowl fragments (Cat #2) recovered from Site 44NT0215

6.1.3.5 Gravestone

In addition to sites, an isolated gravestone was found lying flat on the ground in the western portion of LRA 9 Area III (Plate 33; Figure 18) on what was known as the Richard Epes (parcel B-66) property prior to the purchase of this area for Fort Pickett. The stone is located approximately 200 feet east of Quartermaster Road Extension in an area that was altered during WWII by barracks, roadways, and other ground disturbing activities. The stone consists of two tablets with a connecting arch covered by engraved vines, but does not appear to have an associated base.



Plate 33. Gravestone found in LRA Area III

Inscriptions on the stone read as follows:

T.W. SMITH

June 1, 1826 Feb 12, 1896

Thy trails ended

Thy rest is won

S.D. SMITH

July 20, 1840 June 19, 1917

A tender Mother and

Faithful friend

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 18. Current Location of Gravestone

The stone has been identified with Thomas W. Smith and Sarah (Sallie) D. Smith. The Smiths, along with a daughter, Ada, are identified as living in Mecklenburg County, Virginia in the 1860 U.S. Census. In 1870, the Smiths are listed in the U.S. Census as living in Bellefonte Township, Nottoway County with a Post Office listed as Wellville (Figure 19). At this time, the couple had six children: Ada M., Cora C., John T., Charles A., Walter I., and Merta Lee. Mr. Smith is listed as a farmer having 300 acres of improved and 300 acres of unimproved land, two horses, one milk cow, six swine, and producing 30 bushels of wheat, 251 bushels of Indian corn, 700 lbs of tobacco, and 60 bushels of oats (U.S. Census 1870).

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 19. Map of Fort Pickett area showing the location of Wellville (Graves 1864)

By 1880, Thomas and Sarah Smith appear to have been living in nearby Red Oak District, Brunswick County (south of Fort Pickett) with seven children (U.S. Census 1880). A Smith was located in the Red Oak District area on the 1864 Brunswick County map, along with properties of a Miss Smith and a Mrs. Smith (Figure 20). It seems likely that this is the property that belonged to the Thomas and Sarah Smith family, although the Mrs. Smith property could also be a possible location if Mr. Smith was serving in the Confederate Army at the time (service record has not been located).

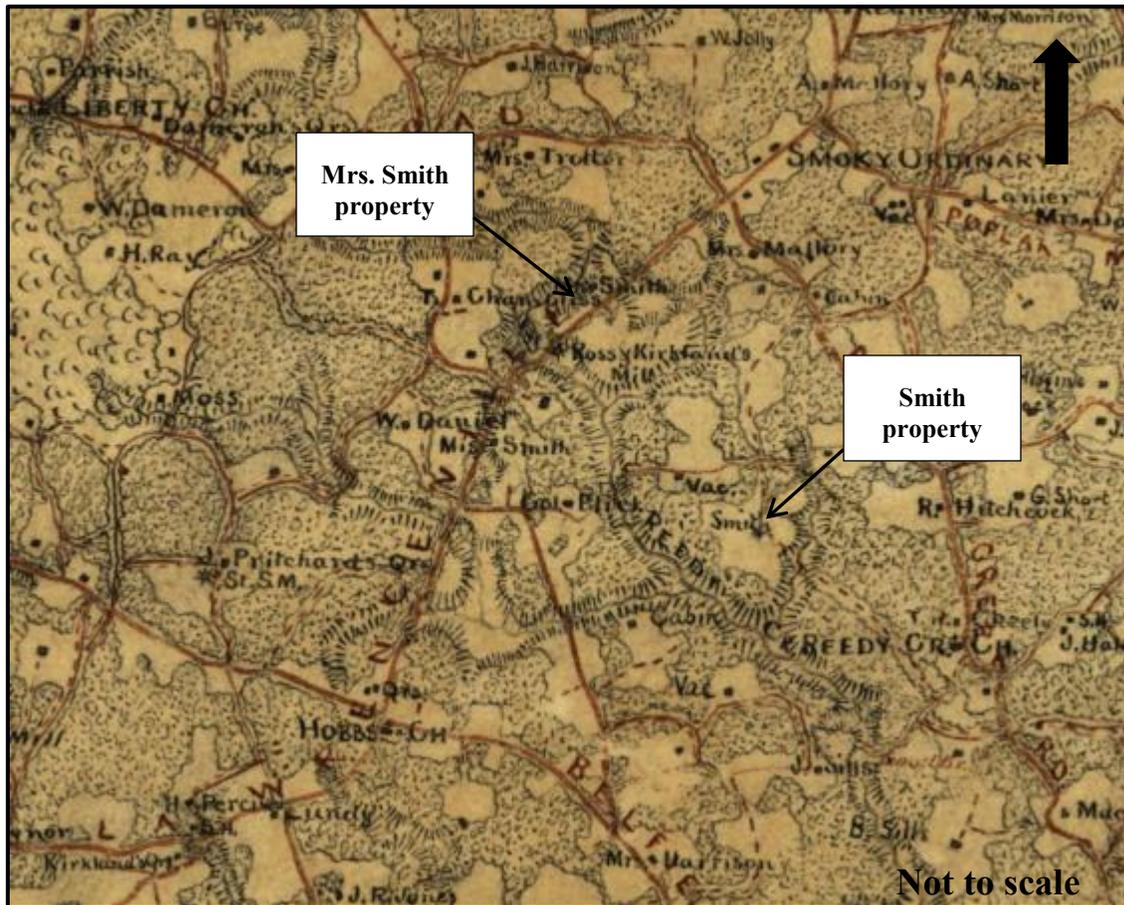


Figure 20. 1864 Brunswick County map showing location of Smith property (Graves 1864)

No records are available for the Smiths for 1890; however, it is likely they returned to Nottoway County at some point between 1880 and 1900 as the 1900 U.S. Census lists Sallie (Sarah) Smith as living again in Bellefonte Township, Nottoway County (U.S. Census 1900). Mrs. Smith is listed as a widow living with seven of the couple's children and her sister Amanda (U.S. Census 1900). Four of the Smith boys are listed as farm laborers and Mrs. Smith is identified as a farmer. Again in 1910, the census lists Mrs. S.D. Smith living in Bellefonte Township on Spainville Road, along with adult children Ada, Leanna, and Joseph. Along with her husband, three of the Smith's children are listed as having died (U.S. Census 1910). Mrs. Smith passed away in 1917.

It is likely that, although the Smith family is listed as living in Brunswick County on the 1880 census, they retained their property near Wellville or moved back to the same location later. The

1910 listing of Spainville Road and the 1870 listing of Wellville indicate they were living in the same general location.

The chain of title was traced for the Richard Epes property (B-66), on which the Smith gravestone is currently located. The deeds indicate that the property was owned briefly in 1872 by John F. Smith and then for less than a year by Peter R. Smith (Table 8). Following his death in 1873, the property passed to his widow Julia and then to his daughters until 1878. After 1878, the property was owned by the African-American Epes family. A small cemetery was known to have been associated with the Epes house around the turn of the century. This cemetery was likely located to the north of the current gravestone location in the area near the end of the railroad tracks at the intersection of Quartermaster Circle East and Quartermaster Circle West. Three graves were reported to have been removed from this general area in 1941, including John Epes, Sarah Gayle, and a third, unidentified grave (Parker 2012).

Table 8. Chain of Title for Site Richard Epes property (B-66)

Grantor	Grantee	Book/Page	Year/Mo./Day	Description
Epes, Richard estate	U.S. government	87/92	1942	Containing 48,883 acres
Alan Epes, trustee	Richard Epes	63/373	1925/6/20	\$187.72; Covers R.Epes 21 1/3 acres and adds 21 1/3 acres from Isaac Epes
Epes, Richard Epes, Alice Lorena	Alan Epes, trustee	63/373	1925/6/20	\$1
Jones, W.R., Special Commissioner	Epes, Richard Epes, Rena Towler	63/371	1925/6/20	\$170; 21 1/3 acres of Isaac Epes partitioned in chancery cause of Sarah Gayle, Richard Epes, and Isaac Epes; sold at auction
Epes, Richard Epes, Isaac	Jones, W.R., Special Commissioner	63/371		
Partition of lands by Nottoway County	Epes, Richard Epes, Isaac Gayle, Sarah Epes	61/368 61/370	1923/10/1	Case for partition of lands – As Sallie Epes died intestate and land was never recorded 21 1/3 acres having located there-on the dwelling house/outhouses erected by Richard Epes 21 1/3 acres to Sarah Epes Gayle with house and improvements made by her husband (Adolphus Gayle) 21 1/3 acres to Isaac Epes
Epes, Sallie estate	Epes, Richard Epes, Isaac Gayle, Sarah Epes	Chancery case	1922	Seized in fee simple 1/3 interest Sallie Epes, died 5/10/1909 Parcel of land containing 62 acres No deed recorded; adverse possession
Tunstall, J.W. and Tunstall, Emma	Epes, Sallie	6/520	1885/10/5	2 acres of land on which the house sat conveyed to Sallie Epes and children, colored, by deed \$100
Golder, Sarah A.	Tunstall, J.W. and Tunstall, Emma J. (Golder Bowen)	6/520	1886/10/25	2 acre tract partitioned to Emma Goulder in the division of S.A. Goulder estate
Golder, George W. estate	Golder, Sarah A.	N/A	1856	Records destroyed by Federal army; property falls to Sarah Golder; 434 acres

Table 8. Chain of Title for Site Richard Epes property (B-66)

Grantor	Grantee	Book/Page	Year/Mo./Day	Description
Epes, John	Epes, Sallie	Chancery case	n/a	62 acres reverts to Sallie when John dies intestate
Jordan, J.W.	Epes, John	Chancery case	1906	"Acquired in whole fee simple by muniments of title, which were lost or destroyed"
Epes, Henry	Jordan, Josiah W.	6/726	1887/4/13	Conveyed one-half interest in 62 acres of land for \$169.23
Fowlkes, Sterling E. Fowlkes, Sarah F. Smith, Julia A. Bradshaw, James A.	Epes, Henry Epes, John Smithing, William	4/3	1878/4/16	62 acres conveyed to Henry and John Epes, brothers, colored, and William Smithing, colored, for \$372
Smith, Julia	Fowlkes, Sterling and wife Smith, Julia A. Bradshaw, James	Chancery case	1873	62 acres; legatees in the Peter Smith estate
Smith, Peter R. estate	Smith, Julia A.	4/3	1873/11/7	Peter died intestate and the property passed to Julia
Smith, John F. Smith, Indiana (Golder)	Smith, Peter R.	3/302	1872/9/2	62 acres in consideration of \$372.00
Tunstall, Emma (Golder)	Smith, John F. Smith, Indiana (Golder)	Chancery case	N/A	62 acres
Golder, Sarah A. estate	Golder, Emma Bowen, Thomas Moore, T.D. Smith, John Sullivan, J.M. Wilson, L.H.	Chancery case	1872	No deed recorded; transferred in land books from Sarah Golder's estate; 434 acres
Golder, George W. estate	Golder, Sarah A.	N/A	1856	Records destroyed by Federal army; property falls to Sarah Golder; 434 acres

The gravestone location is close to the east side of the Epes property and the edge of the adjacent property, the Joseph Palmer tract (B-25). The chain of title was also traced for this property (Table 9). The property was formerly owned by J.F. Gunn and Mary Gunn and E.J. Gunn. No deed was discovered for the Gunns, as likely it was destroyed during the Civil War. James F. Gunn Sr. was traced in the land books to 1862, in which year he owned 20 acres of land adjacent to George Golder (later Epes property), and Griffin Gunn owned 174 acres. By 1872, James Gunn owned all 194 acres. There are no Smiths identified in the deeds for this property.

Table 9. Chain of Title for Joseph Palmer (B-25)

Grantor	Grantee	Book/Page	Year/Mo./Day	Description
Joseph Palmer	U.S. Government	87/92	1942	Containing 48,883 acres
Citizens Bank	Joseph Palmer	82/148	8/18/1938	\$1; deed of trust to Copeland Adams, trustee; +25' strip of land access; to build a 6 room house
R.H. and M.F. Fredericksen	Citizens Bank	66/84	2/4/1927	\$5; R.H. indebted to bank for \$4,800 of \$9,800 note to Allan Epes, trustee
Steve Galambos and wife	R.H. Fredericksen	51/120	11/5/1919	

Grantor	Grantee	Book/Page	Year/Mo./Day	Description
D.W. Perkins	Steve Galambos	47/129	61/1918	\$1,650; reserve of all timber over 7" across within 3 years
H. Worthington Judd	D.W. Perkins	46/443	3/15/1918	\$1,200
Rosie Graf and W. Moncure Gravatt, commissioner	H. Worthington Judd			
Benjamin and Amanda Williams E.J. and Mary F. Williams	Charles F. Graf	26/192	5/31/1909	\$850 for 107 acres; the family cemetery 45' square is hereby reserved with a right of way to it
J.F. Gunn, D.E. Gunn, Mary B. Gunn	Benjamin and Amanda Williams E.J. and Mary F. Williams			107 acres; only surviving heirs of Gunns

The deed for the conveyance of the property from Benjamin and Amanda Williams and E.J. and Mary F. Williams to Charles Graf in 1909 does note a cemetery on that property and that “the [Gunn] family cemetery 45’ square is hereby reserved, with a right of way to it by the usual path at all times” (NC DB 26, page 192). The 1944 Real Estate map indicates the presence of two cemeteries on this property (Figure 21) and two cemeteries (Gunn and Palmer) are noted as relocated on Godburn’s list of relocations to the Butterwood Church. Twenty-five unknown graves and one marked Ann Spain were removed in 1942 to Section E at Butterwood (Parker 2012).

Several additional family cemeteries had been located in the immediate area of the current location of the gravestone, as shown in Figure 21, including those of Duncan Watkins (B-21), Julian Austin (B-62), and Rena Watkins (B-56) (War Department 1944). Records of the graves that were relocated from these cemeteries in the 1940s indicate that there were no burials related to the Smith family removed from any of these cemeteries or family plots (Parker 2012). However, it is possible the Smith graves could have been associated with any of these cemeteries. The locations of the Epes, Rena Watkins, Julian Austin, and one of the Gunn cemeteries were destroyed by roadway relocations, building construction, a power line right-of-way, and a hazardous waste dump associated with military activities at Fort Pickett (Parker 2012). The locations of the two remaining cemeteries were tested during the Phase I survey and no indications of burials were found. There are no Smith burials recorded in any of the other cemeteries that were located within or adjacent to the boundaries of Fort Pickett (Parker 2012).

No resting place for Peter R. Smith, who owned the property in 1873, has been located. It is possible that Peter Smith was buried in one of the six cemeteries in the immediate area and relocated as an unknown in the 1940s, thus providing a link between Thomas and Sallie Smith and the property on which the gravestone currently lies. No records could be identified to indicate if Thomas Smith and Peter Smith were related. No other link between Thomas and Sallie Smith and the property could be identified.



FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 21. Location of former cemeteries in the vicinity of current location of gravestone (War Department 1944)

The Smith gravestone was previously inventoried as a part of a survey of historic cemeteries on and adjacent to Fort Pickett conducted by the Fort Pickett Cultural Resource Management Program (Parker 2012). The report recorded a stone with identical inscriptions and identified the present location of the stone as “east of the intersection of Quarry Road and Military Road”. The Fort Pickett report concluded that the gravestone originated at an unidentified cemetery and had been dumped at this location (Parker 2012).

The Smith stone is located in an area that was disturbed significantly during and after WWII by roadways, tank trials, and other ground moving activities. Ground disturbances are visible in this area, including soils pushpiles located immediately adjacent to the gravestone (Plate 34). Other disturbances in the area include former roads, terracing, pushpiles, and barracks locations. The 1949 aerial photo shows clearly that the stone would have been located immediately next to a roadway at that time (Figure 22). Other aerials show further disturbance in this area. It is unlikely that upon completing the process of removing all the graves within Fort Pickett in the 1940s, one stone would have been left clearly visible beside an access road.



Plate 34. View of immediate area of gravestone showing soil piles to the west, facing south

The VaARNG intends to pursue having the stone relocated to a protected repository, possibly the VaARNG FM-E Cultural Resources program collections facility (personal communication, email Susan Smead 2012). It is unclear how the stone ended up in this location. Although the stone is not believed to be *in situ* and therefore would have no grave(s) associated with it, the possibility exists for human remains to be discovered during construction activities at Fort Pickett. DHR guidelines state that “the removal of human remains and/or grave goods requires a permit issued by the DHR in accordance with *Code of Virginia* § 10.1-2305” (DHR 2012).

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 22. Location of the Gravestone in area of ground disturbance (VDOT 1949)

The construction contractor will retain a qualified archaeologist to be on site during the removal of the gravestone and the construction crew will be briefed by the archaeologist prior to any construction activities. Following removal of the gravestone, the area should be re-examined for any indications that there may be human remains under the stone. For example there may be a base that the gravestone has fallen from or a depression indicating a grave shaft. If any signs of a grave shaft are identified, additional archaeological excavation or a plan for avoidance will be required. A permit should be obtained from DHR for excavation of a grave shaft.

Should no evidence of a grave be noted following the removal of the stone, monitoring should be conducted by a qualified archaeologist during construction activities in the area of the stone. The archaeologist shall have the authority to stop construction activities if human remains or evidence of human remains are noted. Guidelines for inadvertent discovery of human remains are found in Appendix D.

6.3.1.6 Isolated finds

Thirty-nine additional artifacts were recovered from LRA 9 Area III (Appendix B). A number of these artifacts represent surface finds, including liquor, milk, and soda bottles and a blank dog tag, and in general they are all considered to be isolated finds associated with the military uses of this property. Isolated historic ceramics may be related to casual discard and the use of this property as farmland in the nineteenth century. In addition, the proximity of the majority of these artifacts to the access road and to what was at one time a railroad track most likely led to the disposal of many of these artifacts from the roadway and tracks.

In addition, a grit-tempered prehistoric ceramic sherd and possible biface fragment were recovered from STP HH-11, which is located near Hurricane Branch. A second ceramic fragment was recovered from a radial of HH-11. However, this area has been previously disturbed by activities related to the construction of the adjacent sewer line and Compass Trail and these artifacts were recovered from fill deposits; therefore, the location of these artifacts is not considered to be a site. In addition, a possible biface fragment and piece of FCR were recovered from one STP in the northwest portion of Area III (STP E-2); however, no other prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the radials and this is not considered to be a site.

6.1.4 LRA 9 Area IV

LRA 9 Area IV is located to the north of LRA 9 Area III and is bounded on the north end by 10th Street and by Baker's Row on the west (Figure 23). On the east side, the area is bounded by Compass Trail and an above-ground sewer pipe right-of-way divides Area IV from Area III on the south end. The area is heavily wooded with secondary growth hardwoods, evergreens, and thick brush, and the topography of the area is composed of rolling terrain broken by numerous intermittent drainages and dry streambeds (Plate 35). An unnamed tributary of Hurricane Branch runs from north to south near the center of LRA 9 Area IV. Much of the periphery of the winding stream branch is located in low-lying, seasonally wet areas. No STPs were excavated within areas flagged as wetlands, except in locations where the immediate topography indicated a high probability for prehistoric archaeological resources. A small portion of LRA 9 Area IV was previously tested by the WMCAR during surveys conducted in 1998 (Huston et al. 1998). The previously tested area consisted of approximately 3.5 acres of land. No archaeological sites were discovered as part of this survey.

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 23. Aerial Map of LRA 9 Area IV Testing

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LRA 9 Area IV is composed of approximately 32 acres of land and 370 STPs were excavated within this area. Historic aerial photos show that some of the northern portion of LRA 9 Area IV along 10th Street has been disturbed by the military occupation of this part of Fort Pickett. Photos from 1949 and 1951 indicate that there was extensive disturbance in this area in the past. Currently, a power line right-of-way cuts across a portion of the northeast end of Area IV. Areas north of the right-of-way were not tested due to previous disturbances.



Plate 35. View of wooded area LRA 9 Area IV, facing south

The Web Soil Survey (USDA 2012) indicates that soils in this area are generally composed of Appling coarse sandy loams (59.6%) with Worsham sandy loam (24.5%) located in depressions along the tributary of Hurricane Branch. Areas of Made Land (13.2%) are located in the north and northwest sides of Area IV and very minor amounts of Durham coarse sandy loam (2.7%) are located in the north portion of this area. Excavations confirmed the existence of large amounts of fill in the northwest corner of the area, consisting of one or more layers of sand and/or clay above natural B-horizon soils.

Typical natural soil profiles near the center of Area IV consisted of approximately 10–20 cm of dark brown (10YR2/2) silt loam over a possible E-horizon or old plowzone of brown (10YR4/4) to light olive brown (2.5YR5/4) sandy loam to silty sand. The B-horizon consisted of a light brown (10YR6/4) to orange red (10YR6/8) to red (7.5YR6/8) clayey sand. Areas along Compass Trail on the east side of Area IV appear to have been previously disturbed by heavy machinery and the excavation of foxholes or other military training earthworks.

6.1.4.1 Area IV Site 44NT0211

One historic site, 44NT0211, was discovered near the northeast corner of Area IV, potentially associated with a historic house site on the 1864 Graves map that is marked “Mrs. Gunn” (Figure 24; see Figure 23). A Mary S. Gunn, aged 64, is listed in the Blacks and Whites (Blackstone) post office vicinity on the 1860 census. Two teenaged girls are also listed as living in the house.

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 24. Portion of 1864 Graves map, showing the location of Gunn House site

Mrs. Gunn appears to have had a fairly high real estate value of \$14,000 and another \$3,300 in personal estate (U.S. Census 1860). The reference to “Mrs. Gunn” indicates that the man of the house is deceased or not living there. A number of other Gunn families are located as living in the Blacks and Whites post office vicinity, including an F. J. Gunn, who is listed as an overseer.

Thirty-eight artifacts were recovered from six STPs at site 44NT0211, including yellowware, whiteware, window glass, molded glass, a cut nail, and bottle glass (Table 10). The majority of these artifacts were recovered from fill layers. This area appears to have been graded and/or filled during activities associated with the construction of the adjacent powerline corridor or one of the disturbances associated with the military occupation of Fort Pickett. Push piles are located throughout the wooded area within and adjacent to the site. It is likely that any intact deposits associated with the Gunn house have been destroyed. This site is not recommended to be eligible for the NRHP.

Table 10. Artifacts recovered from Site 44NT0211

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
1	L21	0-16	1	1	whiteware	1820-1860	plain
1	L21	0-16	1	1	yellowware	1830-1900	brown striped
2	L21	16-38	2	1	bolt		
2	L21	16-38	2	1	unidentified iron fragment		possible nails rusted together
2	L21	16-38	2	1	vessel glass fragment		blue/purple
2	L21	16-38	2	4	vessel glass fragment		clear
2	L21	16-38	2	2	vessel glass fragment		molded
2	L21	16-38	2	1	window glass fragment		clear
2	L21	16-38	2	1	whiteware	1820-1860	plain
3	M1	11-23	2	1	glass vessel fragment		clear
4	M3	0-24	1	13	glass vessel fragment		milk bottle?
5	N23	0-8	1	7	glass vessel fragment		clear
6	N25	0-10	1	2	wire nails	1880+	
9	N25+5W	0-40	1	1	bottle base		clear, pontil mark with slight indentation; "Lyric" molded on pontil; 2 piece mold
9	N25+5W	0-40	1	1	cut nail	1820+	

6.1.4.2 Area IV Isolated Finds

An additional two artifacts, a brick fragment and plain ironstone sherd, were recovered from LRA 9 Area IV (Appendix B). These artifacts are considered to be isolated finds.

6.1.5 LRA 9 Area V

LRA 9 Area V comprises approximately 43 acres of land and is located to the east of LRA 9 Area IV and is bounded on the north end by 10th Street and by Garnett Avenue on the east (Figure 25). On the west side, the area is bounded by Compass Trail. The area is heavily wooded with secondary growth hardwoods, evergreens, and thick brush, and the topography of the area is composed of rolling terrain broken by numerous intermittent drainages and dry streambeds (Plate 36). An unnamed tributary of Hurricane Branch winds from northeast to southwest through LRA 9 Area V. Much of the periphery of the winding stream branch is located in low-lying, seasonally wet areas. No STPs were excavated within areas flagged as wetlands, except in locations where the immediate topography indicated a high probability for prehistoric archaeological resources. An above-ground sewer pipe right-of-way runs northeast to southwest across the southeast corner of the area.

A former dump site is located in the north central portion of LRA 9 Area V (Plate 37). This fenced-off area encompasses approximately 21 acres of land. Due to safety concerns, no testing was conducted within the fenced area of the dump. Aerial photos show ground disturbance in this location as early as 1949 and in other areas along the northeastern portion of Area V along 10th Street. The 1958–59 aerial shows a roadway cutting across the northeast corner of LRA 9 Area V and leading to the dumpsite (Fort Pickett 1958). Due to these disturbances, no testing was conducted within 200 feet of current 10th Street.



Plate 36. View of LRA 9 Area V wooded area, facing southwest



Plate 37. Former dump site in LRA 9 Area V, facing southeast

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 25. Aerial Map of LRA 9 Area V Testing

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Three hundred and forty-three STPs were excavated within LRA 9 Area V. Soils in Area V are Appling coarse sandy loams, Durham coarse sandy loams, Louisburg sandy loams, Worsham sandy loams, and Mixed alluvial land. Appling, Durham, and Louisburg soils are deep and well-drained and are derived from weathered gneiss and granites and from mixed mafic residuum, while Worsham sandy loam and Mixed alluvial land are poorly drained soils located on floodplains and depressions (USDA 2012).

6.1.5.1 Area V Site 44NT0212

A prehistoric site, the Garnett Avenue Site (44NT0212), was discovered in the eastern portion of LRA 9 Area V, between Garnett Avenue and the unnamed tributary of Hurricane Branch (Plates 38 and 39). The site is located on a slightly elevated rise on the east side of the wetland area that lies along the stream branch. The rise sits at an elevation of approximately 352 feet amsl and slopes slightly to the west and northwest to the wetland area. This prehistoric site measures approximately 30 meters (98 feet) in length by 20 meters (67 feet) in width (Figure 26). The site is artificially terminated on the east/southeast end by a sewer pipe right-of-way (Plate 40). The site does not continue on the south side of the sewer pipe cut.

The Web Soil Survey (USDA 2012) indicates that soils within Site 44NT0212 are associated with Worsham sandy loam and Mixed alluvial land. Typical soil profiles within the site consisted of a plowzone of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) to dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silt loam over a B-horizon of yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silt loam to sandy loam. Underlying C-horizon soils generally consisted of sandy to silty clay loams, some of which exhibit hydric characteristics associated with the adjacent wetland. A small number of the STPs exhibit a potential E-horizon, generally indicated by a very pale brown (10YR7/4) horizon between the



Plate 38. View of Garnett Avenue Site, 44NT0212, facing south



Plate 39. View of Garnett Avenue Site, 44NT0212, facing north



Plate 40. View of sewer line that cuts southeast end of Garnett Avenue Site, 44NT0212, facing south

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 26. Map of Site 44NT0212 Testing Area

plowzone and B-horizon. Soil profiles near the sewer line are disturbed and contain fill likely associated with construction activities.

Two quartz and grit tempered ceramic bodysherds were recovered from the B-horizon of STP Y6. Thirty radials were placed in the vicinity of STP Y6 to define the limits of the site. Eighteen radial STPs yielded 13 additional ceramic sherds, as well as lithic debitage and biface fragments (Table 11). Eight of the STPs produced artifacts from B-horizon soil contexts, possibly representing an intact living surface associated with the Woodland Period. A total of 46 prehistoric and two historic artifacts were recovered from Site 44NT0212. The ceramic fragments are generally tempered with crushed quartz and grit and are fabric impressed or cord marked; however, most decorated surfaces are worn and the type of cord marking or fabric impression is not discernible (Plate 41). Lithic materials include the predominate local quartz and quartzite and include very minor amounts of grey/white chert and jasper. No culturally diagnostic projectile points were recovered from the site.



Plate 41. Prehistoric ceramic fragments and debitage from Site 44NT0212

Site 44NT0212 likely represents a small Woodland Period hunting or procurement camp located on a slight rise above the adjacent wetlands and stream. Soils on the site are associated with poorly drained alluvial soils and occupation may have been limited to drier seasons of the year. Although the site area may have been plowed in the past, artifacts were recovered from both the A and B horizons indicating the potential for intact cultural deposits and features. Although predominately quartz and quartzite lithic debitage was recovered, non-local cherts and jasper are also present, indicating the possibility of trade. This site has the potential to provide information important to the prehistory of the area and is considered to be potentially eligible for the NRHP.

Table 11. Artifacts recovered from Site 44NT0212

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
1	Y6	15-60	2	2	ceramic sherd	Woodland	prehistoric; quartz/grit tempered
2	Y6+5W	0-35	1	1	ceramic sherd	Woodland	prehistoric; burnt?; possible cord mark
3	Y6+5E	0-17	1	1	flake		Missing; quartz
3	Y6+5E	0-17	1	1	Biface		Missing; chert
4	Y6+5S	3-14	2	1	ceramic sherd	Woodland	prehistoric; quartz/grit-tempered
4	Y6+5S	3-14	2	1	secondary flake		jasper; possible utilized edge
5	Y6+5S	14-32	3	1	shatter		quartz
5	Y6+5S	14-32	3	1	primary flake		quartzite; cortex
6	Y6+10E	0-18	1	1	shatter		quartzite
7	Y6+10E	18-44	2	1	shatter		quartz
7	Y6+10E	18-44	2	1	secondary flake		quartz; reworked; utilized
7	Y6+10E	18-44	2	1	flake fragment		quartz
7	Y6+10E	18-44	2	1	shatter		quartz
8	Y6+15E	0-25	1	1	secondary flake		quartzite; utilized?
8	Y6+15E	0-25	1	1	ceramic sherd	Woodland	prehistoric; quartz/grit tempered: cord mark?
9	Y6+15E	25-60	2	1	ceramic sherd	Woodland	prehistoric; quartz/grit tempered: cord mark?
10	Y6+20E	0-43	1	1	bottle glass fragment		clear
10	Y6+20E	0-43	1	1	whiteware sherd	1820-1860	
10	Y6+20E	0-43	1	1	shatter		quartz
11	Y6+5S+5W	7-17	1	1	ceramic sherd		prehistoric
11	Y6+5S+5W	7-17	1	1	secondary flake		grey/white chert; fine grain
12	Y6+5S+5E	5-13	2	1	primary flake		jasper; 40% cortex
12	Y6+5S+5E	5-13	2	1	biface fragment		medium grain; white chert
13	Y6+5S+5E	13-39	3	1	cobble fragment		quartzite; FCR?
14	Y6+5S+10E	4-17	2	1	secondary flake		grey chert; course grain; utilized?
14	Y6+5S+10E	4-17	2	1	secondary flake		quartz
14	Y6+5S+10E	4-17	2	1	tertiary flake		quartzite
14	Y6+5S+10E	4-17	2	1	flake fragment		quartz
15	Y6+5S+15E	0-58	1	1	ceramic sherd	Woodland	prehistoric; quartz/grit tempered
16	Y6+5E+5N	0-32	1 and 2	1	flake fragment		quartz
17	Y6+5N+10E	0-42	1	1	flake fragment		quartz
18	Y6+10N+5E	4-13	2	2	ceramic sherd	Woodland	prehistoric; quartz/grit tempered; cord mark?
19	Y6+10S+5E	4-13	2	2	ceramic sherd	Woodland	prehistoric; quartz/grit tempered;
19	Y6+10S+5E	4-13	2	1	primary flake		quartz
20	Y6+10S+5E	13-38	3	1	cobble fragment		quartzite; pecked?
21	Y6+15S+5E	17-43	3	1	ceramic sherd	Woodland	prehistoric; quartz/grit tempered; decoration?
22	Y6+10S+10E	0-16	1	1	primary flake		jasper; 60% cortex
22	Y6+10S+10E	0-16	1	1	secondary flake		quartz

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
22	Y6+10S+10E	0-16	1	1	shatter		quartz
23	Y6+15S+10E	0-12	1	1	secondary flake		grey chert; rhyolite
24	Y6+15S+10E	12-32	2	1	ceramic sherd	Woodland	prehistoric; quartz/grit tempered
25	Y6+20S+5E	6-19	2	1	shatter		quartz
25	Y6+20S+5E	6-19	2	1	ceramic sherd	Woodland	prehistoric; quartz/grit tempered

6.1.5.2 Area V Isolated Finds

The remainder of LRA 9 Area V produced only 26 additional artifacts (Appendix B). These additional artifacts were all historic and with the exception of one plain whiteware sherd, were primarily twentieth century. They were also generally recovered from the eastern portion of the area along Garnett Avenue and are representative of garbage thrown into the woods from this roadway. Artifacts in this area include Coke and milk bottles (1940s–50s), glass and iron fragments, possible sardine can fragments, and wire nails. These artifacts are considered to be isolated finds. A cluster of artifacts in GG1, GG1+5 , and GG1+5, including wire nails and Coke bottle glass, is mixed with asphalt, concrete, and chicken wire and likely represents a trash disposal area near Garnett Avenue. STPs in the northeast corner of Area V are generally disturbed in association with the roadway, as many of them exhibit fill episodes. This area is not considered to be a site and is no longer within the APE for the project.

6.1.6 LRA 9 Area VI

LRA 9 Area VI is located to the south of LRA 9 Area V between Compass Trail and Garnett Avenue and consists of approximately 68 acres of land (Figure 27). The north boundary of Area V is marked by an unnamed dirt access road that intersects with Compass Trail and on the south it is arbitrarily divided from LRA 9 Area VII near a manmade pond and ball fields. The area is heavily wooded with secondary growth hardwoods, evergreens, and thick brush, and the topography of the area is composed of rolling terrain broken by numerous intermittent drainages and dry streambeds (Plate 42). A portion of the northern part of Area VI has been cleared for timber in the past and is currently planted in evergreen trees. The area is marked by the military use of the property; numerous artificial trenches, mounds, foxholes, shooting ranges, tank holes, and other manmade features mark the landscape.

A portion of the southeast corner of Area VI has been previously disturbed by the construction of basketball courts and a baseball field (Plate 43). This area is relatively flat and was clearly graded for construction of the fields. The Web Soil Survey (USDA 2012) indicates that areas of Made land are located in the vicinity of the basketball courts and baseball field; therefore, no STPs were placed in this area. In addition, two previously surveyed blocks and a small portion of a third block are located in Area VI. These blocks, consisting of approximately 13 acres, were surveyed by WMCAR in 1998 and Gray and Pape in 1997. No archaeological sites were discovered as a result of those surveys.



Plate 42. View of LRA 9 Area VI, facing north

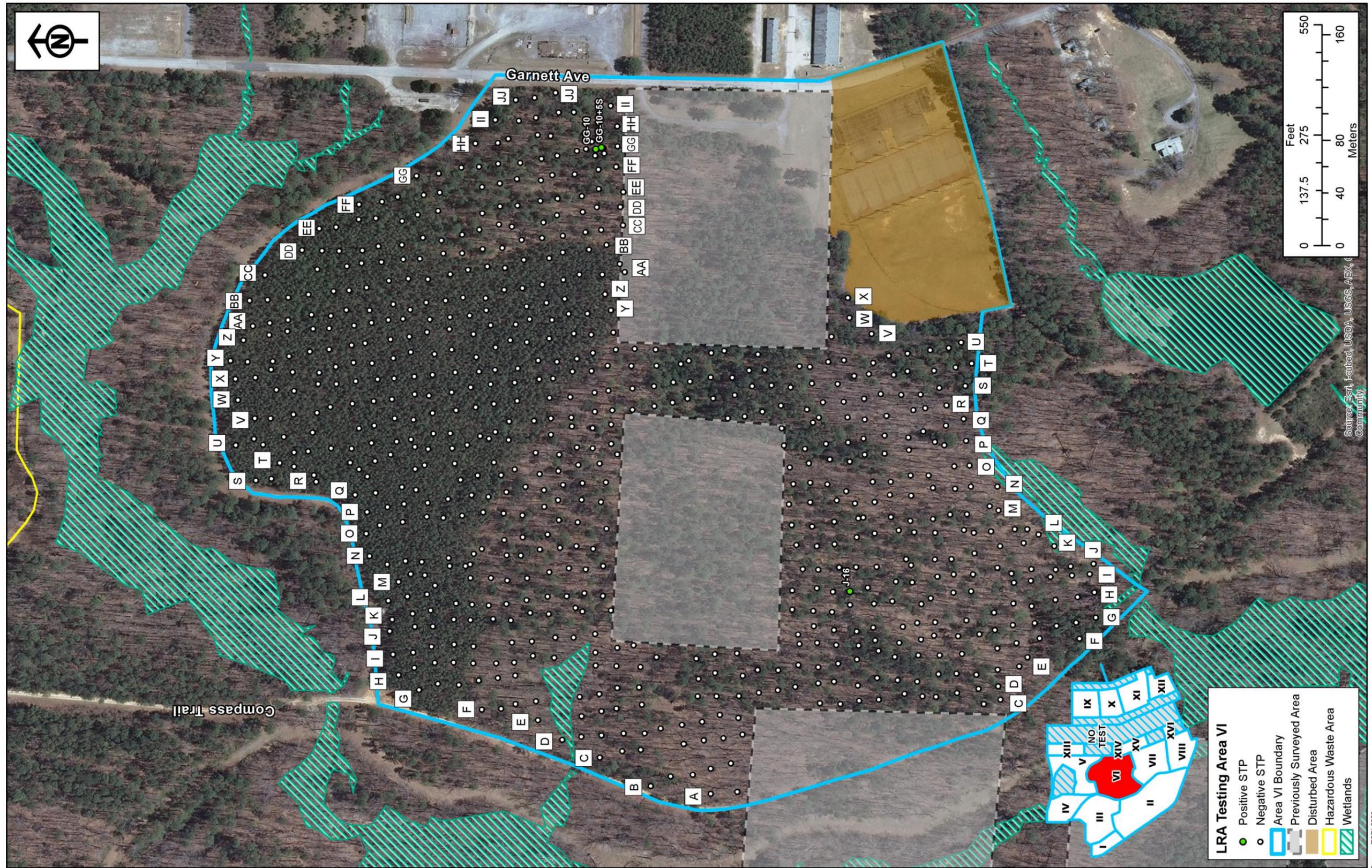


Figure 27. Aerial Map of LRA 9 Area VI Testing

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Plate 43. View of the basketball courts in LRA 9 Area VI, facing northwest

Seven hundred and thirty-one STPs were excavated within LRA 9 Area VI. Soils in this area are generally associated with Appling coarse sandy loams. Small areas of Seneca sandy loam and Colfax sandy loam are near the northern part of Area VI (USDA 2012). The general soil profile for the area consists of a thick humic layer over an A-horizon of brown (10YR4/3) to brownish yellow (10YR6/6) silt clay to sand over a B-horizon of yellowish brown (10YR5/4) to yellow (10YR7/8) sandy clay to clay. In other areas the profile consisted of a simple A-horizon of brown (10YR4/3) to dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silt loam over a B-horizon of yellowish brown (10YR5/6) clayey sand or clayey silt. Other areas, including those previously timbered, exhibited a deflated to non-existent A-horizon directly on subsoil. Only six isolated artifacts were recovered (Appendix B) and no sites were discovered in LRA 9 Area VI.

6.1.7 LRA 9 Areas VII and VIII

LRA 9 Areas VII and VIII are located to the south of LRA 9 Area VI between Compass Trail and Garnett Avenue (Figures 28 and 29). These two areas consist of a total of 80 acres of land. The area is heavily wooded with secondary growth hardwoods, evergreens, and thick brush, and the topography of the area is composed of ridge lines with steep slopes and incised stream valleys (Plates 44 and 45). Branches of an unnamed tributary of Hurricane Branch run through these areas (Plate 46). Much of the periphery of the winding stream branch is located in low-lying, seasonally wet areas. Both areas are marked by the military use of the property including a large number of artificial trenches, mounds, foxholes, tank holes, garbage and fill dump areas, and other manmade features.

Near the northern portion of Area VII lies a manmade pond that is only partially filled with water and is currently used for sport fishing. A large area surrounding the pond shows disturbances likely associated with its construction, especially on the west side where an earthen dam was created to hold the water (Plates 47-48). STPs were not excavated in these areas due to the previous disturbances. In general, the areas around the pond that were tested show disturbance and mixed soils (Plate 49).



Plate 44. View LRA 9 Area VII, facing southwest

Soils in LRA 9 Areas VII and VIII are generally Appling coarse sandy loams with minor amounts of Colfax sandy loam, Wilkes sandy loam, Mixed alluvial land, and Made land (USDA 2012). Areas along the stream valley floodplain are poorly drained Mixed alluvial land while the ridgelines and hill tops are generally located in Appling coarse sandy loams.

Six hundred and fifty-three STPs were excavated in Areas VII and VIII. Soil profiles in northern Area VII are highly variable, likely due to the construction of the pond. Natural soil profiles in

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Figure 28. Aerial Map of LRA 9 Area VII Testing

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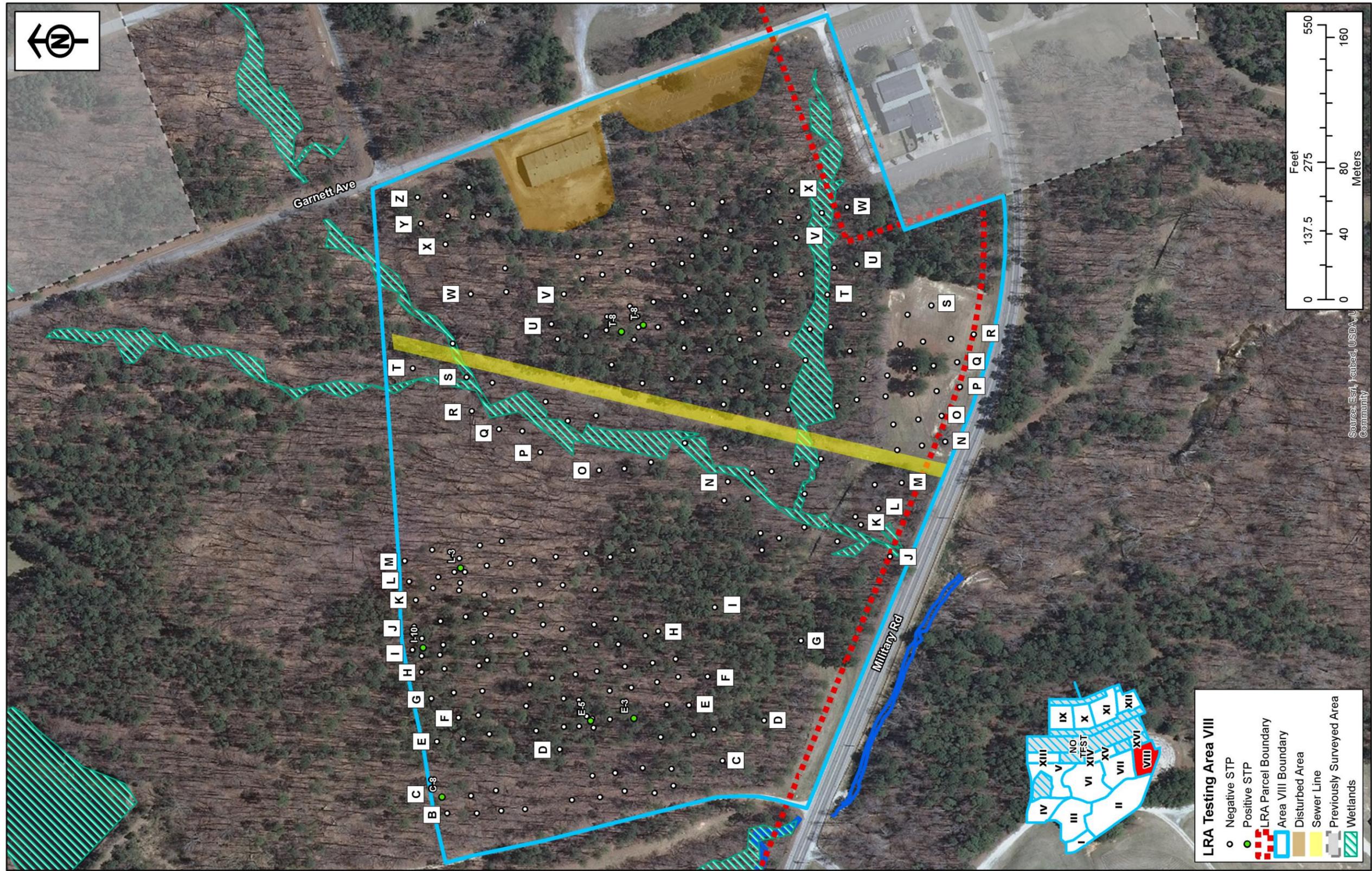


Figure 29. Aerial Map of LRA 9 Area VIII Testing

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Plate 45. View of LRA 9 Area VIII wooded area, facing south



Plate 46. Stream drainage in LRA 9 Area VII, facing north



Plate 47. Manmade pond in LRA 9 Area VII, facing southwest



Plate 48. View of disturbed area around pond in LRA 9 Area VII, facing northeast



Plate 49. View of ground disturbance near pond in LRA 9 Area VII, facing northeast

both areas are generally a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) to very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silt loam over a yellowish brown (10YR5/8) to brownish yellow (10YR6/6) sand and strong brown (7.5YR5/6) micaceous clay and gravels. In other areas, such as along the ridgelines, a brown (10YR5/3) to dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy loam A-horizon lay over a B-horizon of yellowish brown (10YR5/6) clayey sand.

6.1.7.1 Area VI Site 44NT0216

A small historic scatter, the Military Housing Site (44NT0216), was discovered near four WWII-era houses on a hill top in the northeast corner of LRA Area VII (see Figure 25; Plate 50). Eight artifacts, including ironstone, clear and amethyst glass fragments, an unidentified nail fragment, and an iron bracket, were recovered from the south side of the driveway leading to the houses. These artifacts are relatively nondescript but are likely related to the occupation of these houses. The majority of the rest of the hill top is extremely eroded, having subsoil visible at the ground surface (Plate 51). A brown bottle base (2-piece mold with a pontil scar), which appears to be older than the rest of the artifacts, was recovered from the surface southeast of the scatter. No STPs were placed in the immediate area of the houses due to ground disturbances, asphalt driveways, and slope. Due to the amount of erosion and the relatively small number of recovered artifacts, Site 44NT0216 is not considered to be eligible for the NRHP.



Plate 50. View of WWII-era housing in LRA 9 Area VII, Site 44NT0216, facing northwest



Plate 51. View of eroded ground surface near houses in LRA 9 Area VII, facing east

6.1.7.2 Area VII and VII Isolated Finds

Also recovered from Area VII were five .50 Browning Machine Gun shell casings marked TW 42 on the base (Twin Cities Ordnance Plant, Minneapolis, MN; 1942), a piece of green bottle glass, and a quartzite projectile point base fragment, two flakes, and unidentified iron fragments (Appendix B). The prehistoric artifacts were isolated and not considered to be a site. No other artifacts or sites were discovered in LRA 9 Area VII.

An isolated find, a quartz Morrow Mountain I projectile point, was recovered from STP L3 located on a high ridge line in Area VIII (Plate 52). This point and its location fit the known criteria for an Archaic Period prehistoric site; however, radials excavated around the isolated find did not recover additional prehistoric artifacts. Five additional isolated artifacts were also recovered from Area VIII (Appendix B). No previously unknown sites were discovered in Area VIII.



Plate 52. View of ridgeline in LRA 9 Area VIII, isolated projectile point find, facing west

6.1.8 LRA 9 Areas IX and X

LRA 9 Areas IX and X are located to the south of 10th Street between 12th and 16th Streets and are bounded by East and West Parade Avenues (Figure 28). Area IX is composed of approximately 28 acres of land and is heavily wooded with secondary growth hardwoods, evergreens, and thick brush, and the topography of the area is composed of relatively flat terrain (Plate 53). Area X is comprised of 23 acres and is similar in topography to Area IX. Portions of the north edge of Area IX have been impacted by timbering and tree planting activities in the adjacent lot to the north. Approximately 4 acres of land in Area IX were previously surveyed by Gray and Pape in 1997. As a result of this survey site 44NT0045, a WWII-era military tent camp site, was discovered. Site 44NT0045 is marked by a number of concrete and cinder block pads associated with the military use of the property during the WWII-era (Plate 54 and 55) and many of these pads extend outside of the previously surveyed block into the current Area IX and Area X survey areas. Other Site 44NT0045 features that previously extended to the north have been destroyed or impacted by timbering activities.



Plate 53. View of LRA 9 Area IX, facing west

6.1.8.1 Areas IX and X Site 44NT0045

Historic mapping and aerial photos from between 1949 and 1971 show military activity and ground disturbances in LRA 9 Areas IX and X, including temporary buildings, roads, tents, parking areas, and other unidentified activities (Figure 30-31; Plates 54-56) (Fort Pickett 1949, 1951, 1954, 1958, 1963, 1971, 1979). A 1942 engineering map shows the layout of the camp (Figure 32). This area is considered to be an extension of Site 44NT0045 and the existing site form for 44NT0045 will be updated to include the larger site area boundaries. Recommendations and discussions regarding Site 44NT0045 are discussed in the Phase II section of this report (see Section 7.1).

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Figure 30. Aerial Map of LRA 9 Areas IX and X Testing and Site 44NT0045

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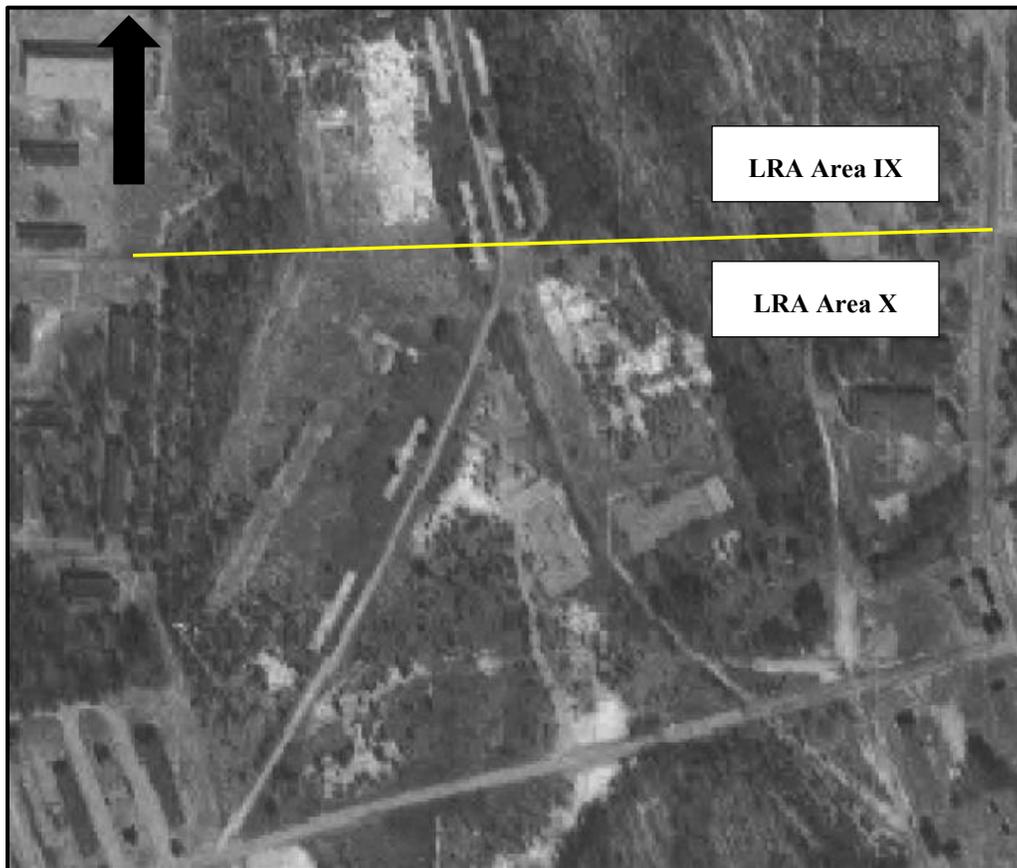


Figure 31. Portion of 1963 aerial showing buildings and disturbance in LRA 9 Area IX and X (Fort Pickett 1963)



Plate 54. View of wooded area in LRA 9 Area X, facing northwest

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Figure 32. Portion of Site Plan of Tent Camp (Wiley and Wilson 1942) in LRA 9 Area IX, Site 44NT0045



Plate 55. View of foundations of former military building, an L.C.T. latrine, in LRA 9 Area IX, facing north



Plate 56. Possible shower fixture from former latrine in LRA 9 Area IX

Soils for this area are Appling coarse sandy loams, Durham coarse sandy loams, and Worsham sandy loams with minor amounts of Seneca sandy loam (USDA 2012). Two hundred and seventy-four STPs were excavated in Area IX. Color and texture of soils within Area IX are highly varied and many areas have disturbances related to the military use of Site 44NT0045. A typical profile of undisturbed soils consists of a thin A-horizon of dark brown (10YR3/3) to dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) to dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silt loam to sand loam over a B-horizon of light yellowish gray (10YR6/2) to yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy loam. C-horizon soils were generally yellowish brown (10YR5/8) to brownish yellow (10YR6/8) sandy clay to silty clay.

Three hundred and fifty-one STPs were excavated in Area X. A typical undisturbed soil profile in LRA 9 Area X consists of a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) to a very dark brown (10YR2/2) silt loam humic layer over an A-horizon of brown (10YR4/3) to yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy silt and a B-horizon of strong brown (7.5YR5/6 to 5/8).

Seventeen historic and prehistoric artifacts were recovered from LRA 9 Area IX, including cut nails, clear and brown vessel glass, and fragment of semi-porcelain (Appendix B). These other artifacts are considered to be associated with the site. Although a quartz biface and a single quartz flake were recovered from one STP (D-1), no additional prehistoric artifacts were recovered from its radials and they are considered to be isolated finds.

Thirteen artifacts were recovered from the northwest corner of Area X (G14 and radials) and consist of brick fragments, window glass, unidentified nails, and iron fragments, some of which may be associated with the former WWII-era buildings in this area. Many of the soil profiles in the vicinity of STP G14 have fill layers and cinder blocks and possible water pipes are visible on the ground surface just to the east, indicating the former location of WWII-era camp buildings associated with Site 44NT0045. A 1942 map (Wiley and Wiley) shows the location of officers' huts near this location and a latrine just to the east (Figure 33). It is likely that the structures in this area were demolished and the remains bulldozed, accounting for the architectural materials recovered here.

6.1.8.2 Area X Isolated Finds

Ninety-three historic artifacts were recovered from STP J-15, consisting of architectural materials, including window glass, asphalt shingles, large numbers of wire nails, and an iron door hinge (Appendix B). Small amounts of vessel and bottle glass and a piece of ironstone were also recovered from this area. Aerial photos from 1949 through 1963 show a large amount of disturbance in this area (Fort Pickett 1949, 1951, 1954, 1958, 1963). Burnt soils in STP J-15 indicate this may have been a burn pile for architectural debris associated with the former WWII-era buildings in this area. No previously unknown sites were discovered in Area X.

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Figure 33. Portion of Site Plan of Tent Camp (Wiley and Wilson 1942) in LRA 9 Area IX and X, Site 44NT0045

6.1.9 LRA 9 Areas XI and XII

LRA 9 Areas XI and XII are located between East and West Parade Avenues on the east and west and between 15th Street on the north and Military Road on the south (Figures 34 and 35). The area is heavily wooded with secondary growth hardwoods, evergreens, and thick brush, and the topography of the area varies between relatively flat and steeply sloped areas (Plates 57 and 58). LRA 9 Areas XI and XII comprise a total of approximately 54 acres of land.

Aerial photos from the 1940s through the 1970s show that military buildings once stood along both East and West Parade Avenues in Areas XI and XII. Due to the construction and demolition of these buildings and other ground disturbances, approximately 300 feet on each side of Areas XI and XII were not excavated. Other disturbances throughout Areas XI and XII include foxholes, trenches, and other manmade features related to the military uses of Fort Pickett. An area of approximately 6 acres within Area XII was previously surveyed by Gray and Pape in 1997 (Winter et al.).

Soils in LRA 9 Areas XI and XII are Appling coarse sandy loams, Durham coarse sandy loam, and minor amounts of Seneca sandy loam and Worsham sandy loam (USDA 2012). Worsham sandy loams are alluvial soils located in depressions along a tributary of Hurricane Branch, which flows northeast to southwest through Area XII and part of Area XI.

A total of 710 STPs were excavated within LRA 9 Areas XI and XII. A typical soil profile in Area XI consists of an A-horizon of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) to dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silt loam over a B-horizon of yellowish brown (10YR5/8) to strong brown (7.5YR5/6) silty clay to silty clay loam. Soil profiles for Area XII are similar to those within Area XI. Many locations within Areas XI and XII exhibit multiple fill layers, disturbances, and deflated soils.



Plate 57. View of wooded area and access road in LRA 9 Area XI, facing north

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Figure 34. Aerial Map of LRA 9 Area XI Testing

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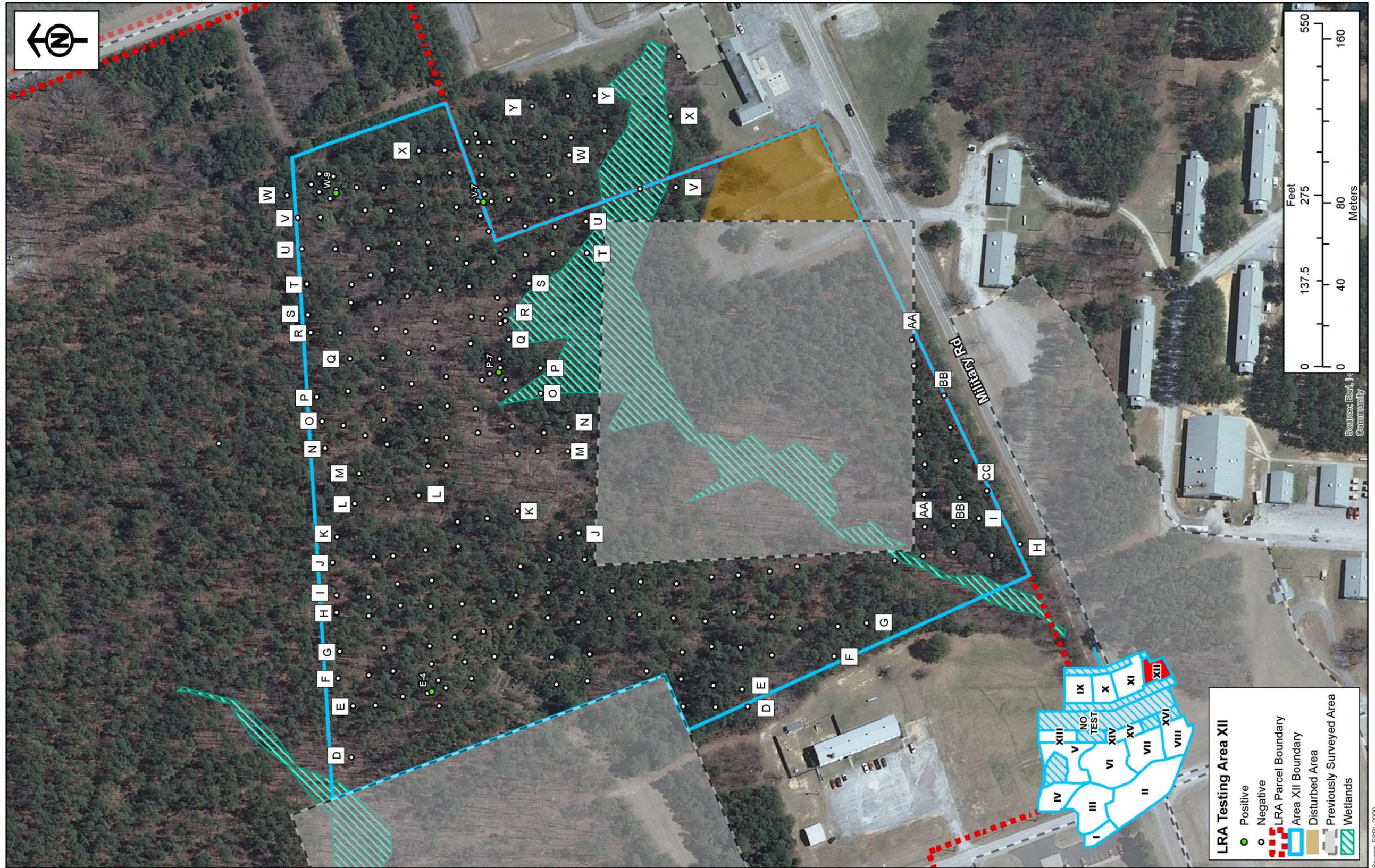


Figure 35. Aerial Map of LRA 9 Area XII Testing

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Plate 58. View of wooded area in LRA 9 Area XII, facing southeast

6.1.9.1 LRA 9 Area XI Site 44NT0217

A historic site, the Sydnor House Site (44NT0217), was discovered in LRA Area 9 XI on a slight wooded rise behind the UAV Pro building (see Figure 34). Forty-eight historic artifacts, including whiteware, porcelain, vessel glass, brick fragments, cast iron, ironstone, and bottle glass, were recovered from nine STPs near the central western portion of Area XI (Table 12). The 1864 Graves map shows a house in this vicinity labeled J. Sydnor (Figure 36). In general, soils in this area of the scatter appear to be intact; however, no foundations or features related to the site were discovered. Soils to the south of the scatter are mixed and indicative of disturbance. To the north are push piles. The 1949 aerial photo shows a disturbance in this general area that is visible on the 1958 aerial photo (Fort Pickett 1949, 1951, 1954, 1958), after which time the hilltop vegetation had become overgrown. It is unclear if a nineteenth century building was located on the hill top at that time or if a military related structure had replaced it. Although the artifacts recovered point more to a domestic occupation, some things, including ironstone, window glass fragments, and non-descript vessel glass, could also have been utilized by a military occupation of the site. It is likely the area of the historic scatter represents domestic material from the Sydnor house and possibly from military occupation of this area; however, the location of the nineteenth century house likely lies to the south in the area of fill and disturbance. Site 44NT0217 is considered to be not eligible for the NRHP. No other previously unrecorded sites were discovered in Area XI.

6.1.9.2 LRA 9 Area XII Isolated Finds

Seven isolated artifacts were recovered from LRA Area XII, including three pieces of quartz debitage (Appendix B). The three quartz debitage were recovered from two isolated STPs and are not considered to be a site.

Table 12. Artifacts recovered from Site 44NT0217

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
1	H7	0-22	1	1	whiteware	1820-1860	rim; broken in two; plain
1	H7	0-22	1	1	brick fragment		
1	H7	0-22	1	1	porcelain fragment		plain
2	H7+10S	9-18	2	1	vessel glass fragment		milk glass
2	H7+10S	9-18	2	5	window glass fragment		
2	H7+10S	9-18	2	3	vessel glass fragment		clear
2	H7+10S	9-18	2	8	vessel glass fragment		purple; 2 with molded seam
3	H7+5N			1	vessel glass fragment		clear
3	H7+5N			4	vessel glass fragment		milk
4	H7+10S+5E	0-16	1	1	unidentified nail		
4	H7+10S+5E	0-16	1	1	glass bottle fragment		amethyst; base
4	H7+10S+5E	0-16	1	2	whiteware	1820-1860	plain
5	H7+10S+5W	0-12	1	2	unidentified cast iron pieces		
5	H7+10S+5W	0-12	1	3	vessel glass fragment		clear
5	H7+10S+5W	0-12	1	1	window glass fragment		
6	H7+5W	18-28	2	1	whiteware	1820-1860	plain
6	H7+5W	18-28	2	1	vessel glass fragment		clear
7	H8	0-23	1	1	ironstone fragment	1840+	plain; plate base
8	I8	0-17	1	8	bottle glass fragments		clear; 1 neck/lip
9	G9	10-15	2	1	vessel glass fragment		clear
9	G9	10-15	2	1	vessel glass fragment		amethyst

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 36. Portion of 1864 Graves map, showing the location of the J. Sydnor House

6.1.10 LRA 9 Areas XIII and XIV

LRA 9 Areas XIII and XIV are located between Garnett and Armistead Avenues between West 15½ Street on the south and 10th Street on the north (Figures 37 and 38). Aerial photographs indicate that the majority of this area had buildings or other ground disturbances during WWII and the 1960s (Plates 59 and 60) (Fort Pickett 1963). Many of these buildings were gone by 1979 although a few are extant at the current time (Plate 61) (Fort Pickett 1979). Other buildings were being demolished as the survey was taking place (Plate 62). Areas XIII and XIV represent small portions of this area that did not appear to have been developed or otherwise disturbed. A total of approximately 21 acres of land is included in Areas XIII and XIV. These areas are wooded with secondary growth hardwoods, evergreens, and thick brush, and the topography is composed of rolling terrain broken by intermittent drainages (Plates 63 and 64). Areas that formerly contained buildings, parking lots, and other structures were not tested due to previous disturbances.

Soils in LRA 9 Areas XIII and XIV are Appling coarse sandy loams (USDA 2012). Eighty-eight STPs were excavated in Area XIII. The majority of these STPs encountered compact fill and gravel from previous ground disturbances with some patches of intact soils mixed throughout the area. Four artifacts were recovered from Area XIII (Appendix B), including a quartz secondary flake with possible utilization. This flake was recovered from STP C1, Level 1 and radials produced no other lithics. Soils in STP C1 appeared to be intact, consisting of a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) A-horizon over a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sand loam Bw-horizon and a yellowish brown (10YR5/8) sandy clay loam B-horizon.



Plate 59. Area of former WWII building sites between LRA 9 Areas XIII and XIV, facing southeast



Plate 60. View of previously disturbed area in LRA 9 Area XIII, facing east



Plate 61. View of extant buildings and area of formerly standing buildings near LRA 9 Area XIV, facing north

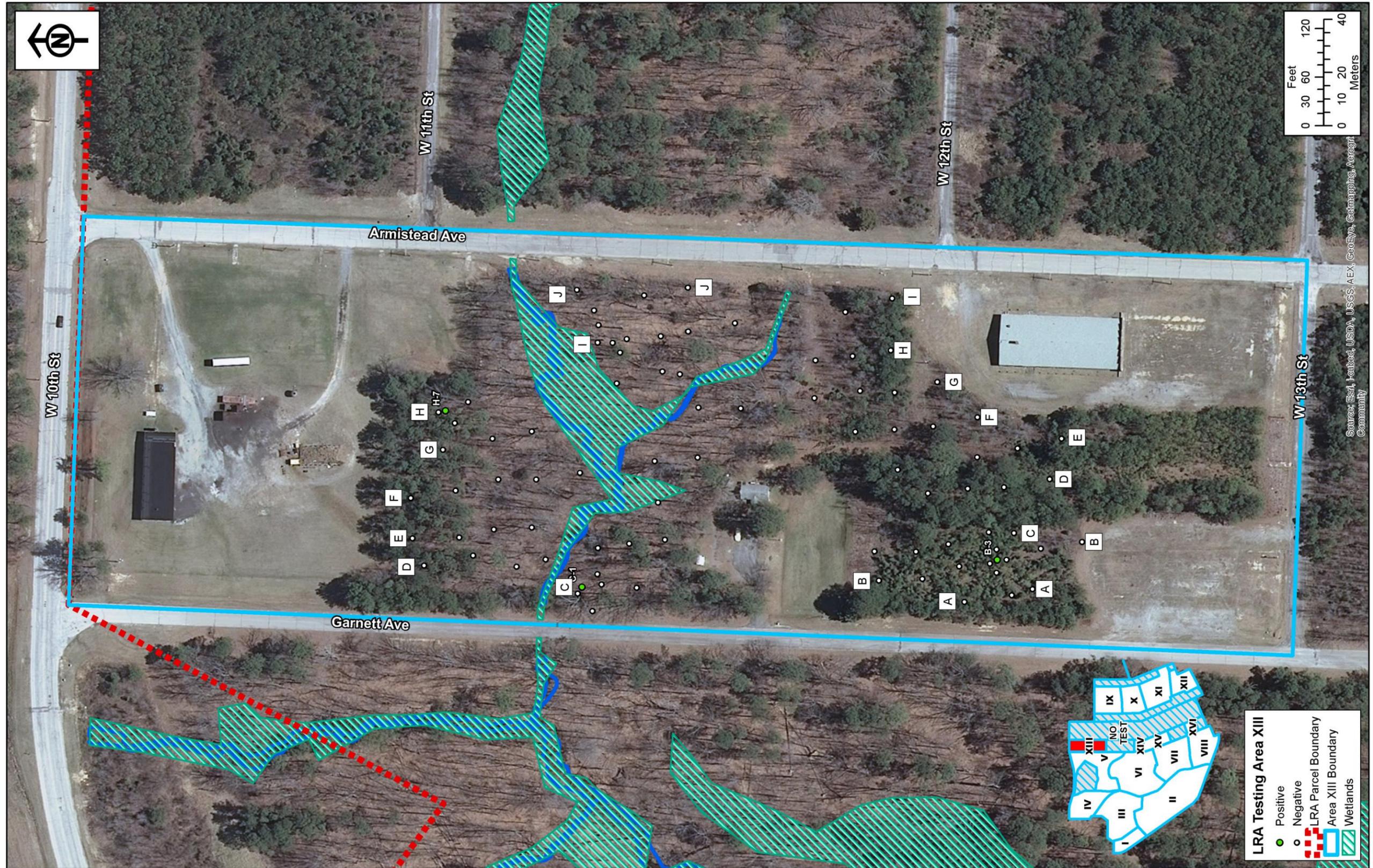


Figure 37. Aerial Map of LRA 9 Area XIII Testing

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Figure 38. Aerial Map of LRA 9 Area XIV Testing

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Plate 62. View of recently demolished WWII-era building in LRA 9 Area XIV, facing west



Plate 63. View of wooded area in LRA 9 Area XIII, facing east



Plate 64. View of wooded area in LRA 9 Area XIV, facing west

Forty-three STPs were excavated in Area XIV and artifacts were recovered from only one STP (C5), including three fragments of milk glass, a cut nail, and an unidentified iron fragment (Appendix B). No other artifacts were recovered from radials of STP C5. Soils in Area XIV were similar to those of Area XIII and generally consisted of layers of fill, indicating previous disturbance in much of the area. No sites were discovered in LRA 9 Areas XIII or XIV.

6.1.11 LRA 9 Areas XV and XVI

LRA 9 Areas XV and XVI, totaling approximately 18 acres of land, are located between Garnett and Armistead Avenues between Military Road on the south and West 15½ Street on the north (Figure 39). Aerial photographs indicate that portions of this area had buildings or other ground disturbances during WWII and the 1960s (Fort Pickett 1949, 1951, 1954, 1958, 1963). A building and large parking lots are currently located in a large portion of Area XVI and buildings are located on the north end of Area XV. Portions of both areas are wooded with secondary growth hardwoods, evergreens, and thick brush, and the topography is composed of rolling terrain broken by intermittent drainages (Plate 65). The area located between Areas XV and XVI was not excavated due to steep slope and a wetland area (Plate 66), as well as a portion of the area had been surveyed by WMCAR in 1998 .

Soils in LRA 9 Areas XV and XVI are Appling coarse sandy loams (USDA 2012). Ninety-four STPs were excavated in Area XV no artifacts were recovered. Soil profiles in this area consist of dark grey (10YR3/2) to dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silt loam to sandy loam organic layer over a brown (10YR5/3) to light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sandy loam. The B-horizon ranges from strong brown (7.5YR5/8) to red (2.5YR5/8) clay. Due to previous disturbances and an existing building and parking lots, only seven STPs were placed in LRA 9 Area XVI, but the

general profile showed soils that have been previously disturbed. No artifacts were recovered from LRA 9 Area XVI.



Plate 65. View of wooded area in LRA 9 Area XV, facing northeast

A stone retaining wall and a concrete pad are located in the northwest corner of LRA 9 Area XV at the intersection of 16th Street and Garnett Avenue (Plates 67 and 68). Structures are visible on the 1963 and 1979 aerial photos in this area (Fort Pickett 1963, 1971, 1979). It is unclear when these structures were demolished; however, they do not appear on a 1994 aerial photo (Google Earth 2012). Soils in the area of the structure remnants are disturbed and no artifacts were recovered here. No sites were discovered in LRA 9 Areas XV or XVI.



Plate 66. View of wetland area and slope between LRA 9 Areas XV and XVI, facing northeast



Plate 67. Possible retaining wall along 16th Street in LRA 9 Area XV, facing southeast



Figure 39. Aerial Map of LRA 9 Areas XV and XVI Testing

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Plate 68. Concrete pad from former building at corner of 16th Street in LRA 9 Area XV, facing south

6.2 21/20 Parcel

The 21/20 Parcel is located east of LRA Parcel 9 and the total parcel is comprised of approximately 656 acres of land. Approximately 317 acres of this parcel were surveyed during the Phase I. The 21/20 Parcel was divided into 10 smaller areas, Main Campus Areas 1 and 2, Firing Range Areas 1 and 2, Explosives Range Areas 1 through 5, and Tank Trail East and West (Figure 40). The results of Phase I excavations in each of the separate Areas are described below.

6.2.1 Main Campus Areas 1 and 2

The Main Campus area is located in the western central portion of the 21/20 Parcel (see Figure 39). Dearing Avenue is the western boundary and the eastern boundary is Birch Creek. The north boundary is at Foley Road, an access road that connects Dearing Avenue to Trimble Road. Main Campus Areas 1 and 2 comprise approximately 105 acres of land (Figures 41 and 42). Approximately 21 acres of land near the center of the Main Campus was previously surveyed. This area was not shovel tested during the current survey. The Main Campus was divided into two separate areas at a small access road that connects the previously surveyed area to Dearing Road. The northern portion is called Area 1 and the southern portion is called Area 2.

In general, historic aerial photos show little development on the 21/20 Parcel and only minor disturbances in the area of the Main Campus. A grouping of WWII-era buildings near the south end of Main Campus Area 2 along Dearing Avenue is visible on aerial photos as early as 1949 (Fort Pickett 2012). The majority of the buildings had been demolished by 1994 (Google Earth 2012). An area identified as Camp 1 of a World War II-era prisoner of war (POW) camp was located just south of the southern end of the Main Campus Area 2 parcel. In addition, there are several buildings identified as living quarters along Dearing Avenue just outside the western boundary of the parcel as well as a concrete paved parking area and loading dock between the quarters and former POW camp. There was also an access road leading to a hunting tree stand in the southern portion of Area 2 and a utility right-of-way that passed to the east of the military quarters.

The Main Campus area is heavily wooded with secondary growth hardwoods, evergreens, and thick brush except for the clearing where the tree stand is located and the previously surveyed area, which is covered by young pine trees and is largely open in the center (Plates 69 and 70). The topography varies greatly in elevation, dropping steeply to Birch Creek on the eastern boundary (Plate 71). There are several drainages and stream tributaries that cut from west to east across Main Campus Areas 1 and 2 and flow into Birch Creek.

Soils within the Main Campus are Appling coarse sandy loams, Cecil coarse sandy loam, Wilkes sandy loam, and Mixed alluvial land along the boundary of Birch Creek (USDA 2012). Soil profiles in both Main Campus Areas 1 and 2 are similar, consisting generally of a brown (10YR4/3) to very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silt loam or sandy silt loam over a yellowish brown (10YR5/4 to 5/6) to brownish yellow (10YR6/6) to strong brown (7.5YR5/6) sandy loam to sandy clay. C-horizon soils were generally yellowish brown (10YR5/8) sandy clay. Areas near the Birch Creek floodplain exhibit similar profiles but increase in depth and sandiness.



Plate 69. View of wooded area Main Campus Area 1, facing west

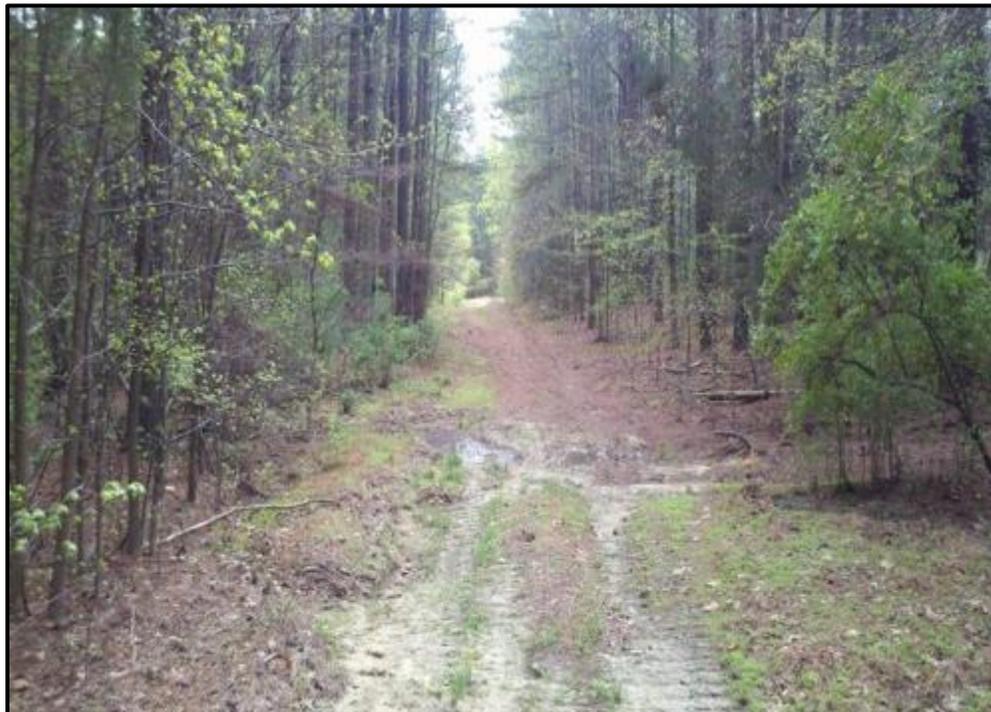


Plate 70. Trail through wooded area in Main Campus Area 2, facing west



Plate 71. View of stream in north end of Main Campus Area 1, facing east

Although aerial photos show little prior disturbance in the Main Campus area, soil profiles show disturbances in many locations, including multiple fill layers, missing topsoil, push piles, and a sewer line. A total of 949 STPs were excavated within Main Campus Areas 1 and 2, and 16 artifacts were recovered. Nine historic and prehistoric artifacts were recovered from Main Campus Area 1, including .30-06 cal. shell casings (headstamps not visible), a M-1 magazine clip, a riveted button backing marked “Stalwart Brand”, a piece of glass, and four pieces of debitage (Appendix B). The debitage includes 1 quartz flake fragment, 1 quartz secondary flake, 1 rhyolite tertiary flake, and 1 quartzite secondary flake that may be a broken tool. These four prehistoric artifacts were recovered from isolated STPs and radials around them produced no further artifacts. They are considered to be isolated finds.

Seven artifacts including 5 wire nail and nail fragments, 1 piece of window glass, and 1 quartz secondary flake, were recovered from Main Campus Area 2 (Appendix B). These are considered to be isolated finds. No previously unknown archaeological sites were discovered in the Main Campus area.

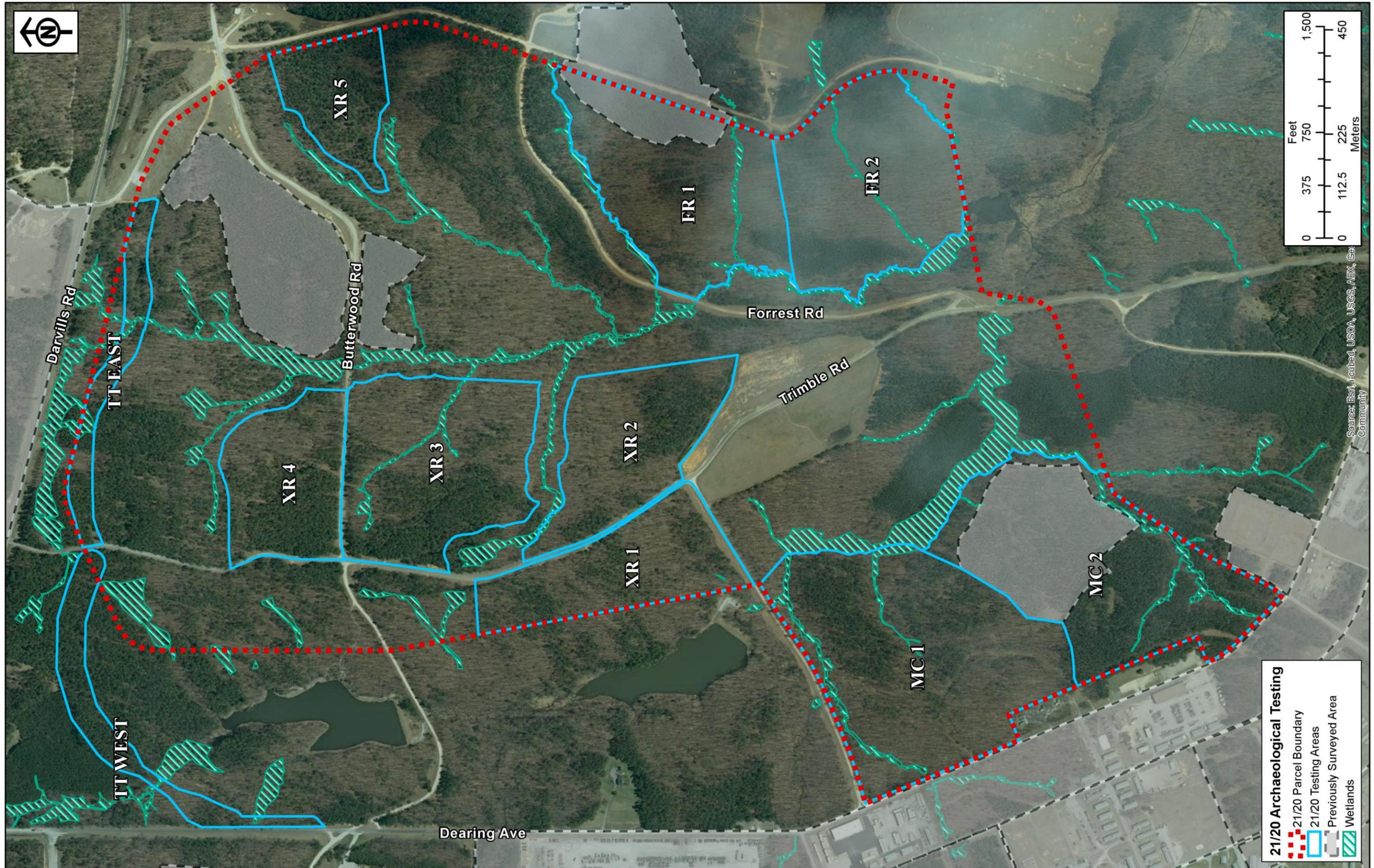


Figure 40. Overview Map of 21/20 Parcel, showing Project APE

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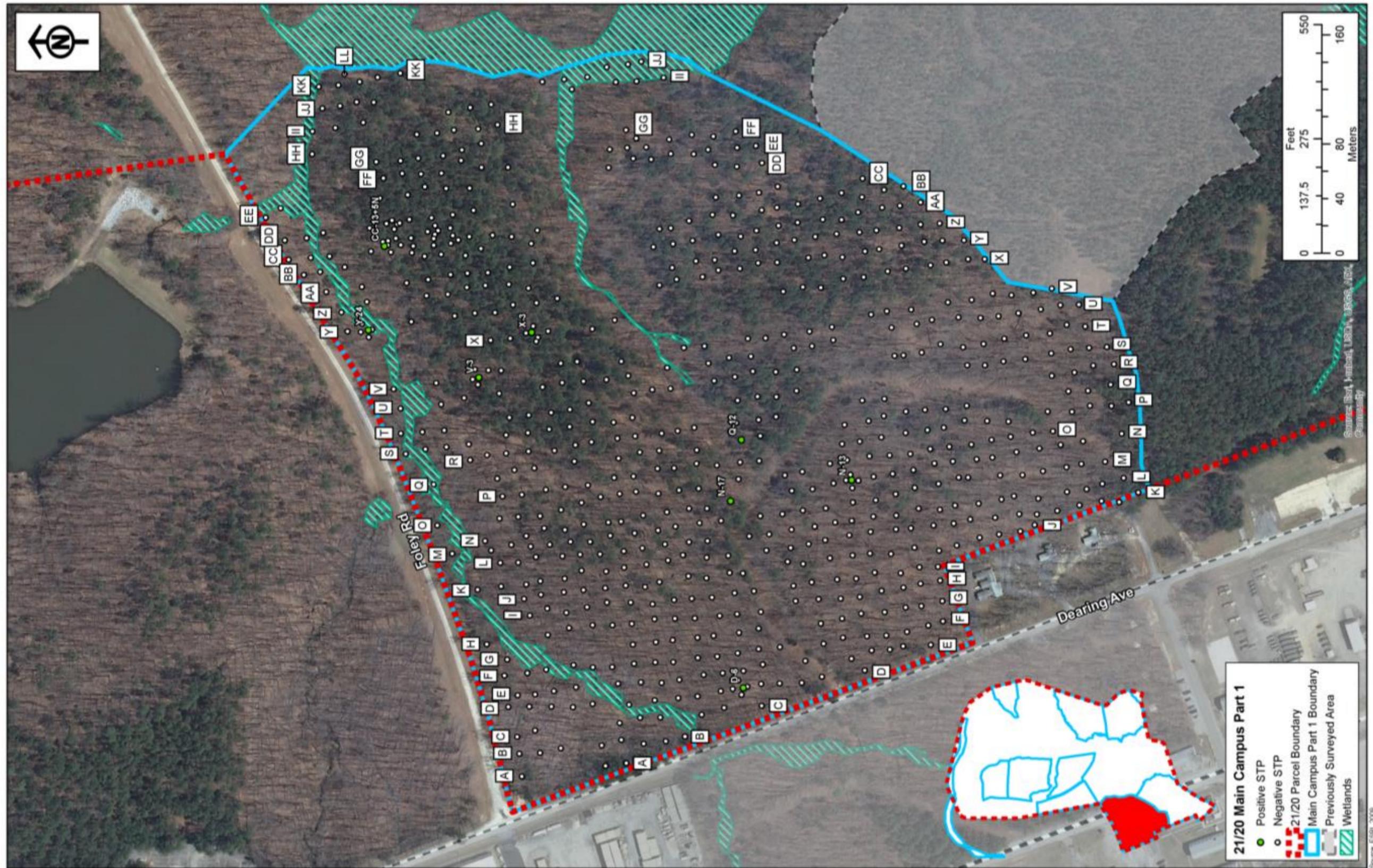


Figure 41. Aerial Map of 21/20 Main Campus Area 1 Testing

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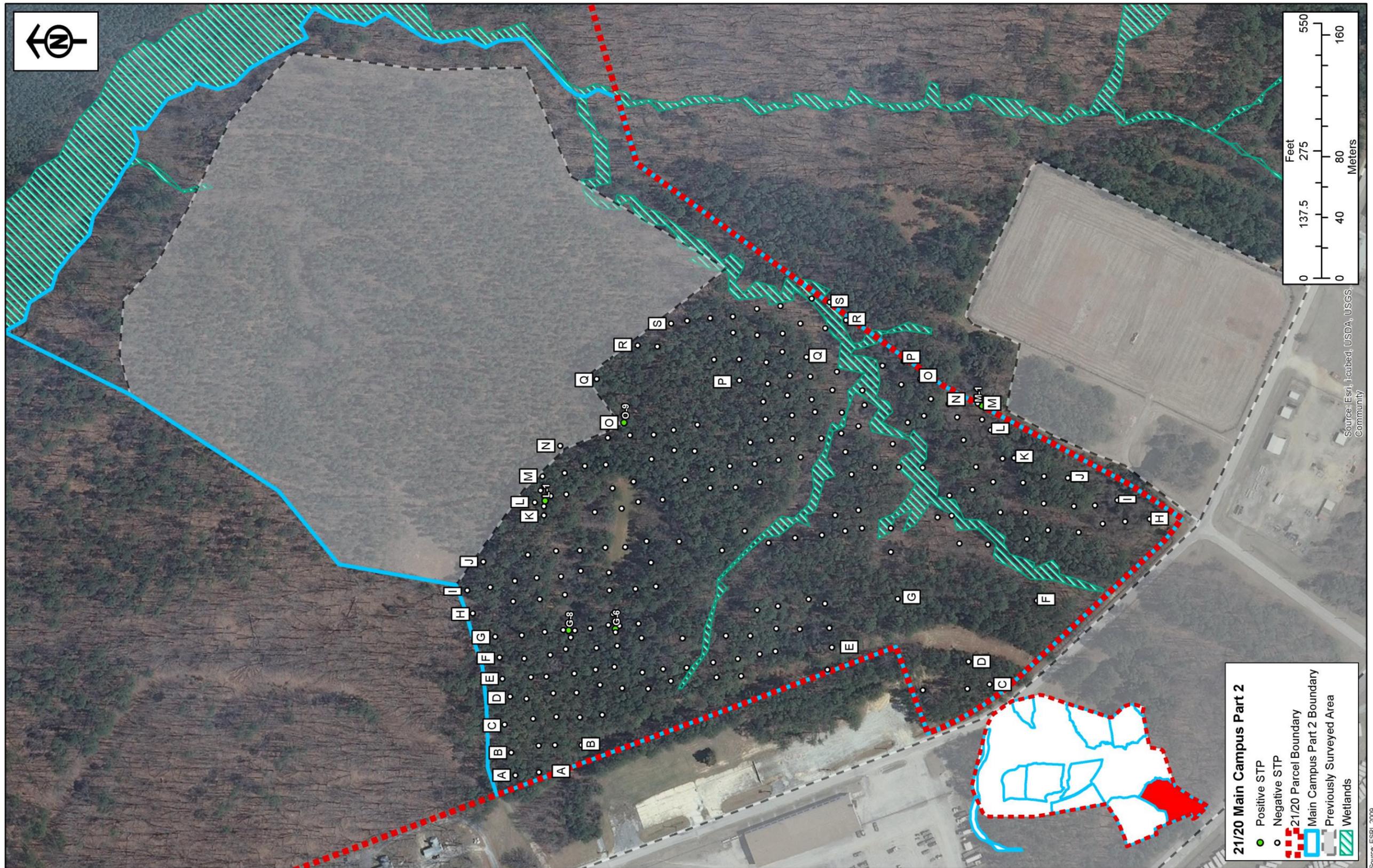


Figure 42. Aerial Map of Main Campus Area 2 Testing Area

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6.2.2 Firing Range Areas 1 and 2

The Firing Range Areas 1 and 2 are located on the east side of the 21/20 Parcel along Trainfire Road (Figures 43 and 44) and comprise approximately 73 acres of land. The proposed Firing Ranges are bounded by Forrest Road to the west and north, Trainfire Road on the east, and to the south by a large wetland that is fed by Birch Creek and flows into Birch Lake. There are existing firing ranges to the east of Trainfire Road, including Ranges 7, 8, and 9. The area is heavily wooded with secondary growth hardwoods, evergreens, and thick brush (Plates 72 and 73). The topography of the area is composed of rolling and sometimes steep terrain broken by numerous tributaries of Birch Creek and the large wetland north of Birch Lake (Plate 74). Many of the peripheries of the winding stream branches are located in low-lying seasonally wet areas.

Firing Range Area 1 in the north and Area 2 in the south were separated by an arbitrary line running west from the parking area of existing Firing Range 8 to Forrest Road, north of the intersection of Forrest Road and Trimble Road. An area of approximately 10 acres was previously surveyed by CMI in the northeastern corner of Area 1; this previously surveyed area was easily identified by the remains of flagging tape that marked the survey grid. The previously surveyed area was also covered by young pine trees, indicating that this area was timbered in the past. A former shooting range was located near the south end of Area 1 and was identified by two large earthen mounds with marked firing positions and range boards that would formerly have marked distances or firing lanes (Plates 75 and 76, Figure 45).

Soils within Firing Range Areas 1 and 2 are Appling coarse sandy loams, Cecil coarse sandy loam, Louisburg sandy loam, and minor amounts of Worsham sandy loam and Mixed alluvial land. These soils are generally well drained and formed from residuum weathered from granite and gneiss. Mixed alluvial land and Worsham sandy loam are poorly drained soils located in depressions and floodplains along the tributaries of Birch Creek (USDA 2012). Eight hundred and eighty-three STPs were excavated within Firing Range Areas 1 and 2. Soil profiles in Area 1 are generally comprised of an A-horizon of dark brown (10YR3/3) to brown (10YR4/3) to dark yellowish brown silt loam to sand overlying a B-horizon of yellowish brown (10YR5/6) to strong brown (7.5YR5/6) to light olive brown (2.5Y5/6) sandy clay to silty clay. Quartz and quartzite gravels are often present and in some places are present in high percentages.

Six artifacts were recovered from Firing Range Area 1, including a 5.56mm dummy shell casing (headstamp LC 85 [Lake City Ammunition Plant, Lake City, MO]), an unfired 5.56mm steel tipped bullet and casing (headstamp + 04), an unfired .38 round, a quartz flake, a quartz preform or tool fragment, and a quartz projectile point (Appendix B). This unidentified projectile point (Cat #3) has excurvate blade edges, shallow side notches, a straight stem, and a shallowly notched base (Plate 76). The quartz preform (Cat #1) may have been an attempted Morrow Mountain point, but is broken on both ends. These artifacts were spatially separated and radials did not recover any additional artifacts and thus are considered to be isolated finds.

Three artifacts, including an iron ax head and two flake fragments were recovered from Firing Range Area 2 (Appendix B). The flake fragments were recovered from spatially isolated STPs and are not considered to be a site.



Plate 72. View of wooded area in Firing Range Area 1, facing west



Plate 73. View of wooded area in Firing Range Area 2, facing west



Figure 43. Aerial Map of Firing Range Area 1 Testing

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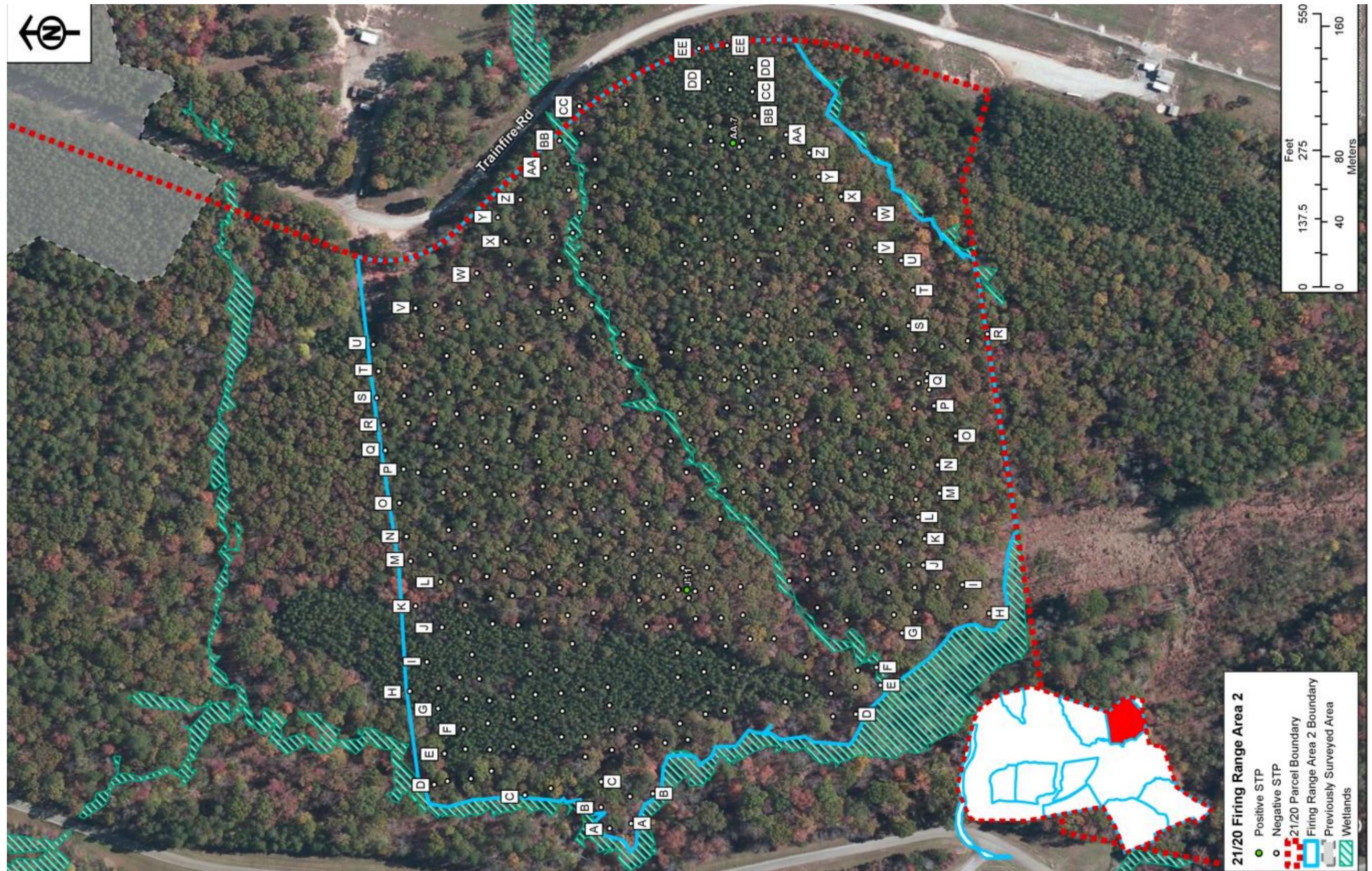


Figure 44. Aerial Map of Firing Range Area 2 Testing

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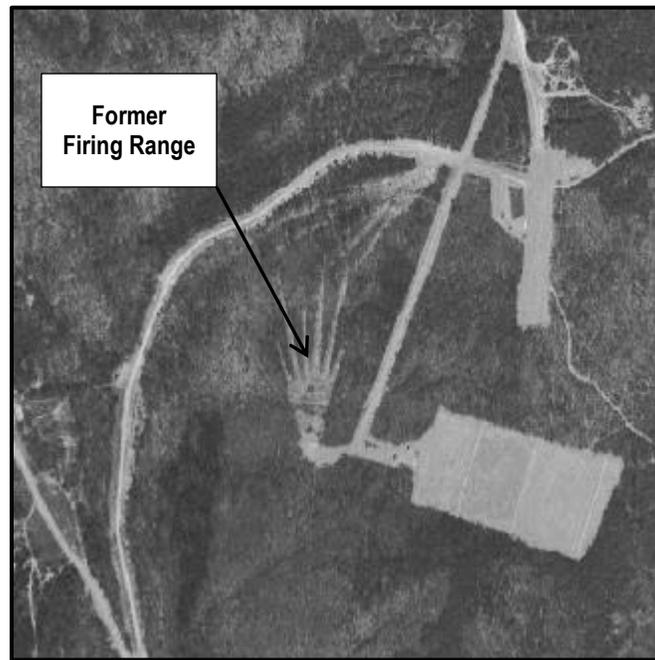


Figure 45. Portion of the 1963 Aerial photo showing former firing range on Firing Range Area 1 (Fort Pickett 1963)



Plate 74. View of stream branch and wetland area in Firing Range Area 2, facing west



Plate 75. View of former firing range in Firing Range Area 1, facing south



Plate 76. View of old target on former firing range in Firing Range Area 1, facing east



Plate 77. Stemmed projectile point (Cat #3) and quartz preform or Morrow Mountain projectile point (Cat #1)

6.2.3 Explosives Range Area 1

Explosives Range Area 1 (XR 1) is located on the west side of Trimble Road, north of the intersection with Foley Road and consists of approximately 23 acres of land (Figure 46). On the north end, XR 1 terminates at a dirt trail that accesses a deer-hunting stand. To the west of XR 1 lies Dearing Pond; this area is bisected by an access road that leads to the Dearing Pond boat launch. The area is heavily wooded with secondary growth hardwoods, evergreens, and thick brush (Plates 78 and 79). The topography of the area is composed of relatively flat terrain broken by numerous intermittent drainages associated with Birchin Creek.

Historic aerial photos of the vicinity of XR 1 show little development in this area from 1949 through present (Fort Pickett 1949, 1951, 1954, 1958, 1963; Google Earth 2012). Birchin Pond, which is located to the west and just outside of XR 1, does not appear on photos until after 1971. Some disturbance from the construction of this manmade pond and the dam on the south end was noted in the southwest corner of XR 1. This area was not tested due to disturbances from the pond's dam.

Soils in XR 1 are Appling and Cecil coarse sandy loams, with minor amounts of Wilkes sandy loam (USDA 2012). Soil profiles generally consisted of an A-horizon of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) to brown (10YR5/3) silt loam over a B-horizon of yellowish brown (10YR5/6) to brownish yellow (10YR6/6) silty sand to sandy loam. STPs near the pond access road exhibited disturbances and deflated or missing A-horizon soils.

Two hundred and seventy-six STPs were excavated in XR 1. No artifacts were recovered from XR 1 and no previously unrecorded sites were discovered.



Plate 78. View of wooded area in XR 1, facing northwest



Plate 79. View of XR 1, facing southwest

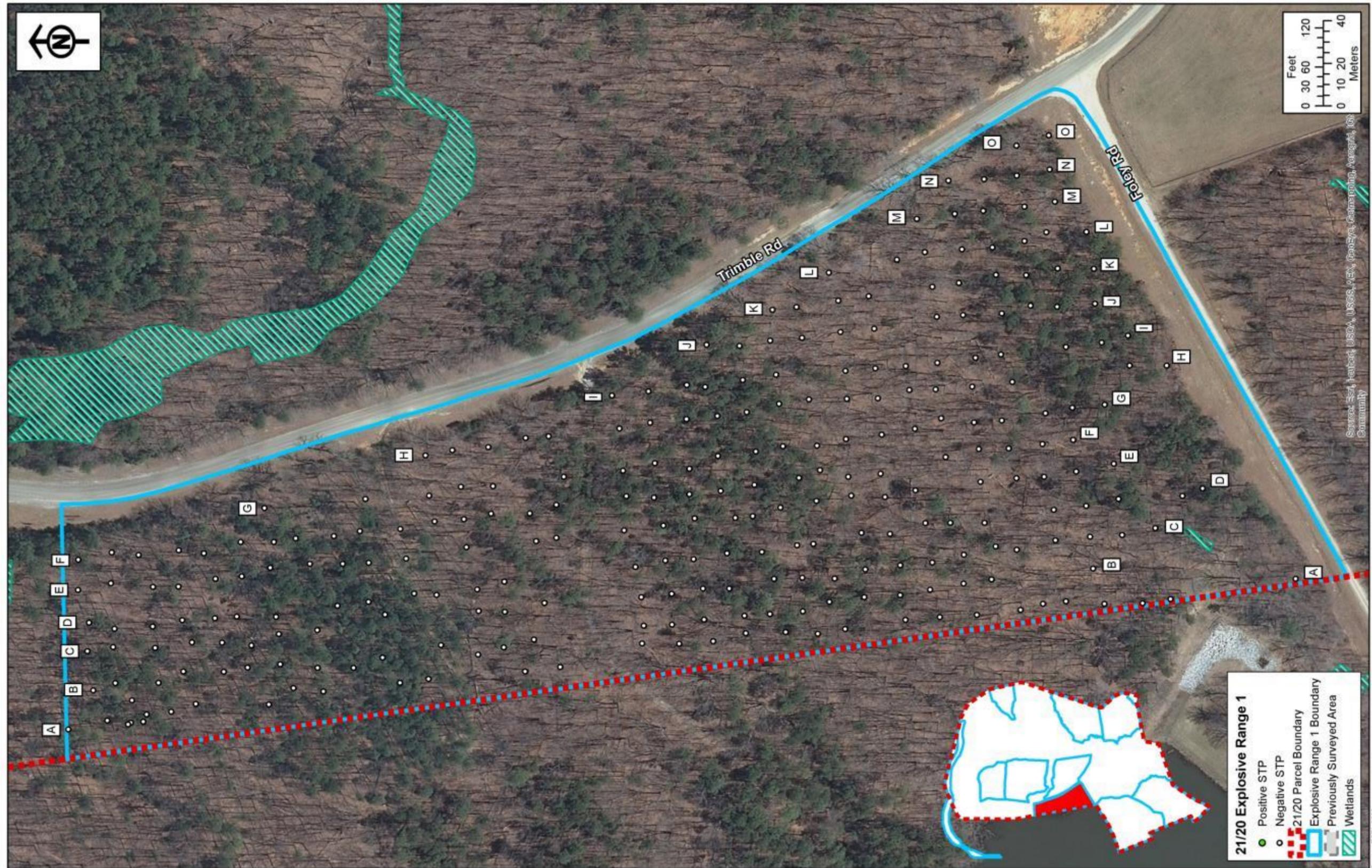


Figure 46. Aerial Map of 21/20 Explosive Range 1 Testing

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6.2.4 Explosives Range Areas 2, 3, and 4

Explosives Range Areas 2, 3, and 4 (XR 2, 3, and 4) are located on the east side of Trimble Road, east of Explosives Range Area 1 (Figures 47, 48, and 49). XR 2 and 3 are located between Butterwood Road on the north and Forrest Road on the southeast. Trimble Road forms the west border and a tributary of Birch Creek generally forms the eastern border. A large landfill associated with the military use of the property is located directly south of XR 2. Aerial photos show that the area of the landfill appears to have been in use as early as 1949 (Fort Pickett 1949). Some items that may have come out of the landfill, including several large electrical transformers, were found on the edge of XR 2. The boundary between XR 2 and 3 is delineated by a stream branch of Birch Creek and its associated wetlands. Another branch of the creek cuts through the northeast corner of XR 3, where there is a small rise up to Butterwood Road. XR 4 is located on the north side of Butterwood Road and east of Trimble Road. Its eastern boundary is a small stream tributary of Birch Creek.

The area of XR 2, 3, and 4 is heavily wooded with secondary growth hardwoods, evergreens, and thick brush (Plates 80 and 81). The topography is generally flat; however, the general landform in XR 2 and XR 3 slopes from the northwest corner down to a tributary of Birch Creek on the east side. The terrain is broken by numerous intermittent drainages associated with the tributaries of Birch Creek. XR 2 and 3 are composed of approximately 62 acres of land. XR 4 includes approximately 21 acres of land (Plate 82).

Though in general there are fewer disturbances from the military uses of the property on this portion of the 21/20 Parcel, a number of manmade trenches and foxholes utilized for military training purposes were noted near the center of XR 2 and 3. A concrete pier is also visible on the south edge of XR 4 along Butterwood Road (Plate 83); however, its use is unclear.



Plate 80. View of XR 2, facing east



Plate 81. View of wooded bottom land in XR 3, facing southeast



Plate 82. View of wooded area in XR 4, facing northwest

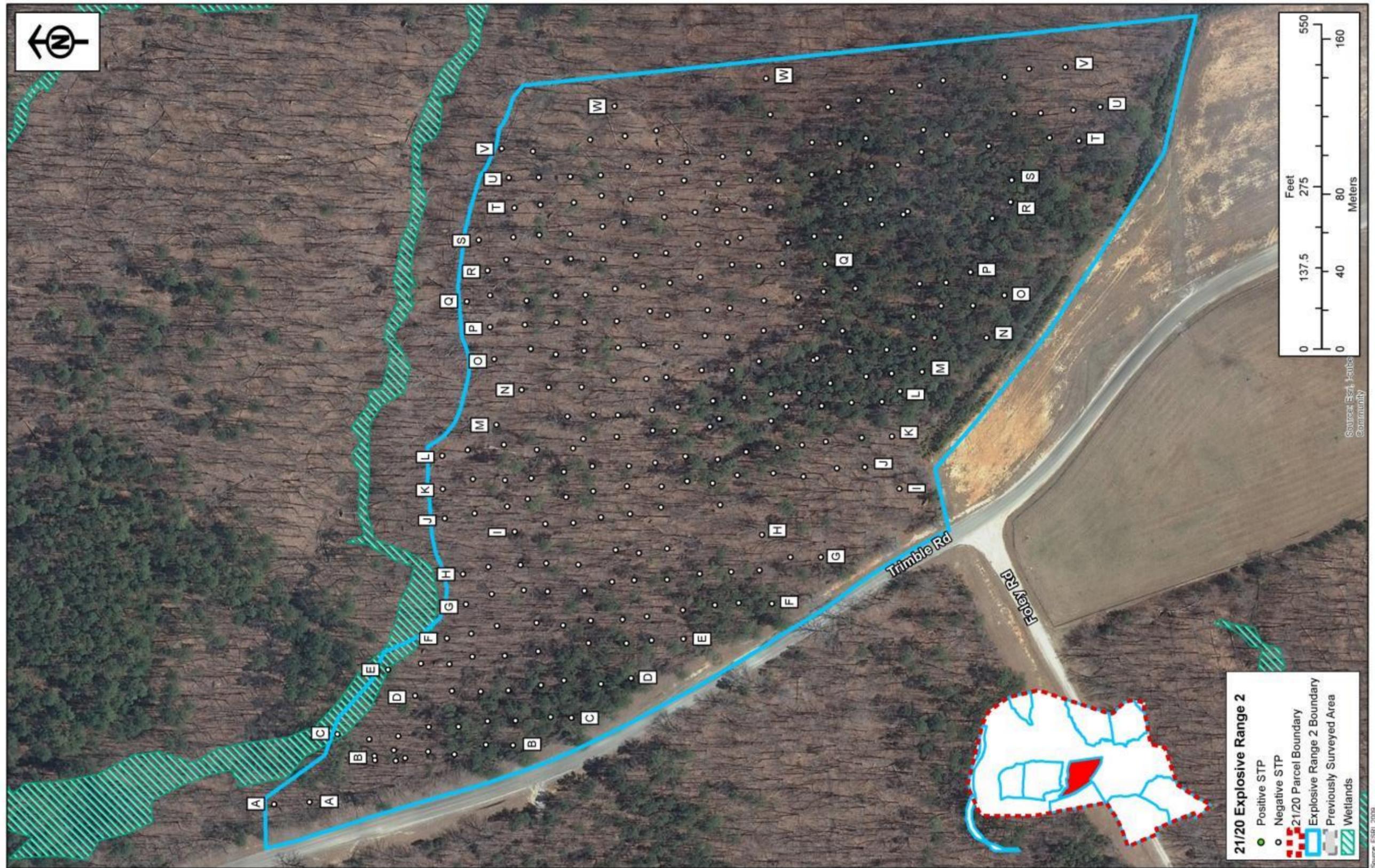


Figure 47. Aerial Map of 21/20 XR 2 Testing

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Figure 48. Aerial Map of 21/20 Explosive Range 3 Testing Area

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Figure 49. Aerial Map of 21/20 Explosive Range 4 Testing

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Plate 83. Military feature in XR 4, facing west

Soils in XR 2 and 3 are Appling coarse sandy loams and Cecil coarse sandy loams with minor amounts of Colfax sandy loam, Seneca sandy loam, and Mixed alluvial land (USDA 2012). Six hundred and twenty-one STPs were excavated in XR 2 and 3. Soil profiles in XR 2 generally consisted of an A-horizon of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) to dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silt loam over a B-horizon of yellowish brown (10YR5/6) to brownish yellow (10YR6/6) silty sand to sandy loam. Profiles in XR 3 were similar to those in XR 2; however, many STPs had a thick humic layer on top.

Soils in XR 4 are generally Appling coarse sandy loams with minor amounts of Cecil coarse sandy loam (USDA 2012). Two hundred and two STPs were excavated in XR 4. Soil profiles for XR 4 consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) to very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silt loam over yellowish brown (10YR5/6) to light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sand to sandy loam B-horizon. In other portions of XR 4 soil profiles exhibited a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) organic layer over an A-horizon of yellow (10YR7/6) sandy clay and a B-horizon of brownish yellow (10YR6/8) to reddish yellow (7.5YR6/6) sandy loam to sandy clay.

No artifacts were recovered from XR 2.

6.2.4.1 Area XR 3 Site 44NT0221

The northeast corner of XR 3 produced lithic debitage and a piece of prehistoric pottery from two STPs (Figure 50; Table 13). This small site, the Birch Creek Ridge Site (44NT0221), is located at the south end of a finger ridge that projects southeast from Butterwood Road and is flanked on both sides by small intermittent tributaries of Birch Creek (Plate 84). STP EE1 produced two quartz, one quartzite, and one chert flake, as well as a small grit-tempered ceramic sherd.

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Figure 50. Map of Site 44NT0221 showing site boundaries



Plate 84. View of area of Birchin Creek Ridge Site, 44NT0221, facing southeast

Table 13. Artifacts recovered from Site 44NT0221

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Artifact Description	Comments
1	EE1	0-17	1	1	ceramic sherd	grit tempered
1	EE1	0-17	1	1	primary flake	quartz
1	EE1	0-17	1	1	secondary flake	quartz
1	EE1	0-17	1	1	secondary flake	grey chert
1	EE1	0-17	1	1	tertiary flake	quartzite
2	EE2	0-18	1	1	flake fragment	quartzite

STP EE2 produced 1 quartzite flake fragment. These artifacts were all recovered from A-horizon soils and radials placed around EE1 and EE2 did not produce any other prehistoric artifacts; however, it is possible that Site 44NT0221 could represent a spatially discrete Woodland-period campsite located on the small finger ridge above tributaries of Birchin Creek. The presence of prehistoric pottery could indicate a food storage/preparation area, while quartz, quartzite, and chert debitage could indicate a lithic working area. The nature of the topographical ridge feature and the boundary of XR 3 limits the size of the site to the very south end of the ridge nose. Site 44NT0221 is considered to be potentially eligible to the NRHP.

6.2.4.2 Area XR 3 and XR 4 Isolated Finds

Four other artifacts, including a plastic military button, a shell casing, a plain creamware sherd, and a possible quartz scraper were also recovered from XR 3 (Appendix B). These artifacts are considered to be isolated finds.

Eight artifacts were recovered from XR 4. A quartz secondary flake was recovered from STP L-9 and a quartz primary flake with possible utilization was recovered from STP S-2. These two

flakes were found in spatially discrete locations and are not considered to be a site. Other artifacts, considered to be isolated finds, included 5 spent shell casings from 5.56mm (headstamps: LC 60, LC....) and .30-06 cal. dummy rounds (headstamps: LC63, LC68, and LC 77), and 1 riveted military button backing.

6.2.3 Explosives Range Area 5

Explosives Range Area 5 (XR 5) is located east of XR 4 along Trainfire Road across from existing Gun Range 10 (Figure 51). XR 5 is roughly triangular in shape and bounded by small tributaries of Birchin Creek to the north and south. XR 5 is heavily wooded with secondary growth hardwoods, evergreens, and thick brush and is comprised of approximately 13 acres of land (Plates 85 and 86). The topography is generally flat and broken by numerous intermittent drainages associated with the tributaries of Birchin Creek

Aerial photos show ground disturbances in the vicinity of Gun Range 10 as early as 1949 and continuing to the present; however, it is unclear what this early disturbance was (Fort Pickett 1949). Some of the disturbance continues across Trainfire Road in the area of XR 5 during the 1950s (Fort Pickett 1951, 1954, 1958). By 1963, a gun firing range is visible in the area of XR 5 (Figure 52), but the range appears to have been overgrown by vegetation by 1979 (Fort Pickett 1963, 1971, 1979). A large earthen mound located in the eastern portion of the parcel was likely used as a firing line or range backstop (Plate 87).

Soils within XR 5 are Appling coarse sandy loam, Cecil coarse sandy loam, and minor amounts of Colfax sandy loam, Seneca sandy loam, and Worsham sandy loam (USDA 2012). One hundred and fifty-three STPs were placed in XR 5. The general soil profile for XR 5 is an A-



Plate 85. View of vegetation in XR 5, facing west

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Figure 51. Aerial Map of 21/20 Explosive Range 5 Testing Area

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Plate 86. View of general vegetation in XR 5, facing southwest

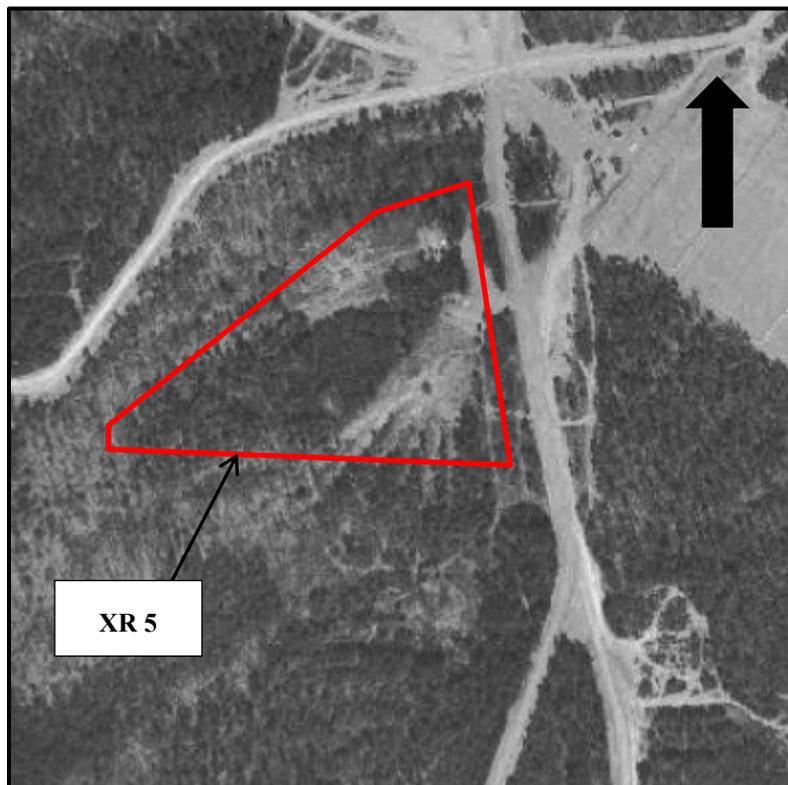


Figure 52. Portion of 1963 Aerial Photo showing former firing range within XR 5 (Fort Pickett 1963)



Plate 87. Former firing range in XR 5, facing west

horizon of grayish brown (10YR5/2) to dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) to very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silt loam or sand loam over a B-horizon of yellowish brown (10YR5/6 to 5/8) to dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) sand to sandy clay. C-horizon soils consisted of brownish yellow (10YR5/8) to strong brown (7.5YR5/6) clay or sandy clay. STPs close to Trainfire Road (transects S, T, U, and V) show evidence of prior disturbances, likely associated with the construction and use of the former firing range.

6.2.3.1 Area XR 5 Site 44NT0222

Historic and prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the center of XR 5 from three STPs and their radials (Figure 53). Fifteen artifacts, including clear and purple vessel glass fragments, a nail, and lithic debitage, were recovered from the Firing Range Site, 44NT0222 (Table 14). Historic maps and photos do not show any buildings in this location, so it is likely that the historic artifacts are related to the construction or use of the former firing range. Soils in this area appear to be intact; however, STP M-8 revealed a quartz flake in Level 1 and a clear glass fragment from Level 2, indicating the possibility of ground disturbance. A radial of M-8 (M-8+5N) produced a rhyolite flake. Two additional STPs (N-5 and N-6+5N) produced seven flakes from the A-horizon, including quartz, quartzite, and rhyolite lithic materials.

Although artifact distribution is limited here, Site 44NT0222 could represent a small hunting or resource procurement camp. The presence of rhyolite at the site may suggest trade patterns for non-local lithic materials. Additional work at this site could determine if intact soils with the potential for prehistoric cultural material or features are present here and potentially increase the number of recovered artifacts from the site. Site 44NT0222 is recommended to be potentially eligible to the NRHP.

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 53. Map of Site 44NT0222 showing site boundaries

Table 14. Artifacts recovered from Site 44NT0222

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Artifact Description	Comments
1	M8	0-12	1	1	secondary flake	quartz
3	M8+5N	15	1	1	secondary flake	rhyolite
2	M8	12-32cm	2	1	vessel glass fragment	clear
4	N6	0-26	1	1	unidentified nail	heavily rusted
4	N6	0-26	1	1	vessel glass fragment	purple
4	N6	0-26	1	4	vessel glass fragment	clear
5	N6+5N	15	1	1	flake fragment	quartz
6	N5	8-28cm	2	1	tertiary flake	quartz
6	N5	8-28cm	2	1	flake fragment	quartzite
6	N5	8-28cm	2	3	flake fragment	quartz

6.2.3.2 Area XR 5 Isolated Finds

Six additional artifacts were recovered from XR 5 including bottle glass, whiteware, and lithic debitage (Appendix B). Although prehistoric artifacts were recovered from STP U-1 (1 quartz biface fragment) and U-2 (1 quartz flake) they do not constitute a site. These artifacts are considered to be isolated finds.

6.2.4 Tank Trails East and West

Tank Trails East and West are located in the north end of the 21/20 Parcel and run along Dearing Avenue and Darvills Road (Figures 54 and 55). The tank trails are composed of approximately 20 acres of land and 220 STPs were excavated in these areas. The proposed trail will replace another tank trail in this area and will serve the VaARNG's military needs. The area of the tank trails is heavily wooded with hardwoods, evergreens, and underbrush and the topography is generally flat (Plate 88). Numerous intermittent drainages and tributaries drain south and southwest to Birchin Creek and Butterwood Lake and wetland areas are found along the stream tributaries.

Aerial photos from 1949 through the present show that there has been little previous disturbance in the area of the tank trails. Soils in Tank Trails East and West are mainly Appling coarse sandy loams with minor amounts of Cecil, Colfax, and Worsham sandy loams and Mixed alluvial land along Birchin Creek (USDA 2012). Soil profiles for the East Tank Trail consist of brown (10YR5/3) to gray (10YR5/1) to dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy loam organic layer over an A-horizon of very pale brown (10YR7/4) to light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sand to sandy loam. C-horizon soils consist of silty to clayey loams.

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Figure 54. Aerial Map of 21/20 Tank Trail East Testing

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Figure 55. Aerial Map of 21/20 Tank Trail West Testing

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Plate 88. View of wooded area in Tank Trail West, facing east

6.2.4.1 Tank Trail East Site 44NT0218

One historic site, Site 44NT0218, was identified near the east end of Tank Trail East (Figure 56) and was initially identified by surface features, including a stone-lined well, possible building depressions, and ornamental trees and plants (Plate 89 and 90). This site may be associated with a historic house located on the 1864 Graves map and labeled Crenshaw. Twenty-nine artifacts were recovered from the site including a horse shoe, window glass, cut and wire nails, vessel glass, and a brick fragment (Table 15). Soils on the site appear to be intact; however, due to its proximity to Darvills and MRTC Roads, a number of modern items, including a car battery were also recovered here.

Table 15. Artifacts recovered from Site 44NT0218

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
1	B31	0-22	1	1	horse shoe		small
2	B31+5S	13-29	2	1	window glass		
2	B31+5S	13-29	2	1	vessel glass		clear
3	B31+5W	0-16	1	1	unidentified iron ring		
4	B31+5N	0-20	1	1	cut nail	1820+	
4	B31+5N	0-20	1	1	unidentified nail		
4	B31+5N	0-20	1	3	window glass		
4	B31+5N	0-20	1	3	bottle glass		cobalt blue; 1 lip, mold-seam
4	B31+5N	0-20	1	4	vessel glass		clear; 1 with mold-seam
5	B32	0-25	1	1	vessel glass		amethyst
6	B32+5N	0-27	1	1	wire nail	1880+	
7	B32+5E	15-33	3	2	window glass		
7	B32+5E	15-33	3	2	vessel glass		aqua

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 56. Map of 44NT0218 showing site boundary



Plate 89. View of stone-lined well at Site 44NT0218, facing east



Plate 90. Large trees and possible access drive at Site 44NT218, facing west

The 1864 Graves map shows at least three Crenshaw families living in the area of Blacks and Whites (Blackstone) in the 1850s and 1860s and therefore, it is difficult to determine from the census which of them were the owners of this property. The 1850 and 1860 U.S. Census list a William Crenshaw, an English teacher, and his wife Ann plus seven children living in the Blacks and Whites post office vicinity in 1860 (Ancestry 2012). It is possible that they may have been the inhabitants of this property.

Additional excavation at Site 44NT0218 could reveal foundations or features associated with buildings of the Crenshaw occupation and possibly reveal construction techniques of these structures. Additional artifact recovery could provide information on the economic status and daily life of the family and should it be determined through background research that the head of household for this property was the local English teacher, these artifacts could reflect that social level. Information on the layout and spacing of the yard and farm could be gained by mapping of its natural and manmade features. Site 44NT0218 could have the potential for recovery of information important to the nineteenth century Domestic and Settlement Patterns of this area and is considered to be potentially eligible for the NRHP.

6.2.4.2 Tank Trail West Site 44NT0219

A historic site, 44NT0219, was discovered in Tank Trail West (Figure 57) consisting of above-ground features, including a stone-lined well, a possible chimney fall or foundation, possible depressions for former buildings, and ornamental trees and plants (Plates 91 and 92). Forty-five artifacts were recovered from this site and include a cut nail, whiteware, grey stoneware with Albany slip, vessel and jar glass, window glass, and a quartz secondary flake (Table 16). These artifacts indicate a late nineteenth to early twentieth century period of occupation for this site.

Soil profiles for the Tank Trail West site consist of an A-horizon of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) to dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silt loam over B-horizon soils of yellowish brown (10YR5/6-5/8) to strong brown (7.5YR5/8) sandy loam. C-horizon soils consisted of light red (2.5Y7/8) to brownish yellow (10YR6/8) silty to sandy clay. Soil profiles within the site are a normal A over B-horizon except in a few of the radials, which appear to be missing topsoil.

No structures appear in this location on available mapping, including the 1864 Graves map (Figure 58) or the 1895 Amelia USGS quadrangle map. There appears to be a structure located to the north of this site on the 1895 Amelia quad map, closer to the south edge of what is now Darvills Road; however, there are no buildings in the area of Site 44NT0219. A 1944 map of the properties encompassed by Fort Pickett shows that the subject property was owned by Mary C. Wilson, et al. and was comprised of 411 acres of land (Fort Pickett 2012). It is difficult to determine the owner of this property in the late 1800s or early 1900s due to the overwhelming number of properties (over 400) incorporated into Fort Pickett when it was created in 1941.

Additional excavation at Site 44NT0219 could reveal foundations or features associated with buildings relating to the occupation of this property and possibly reveal construction techniques of these structures. Additional artifact recovery could provide information on the economic status and daily life of the family and determine the period of occupation. Information on the layout and spacing of the yard and farm could be gained by mapping of the natural and manmade features. Site 44NT0219 may have the potential for recovery of information important to the history of this area and Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic, and Settlement Patterns themes. This site is considered to be potentially eligible for the NRHP. **[Site 44NT0219 will not be impacted by the current undertaking as of this time. This site will be avoided.]**

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 57. Map of Site 44NT0219 showing site boundary



Plate 91. Possible chimney foundation at Site 44NT0219, facing west



Plate 92. Stone-lined well at Site 44NT0219

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 58. Portion of 1864 map showing the location of Site 44NT0220 (Graves)

Table 16. Artifacts recovered from Site 44NT0219

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
1	A39	0-14	1	1	vessel glass		clear
2	A39+5S	0-15	1	1	vessel glass		clear; solarized; possible panel bottle
2	A39+5S	0-15	1	1	vessel glass		aqua
3	A40	0-16	1	1	vessel glass		clear
3	A40	0-16	1	1	secondary flake		quartz
3	A40	0-16	1	3	unidentified iron fragments		
4	A40+5W	0-18	1	1	cut nail	1820+	
4	A40+5W	0-18	1	2	unidentified nails		possible wire
4	A40+5W	0-18	1	3	window glass		
4	A40+5W	0-18	1	1	whiteware	1820-1860	plain
4	A40+5W	0-18	1	7	vessel glass		clear
5	A40+5W	0-20	1	1	metal ring		unidentified
5	A40+5W	0-20	1	12	vessel glass		clear
6	A41	0-30	1	1	stoneware		grey with Albany slip
6	A41	0-30	1	1	vessel glass		molded
6	A41	0-30	1	5	vessel glass		aqua; Mason jar

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
7	A42	0-12	1	1	vessel glass		aqua
8	A42+5S	0-29	1	1	vessel glass		clear
9	A42+5E	0-30	1	1	whiteware	1820-1860	plain

6.2.4.3 Tank Trail West Site 44NT0220

A historic artifact scatter, 44NT0220, was located approximately 700 feet west of Site 44NT0219, and may be related to Site 44NT0219. Site 44NT0220 is possibly a small trash scatter. Ten artifacts, including whiteware, olive green bottle glass, clear bottle glass, and a fragment of cast iron pipe, were recovered from one STP and three radial STPs (Table 17). Soils in and surrounding Site 44NT0220 appear to have been somewhat disturbed with fill in some areas and missing topsoil in other areas. No features or foundations relating to a former domestic site were found here.

Table 17. Artifacts recovered from Site 44NT0220

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
1	B21	0-30	1	1	whiteware	1820-1860	plain; base
2	B21+5E	0-29	1	3	whiteware	1820-1860	plain; 2 base, 1 rim
3	B21+5W	0-18	1	1	whiteware	1820-1860	plain; burnt
4	B21+5N	0-30	1	2	bottle glass		olive green; blown
4	B21+5N	0-30	1	1	bottle glass		clear; panel
4	B21+5N	0-30	1	1	whiteware	1820-1860	plain
4	B21+5N	0-30	1	1	cast iron pipe fragment		

No structures are located here on the 1864 Graves map and no buildings appear here on the 1895 Amelia quadrangle map (USGS). A 1944 map of the properties encompassed by the creation of Fort Pickett shows that the subject property was part of a tract owned by Mary C. Wilson, et al., which was comprised of 411 acres of land (Fort Pickett 2012). It is difficult to determine the owner of this property in the late 1800s or early 1900s due to the overwhelming number of properties (over 400) incorporated into Fort Pickett when it was created in 1941.

Due to the very low artifact count, disturbed soils, and possibility that this site represents a trash scatter related to the house at site 44NT0219, additional excavations are not likely to recover new information that would add to the knowledge of nineteenth century history in this area. Site 44NT0220 is not considered to be individually eligible for the NRHP. However, due to its possible association with Site 44NT0219, it is recommended that if additional excavations are required at Site 44NT0219, then additional excavations also be performed at Site 44NT0220. **[Site 44NT0220 will not be impacted by the current undertaking as of this time. This site will be avoided.]**

6.3 LRA Parcel 10 – Areas 1, 2, and 3

Since the survey was completed, the proposed undertaking has changed and LRA Parcel 10 is no longer in the APE, but the survey information on LRA Parcel 10 is included the report.

LRA Parcel 10 is located on the west side of Fort Pickett near the West Entrance Gate and consists of approximately 135 acres of property (Figure 59 and 60). It is bounded on the south by West Entrance Road (State Route 643). The east boundary of the parcel is the north/south property line of Fort Pickett, located approximately 1,000 feet west of Military Road. The west boundary is Hurricane Branch, a small stream that flows south into a wetland area before crossing under West Entrance Road. West Entrance Road serves as the southern boundary of the parcel and the north boundary is an east to west trending line approximately 3,500 feet north of West Entrance Road.

For purposes of the shovel test survey, the parcel was divided into three separate areas, Areas 1, 2, and 3. The utility corridor traveling east to west across the parcel was used to divide Area 1 in the south from Area 2 in the north. Area 3 is a small portion of the parcel that is bounded on the north by the utility corridor, on the west by Hurricane Branch, and on the east by a previously surveyed area located approximately in the center of LRA Parcel 10.

The majority of LRA Parcel 10 is heavily wooded and generally sloped down to Hurricane Branch on the west end. Several tributaries of Hurricane Branch flow from east to west through this area (Plates 93 and 94). Areas in the northeast and east sides of LRA Parcel 10 have a higher elevation, which slope down to the stream. Several areas of recently planted pines trees appear to have been heavily disturbed by the logging activities on LRA Parcel 10. Area 2 is also disturbed by the construction of a sewer pipeline and the remains of a wastewater treatment facility are located in the northwest corner of Area 2. STPs that fell within wetlands, steep slope, and ground disturbance were not excavated.



Plate 93. View of LRA Parcel 10, facing southwest

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Plate 94. View of LRA Parcel 10, facing northwest

Portions of five areas within LRA Parcel 10 had been previously surveyed by WMCAR in 1998 and 2011 (Huston et al. 1998) and were not tested during this survey. The previously surveyed areas totaled approximately 24 acres of land. Two of the previously surveyed areas were located along on Hurricane Branch, one defined by the utility corridor along West Entrance Road, and one centered about 2,000 feet north of West Entrance Road and 2,000 feet west of Military Road. A fourth previously surveyed box delineated the high tension power line corridor at the south end of the property along West Entrance Road. The fifth box runs along the southwest boundary of the Parcel. These previous surveys identified three new archaeological sites, 44NT0047, 44NT0048, and 44NT0066. Site 44NT0047 was an unidentified prehistoric camp site located along the bank of Hurricane Branch. This site produced only a few lithic artifacts and had been badly damaged by military uses of the property. It was recommended not eligible for the NRHP (Huston et al. 1998).

Site 44NT0048 was a twentieth century recreational area associated with the military occupation of Fort Pickett. This possible barbeque pit foundation yielded minimal amounts of artifacts and was also recommended to be not eligible for the NRHP. Site 44NT0066 was located near a hilltop in the central portion of LRA Parcel 10 and was determined to be the remnants of a possible nineteenth century farmstead. Although artifacts had been recovered, it was determined that this site had been damaged by construction of a sewer line and the site recommended not eligible (Huston et al. 1998).

Nine hundred and five STPs were excavated within LRA Parcel 10. Soils within LRA Parcel 10 Areas 1, 2, and 3 are Appling, Louisburg, Colfax, Durham and Worsham sandy loams, Mixed alluvial land, and Stony land (USDA 2012). Areas of higher elevation along the east side of LRA Parcel 10 are generally composed of Appling coarse sandy loams and Colfax sandy loams. These

are well drained to somewhat poorly drained soils located on hill summits and slopes and are weathered from granite and gneiss. Lower elevations along the stream are Mixed alluvial land and the slopes down to the stream are Louisburg sandy loam and Worsham sandy loam.

Aerial photos of Parcel 10 show little disturbance throughout the years (Fort Pickett 1949, 1951, 1954, 1958, 1963, 1971, 1979; Google Earth 2012) Soil profiles for LRA Parcel 10 Area 1 generally consisted of a dark brown (10YR3/3) organic layer over a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty to sandy loam A-horizon overlying strong brown (7.5YR5/6) to yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sand to sandy loam subsoil. Soils on the ridgetops were somewhat deflated and in some areas disturbances were noted. C-horizon soils were coarse sandy clay or clay loam. One artifact, a quartz tertiary flake, was recovered from Area 1 (Appendix B). This is considered to be an isolated find.

Area 2 soils were similar in color and texture to those of Area 1; however, some locations near the center of this area have experienced previous logging activities and have been disturbed. These STPs generally had experienced topsoil removal during logging activities or erosion due to vegetation removal and many exhibited a B-horizon directly beneath the surface.

Profiles in Area 3 were typically a grayish brown (10YR5/2) sand over a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) to light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/4) sandy B-horizon. C-horizon soils were a clayey sand or sandy clay strong brown (7.5YR5/6) to olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) in color. Two isolated prehistoric artifacts were recovered from Area 2 (Appendix B). A quartz secondary flake was recovered from STP CC-6 and an unidentified quartz side-notched, expanding-stem projectile point was recovered from STP EE-2.

An alignment for a proposed entrance road into the LRA Parcel 10 property was also surveyed to allow access to the parcel from Military Road from the west. This proposed alignment is approximately 50 feet wide and runs east to west. Much of the alignment is sloped or located in a large upland wetland that feeds the Hurricane Branch tributaries. STPs that fell directly into wetland areas were generally not excavated. Typical soil profiles consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy loam over a light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sandy clay. Some STPs in this area lay in hydric soils and exhibited mineral staining associated with iron oxide. No artifacts were recovered from the proposed access road alignment.

No previously unknown archaeological sites were discovered in LRA Parcel 10.

7.0 PHASE II EVALUATION

Phase II Evaluation was completed at three previously recorded sites on the LRA Parcel 9 property (Figure 61). These sites included: Site 44NT0045, a WWII-era tent camp; Site 44NT0056, an historic house site with prehistoric elements; and Site 44NT0072, a small Woodland Period site. Phase II excavations were directed at: defining the horizontal and vertical limits of the sites; interpreting the sites in terms of activities, functions, chronology, and context; and investigating research issues that would provide information on the sites regional significance. Each of these sites and their research issues are discussed in detail below.

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 61. Map of LRA 9 showing location of Phase II sites

7.1 Site 44NT0045

Site 44NT0045 was discovered during Phase I surveys conducted by Gray and Pape, Inc. in 1997 (Winter et al.). The site is a WWII-era tent camp site comprising concrete pads and foundations related to mess halls, latrines, medical, and Post Exchange (PX) buildings (Figure 62). Originally designated Camp Pickett, the facility was utilized beginning in June 1942 as the Medical Replacement Training Center. The center was originally located at Camp Lee, approximately 40 miles east of Camp Pickett on the eastern/northeastern outskirts of the City of Petersburg, and was moved to accommodate a larger number of trainees. An obstacle course, drilling fields, mapping areas, and sanitary area were constructed at Camp Pickett, which had terrain better suited to training new recruits (Plates 95 and 96) (U.S. Army Medical Training Center 2008:177).

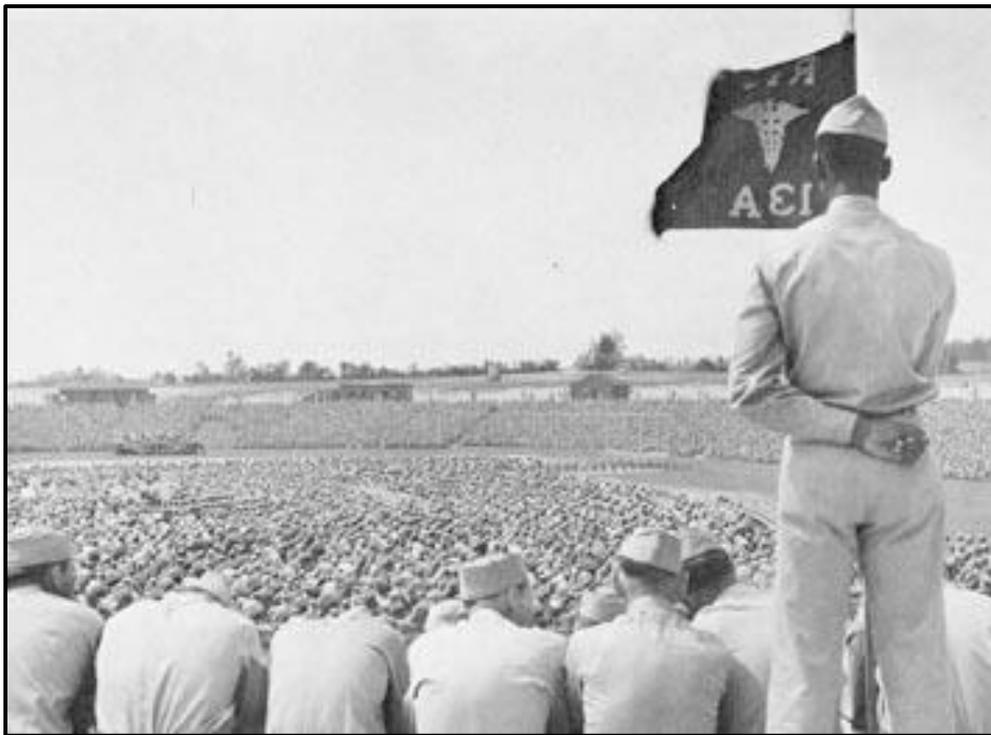


Plate 95. View of Army Medical Troops at Camp Pickett (U.S. Army Medical Department 2009)



Plate 96. View of trainees on obstacle course at Camp Pickett during WWII (U.S. Army Medical Department 2009)

Early on during training, recruits lived in newly built cantonment barracks; however, in August of 1942 the War Department authorized the enrollment expansion to 5,000 new trainees per cycle. Many of the new trainees were Negroes from Companies C and D of the 8th Medical Training Battalion who were reorganized into a full battalion while at Camp Pickett. Due to the lack of sufficient temporary barracks many of these men were placed in hutments and tent camps, such as the one at Site 44NT0045. These tents were likely on platforms and they were winterized with lumber remaining from the construction of Camp Pickett (U.S. Army Medical Department 2009:178).

Several tent camps were located on the grounds of Camp Pickett. The camp at Site 44NT0045 was located between East and West Parade Avenues, south of 10th Street and bracketed by 11th through 16th Streets. A 1942 map of the camp shows the locations of tents, officer's huts, mess halls, an infirmary, latrines, bathrooms, store houses, and a PX (Wiley and Wilson) (Figure 60). In 1943, the center was closed due to declining rates of enrollment and between then and 1945 the huts and buildings were removed (U.S. Army Medical Department 2009:178; Wiley and Wilson 1942).

The area between 10th and 12th Streets (north of the project APE) has been heavily disturbed by existing VaARNG buildings, fenced parking and equipment storage, and evergreen plantings. A few of the concrete pads are still visible, but others have been demolished. Within Site 44NT0045 many of the original concrete building pads and foundations remain; however, others have been destroyed over the years. There is no above-ground evidence of the tent camp portions of the site.

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 62. 1942 Wiley and Wilson Map of the Tent Camp Area South of 10th Street, Site 44NT0045

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7.1.1 Tent Camp History and Structure

Tent camps within Stateside Army installation were common during World War II. Following the attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941, thousands of new recruits flooded the military services, creating a need for significantly more housing at training camps. Although the Army recognized the need for additional semi-permanent lodgings to accommodate a large standing army, tent camps provided quick and affordable housing for a large number of troops filtering into training camps as World War II escalated. The War Department plans called for 125-man company blocks with two 63-man barracks with indoor plumbing, one mess hall, a recreation building, and a supply building. In some areas of the South, tents were preferred for housing. In these types of camps, semi-permanent wooden mess, recreation, medical, and administration facilities were constructed to provide necessary services for the soldiers in the tents (Global Security 2012).

Tent camps were formed at Camp Pickett both to the north and south of 10th Street (see Figure 62; Figure 63). The subject tent camp (Site 44NT0045) was located between East Parade and West Parade Avenues on the south side of 10th Street. The airfield and main cantonment area are to the west. Based on a site map of the post drawn in December 1942, the tent camp was located in an open area and its auxiliary buildings were compatible with the semi-permanent construction already completed at the post (Figure 64). The tents were aligned in a linear pattern and organized by rank. There were semi-permanent mess halls located on either side of a secondary street running through the tent camp area. On the north end of the site was an infirmary, latrines, and a bath house. Officer's hutments were located on the northeast end of the site, situated at a 45-degree angle to the main tent camp area and arranged in a triangular array. Each hutment had its own lavatory and one had a pit latrine. An officer's mess was located on the northwest corner of the site (Wiley and Wilson 1942).

Fort Pickett's tent camp was arranged in accordance with the Army Staff Officer's Field Manual. The field manual provided guidance on the type of topography suitable for a camp and its appropriate layout (Hailey 2008). The tent camp areas on most posts were originally considered to be semi-permanent, meant to last only for the duration of the war. Generally, the camps were sited on topographically flat land, with protection from the wind. A site on high ground, covered in grass turf was the most desirable location to place the camp (War Department 1945). The Staff Officer's Field Manual suggests a minimum of 50 square yards per man, 50 square yards per animal, and 100 square yards per vehicle as an approximate calculation of space needed for a semi-permanent camp. Fifty acres of open ground was recommended per combat infantry unit. The suggested layout was one that would "provide comfort and convenience for the command" (War Department 1941). A diagram of a typical semi-permanent camp shows the officer's tents arranged by rank and separated from the enlisted men's tents by kitchen buildings (Figure 65). All tents were to be arranged in straight lines. Beyond the enlisted men's tents were areas to store vehicles and animals and further beyond vehicle storage were an incinerator and a dump. Enlisted men and officers typically had separate latrines located on their respective sides of the camp. On the officer's side there usually was an officer's mess and a hospital (War Department 1945).

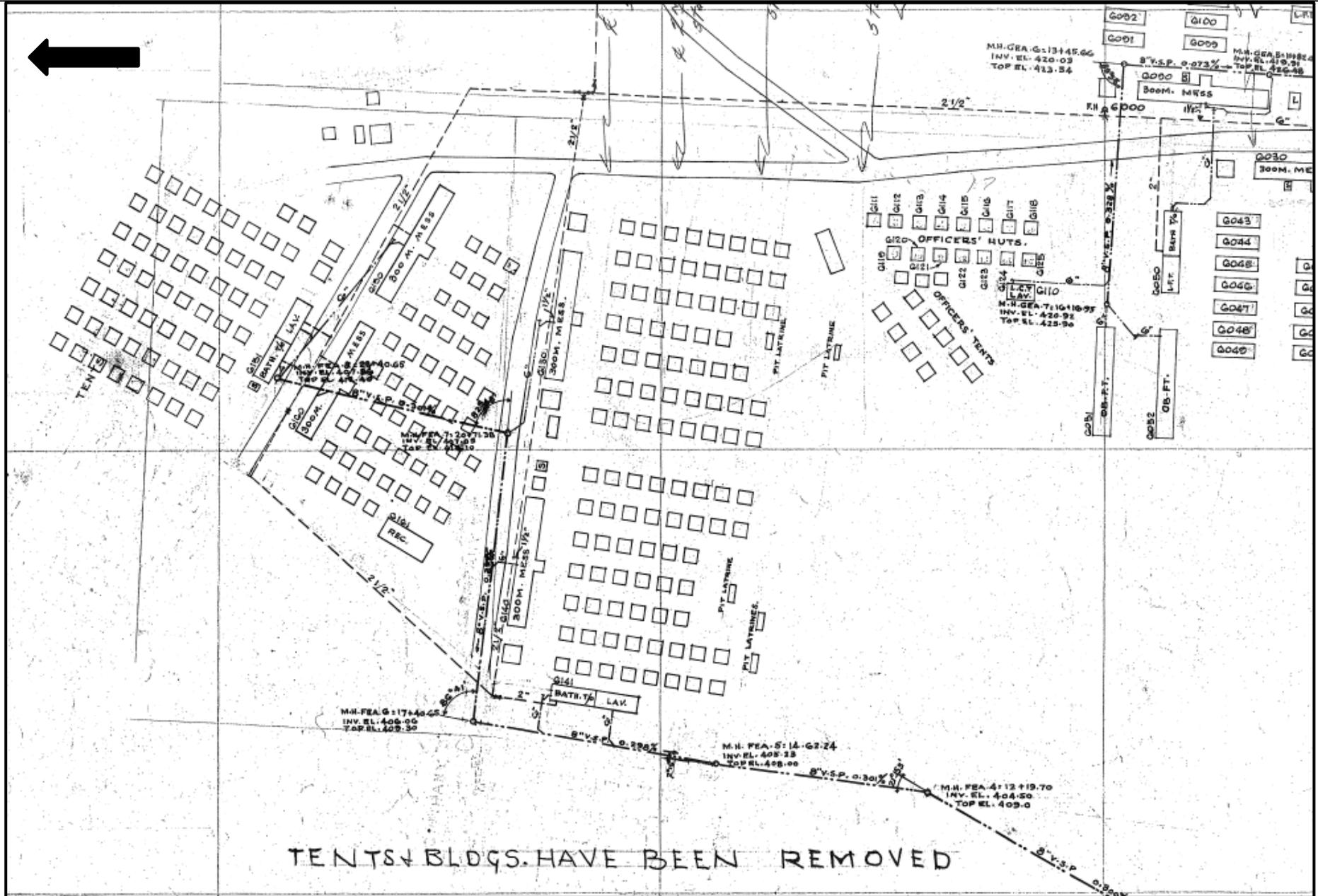


Figure 63. Map of the tent camp to the north of 10th Street (Wiley and Wilson 1942)

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 64. Close-up map of the tent camp (44NT0045) at Fort Pickett (Wiley and Wilson 1942)

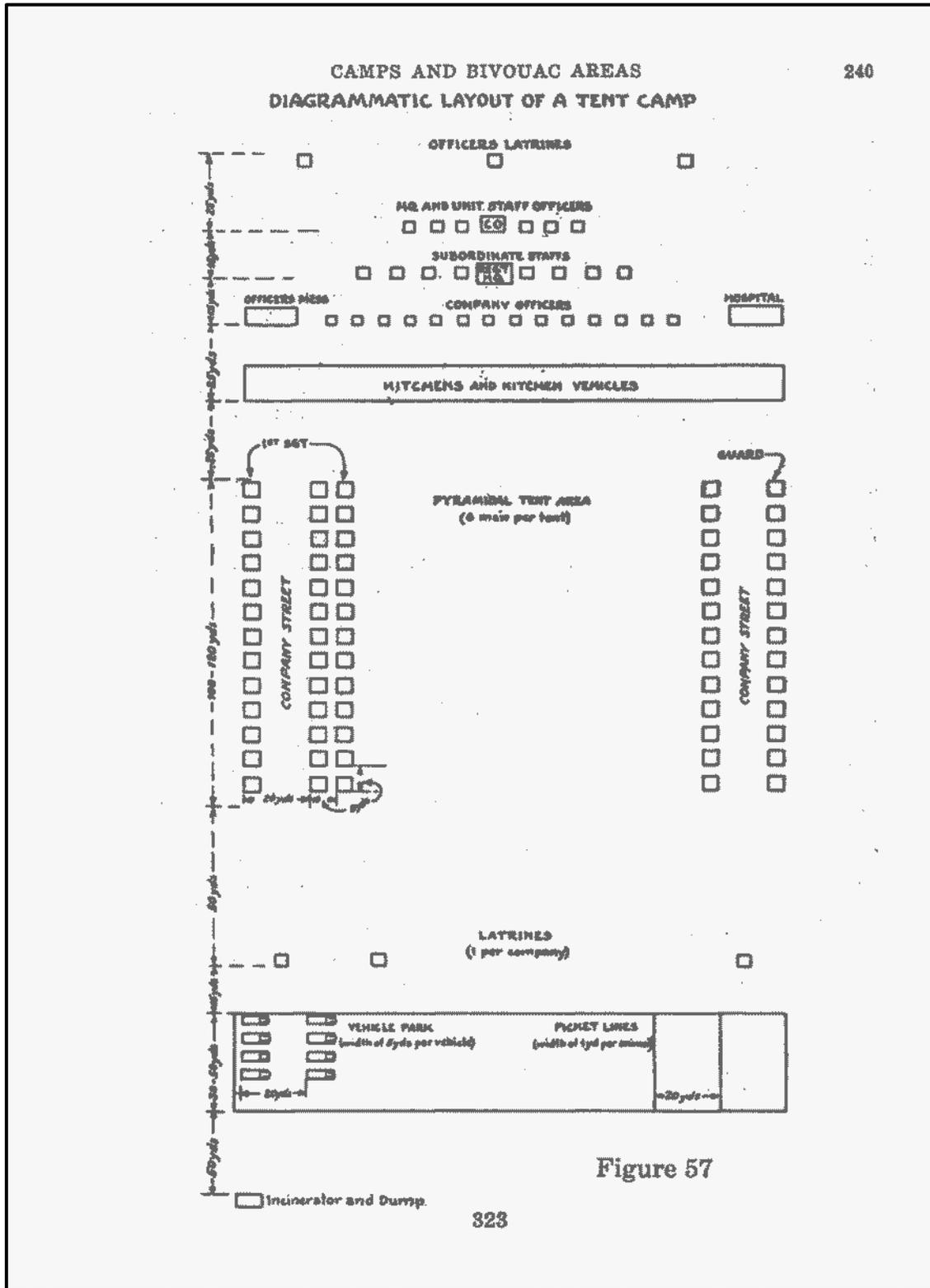


Figure 65. Diagrammatic Layout of a Tent Camp found in the Staff Officer's Field Manual FM101-10 (War Department 1941)

The M-1934 tent was the standard tent used to house army personnel during WWII (Plate 97). It measured 16 feet in length, 16 feet in width, and 11 feet in height and the floor encompassed 256 square feet. This tent was recommended for six men, although it could accommodate up to eight. The M-1934 tent was constructed of a canvas pyramidal roof and canvas sides and could be set on wooden floors at semi-permanent camps. The wooden floor was required to be the exact size of the tent, 16 feet by 16 feet, to enable the tent to shed water properly (War Department 1945).



Plate 97. Example of a Pyramidal M-1934, Olive Drab Tent (Armbruster 2010)

In some cases, the use of tents at army installations was more than a temporary housing solution. Descriptions of tent camps at Fort A.P. Hill, Virginia from 1942 indicate that junior officers and non-commissioned officers were being housed in winterized tents. In 1943, an article in the local paper indicated that shower facilities at the fort had been expanded and were “greatly in demand... in a field-maneuver area like A.P. Hill Military Reservation, where most of the troops are quartered in tents”, indicating that tents were still in use here for an extended period of time (Evans 1993:16 and 19).

Comparing the layout of the tent camp at Camp Pickett to the suggested layout found in the Staff Officer’s Field Manual, the tent camp at Camp Pickett appears to follow the basic tenants of the Staff Officer’s Field Manual, but does diverge from the suggested layout in some ways. As prescribed by the field manual, most tents or huts at Camp Pickett were arranged in a linear pattern with mess halls and the infirmary centrally located (Wiley and Wilson 1941). A photo from 1942 shows that the tents used for shelter appear to be M-1934 tents, complete with pyramidal roofs and set on wood framed floors (Plate 98). The placement of the officer huts diverted slightly from the guidance offered in the field manual. While they were arranged in a triangular array, their placement was haphazard in respect to both their groups and their relationship with the enlisted men’s tents (see Figure 64). Unlike the field manual, they are not in

straight lines or to the north of the enlisted men's tents (Wiley and Wilson 1941). The map shows that the officers also had separate lavatories and a mess hall.



Plate 98. 1942 photo of soldiers in a tent camp at Camp Pickett (United States Army Medical Department 2009)

Documentation of tent camps at Camp Lee and A.P. Hill Military Reservation show that in terms of stateside tent camps in Virginia, Camp Pickett's tent camp was typical. Historic photographs of the tent camp at Camp Lee depict straight lines of M-1934 pyramidal tents and other tent types (Plates 99 and 100) (Graycraft Card Co. 1943; United States Signal Corps 1941). Maps of the cantonment area were not available so it is not possible to assess the arrangement of tents based on rank.

Other photos of the tent camp at Camp Lee show company streets between the rows of tents and what appears to be a semi-permanent structure associated with it (Graycraft Card Co. 1943). This could be a mess hall or infirmary. The camp appears to be located on flat sandy land in the center of the cantonment area. A series of semi-permanent and permanent structures surround it (O'Gorman and Anders 2003).



Plate 99. A 1941 field camp at Camp Lee, Virginia (United States Signal Corps 1941)



Plate 100. A 1941 field camp at Camp Lee, Virginia (O’Gorman and Anders 2003).
Pyramidal tents at upper left.

The tent camp at A.P. Hill Military Reservation, Virginia was also arranged in a linear pattern and utilized the M-1934 pyramidal tent (Plate 101) (Fort AP Hill Traveler 1942). A map of the tent camp was not available, making it difficult to determine the arrangement of the tents by rank. Additionally, the tent camp is located in front of the headquarters building. It is hard to see but the historic photograph does not depict any mess halls or infirmaries near the tent camp. A description of the tent camps here indicates that they were utilized to house soldiers from at least 1942 through 1943 (Evans 1993:16 and 19).



Plate 101. Tent Camp at A.P. Hill Military Reservation (Fort AP Hill Traveler 1942)

Comparing the tent camp at Camp Pickett to the historic photographs of the tent camps at Camp Lee and A.P. Hill Military Reservation, Camp Pickett appears to be typical of World War II-era tent camps in Virginia. All three tent camps follow the general guidelines of the field manual but deviate where necessary to fit the conditions unique to each installation. The second camp at Pickett that lies to the north of 10th Street is also comparable to the other camps in layout and types of ancillary buildings (see Figure 60). Two other army training camps were active in Virginia during World War II. These were Camp Eustis and Camp Belvoir. Descriptions from letters and photos of Camp Belvoir do not point to the use of tent camps at this facility, likely due to its location near Washington, D.C. and use of the facility as a Non-commissioned Officer's School. No information or historical photographs of tent camps were available for Camp Eustis.

Photos and descriptions of tent camps in the Carolinas, Florida, and Georgia indicate regional compatibility between Camp Pickett and camps at Columbia Field, South Carolina, Camp Sutton, North Carolina, Camp Blanding, Florida, and Camp Toccoa, Georgia (Plates 102–104). Again, variations are notable in the photos, but all include pyramidal tents, company streets, and

ancillary semi-permanent buildings. Close-up photos of tents at Camp Sutton and Camp Toccoa show details of the tents and company streets (Plates 105 and 106). In addition, a description of tent occupation at Fort Bragg, North Carolina just prior to the U.S. entrance into the war by artist Earl Mayan of the 84th Combat Engineer Battalion noted that the men utilized pup tents while on field maneuvers, but returned to the civilization of “a pyramidal tent, a relic of the first world war, which is definitely superior to the pup-tent we were using on maneuvers” (Mayan 1941).



Plate 102. View of soldiers in front of pyramidal tents at Camp Sutton, Monroe, North Carolina in 1942 (The Heritage Room 2012)



Plate 103. View of tent camp at Columbia Field, South Carolina (Air Forces Historical Research Agency 2008)



Plate 104. View of tent camp at Camp Toccoa, Georgia (Wikipedia 2012)



Plate 105. View of a company street at Camp Toccoa, Georgia (The 506th Airborne Infantry Regiment Association 2011)

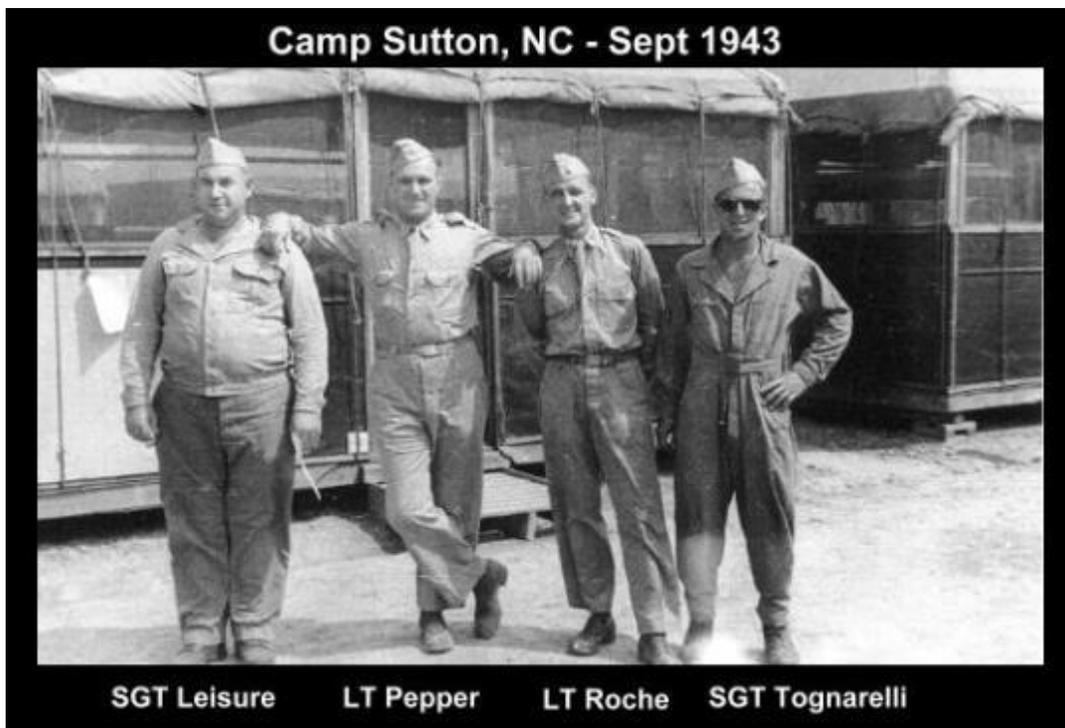


Plate 106. View of soldiers in front of tent at Camp Sutton, Monroe, North Carolina in 1943 (Rootsweb 2009). Note the rolled-up sides and wooden platforms.

Documentation of tent camps at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, Camp Irwin, California, and an unidentified stateside post show that Fort Pickett's tent camp was also typical at the national level. These camps were arranged in a linear pattern, used the M-1934 pyramidal tent, and had company streets (Plates 107-109) (Custerman 2008; Gallagher 2010; United States Signal Corps, no date). The camp at Camp Shelby shows semi-permanent buildings associated with the tents. No site maps or documentation of arrangement based on rank was available for Camp Irwin.



Plate 107. Camp Irwin Tent Camp (Gallagher 2010)

It is notable that initially Camp Shelby was the largest tent camp in the world, comprised of approximately 14,000 tents, and that the 38th Division may have received its name “The Cyclone Division” following the destruction of some of these tents during a tornado (Custerman 2008). A site map of Camp Shelby shows the layout of the camp with streets, wastewater treatment plants, incinerator, warehouses, and a hospital (Figure 66). The tent camp was laid out along the road to Hattiesburg (State Highway 24) in a linear fashion. Prentiss French, the landscape architect who designed plans for Camp Shelby, noted that the linear plan was out of the ordinary and complained that it was due to the addition of a second division to the original plan. He noted that “the loop form of the 37th Division layout is not normal in the sense that the enclosed, or partially enclosed area is not a central field or open core on which the various headquarters and unit command areas are fronted, but is simply a part of the general training area to which the troops turn their backs” (Brockington and Associates 2002). French also noted that this layout created an uneven ground surface as many of the areas had moderate slopes and required grading and terracing to form even areas adequate for construction (Harvey 2002). Similarly, Camp Pickett required some terracing in the tent camp area to form even ground surfaces for tent placement and building construction.

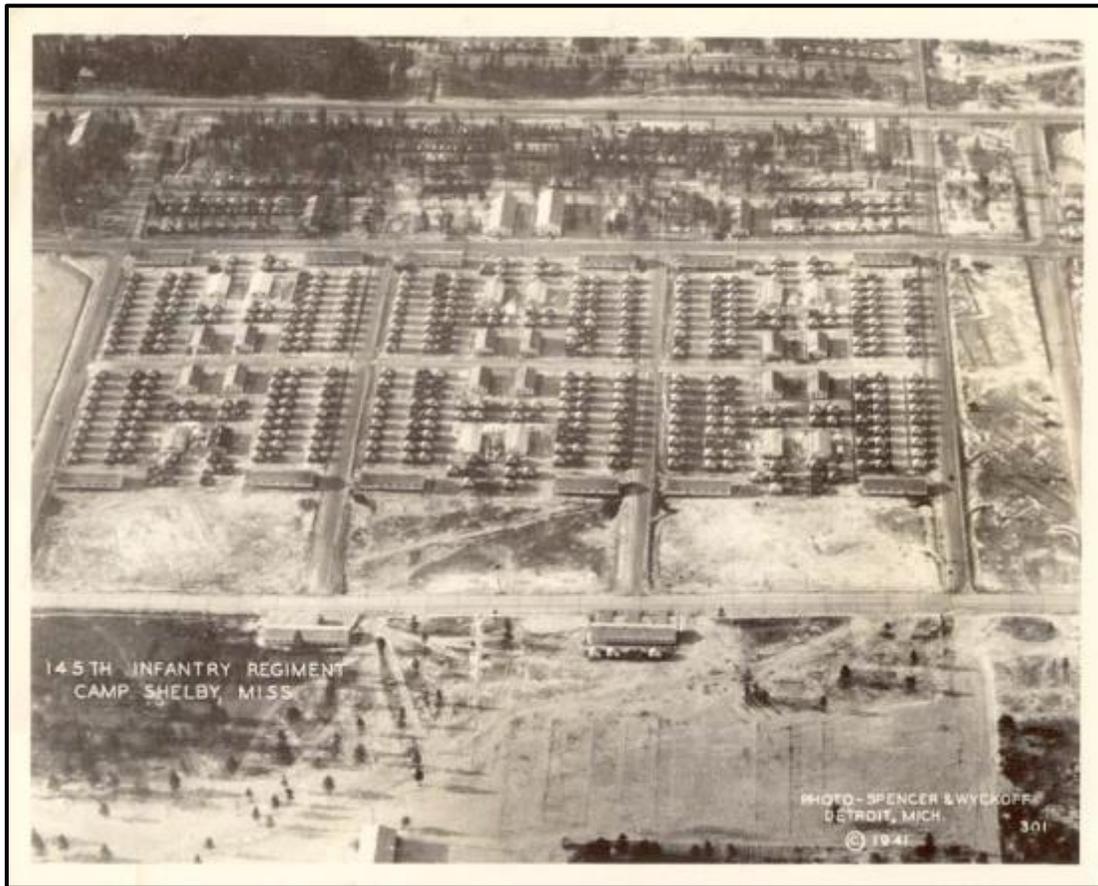


Plate 108. Overhead view of the tent camp at Camp Shelby in 1941 (Custerman 2008)



Plate 109. Unidentified U.S. Installation, WWII-era (United States Signal Corps, no date)



Figure 66. 1941 map of the layout of Camp Shelby, Mississippi (French)

An architectural survey was conducted at Camp Shelby by Brockington and Associates in 2002. The survey noted that no above-ground structures remained from the WWII-era tent camp and the area of former tent layout had been covered by permanent barracks in the 1950s. However, other structures from WWII associated with the camp, including a wastewater treatment plant, warehouses, storage buildings, and incinerators, were still extant. Only the wastewater treatment plant was recommended eligible for the NRHP (Harvey 2002).

Little information was found on archaeological surveys conducted at stateside WWII tent camp sites. A survey conducted by Southside Historical Sites, Inc. in 1979 investigated 10 tent camp sites at A.P. Hill. All of the sites were determined to have been disturbed by logging or other earthmoving activities following the closure of the camps, revealing little to no cultural materials (Ayres and Beaudry 1979). The report did, however, note that each camp site had been “prepared” for tent platforms and structures by the use of heavy earthmoving equipment prior to construction (Ayres and Beaudry 1979:105). Similar techniques were likely utilized at Site 44NT0045.

7.1.2 Metal Detector Testing

A metal detector survey was performed in areas of the former camp that were covered by tents (within the Gray and Pape, Inc. previously surveyed box). On the west side of the former mess buildings a baseline was established with testing transect lines located at approximately 20 feet apart (Figure 67). Metal detector sweeps were conducted along each of the transect lines, covering approximately 8 to 10 feet in each sweep. Metallic “hits” were located and marked with pin flags. Following the survey the hits were excavated utilizing the metal detector to pinpoint the exact location. Each hit was bagged separately and the location recorded using a handheld GPS unit. Artifacts of relatively recent origin (less than 50 years old) were discarded in the field. Due to the low number of hits found on the west side of the mess halls (n=20), all of the locations were excavated. The survey was continued on the east side of the mess halls in the same manner; however, the transect spacing was increased to 40 feet between transects. Again, all hits (n=8) were excavated.

Artifacts recovered from the area of the tent camp include Pepsi and Budweiser cans from the 1970s, a button from a Herringbone Twill jacket, wire nails, a plastic military button, a grommet, a chain fragment, and wire (Table 18). Wire nails were the most prevalent artifact recovered and were scattered throughout the site, representing architectural materials from the temporary structures within the camp. A spoon and knife were recovered from near one of the mess halls, where they were probably dropped. Several coins, including wheat pennies dating from the 1940s, a silver 1924 dime, a nickel (date unreadable), and a 1942 silver dime, were recovered. Hit F1 yielded parts from a vacuum tube radio set, including broken tubes, a mica radio capacitor fragment, vacuum tube glass fragments, a wooden or plastic knob, and pieces of the radio casing. Four .30-06 spent shells were recovered from the site; however, the headstamps indicate that these shells were manufactured after the tent camp had closed (1944 and 1946). Likely, this area may have continued to be used for training activities following the closure of the camp.

The low number of artifacts recovered from the metal detecting and the low number recovered from the 1997 Phase I survey (n=11) (Winter et al.) indicate that the tent camp was regularly policed and garbage generally placed in proper receptacles. Artifacts that were recovered during both surveys appear to represent two categories. Architectural materials, represented by wire nails, a porcelain electrical fixture, and a roofing nail, are associated with the temporary buildings on the site (mess halls, tent platforms, latrines) and were likely deposited during

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 67. Metal Detector Testing at 44NT0045

Table 18. Artifacts recovered from metal detecting at Site 44NT0045

Cat #	Transect /Number	Artifact Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
20	A1	1	Wire nail	1880+	
21	A2	1	Pepsi Cola can	1970s	tab top
21	A2	1	Budweiser can	1970s	tab top
21	A2	1	Plastic		Sunglasses? Dunton, MASS. USA Banquet
22	A3	1	tin can		
23	A4	1	Wire nail	1880+	
24	A5	3	Wire nail	1880+	
25	B1	1	unidentified iron object		heavily rusted
26	C1	1	Wire nail	1880+	
27	C2	1	Wire nail	1880+	
28	D1	1	Unidentified brass bracket		with nail or screw
29	F1	3	Battery cells		Radio
29	F1	2	Vacuum tubes	1906+	broken
29	F1	1	Light bulb		small
29	F1	1	Knob		plastic or wood
29	F1	5	Radio case fragments		early plastic or composite
29	F1	45	vacuum tube glass fragments	1906+	
29	F1	1	Radio capacitor		mica
29	F1	1	Flashlight lense		early plastic
29	F1	1	Glass fragment		thin; brown
30	F2	1	Herringbone Twill jacket button	WWII-era	
31	I1	1	unidentified iron object		heavily rusted
32	J1	1	.30-06 round	WW-era	fired; headstamp - FA 46 (Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, PA)
33	M1	1	Penny		corroded; unidentified year
34	O1	1	tin can		
35	O2	2	Wire nail	1880+	
36	Q1	1	Wire nail	1880+	
37	Q2	1	Iron ring		triangular
37	Q2	1	Cut nail		
37	Q2	2	Wire fragments		iron
37	Q2	1	Roofing nail	1880+	wire
37	Q2	1	Padlock fragment		
37	Q2	1	Dime	1924	silver
37	Q2	2	Wheat pennies	1940s	1941, 1942
37	Q2	1	Nickel		Unidentified year
37	Q2	1	Key		for Padlock?
38	Q3	3	Wire nail	1880+	
38	Q3	1	Lag bolt		rusted
38	Q3	1	.30-06 round	WWII-era	fired; headstamp SA 44 (Southern Ammunition Company, Latta, SC)
38	Q3	3	Glass fragment		1 mirrored
39	Q4	1	Dime	1942	silver

Cat #	Transect /Number	Artifact Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
39	Q4	1	Plastic button	WWII-era	Military
39	Q4	2	.30-06 round	WWII-era	fired; headstamp SA 44 (Southern Ammunition Company, Latta, SC)
40	AA1	1	Penny		Unidentified year
41	BB1	1	Chain		heavily rusted
42	CC1	1	Grommet	WWII-era	large; military
43	CC2	1	Brass snap	WWII-era	military
44	DD1	2	Screws		with bracket; broken
45	HH1	1	Iron wire or bracket		
46	HH2	1	Spoon	WWII-era	from Mess hall
46	HH2	1	Knife	WWII-era	from Mess hall

demolition activities. The remainder of the objects represent casual discard from daily life at the camp. Buttons, coins, mess utensils, a padlock and key, and spent rounds are objects that would have fallen off of uniforms and out of pockets during daily activities around the camp and may have been trampled into the ground or rolled under building edges or large equipment. The only potentially deliberately buried object may be the broken radio, which was recovered from an area of the camp shown to be within the hutment/tent rows. It is unclear how it came to be buried here.

Based on results of the shovel testing and metal detector surveys, it is likely that additional testing in this area would fail to produce larger quantities of artifacts. Sanitary conditions of military camps by the mid-twentieth century had improved to the point that large amounts of garbage, both deliberately discarded and casually dropped, were not found in the camps. In addition, the relatively short occupation period for this camp (mid-1942 to mid-1943) also limits the potential for recovery of large quantities of materials. Shell casings with dates following the closure of the tent camp indicate that this area was utilized even after it was no longer used for housing soldiers, possibly for training purposes. Later beer and soda cans indicate that this area may also have been used for recreational purposes.

7.1.3 Location of Building Pads and Surface Features

A walkover was conducted in LRA 9 Areas IX and X, which encompass Site 44NT0045, and the building pads and surface features currently visible at the site were located. Many of the larger pads located in the vicinity of the current access roads remain visible, while some of the smaller pads and those located to the west and south are no longer detectable. Many of the building pads located to the north of 12th Street (outside of project APE) had been destroyed by construction and timbering activities and some are still visible but badly damaged by heavy earthmoving equipment. Other building pads, interspersed between existing pads on the site, have also been destroyed with no visible remains. Piles of concrete block, concrete, and other building materials are located primarily along the former roadway on the west side of the site, representing other foundations that have been previously demolished. Those existing pads that were visible were mapped utilizing a handheld Trimble GPS unit (sub-meter accuracy). The size and extent of the site made the use of a transit system prohibitive so it was decided in the field to map the site utilizing the GPS system.

Extant building foundations and remnants of demolished foundations that were identified at the site included several 300-man mess halls (Plate 110), an officers' mess, a PX (Plate 111), enlisted latrines (Plate 112), an infirmary, a possible store house, and officer's latrines (Figure 68; Plates 113 through 114). Other terrain features included road beds and possible terracing to create level areas for tent placement. In addition, light poles, electrical fixtures, water pipes, shower heads, iron cables, copper wire, and other former features of the camp structure are still visible on the ground surface. No remains associated with former officers' huts or tent platforms are visible and these were likely demolished and the architectural materials reused elsewhere on Camp Pickett. A 1945 revision to the Wiley and Wilson map (1942) indicates that the tents and buildings had been removed by that point.



Plate 110. View of 300-man mess hall in Site 44NT0045, facing north



Plate 111. View of PX building foundation in Site 44NT0045, facing north



Plate 112. View of bathroom at Site 44NT0045, facing east

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Figure 68. Map of Features and Site Boundary for Site 44NT0045

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Plate 113. View of store house in Site 44NT0045, facing north



Plate 114. View of Bath/LFT Toilet at Site 44NT0045, facing southwest

7.1.4 Recommendations

The military tent camp at Site 44NT0045 does appear to conform in general to the guidelines set forth in the Staff Officer's Field Manual of 1941 (War Department) with some variations in response to the topography of the site. Utilization of a 1942 site map (Wiley and Wilson) led to the identification of the most of the surviving pads of the semi-permanent buildings; however, no officer's huts or tent platforms were identified. A number of the pads have been destroyed or have been damaged by earthmoving equipment. Most of the pads that were located to the north of 12th Street, those on the south and west ends of the camp, and several of the former pads interspersed within the existing pads, have been demolished, leaving mainly the center portion of the site extant.

Based on the placement of semi-permanent buildings and the location of tents shown on the 1942 site map, the camp layout followed the basic tenants of the Army Field Manual but diverged where necessary based upon unique, individual field conditions at the facility. Based on the arrangement of tent camps both within Virginia and nationwide, Camp Pickett's tent camp site appears to have been typical of World War II-era stateside tent camps. All the tent camps studied appeared to also diverge from the prescribed layout if space or other constraints required the post to do so.

Tent camps were temporary housing options utilized for both the training and space opportunities they presented. It is not surprising then, that little remains today of what was once present at the site when large numbers of troops flocked to the post before deployment. No remains of the tents/hutments or officer's huts were found during the metal detecting or the Phase I survey in this area, and as noted on the map, these were likely demolished sometime before 1945.

It is likely that the camp housed volunteer troops from the U.S. Army Medical Department during the period from mid-1942 to mid-1943. The site may have housed Negro troops from the 8th Medical Training Battalion while training at Camp Pickett; however, it is not known for certain if they were housed at this site or another at the facility. Although the Site 44NT0045 tent camp may have housed Negro troops during their training activities at Camp Pickett, no artifacts were recovered that indicated that these troops were located here. In general, a very low number of artifacts were recovered from the Phase I shovel testing (both TEC and Gray and Pape) and the metal detecting survey conducted within the camp. Artifacts that were recovered, including coins, a key, buttons, and nails are related to every-day life within the camp and are most likely the result of casual and accidental discard and to construction and demolition of buildings. Artifacts recovered relate to the WWII-era military occupation but are not indicative of any specific group or unit. It is expected that any additional testing at the site would produce artifacts of similar quantity and type and would therefore be unnecessary. All remaining building pads were identified using the 1942 Wiley and Wilson map and no additional information can be obtained through further survey of the site.

The tent camp site at Fort Pickett is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The tent camp does not qualify for inclusion under Criterion A because it is not "associated with an event that made significant contributions to the broad patterns of history." Tent camps were utilized at Virginia army posts, regional posts throughout the south, and army posts nation-wide. They were a pragmatic approach to solving training and space limitations, and do not represent a special or significant training experience for soldiers fighting in World War II. The site is not eligible for inclusion under Criterion B because there is no indication that any person of

historical significance to the European theater of World War II ever lived at the tent camp at Fort Pickett. Although the site may have housed Negro troops from the 8th Medical Training Battalion while training at Camp Pickett, it is not known for certain if they were housed at this site or another at the facility.

Criterion C, which refers to the significance of the design or construction of a particular resource, is also not applicable. While the tent camp does exhibit the arrangement prescribed by the Staff Officer's field map, this arrangement was common throughout both Virginia and the nation. The other tent camps discussed followed the suggestions of the field manual as closely as possible given their particular space constraints and circumstances. The tent camp at Camp Pickett was typical of an army tent camp site during World War II. Pickett's tent camp was linearly arranged and divided by rank. It had company streets, and semi-permanent structures such as an infirmary, bath houses, and mess halls. It even utilized the suggested M-1934 pyramidal tent.

The site is also not eligible under Criterion D. It does not present an opportunity to yield information important to prehistory or history. Tent camp sites were meant to be transitory and impermanent. With the exception of semi-permanent building such as mess halls and infirmaries, little was meant to remain after the troops were deployed to war. Furthermore, both excavations and metal detection of the site revealed only a few artifacts scattered across the site. The relatively small number of artifacts found through shovel testing and metal detection indicates that little remains below grade of the tent camp site. It is likely that more information on the construction, layout, and daily use of tent camps could be obtained through archival research than through archaeological survey and excavation.

No additional work is recommended at Site 44NT0045.

7.2 Site 44NT0056

Site 44NT0056 is a historic site with a prehistoric component located in the southwest corner of the LRA 9 Parcel, within the current survey's Area II (see Figure 61). Military Road comprises the west boundary of the site and the other boundaries (north, south, and east) were established by a previous survey completed by WMCAR in 1998 (Huston et al. 1998) (Figure 69). A partial Phase II was completed in 2009 at the site by the Fort Pickett in-house crew, contracted with Conservation Management Institute at Virginia Tech (CMI). The majority of the site is located on a relatively flat upland location next to Military Road and portions continue down slope to the east.

There were several surface features identified during the previous surveys that were still visible at the time of the 2012 survey. A fieldstone-lined well is located next to several piles of fieldstone that were identified by Cardno TEC as the remains of a house foundation and collapsed chimney (Plates 115 and 116). To the north of these features is a large pit of uncertain use with fieldstone visible at the surface and large pieces of concrete at the bottom (Plate 117). Another foundation, identified as a possible tobacco curing barn by the WMCAR survey, was visible down slope approximately 70 meters (230 feet) east of the pit (Plate 118). There are also numerous large oak, walnut, cedar and fruit trees and saplings throughout the area and daffodils, yucca, and autumn olive are also present. A former access road enters the site from Military Road, passes between a row of large cherry and walnut trees, and splits to curve around both sides of the hill (Plate 119). These access roads join together approximately 45 meters (150 feet) to the east at the barn area.

7.2.1 Previous Surveys

The Phase I survey performed by WMCAR identified site 44NT0056 through a combination of the visible surface features described above and excavation of 160 STPs. These STPs exhibited a soil profile described by WMCAR as consisting of "brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam containing artifacts that extends to 11 cm below ground surface, over dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy loam that continues to 26 cm below ground surface, over yellowish brown (10YR5/8) sandy clay subsoil." The report also indicates that 72 artifacts were recovered from the STPs and included architectural and domestic historic artifacts from the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries as well as prehistoric lithic materials and a Woodland Period pottery sherd (Huston et al. 1998).

During August of 2009, additional excavations were conducted at the site by CMI. The CMI placed 10 STPs in an attempt to further define the historic portion of the site. The 10 STPs excavated at the site were not identifiable in 2012; however, the field notes indicate that four of them (R1 through R4) were excavated at what CMI referred to as "the Icehouse." The notes for these STPs indicated that they contained a maximum of 4 cm of organic horizon (Ao-horizon), which was underlain by approximately 15 cm of brown (10YR 4/3) sandy loam labeled as Stratum I over approximately 20 cm of yellow brown (10YR 5/8) sandy clay labeled as Stratum II. A total of 36 artifacts were recovered from these STPs, predominately container glass and architectural debris.

The remaining six STPs (R5 through R10) were excavated in the area referred to as the "main house" in the CMI notes but, as with the "Icehouse" STPs, their exact location is unclear. The profiles for these STPs typically exhibited 2 cm of Ao- horizon over approximately 10 cm of

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Figure 69. Survey Block 19 Map from WMCAR 1998 survey (Huston et al.)



Plate 115. View of stone-lined well in western portion of Site 44NT0056



Plate 116. View of remains of the stone pile in western portion of Site 44NT0056, post-excavation, facing east



Plate 117. View of unidentified pit in western portion of Site 44NT0056, facing east



Plate 118. View of possible barn foundation in eastern portion of Site 44NT0056, facing east



Plate 119. Possible former road trace around the south end of the site, facing east

very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) sandy loam with another 15 to 20 cm of brownish yellow (10YR 6/8) sandy clay. One wire nail was recovered from STP R8, which was the only positive STP in this grouping.

In addition, CMI placed nine 1 meter x 1 meter TUs to further evaluate the historic features at the site. Four TUs were placed at the west side of the site near a fieldstone push pile and in what was believed to have been the farmyard. Five additional TUs were placed near a fieldstone foundation at the east end of the site. Although labeled as a barn by the WMCAR survey, the CMI originally believed this area to be a house site. These excavations will be explained in detail in Section 7.2.3. In addition, CMI augered the stone-lined well but did not recover any artifacts.

Prehistoric artifacts recovered by the CMI survey included nine flakes from CMI TUs 1 and 5, which were located 30 m east of Military Road in the southwest corner of the site. A total of 12 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the WMCAR and the CMI surveys (Table 19).

Table 19. Prehistoric artifact locations from previous surveys at Site 44NT0056

Excavator	Provenience	Location	Total	Description
WMCAR	STP 3638 and 3666	NW corner of Block 19	3	3666 - 1 quartzite flake 1 quartz shatter 3638 - 1 grit tempered pottery
CMI	CMI TU 1 and 5	1 - N490 E515 2 - N490 E516	9	TU 1 - 4 diabase flakes 3 quartz flakes TU 5 - 1 quartz flake 1 quartzite flake

7.2.2 CMI Excavations

Phase II excavations were undertaken by CMI in 2009; however, due to funding problems, a summary report was not produced for this survey. In order to understand the site, the results of the CMI excavations are summarized here. This summary was based solely on interpretation of the available CMI field notes and artifact inventory. In 2012, Cardno TEC completed additional Phase II excavations to attempt to better interpret the CMI work and to cover gaps in the available information. The Cardno TEC test units are described in Section 7.2.3.

7.2.2.1 CMI TU 1 and TU 5

CMI TU 1 (N490E515) was placed near the access road into the site to attempt to delineate features of the farmyard, locate former buildings, and potentially locate the prehistoric component in the western portion of the site (Figure 70). Stratum 1 consisted of a possible fill layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) medium grained sandy loam approximately 5 cm in thickness. Ten artifacts, including 2 flakes, 1 quartz shatter, 3 wire nails, 2 brass tacks, and a .22 caliber bullet and brass cap, were recovered from this stratum (Table 20).

Stratum II is a possible fill layer of brownish yellow (10YR6/6) medium grained sand with many roots. This stratum was approximately 15 cm thick and produced 5 artifacts, including 4 quartz and diabase flakes and 1 fragment of window glass. Stratum III is comprised of an olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) clayey sand with no historic or prehistoric artifacts. Excavations continued 15 cm into the B-horizon, which consisted of a reddish yellow (5YR6/8) clay with decaying bedrock fragments (Plate 120, Figure 71). No artifacts were recovered from the B-horizon and the excavation was terminated at 50 cm below datum (cmbd).

Table 20. CMI TU 1 Artifact Inventory

Artifact #	Test Unit	Stratum	Level	Depth (cmbd)	Count	Object name	Material	Comments
44NT56/tu1SEs0.1	1SE	0	1	0-7	1	bottle	glass, clear	
44NT56/tu1SEs0.2	1SE	0	1	0-7	1	window	glass, clear	
44NT56/tu1SEs1.1	1SE	1	1	7-10	1	nail, wire	iron	
44NT56/tu1SEs1.2	1SE	1	1	7-10	1	flake, late	quartz	
44NT56/tu1SEs2.1	1SE	2	1	10-20	1	window	glass, clear	
44NT56/tu1NEs1.1	1NE	1	1	6-10	1	nail, wire	iron	
44NT56/tu1NEs1.2	1NE	1	1	6-10	1	bullet, .22	brass/lead	
44NT56/tu1NEs2.1	1NE	2	1	10-20	1	flake, primary	quartz	
44NT56/tu1NEs2.2	1NE	2	2	20-26	1	flake, early	diabase	
44NT56/tu1SWs1.1	1SW	1	1	6-10	2	tacks	iron	
44NT56/tu1SWs1.2	1SW	1	1	6-10	1	shatter	quartz	
44NT56/tu1SWs2.1	1SW	2	1	10-20	2	flake, early	diabase	
44NT56/tu1NWs1.1	1NW	1	1	5-10	1	nail, wire	iron	finishing
44NT56/tu1NWs1.2	1NW	1	1	5-10	1	cap	brass	small screw cap
44NT56/tu1NWs1.3	1NW	1	1	5-10	1	flake fragment	diabase	

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Figure 70. Map of the CMI Phase II testing and site boundary for 44NT0056



Plate 120. View of TU 1 west wall, facing west

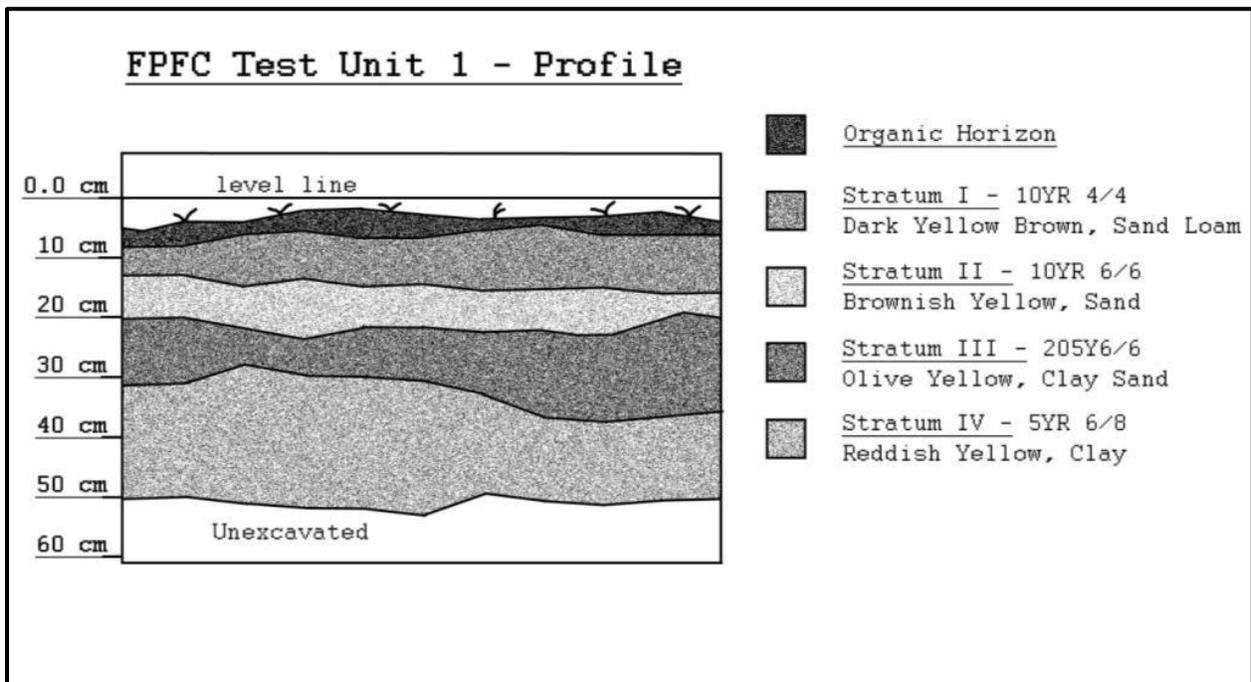


Figure 71. West wall profile for CMI TU 1

CMI TU 5 (N490 E516) was placed adjacent to CMI TU 1 on the west side to attempt to better define the horizontal extent of the prehistoric component discovered in TU 1. Five window glass fragments were recovered from the Ao-horizon of the unit. Stratum I consisted of a possible fill layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) medium grained sandy loam. Fourteen fragments of window glass and one Albany-slipped stoneware sherd were recovered from this stratum (Table 21).

Stratum II, possibly a fill layer, was comprised of brownish yellow (10YR6/6) medium grained sand with a small patch of reddish yellow (5YR6/8) clay in the southwest quadrant of Stratum II, Level 2. Nine artifacts, including window glass, a brick fragment, an unidentified nail, fragments of slate shingles, a quartz flake fragment, and a quartzite flake, were recovered from Stratum II, Level 2. CMI does not record this as a feature; however the clay patch in the southwest quadrant may have been a small feature associated with the historic component of the site or may have been displaced subsoil. The clay patch did not continue into Stratum III. Stratum III consisted of a very thin level of pale brown (10YR6/3) medium grained sand, possibly the remains of the E-horizon, and Stratum IV was comprised of a yellowish red (5YR5/8) clay B-horizon (Figure 72; Plate 121). Neither of these two strata produced any artifacts.

Table 21. CMI TU 5 Artifact Inventory

Artifact #	Test Unit	Stratum	Level	Depth (cmbd)	Count	Object name	Material	Comments
44NT56/tu5SEs0.1	5SE	0	1	0-1	1	window	glass, clear	
44NT56/tu5SEs0.2	5SE	0	1	0-1	3	window	glass, clear	
44NT56/tu5SEs1.1	5SE	1	1	1-10	1	window	glass, clear	
44NT56/tu5SEs1.2	5SE	1	1	1-10	1	stoneware	stoneware	
44NT56/tu5SEs2.2	5SE	2	1	10-20	1	shingle, slate	slate	
44NT56/tu5NWs1.1	5NW	1	1	2-8	2	window	glass, clear	
44NT56/tu5NWs1.2	5NW	1	1	2-8	1	window	glass, clear	
44NT56/tu5NWs2.1	5NW	2	1	10-20	1	flake fragment	quartz	
44NT56/tu5NEs0.1	5NE	0	1	2-6	2	window	glass, clear	
44NT56/tu5NEs0.2	5NE	0	1	2-6	1	window	glass, clear	
44NT56/tu5NEs1.1	5NE	1	1	6-9	1	window	glass, clear	
44NT56/tu5NEs1.2	5NE	1	1	6-9	5	window	glass, clear	
44NT56/tu5NEs1.3	5NE	1	1	6-9	1	window	glass, clear	
44NT56/tu5NEs1.4	5NE	1	1	6-9	3	window	glass, clear	
44NT56/tu5NEs2.1	5NE	2	1	10-20	1	brick	brick	
44NT56/tu5NEs2.2	5NE	2	1	10-20	1	nail	iron	
44NT56/tu5NEs2.3	5NE	2	1	10-20	1	window	glass, clear	
44NT56/tu5NEs2.4	5NE	2	1	10-20	1	window	glass, clear	
44NT56/tu5NEs2.5	5NE	2	1	10-20	1	bottle	glass, clear	
44NT56/tu5SWs2.1	5SW	2	1	10-20	1	flake, late	quartzite	
44NT56/tu5SWs2.2	5SW	2	1	10-20	1	shingle, slate	slate	



Plate 121. View of TU 5 north wall, facing north

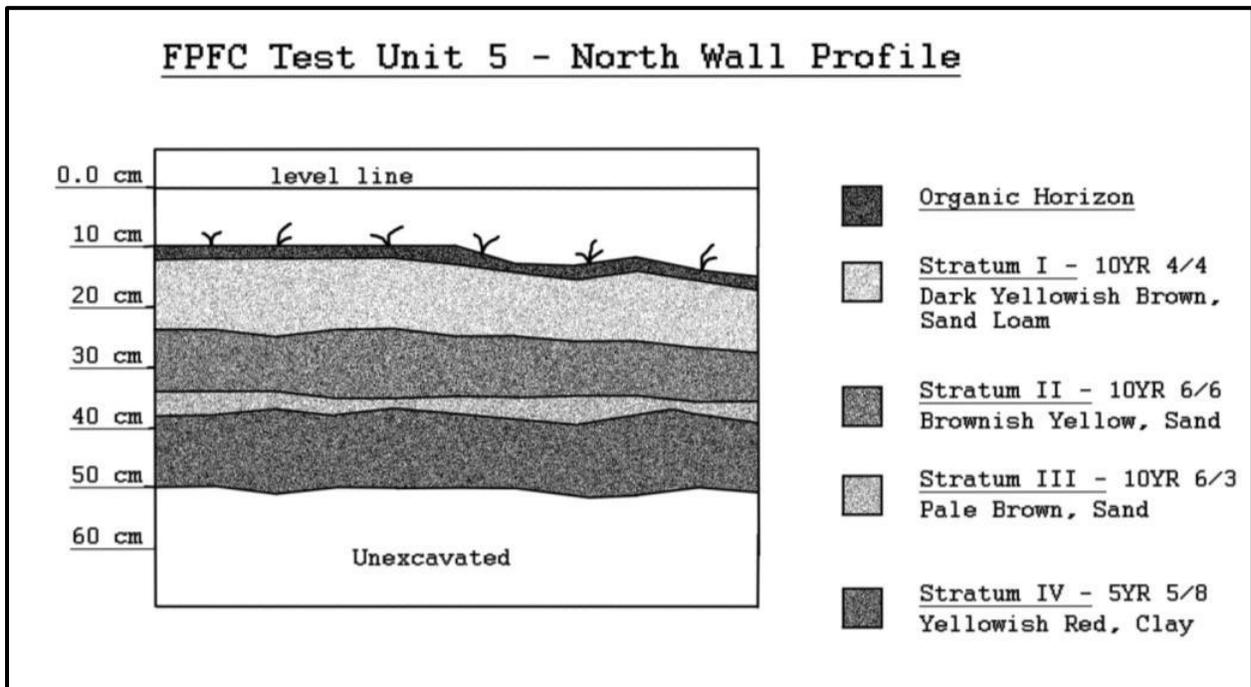


Figure 72. North wall profile for CMI TU 5

7.2.2.2 CMI TU 2 and TU 6

CMI TU 2 (N493E527) was placed to the east of CMI TU 1/TU 5 near a push pile of stones approximately 12 feet southwest of a stone-lined well shaft (Plates 122, 123, and 124). The well is currently dry and is approximately 15 feet in depth, located just south of the former access road to the house site. The CMI exposed the stone pile prior to excavation.

Approximately 10 cm of organic material was removed from the surface of the unit. Seven window glass fragments and 14 wire nails along with an unidentified piece of cast iron were recovered from the Ao-horizon. Stratum I consisted of a historic fill layer/A-horizon comprised of 5 cm of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) loamy medium-grained sand. Ninety-five historic artifacts, including bottle, and canning jar glass, wire and cut nails, a brick fragment, and 53 window glass fragments, were recovered. Plain, Flow Blue, and a hand-painted Ironstone plate and cup fragments were also recovered from Stratum I. Stratum II was a historic fill layer composed of approximately 15 cm of strong brown (7.5YR5/8) clay. Twenty-six artifacts were recovered from Stratum II, including window glass, ironstone, bottle glass, and fragments of Mason jar lid liners. A total of 117 artifacts were recovered from the Ao-horizon and Strata I and II (Table 22, Figure 73).

Stratum III appears to consist of a buried A-horizon representing the original ground surface at the time of the historic occupation. This stratum exhibited a brown (10YR4/3) clayey medium grained sand. Stratum IV represented a yellow (10YR7/6) coarse sand, possibly an E-horizon, and Stratum V was a yellowish red (5YR5/8) clay B-horizon (Plate 125; Figure 74). No artifacts were recovered from these three levels.



Plate 122. Close-up view of rock pile near the well, facing east, location of CMI TU 2



Plate 123. View of push pile at CMI TU 2 in 2012, post-excitation, facing east



Plate 124. View of stone-lined well north of former push pile (CMI TU 2/6)

Table 22. CMI TU 2 Artifact Inventory

Artifact #	Shovel Test/ Test Unit	Stratum	Level	Depth (cm)	Count	Object Name	Material	Surface Treatment
44NT56/tu2NEs1.1	2NE	1	1	11-20	7	plate	ironstone	printed, polychrome
44NT56/tu2NEs1.2	2NE	1	1	11-20	1	plate	ironstone	Flow Blue
44NT56/tu2NEs1.3	2NE	1	1	11-20	1	jar, canning	glass, aqua	
44NT56/tu2NEs1.4	2NE	1	1	11-20	6	bottle	glass, clear	
44NT56/tu2NEs1.5	2NE	1	1	11-20	1	tumbler	glass, clear	
44NT56/tu2NEs1.6	2NE	1	1	11-20	1	lighting	glass, clear	
44NT56/tu2NEs1.7	2NE	1	1	11-20	1	jar, canning	glass, aqua	embossed
44NT56/tu2NEs1.8	2NE	1	1	11-20	6	window	glass, clear	
44NT56/tu2NEs1.9	2NE	1	1	11-20	6	window	glass, clear	
44NT56/tu2NEs1.10	2NE	1	1	11-20	2	window	glass, clear	
44NT56/tu2NEs1.11	2NE	1	2	15-30	4	plate	ironstone	Flow Blue
44NT56/tu2NEs1.12	2NE	1	2	15-30	1	plate	ironstone	plain
44NT56/tu2NEs1.13	2NE	1	2	15-30	1	cup	ironstone	plain
44NT56/tu2NEs1.14	2NE	1	2	15-30	1	window	glass, clear	
44NT56/tu2NEs1.15	2NE	1	2	15-30	2	window	glass, clear	
44NT56/tu2NEs1.16	2NE	1	2	15-30	3	window	glass, clear	
44NT56/tu2NEs1.17	2NE	1	2	15-30	1	tumbler	glass, clear	
44NT56/tu2NEs1.18	2NE	1	2	15-30	3	bottle	glass, clear	
44NT56/tu2NEs1.19	2NE	1	2	15-30	3	bottle	glass, aqua	
44NT56/tu2SEs1.1	2SE	1	1	15-19	1	plate	ironstone	Flow Blue
44NT56/tu2SEs1.2	2SE	1	1	15-19	1	plate	ironstone	embossed
44NT56/tu2SEs1.3	2SE	1	1	15-19	1	plate	ironstone	plain
44NT56/tu2SEs1.4	2SE	1	1	15-19	3	ironstone	ironstone	plain
44NT56/tu2SEs1.5	2SE	1	1	15-19	3	window	glass, clear	
44NT56/tu2SEs1.6	2SE	1	1	15-19	9	window	glass, clear	
44NT56/tu2SEs1.7	2SE	1	1	15-19	2	window	glass, clear	
44NT56/tu2SEs1.8	2SE	1	1	15-19	1	nail, cut	iron	
44NT56/tu2SEs1.9	2SE	1	1	15-19	5	brick	brick	
44NT56/tu2NEs1.1	2SW	1	1	14-19	1	tumbler	glass, clear	
44NT56/tu2NEs1.2	2SW	1	1	14-19	1	jar, canning	glass, aqua	
44NT56/tu2NEs1.3	2SW	1	1	14-19	1	lighting	glass, clear	frosted

Artifact #	Shovel Test/ Test Unit	Stratum	Level	Depth (cm)	Count	Object Name	Material	Surface Treatment
44NT56/tu2NEs1.4	2SW	1	1	14-19	2	bottle	glass, clear	
44NT56/tu2NEs1.5	2SW	1	1	14-19	1	glass, melted	glass, clear	
44NT56/tu2NEs1.6	2SW	1	1	14-19	1	window	glass, clear	
44NT56/tu2NEs1.7	2SW	1	1	14-19	5	window	glass, clear	
44NT56/tu2NEs1.8	2SW	1	1	14-19	3	window	glass, clear	
44NT56/tu2NEs1.9	2SW	1	1	14-19	4	window	glass, clear	
44NT56/tu2NWs1.1	2NW	1	1	12-15	1	window	glass, clear	
44NT56/tu2NWs1.2	2NW	1	1	12-15	5	window	glass, clear	
44NT56/tu2NWs1.3	2NW	1	1	12-15	1	bottle	glass, clear	
44NT56/tu2NWs1.4	2NW	1	1	12-15	1	bottle	glass, brown	
44NT56/tu2NWs1.5	2NW	1	1	12-15	3	ironstone	ironstone	plain
44NT56/tu2SEs1.1	8SE	1	1	13-23	2	nail, wire	iron	
44NT56/tu2SEs1.2	8SE	1	1	13-23	4	nail, wire	iron	
44NT56/tu2SEs1.3	8SE	1	1	13-23	3	nail	iron	
44NT56/tu2SEs1.4	8SE	1	1	13-23	1	lighting	glass, clear	

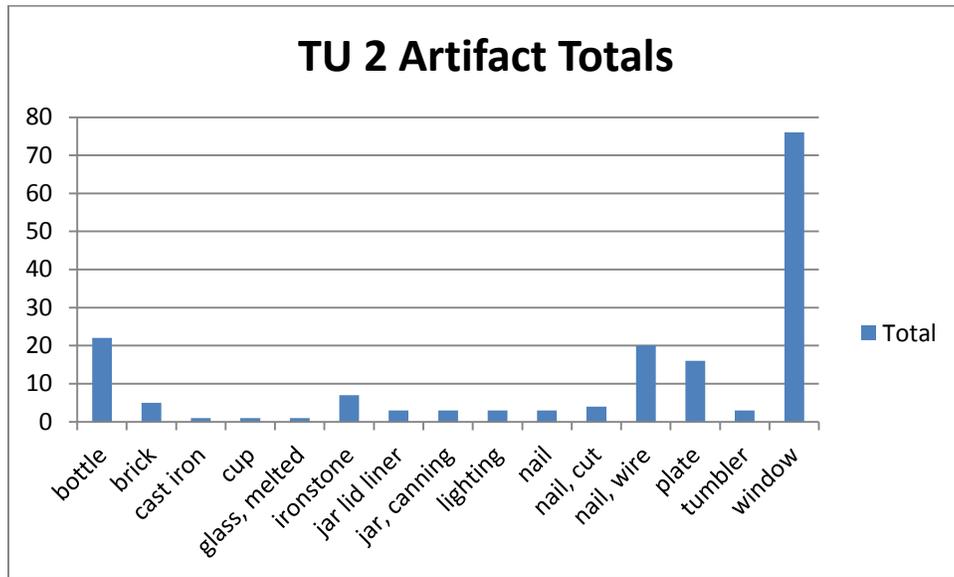


Figure 73. CMI TU 2 Artifact Totals by Type



Plate 125. View of CMI TU 2, west wall, facing west

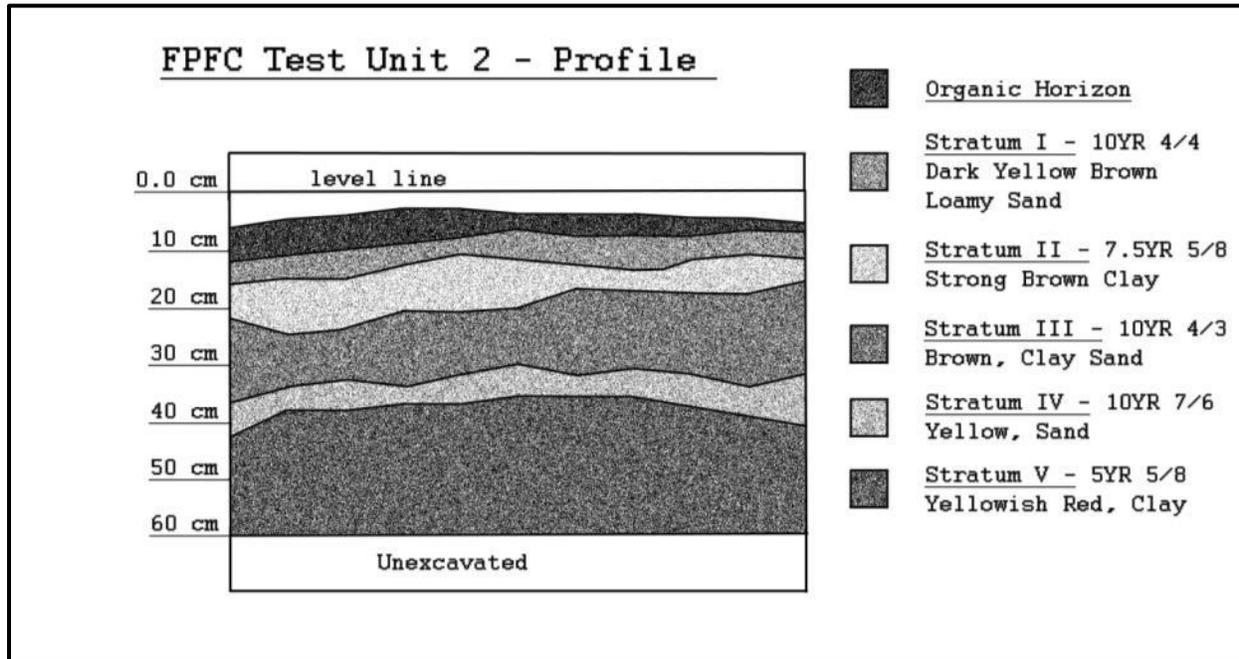


Figure 74. West wall profile for CMI TU 2

CMI TU 6 (N493E528) was placed adjacent to the east of CMI TU 2 to attempt to follow the horizontal extent of the historic fill layer. The ground surface (Ao-horizon) was removed, exposing a layer of rock and brick fragments (Plate 126). Nineteen fragments of window and wine bottle glass were recovered from the Ao-horizon. Stratum I consisted of approximately 20 cm of a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) loamy sand fill layer with brick fragments (Figure 75). A feature, consisting of flat rock and bricks was uncovered in Stratum I along with 149 artifacts, including window glass, wine bottle and bottle glass, wire and cut nails, mortar, earthenware drainpipe, and sheet metal fragments. This feature was not assigned a feature number and was not believed by the CMI crew to be a significant find at the time; however, it is believed to have been part of the displaced (fill) foundation and possible chimney or hearth of the main house. This feature will be referred to as Feature A (Plate 127). Soils from Feature A were not screened separately from the rest of the unit.

Feature A continued through fill layers in Stratum II and III with brick and mortar present throughout. Thirty-six artifacts were recovered from these two strata, including window glass, bottle glass, cut and wire nails, and a plain ironstone fragment (Table 21). The base of Feature A was reached at the base of Stratum IV, Level 2 where it rests in a possible builder's trench on subsoil (Figure 76, and 77; Plate 128). Some of the bricks at the base appear to have had mortar between them and may represent the intact portion of the fireplace box. As was discovered during the Cardno TEC portion of the Phase II excavations, the western half of the house appears to have been destroyed by earth moving equipment at some time post-habitation and the western half of the fireplace box may have been destroyed at that time.



Plate 126. View of exposed rock pile in CMI TU 6, at ground surface, facing north

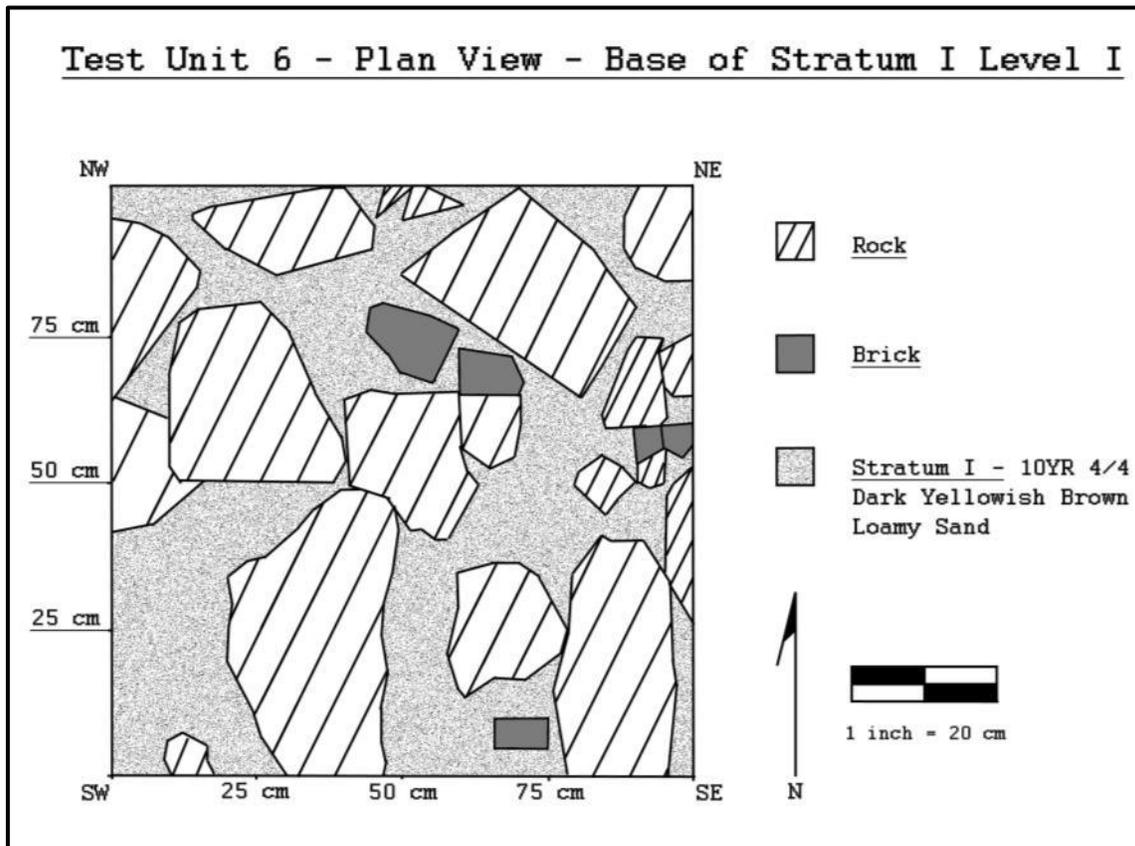


Figure 75. Plan view for TU 6, Base of Stratum I, Level 1



Plate 127. View of possible chimney/fireplace box base (Feature A) in CMI TU 6, facing north



Plate 128. Base of excavation in CMI TU 6, facing east, base of Feature A

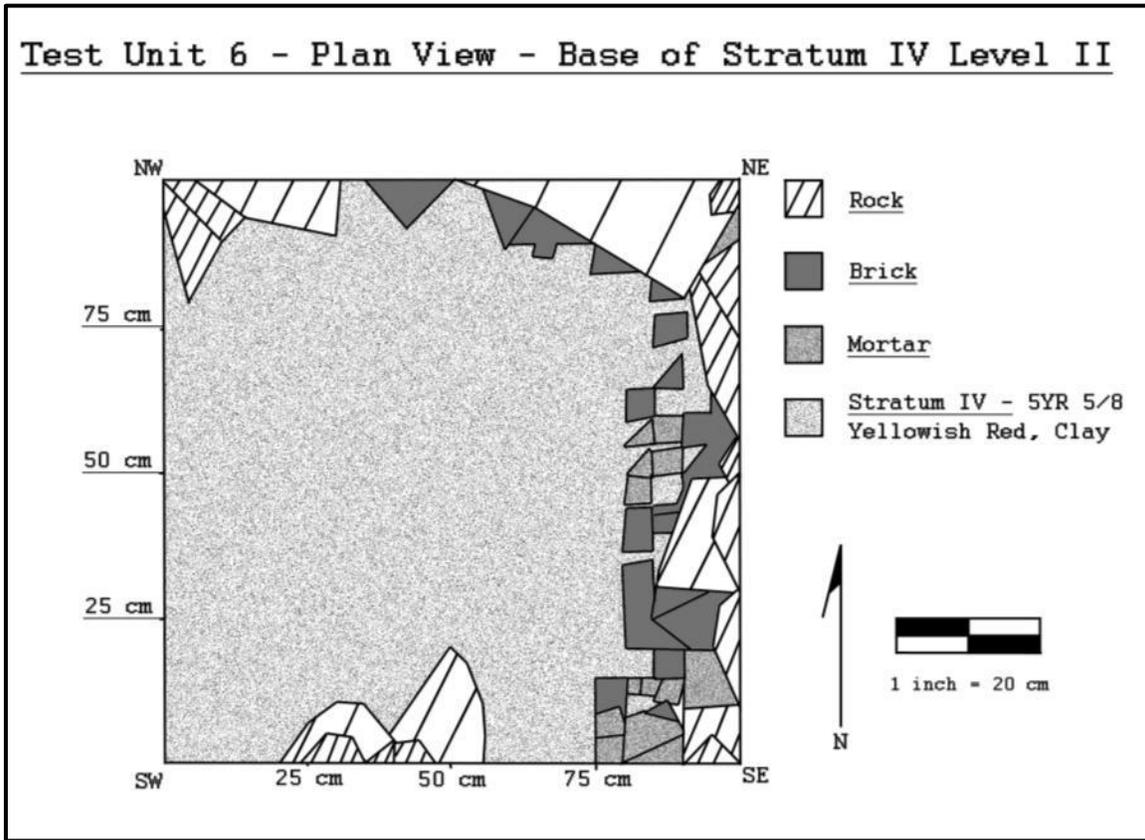


Figure 76. Plan view for TU 6, Base of Stratum IV, Level 1

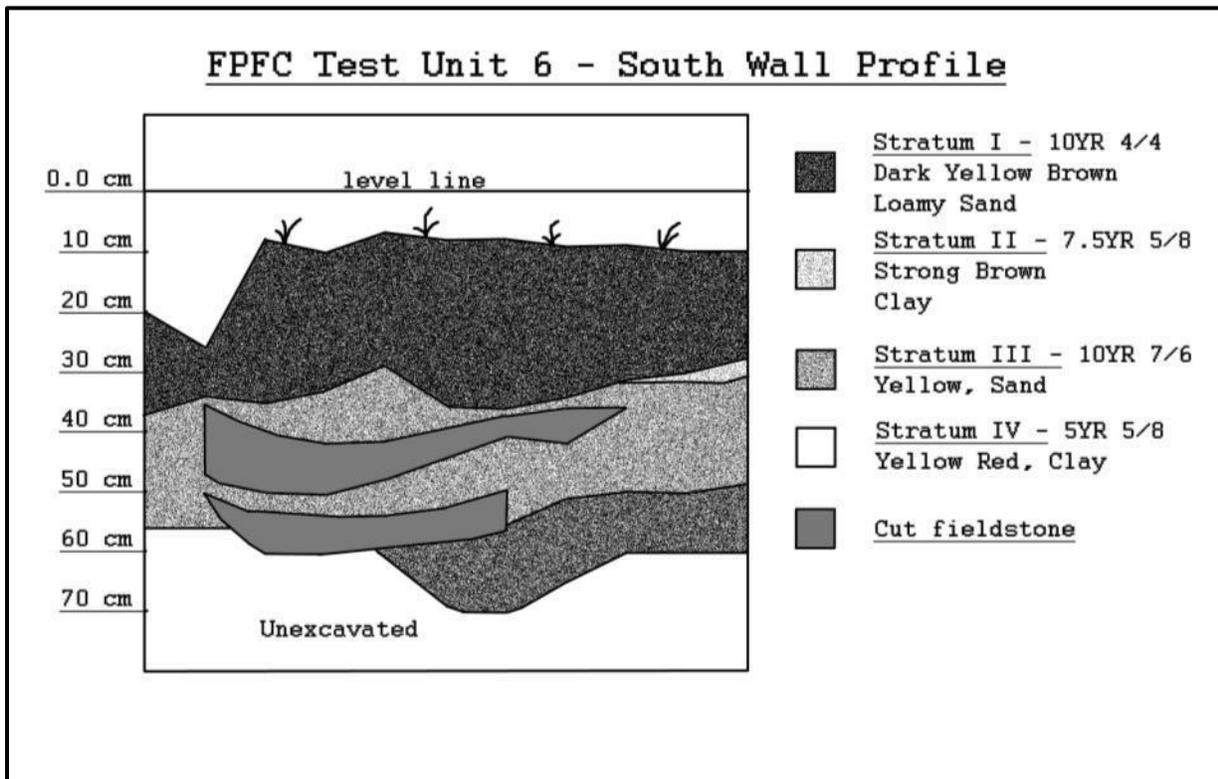


Figure 77. South wall profile for CMI TU 6

A total of 476 historic artifacts were recovered from CMI TU 2 (n=117) and CMI TU 6 (n=359) (Table 23). Window glass is by far the most prolific artifact type (n=225), followed by bottle glass (n=52) and sheet metal (n=48) (Figure 78). Additional architectural artifacts include brick fragments, mortar, wire and cut nails, cast iron, and earthenware drainpipe. In addition to bottle glass, some of which may relate to the military occupation of the property, domestic related objects included wine bottle glass, canning jar glass and lid liner fragments, ironstone plate and cup fragments, and drinking glass fragments. A total of 135 domestic/kitchen related artifacts and 316 architectural artifacts were recovered from TUs 2 and 6, representing a possible fireplace/hearth feature in the northeast corner of the former house.

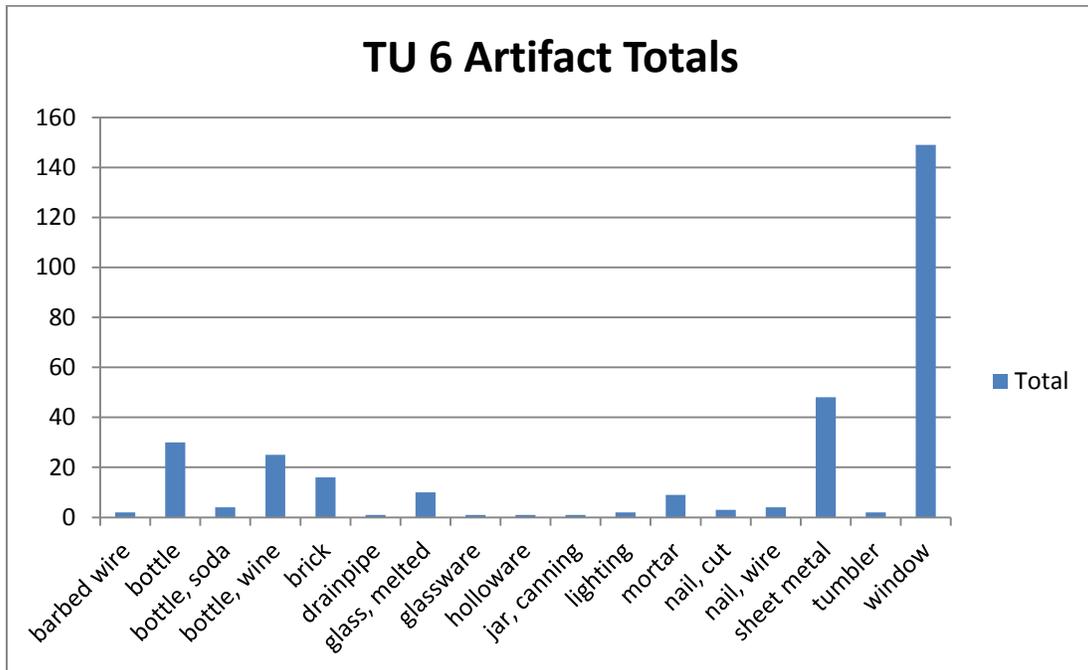


Figure 78. CMI TU 6 Artifact Totals by Type

Table 23. CMI TU 6 Artifact Inventory

Artifact #	Shovel Test/ Test Unit	Stratum	Level	Depth (cm)	Count	Object Name	Material	Surface Treatment	Comments
44NT56/tu6SWs0.1	6SW	0	1	0-12	1	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6SWs0.2	6SW	0	1	0-12	8	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6SWs0.3	6SW	0	1	0-12	4	bottle	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6SWs0.4	6SW	0	1	0-12	1	bottle, wine	glass, clear	embossed	grapes
44NT56/tu6SWs1.1	6SW	1	1	12-20	2	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6SWs1.2	6SW	1	1	12-20	4	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6SWs1.3	6SW	1	1	12-20	9	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6SWs1.4	6SW	1	1	12-20	3	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6SWs1.5	6SW	1	1	12-20	1	glass, melted	glass, aqua		
44NT56/tu6SWs1.6	6SW	1	1	12-20	2	bottle	glass, aqua		
44NT56/tu6SWs1.7	6SW	1	1	12-20	6	mortar	mortar		
44NT56/tu6SWs1.8	6SW	1	1	12-20	15	brick	brick		
44NT56/tu6SWs1.9	6SW	1	1	12-20	2	bottle, wine	glass, clear	embossed	grapes
44NT56/tu6SWs1.10	6SW	1	2	20-30	1	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6SWs1.11	6SW	1	2	20-30	1	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6SWs1.12	6SW	1	2	20-30	1	bottle	glass, clear		med. oval, flat-side
44NT56/tu6SWs1.13	6SW	1	2	20-30	1	bottle	glass, aqua		med. oval, strap-side
44NT56/tu6SWs1.14	6SW	1	2	20-30	1	bottle, wine	glass, clear	embossed	grapes
44NT56/tu6SWs2.1	6SW	2	1	30-34	1	hollowware	ironstone	plain	
44NT56/tu6SWs2.2	6SW	2	1	30-34	1	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6SWs2.3	6SW	2	1	30-34	2	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6SWs2.4	6SW	2	1	30-34	3	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6NEs0.1	6NE	0	1	0-10	1	bottle, wine	glass, clear	embossed	neck
44NT56/tu6NEs0.2	6NE	0	1	0-10	2	tumbler	glass, clear		same vessel
44NT56/tu6NEs0.3	6NE	0	1	0-10	1	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6NEs1.1	6NE	1	2	20-30	2	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6NEs1.2	6NE	1	2	20-30	2	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6NEs1.3	6NE	1	2	20-30	4	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6NEs1.4	6NE	1	2	20-30	4	bottle	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6NEs1.5	6NE	1	2	20-30	1	lighting	glass, clear		

Artifact #	Shovel Test/ Test Unit	Stratum	Level	Depth (cm)	Count	Object Name	Material	Surface Treatment	Comments
44NT56/tu6NEs1.6	6NE	1	2	20-30	1	glass, melted	glass, aqua		
44NT56/tu6NEs3.1	6NE	3	1	30-40	2	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6NEs3.1	6NE	3	1	30-40	3	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6NEs3.1	6NE	3	1	30-40	1	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6NEs3.1	6NE	3	1	30-40	1	bottle	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6NEs3.1	6NE	3	1	30-40	6	sheet metal	iron		tin can?
44NT56/tu6NEs3.1	6NE	3	1	30-40	1	nail, wire	iron		
44NT56/tu6NEs3.1	6NE	3	1	30-40	1	nail, cut	iron		
44NT56/tu6NEs1.1	6NE	1	1	10-20	1	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6NEs1.2	6NE	1	1	10-20	3	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6NEs1.3	6NE	1	1	10-20	9	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6NEs1.4	6NE	1	1	10-20	1	nail, wire	iron		
44NT56/tu6NEs1.5	6NE	1	1	10-20	1	bottle	glass, brown		
44NT56/tu6NEs1.6	6NE	1	1	10-20	4	bottle, wine	glass, clear	embossed	grapes
44NT56/tu6NEs1.7	6NE	1	1	10-20	1	lighting	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6NEs4.1	6NE	4	1	40-50	2	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6NEs4.2	6NE	4	1	40-50	3	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6NEs4.3	6NE	4	1	40-50	5	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6NEs4.4	6NE	4	1	40-50	1	glassware	glass, clear		molded
44NT56/tu6NWs0.1	6NW	0	1	0-11	4	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6NWs0.2	6NW	0	1	0-11	2	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6NWs0.3	6NW	0	1	0-11	1	bottle	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6NWs1.1	6NW	1	1	11-20	1	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6NWs1.2	6NW	1	1	11-20	1	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6NWs1.3	6NW	1	1	11-20	1	bottle	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6NWs1.4	6NW	1	1	11-20	1	glass, melted	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6NWs1.5	6NW	1	1	11-20	1	nail, wire	iron		
44NT56/tu6NWs1.6	6NW	1	2	20-30	2	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6NWs1.7	6NW	1	2	20-30	2	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6NWs1.8	6NW	1	2	20-30	3	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6NWs1.9	6NW	1	2	20-30	1	bottle, wine	glass, clear	embossed	grapes
44NT56/tu6NWs2.1	6NW	3	1	30-40	1	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6NWs4.1	6NW	4	1	40-50	2	window	glass, clear		

Artifact #	Shovel Test/ Test Unit	Stratum	Level	Depth (cm)	Count	Object Name	Material	Surface Treatment	Comments
44NT56/tu6NWs4.2	6NW	4	1	40-50	6	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6NWs4.3	6NW	4	1	40-50	1	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6NWs4.4	6NW	4	1	40-50	4	bottle, soda	glass, clear	embossed	
44NT56/tu6NWs4.5	6NW	4	1	40-50	2	sheet metal	iron		
44NT56/tu6SEs1.1	6SE	1	1	14-20	2	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6SEs1.2	6SE	1	1	14-20	6	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6SEs1.3	6SE	1	1	14-20	5	bottle, wine	glass, clear	embossed	grapes
44NT56/tu6SEs1.4	6SE	1	1	14-20	1	glass, melted	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6SEs1.5	6SE	1	1	14-20	2	sheet metal	iron		
44NT56/tu6SEs1.6	6SE	1	1	14-20	1	brick	brick		
44NT56/tu6SEs1.7	6SE	1	1	14-20	1	mortar	mortar		
44NT56/tu6SEs1.8	6SE	1	2	20-30	3	bottle, wine	glass, clear	embossed	grapes
44NT56/tu6SEs1.9	6SE	1	2	20-30	7	bottle	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6SEs1.10	6SE	1	2	20-30	1	bottle	glass, clear		"K(in shield)/WIN"; med., oval
44NT56/tu6SEs1.11	6SE	1	2	20-30	6	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6SEs1.12	6SE	1	2	20-30	7	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6SEs1.13	6SE	1	2	20-30	7	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6SEs1.14	6SE	1	2	20-30	4	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6SEs1.15	6SE	1	2	20-30	5	glass, melted	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6SEs1.16	6SE	1	2	20-30	1	jar, canning	glass, aqua		
44NT56/tu6SEs1.17	6SE	1	2	20-30	2	mortar	mortar		
44NT56/tu6SEs1.18	6SE	1	2	20-30	1	drainpipe	stoneware	glazed	
44NT56/tu6SEs1.19	6SE	1	2	20-30	38	sheet metal	iron		
44NT56/tu6SEs1.20	6SE	1	2	20-30	2	barbed wire	iron		
44NT56/tu6SEs1.21	6SE	1	2	20-30	2	nail, cut	iron		
44NT56/tu6SEs1.22	6SE	1	2	20-30	1	nail, wire	iron		
44NT56/tu6SEs3.1	6SE	3	1	30-40	1	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6SEs3.2	6SE	3	1	30-40	2	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6SEs3.3	6SE	3	1	30-40	4	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6SEs3.4	6SE	3	1	30-40	2	bottle, wine	glass, clear	embossed	grapes
44NT56/tu6SEs3.5	6SE	3	1	30-40	3	bottle	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6SEs3.6	6SE	3	1	30-40	1	bottle	glass, clear		small, screw top

Artifact #	Shovel Test/ Test Unit	Stratum	Level	Depth (cm)	Count	Object Name	Material	Surface Treatment	Comments
44NT56/tu6SEs4.1	6SE	4	1	40-50	4	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6SEs4.2	6SE	4	1	40-50	4	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6SEs4.3	6SE	4	1	40-50	4	window	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6SEs4.4	6SE	4	1	40-50	5	bottle, wine	glass, clear	embossed	grapes
44NT56/tu6SEs4.5	6SE	4	1	40-50	2	bottle	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu6SEs4.6	6SE	4	1	40-50	1	glass, melted	glass, clear		

7.2.2.3 CMI TU 3

CMI TU 3 (N540E586) was placed at the back end of the farmyard in an area that CMI originally believed to be the main house associated with the property. This area was located on a relatively flat spot reached by access drives from the northwest and the southwest that circle the landform. Stratum I consisted of an approximately 10 cm layer of brown (10YR5/3) fine grained sandy loam (Plate 128, Figure 79). Twenty-nine historic artifacts, including wire nails, bottle glass, sheet metal fragments, and three Albany-slip stoneware sherds were recovered. Stratum II consisted of a light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/4) coarse sandy loam with root activity. One clear glass bottle fragment was recovered from this level. Stratum III was comprised of a reddish yellow (7.5YR6/6) compact clay B-horizon with no artifacts.

A total of 30 artifacts were recovered from CMI TU 3 (Table 24) and no features were discovered.

Table 24. CMI TU 3 Artifact Inventory

Artifact #	Test Unit	Stratum	Level	Depth	Count	Object name	Material	Comments
44NT56/tu3NWs1.1	3NW	1	1	11-21	3	nail, wire	iron	
44NT56/tu3NWs1.2	3NW	1	1	11-21	2	nail	iron	
44NT56/tu3NWs1.3	3NW	1	1	11-21	4	sheet metal	iron	
44NT56/tu3NWs1.4	3NW	1	1	11-21	1	bottle	glass, clear	
44NT56/tu3NEs1.1	3NE	1	1	8-18	1	chain	iron	1 link
44NT56/tu3NEs1.2	3NE	1	1	8-18	2	stoneware	stoneware	
44NT56/tu3NEs1.3	3NE	1	1	8-18	1	washer	white metal	
44NT56/tu3NEs1.4	3NE	1	1	8-18	1	button	iron	
44NT56/tu3SEs1.1	3SE	1	1	6-16	1	hardware	iron	peg for tying rope
44NT56/tu3SEs1.2	3SE	1	2	16-21	1	nail	iron	
44NT56/tu3SEs1.3	3SE	1	2	16-21	1	stoneware	stoneware	
44NT56/tu3SWs1.1	3SW	1	1	7-17	3	nail	iron	
44NT56/tu3SWs1.2	3SW	1	1	7-17	2	sheet metal	iron	
44NT56/tu3SWs1.3	3SW	1	2	17-19	1	brass	brass	
44NT56/tu3SWs1.4	3SW	1	2	17-19	1	nail, wire	iron	
44NT56/tu3SWs1.5	3SW	1	2	17-19	4	bottle	glass, clear	
44NT56/tu3SWs2.1	3SW	2	1	19-25	1	bottle	glass, clear	



Plate 129. View of TU 3 west wall, facing west

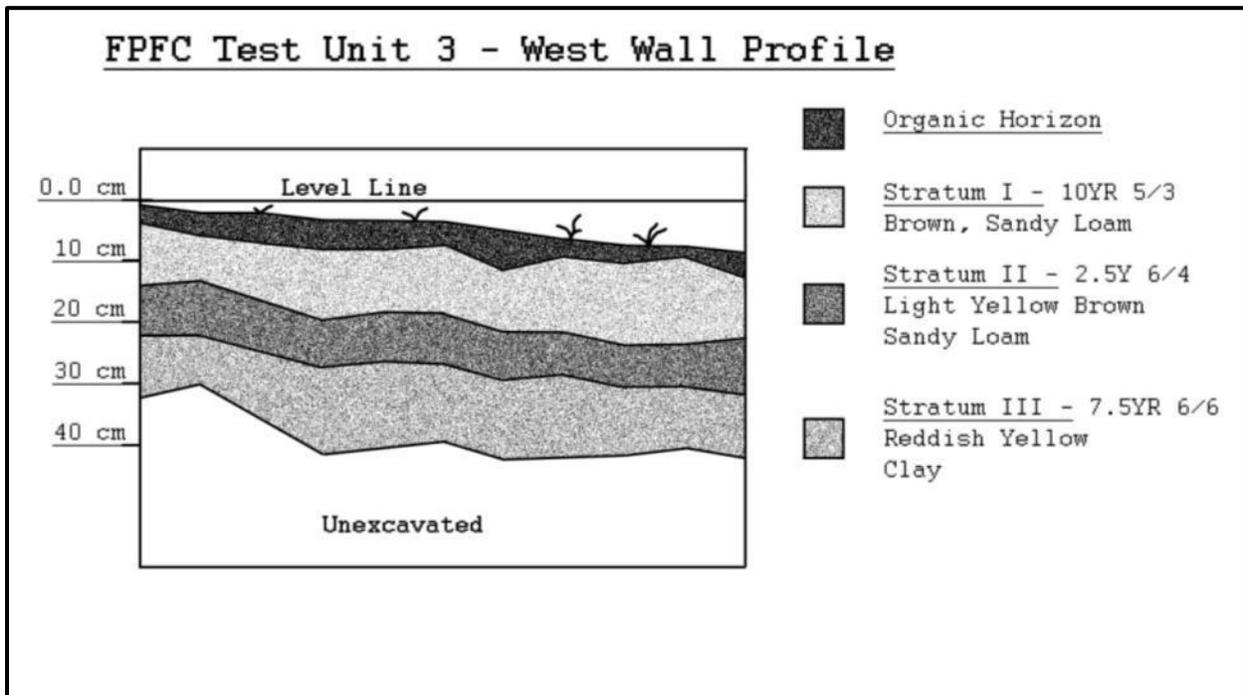


Figure 79. West wall profile for CMI TU 3

7.2.2.4 CMI TU 4 and TU 7

CMI TU 4 (N532E590) was placed 4 meters (13 feet) south of CMI TU 3 to test a possible fieldstone foundation that CMI originally believed to be the main house associated with the farmstead (Plates 130 and 131). Stratum I was composed of olive brown (2.5Y4/3) loamy sand to light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/4) sandy clay with a possible disturbance in the northwest quadrant (later determined by CMI to not be a feature). Twenty-seven artifacts, including wire nails, stoneware drainpipe fragments, sheet metal, and a fragment of bottle glass were recovered from Stratum I. Stratum II consisted of approximately 12 cm of a light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/4) sandy clay. Thirteen nails, iron fragments, a railroad spike, and a rim from a whiteware cup were recovered from Stratum II. Excavation was terminated at 50 cmbd in B-horizon soils consisting of yellowish red (5YR5/8) clay (Plate 132, Figure 80).



Plate 130. View of CMI “Main House” area at rear of the farmyard, facing northeast



Plate 131. View of CMI “Main House” area post-excavation (2012), facing east



Plate 132. View of CMI TU 4, facing south

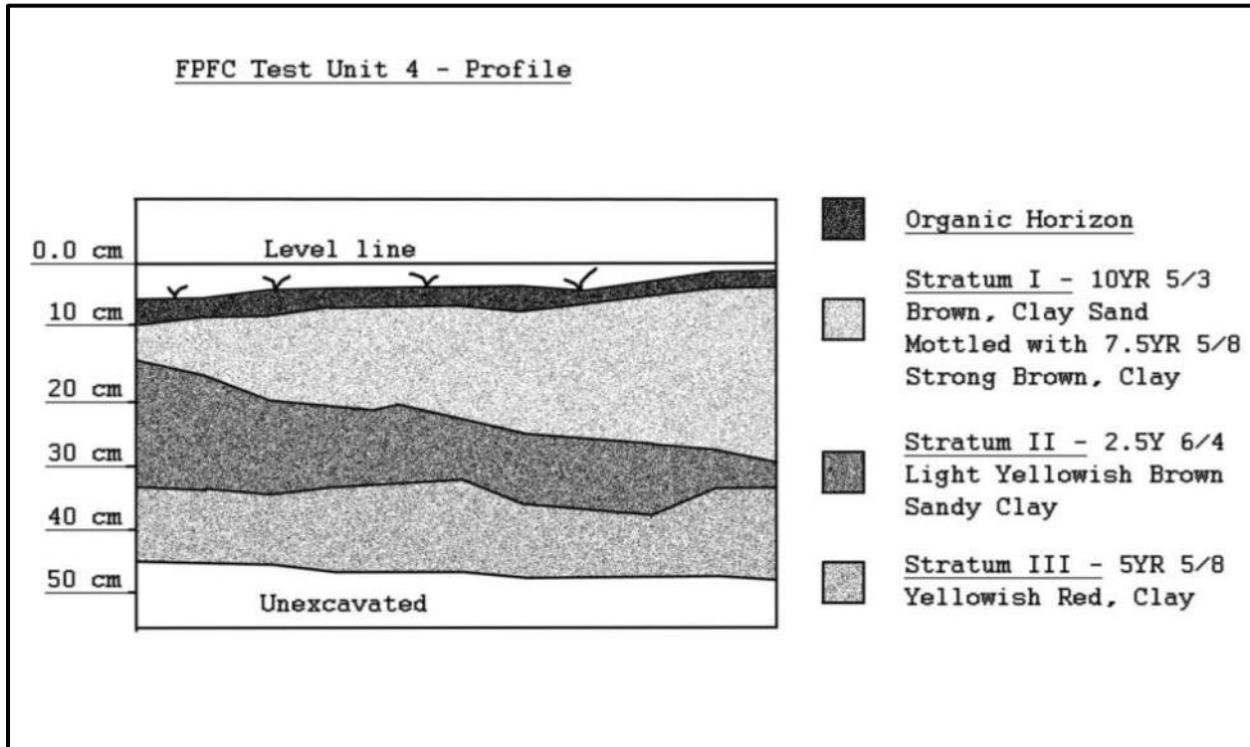


Figure 80. wall profile for CMI TU 4

CMI TU 7 (N531 E590) was placed adjacent to the west of CMI TU 4. Approximately 10 cm of Ao-horizon was removed from the unit surface, exposing Stratum I, which was composed of 23 cm of yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sandy clay mottled with yellowish red (5YR5/6) clay. A possible feature with charcoal is identified by CMI in this stratum and determined to be a small structure, however it is not described in any detail, so it is unclear if this represents a structure or not. Twenty-five artifacts, primarily wire and cut nails, bottle glass, and whiteware plate fragments were recovered from Stratum I.

Stratum II consists of a 12 cm fill layer of pale yellow (2.5Y7/4) medium grained sand with a dark circular stain that was not described or mapped by CMI. Nineteen wire and cut nails, unidentified iron fragments, and a bolt were recovered from the unit. Stratum III was composed of yellowish red (5YR5/8) sandy clay mottled with red (2.5YR5/8) clay (Figure 81). No artifacts were recovered from Stratum III or the feature. It is unclear why the excavation was terminated at this level; however, the feature may represent a small outbuilding of some sort and charcoal recovered from the unit may indicate that it was burned at some point. According to field notes, the CMI believed the feature to be of more modern construction.

A total of 139 historic artifacts were recovered from CMI TUs 4 and 7 (Figure 82, Table 25). The majority of these artifacts are nails (n=91) and charcoal fragments (n=16) with minor amounts of bottle glass, wire fragments, whiteware, and unidentified iron fragments. TU 7 may be associated with a small shed or outbuilding dating from the early twentieth century.

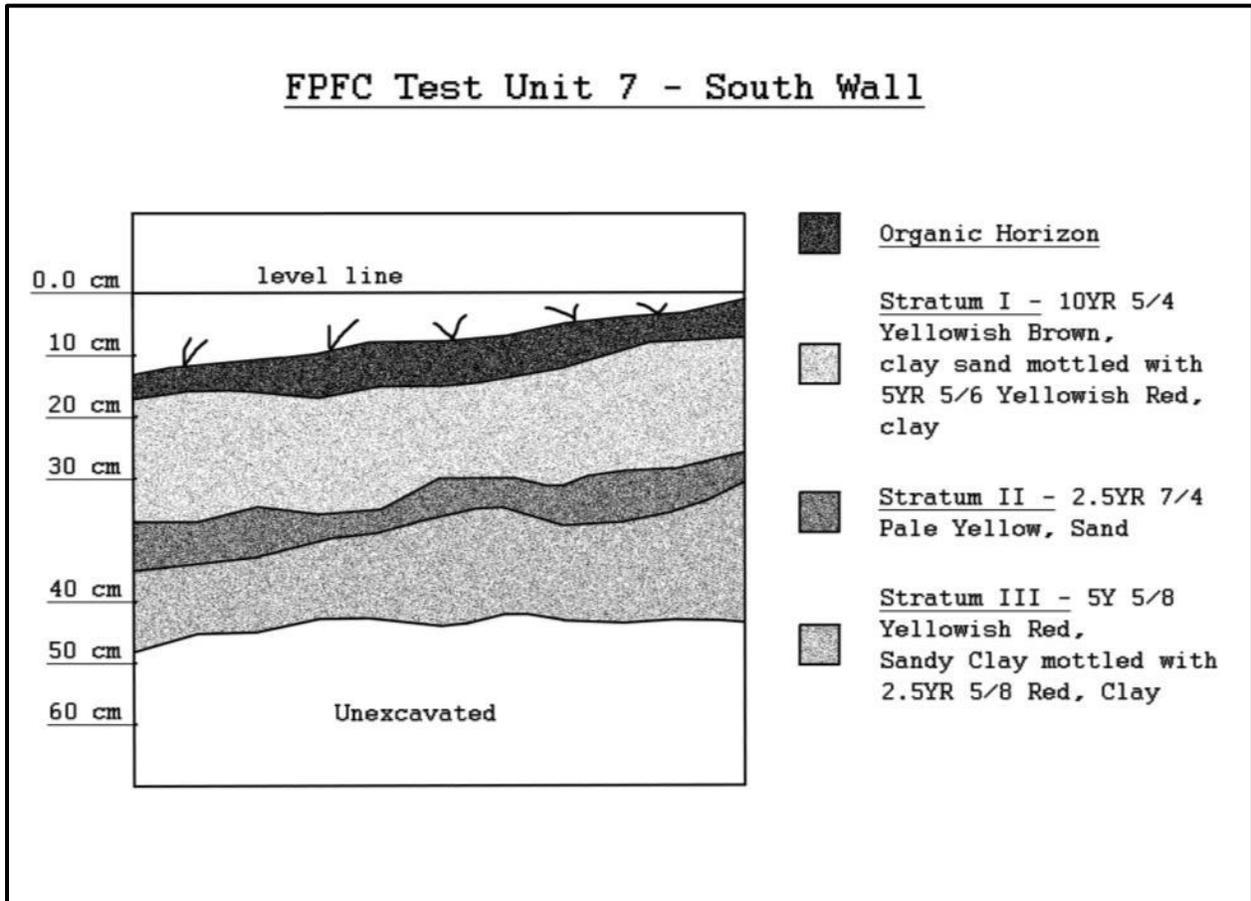


Figure 81. South wall profile for CMI TU 7

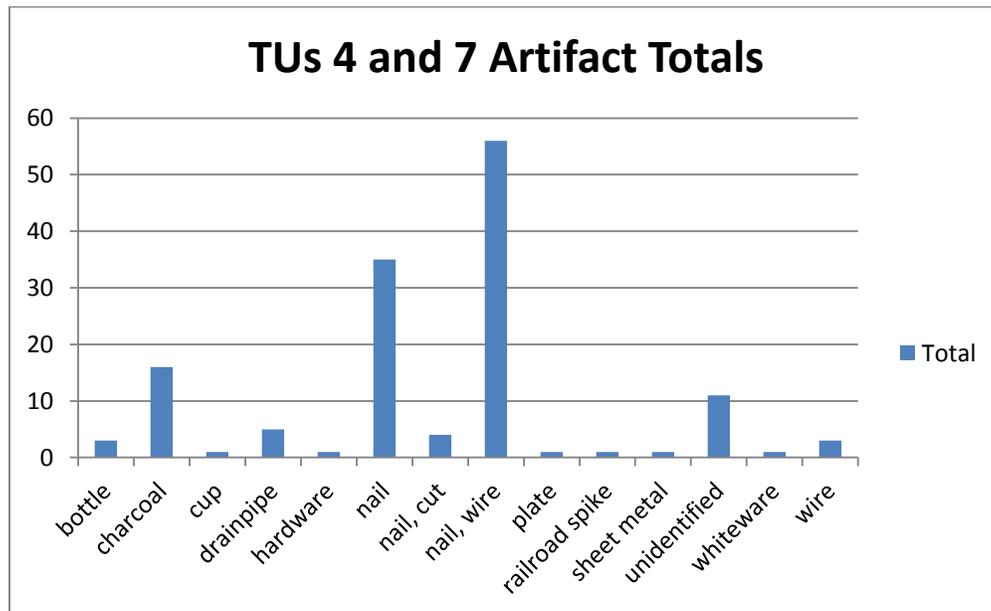


Figure 82. CMI TUs 4 and 7 Artifact Totals by Type

Table 25. CMI TU 4 and 7 Artifact Inventory

Artifact #	Shovel Test/ Test Unit	Stratum	Level	Depth (cm)	Count	Object Name	Material	Surface Treatment	comments
44NT56/tu4NEs1.1	4NE	1	1	16-26	3	nail, wire	iron		
44NT56/tu4NEs1.2	4NE	1	1	16-26	1	drainpipe	stoneware	unglazed	large, no glaze
44NT56/tu4SWs1.1	4SW	1	1	10-17	2	drainpipe	stoneware	unglazed	large, no glaze
44NT56/tu4SWs1.2	4SW	1	1	10-17	1	drainpipe	stoneware	glazed	
44NT56/tu4SWs1.3	4SW	1	1	10-17	3	nail, wire	iron		
44NT56/tu4SWs2.1	4SW	2	1	27-28	3	unidentified	iron		rust blob
44NT56/tu4SWs2.2	4SW	2	1	27-33	2	unidentified	iron		rust blob
44NT56/tu4SWs2.3	4SW	2	1	27-33	2	nail	iron		rust blob
44NT56/tu4SEs1.1	4SE	1	1	16-22	7	nail, wire	iron		
44NT56/tu4SEs1.2	4SE	1	1	16-22	2	wire	iron		
44NT56/tu4SEs2.1	4SE	2	1	23-32	1	railroad spike	iron		
44NT56/tu4SEs2.2	4SE	2	1	23-32	3	nail	iron		
44NT56/tu4SEs2.3	4SE	2	1	23-32	1	cup	whiteware	annular, gold	
44NT56/tu4SEs2.4	4SE	2	2	32-42	1	nail	iron		
44NT56/tu4NWs1.1	4SE	1	1	4-19	1	nail	iron		
44NT56/tu4NWs1.2	4SE	1	1	4-19	1	nail, wire	iron		
44NT56/tu4NWs1.3	4SE	1	1	4-19	1	bottle	glass, aqua		
44NT56/tu4NWs1.4	4SE	1	2	19-27	4	nail	iron		
44NT56/tu4NWs1.5	4SE	1	2	19-27	1	sheet metal	iron		
44NT56/tu4NWs3.1	4SE	3	1	27-29	3	nail	iron		
44NT56/tu7NEs1.1	7NE	1	1	17-22	12	charcoal	wood		
44NT56/tu7NEs1.2	7NE	1	1	17-22	17	nail, wire	iron		all but 2 pulled
44NT56/tu7NEs1.3	7NE	1	1	17-22	1	wire	iron		
44NT56/tu7NEs1.4	7NE	1	2	22-32	4	nail, wire	iron		
44NT56/tu7NEs1.5	7NE	1	2	22-32	1	plate	whiteware	plain	
44NT56/tu7NEs1.6	7NE	1	3	30-30	2	unidentified	iron		
44NT56/tu7NEs1.7	7NE	1	3	30-30	1	nail	iron		
44NT56/tu7NEs1.8	7NE	1	3	30-30	4	charcoal	wood		
44NT56/tu7NEs2.1	7NE	2	2	32-42	2	nail, wire	iron		
44NT56/tu7SWs1.1	7SW	1	1	8-10	3	nail, wire	iron		
44NT56/tu7SWs1.2	7SW	1	2	10-20	3	nail, wire	iron		

Artifact #	Shovel Test/ Test Unit	Stratum	Level	Depth (cm)	Count	Object Name	Material	Surface Treatment	comments
44NT56/tu7SWs1.3	7SW	1	2	10-20	1	nail, wire	iron		
44NT56/tu7SWs1.4	7SW	1	2	10-20	1	nail	iron		
44NT56/tu7SWs1.5	7SW	1	2	10-20	1	whiteware	whiteware	plain	burnt
44NT56/tu7SWs1.6	7SW	1	3	20-30	1	nail, cut	iron		
44NT56/tu7SWs2.1	7SW	2	1	30-35	1	nail, wire	iron		
44NT56/tu7SWs2.2	7SW	2	1	30-35	3	nail	iron		
44NT56/tu7SWs2.3	7SW	2	1	30-35	1	hardware	iron		bolt/strap
44NT56/tu7SEs1.1	7SE	1	1	17-19	1	drainpipe	stoneware	unglazed	
44NT56/tu7SEs1.2	7SE	1	2	19-29	10	nail, wire	iron		
44NT56/tu7SEs1.3	7SE	1	2	19-29	2	nail, cut	iron		
44NT56/tu7SEs1.4	7SE	1	3	29-38	1	nail, wire	iron		
44NT56/tu7SEs1.5	7SE	1	3	29-38	6	nail	iron		
44NT56/tu7SEs2.1	7SE	2	1	39-49	7	nail	iron		
44NT56/tu7SEs2.2	7SE	2	1	39-49	1	nail, cut	iron		
44NT56/tu7NWs1.1	7SE	1	2	11-21	2	bottle	glass, clear		
44NT56/tu7NWs1.2	7SE	1	3	21-31	3	nail	iron		
44NT56/tu7NWs2.1	7SE	2	1	31-33	4	unidentified	iron		some nail?

7.2.2.4 CMI TU 8 and 9

CMI TU 8 (N528 E595) was placed to test the fieldstone foundation at the eastern end of the site. The rock wall ran from the northwest corner of the unit to the center of the unit in the east wall. Originally labeled as a barn, possibly a tobacco barn, by WMCAR in 1998, the structure was then thought to be a house by CMI, but subsequently was termed a barn again. The unit was placed over the rock wall and the organic layer was removed (Plate 133). According to field notes, the Ao-horizon yielded 14 nails; however, they are not listed in the artifact inventory.

Stratum I consisted of 11 cm of light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) coarse sandy loam with many roots. Again the field notes indicate the recovery of 9 nails and 1 glass fragment but the artifact inventory does not list anything for Stratum I. Stratum II consisted of olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) coarse sand with root stains. The wall continues to be visible at the top of Stratum III and soils consist of a B-horizon of reddish yellow (7.5YR6/8) sandy clay with a slight mixing of brownish yellow (10YR6/6) sandy clay (Plate 134). Below the base of the wall laid intact B-horizon soils. No artifacts were recovered from Stratum III. Depth of the rock “wall” was approximately 20 cm (Plate 135, Figure 83).

CMI TU 9 (N538 E595) was placed just outside the northern edge of the foundation. Two wire nails and two bottle glass fragments were recovered from the Ao-horizon of the unit. Stratum I consisted of 13 cm of brownish yellow (10YR6/6) sand with no artifacts. The B-horizon was encountered at a depth of 37 cmbd (Plate 136, Figure 84).

CMI TUs 8 and 9 were placed on and near the rock foundation at the eastern end of the site. This wall was approximately 20 cm in depth and appears to have been for an impermanent structure such as a shed, barn, or possibly an enclosure for farm animals. Artifacts recovered from this area were primarily architectural in nature.



Plate 133. View of rock wall in CMI TU 8, top of Strat I, facing north



Plate 134. View of rock wall in CMI TU 8, top of Strat III, facing north



Plate 135. View of base of excavation in CMI TU 8, facing north

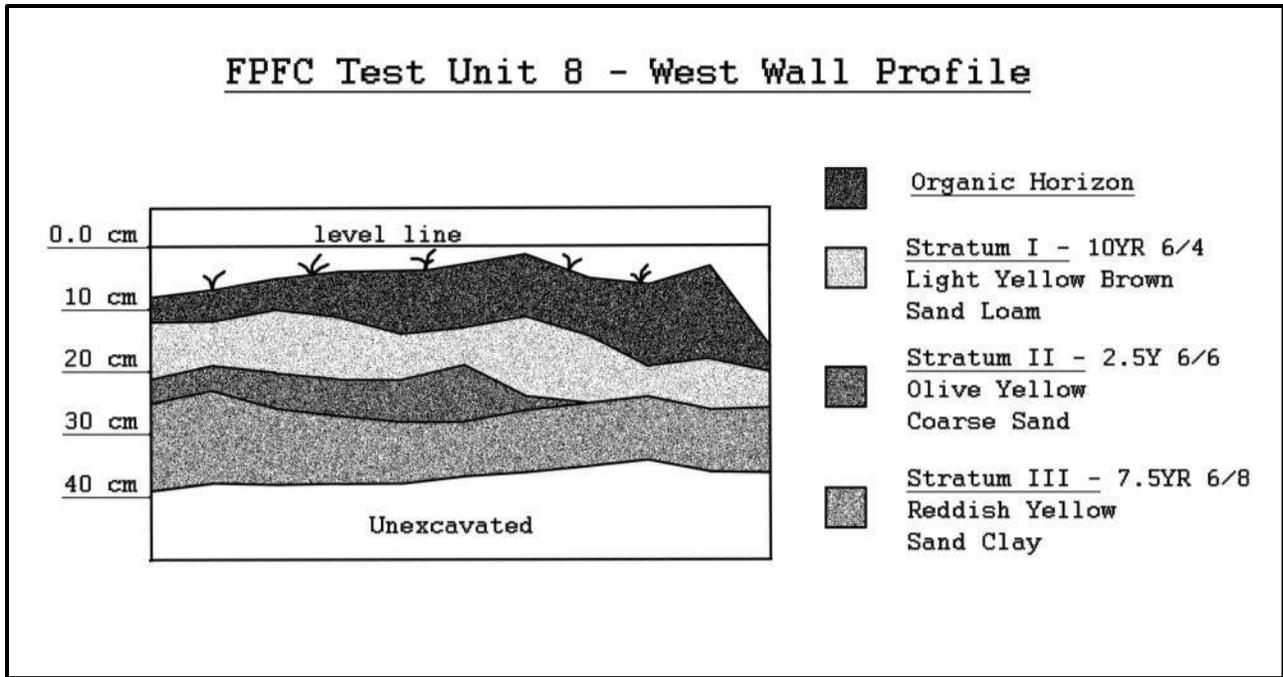


Figure 83. West wall profile for CMI TU 8



Plate 136. View of CMI TU 9 north wall, facing north

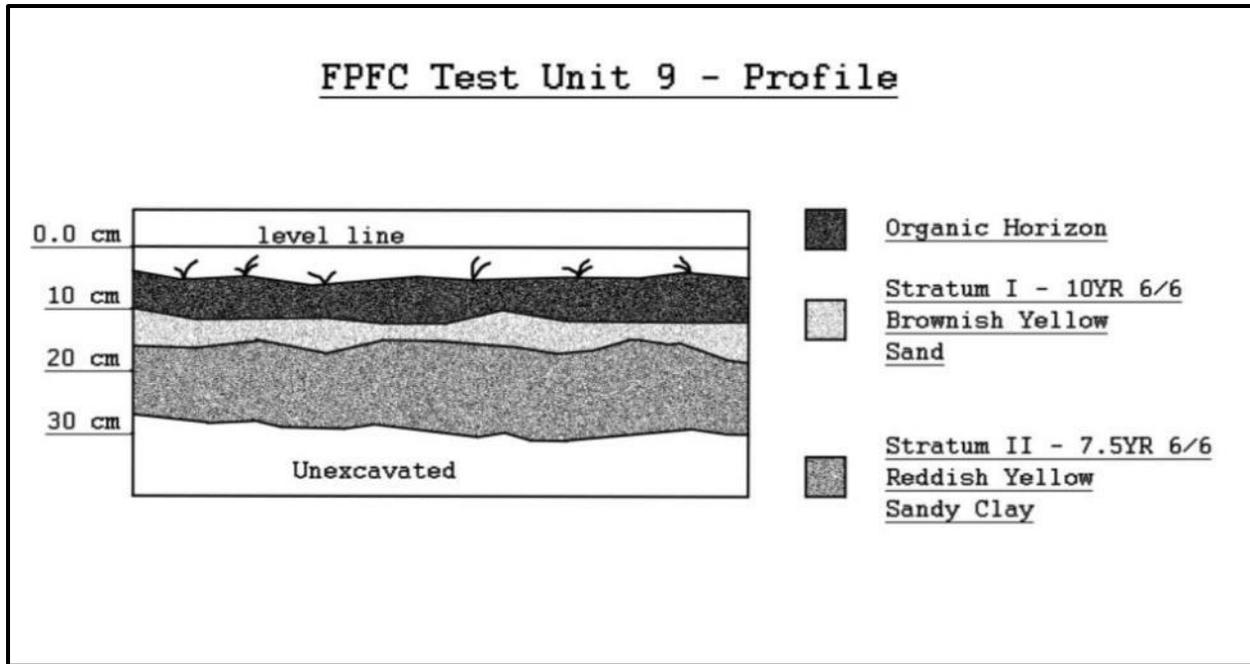


Figure 84. wall profile for CMI TU 9

7.2.3 2012 Cardno TEC Survey Background

Because of the relatively incomplete data available from the CMI and WMCAR investigations, Cardno TEC determined it was necessary to complete additional excavations at the site. The remnants of much of the work previously completed at the site were still visible, including several of the test units and numerous grid points. Some of these were marked with pin flags, flagging tape, or both. These were used by Cardno TEC to identify and re-establish a grid point N500 E500 at the base of a large cherry tree approximately 25 meters east of Military Road.

Several other points established by the CMI were also re-established based on the remaining flagging. These included 1m x 1m TUs 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, which were also visible as surface depressions. The TUs excavated by the Fort Pickett crew are labeled as “CMI TU” on the map created during Cardno TEC’s fieldwork. Other grid points identified by the remains of flagging included N500 E515, N500 E545, N515 E575, and N485 E530. Due to the passing of time, it was not possible to identify some of the features discussed in the CMI field notes and the WMCAR reports during Cardno TEC’s field work. These included shovel test pits excavated by WMCAR, a springhead indicated in the WMCAR site map, and 10 STPs and TU 3 detailed in the CMI field notes.

Cardno TEC excavated 20 STPs in the western portion of the site to attempt to define the location of the prehistoric component of the site. These STPs were placed approximately parallel to Military Road, at a 15 meter (50 feet) interval, and included three transects. Transect A was the farthest east and included STP numbers 0-8, transect B also included numbers 0-8, and transect C was adjacent to the Military Road disturbance and included numbers 0-3. Additionally, seven 1 meter x 1 meter TUs were excavated at site 44NT0056 to sample the prehistoric component of the site, further determine the nature of the fieldstone scatter previously identified as a historic feature, and investigate the large pit feature identified as a well by the

WMCAR Phase I and as an icehouse by the CMI field notes. Nine hundred and ninety-five artifacts were recovered during Cardno TEC's investigations at the site and of these, 50 artifacts were recovered from the STPs and the remaining 945 from the TUs. TUs are described in more detail below.

Soil profiles in the additional STPs placed by Cardno TEC were generally similar to those noted by the WMCAR and CMI surveys. The typical soil profile consisted of a 10 to 15 cm thick stratum of brown (10YR 5/3) silty loam A horizon over a 10 to 15 cm thick stratum of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy loam E horizon which overlay a B horizon of strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) sandy clay. Several of these STPs also exhibited characteristics such as mottles of displaced subsoil in the A horizon, which suggests they have been disturbed by modern activities such as the construction of Military Road.

The majority of the STPs excavated at 44NT0056 yielded artifacts that largely reflected the historic occupation of the site. The majority of the artifacts were most likely related to demolition of structures at the site and included window glass, brick fragments, and nails. Only one prehistoric artifact was recovered from this phase of excavations, a quartz flake fragment recovered in the first level of STP B7.

Prehistoric artifacts were recovered from two STPs excavated during the WMCAR survey and included 2 flakes and 1 Woodland Period pottery fragment. These STPs were located approximately 15 m east of Military Road and in the northwest corner of the WMCAR survey block (Block 19). Prehistoric artifacts recovered by the CMI survey included nine flakes from CMI TUs 1 and 5, which were located 30 meters east of Military Road in the southwest corner of the site. Together with the flake recovered during Cardno TEC's survey, the locations where prehistoric artifacts were recovered suggested that in order to further investigate the prehistoric component of the site, additional 1 meter x 1 meter TUs should be excavated in the western portion, near Military Road. Therefore TUs 1 through 3 were placed approximately 30 meter east of Military Road (Figure 85). TU 1 was excavated in the northwest corner of the WMCAR Survey Block 19, TU 2 was centrally placed to investigate the WMCAR positive STPs, and TU 3 was placed farthest south and closest to the TUs excavated by CMI and the fieldstone scatter and lined well.

In addition, four TUs were placed to further define the historic component of the site, which was not adequately investigated during the CMI excavations. TUs 4 and 5 were placed near the large unidentified pit over a small depression that was believed to have been a privy or other outbuilding feature. TUs 6 and 7 were placed in the area of the fieldstone pile to attempt to determine if the feature in the CMI TU 6 represented the original house.

Cardno TEC's potential research issues for this site are related to its historic occupation, including information regarding the farm's occupants, social and economic status, and comparison of artifacts to other similar sites in the area. Analysis will focus on if the recovered artifacts indicate the socio-economic status of the occupants and if they compare with other local properties of the same economic class or level, as well as if the artifacts indicate if the property was farmed by lower class white tenant farmers or African-Americans. Answers to these issues will attempt to add to the knowledge of subsistence level farmsteads in post-Civil War southern

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Figure 85. Map of Site 44NT0056 showing location of Cardno TEC and CMI testing

Piedmont Virginia. Additional background research will be completed to obtain information related to the historic portion of the site. Census, tax, and court records and deed research may identify the occupants of the property, their economic status, and uses of the property, as well as perhaps the types of crops being grown there in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Collections and reports from local properties of the period will be compared to determine similarities.

Prehistoric issues relate mainly to determining the further research potential of the site in light of the low artifact density from the Phase I survey.

7.2.4 Results of Cardno TEC 2012 Excavations

7.2.4.1 TU 1

TU 1 (N560 E479.09) was excavated in the northwest corner of the site to further examine the prehistoric component previously identified here. Three strata were identified during excavations (Plate 137, Figure 86). Stratum I consisted of an Ap-horizon that was dark yellow brown (10YR4/4) silt loam, extending to 34 cm below datum. Stratum I was excavated in two levels and yielded historic artifacts relating to construction (16.7%) and domestic activities (33.3%) at the site, as well as two quartz flakes and a fragment of a quartz biface (50%) (Table 26).

Table 26. TU 1 Artifact Distribution Totals

Level	Domestic	Construction	Prehistoric
Stratum I Level 1 (10-21 cmbd)	1	1	2
Stratum I Level 2 (21-34 cmbd)	1	0	1
Total	2 (33.3%)	1 (16.7%)	3 (50%)



Plate 137. TU 1 east wall profile

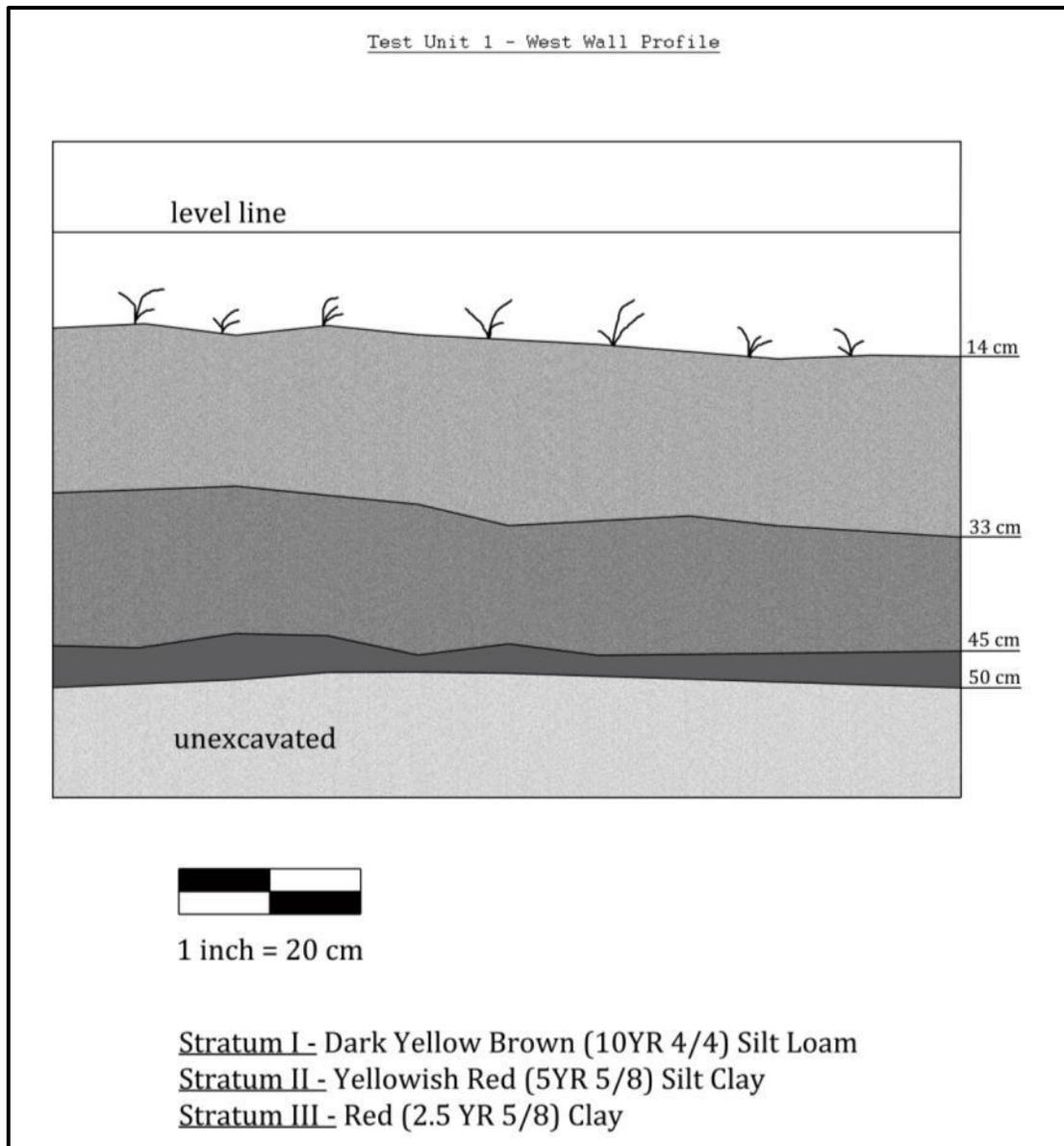


Figure 86. West wall profile for TU 1

Stratum II of TU 1 was excavated in one level and was made up of a compact yellowish red (5YR 5/8) sandy clay B-horizon that yielded no artifacts. Stratum III was identified as a Bt-horizon comprised of red (2.5YR 5/8) clay. A dark yellow brown (10YR 4/4) stain was identified in Strata II and III in the northeast corner of TU 1. Based on its lobed shape and the presence of charcoal flecking, the stain was interpreted as the remains of a root burn and excavated with Strata II and III.

7.2.4.2 TU 2

TU 2 (N533.23 E489.72) was placed to investigate the approximated locations of the WMCAR STPs that produced prehistoric artifacts. Three horizons were identified during excavation, an Ao-horizon, an Ap-horizon, and a B-horizon. The Ao-horizon was very dark grayish brown

(10YR 3/2) silt loam; the Ap-horizon was a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) sandy loam; and the B-horizon consisted of a yellowish red 5YR5/8 clay loam with strong brown (7.5YR5/6) sandy clay mottles and mica inclusions (Figure 87, Plate 138).

No artifacts were recovered from the Ao-horizon and very little was recovered in the rest of the unit. Two fragments of container glass (one clear and one brown), one whiteware sherd, and one cut nail were the only artifacts recovered from the A-horizon levels and the B-horizon was culturally sterile. The lack of artifacts and possible plow scars identified at the base of the A-horizon suggests that perhaps this area was part of a plowed field and was not exposed to the rate of historic artifact deposition found elsewhere on the site. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered from this unit.

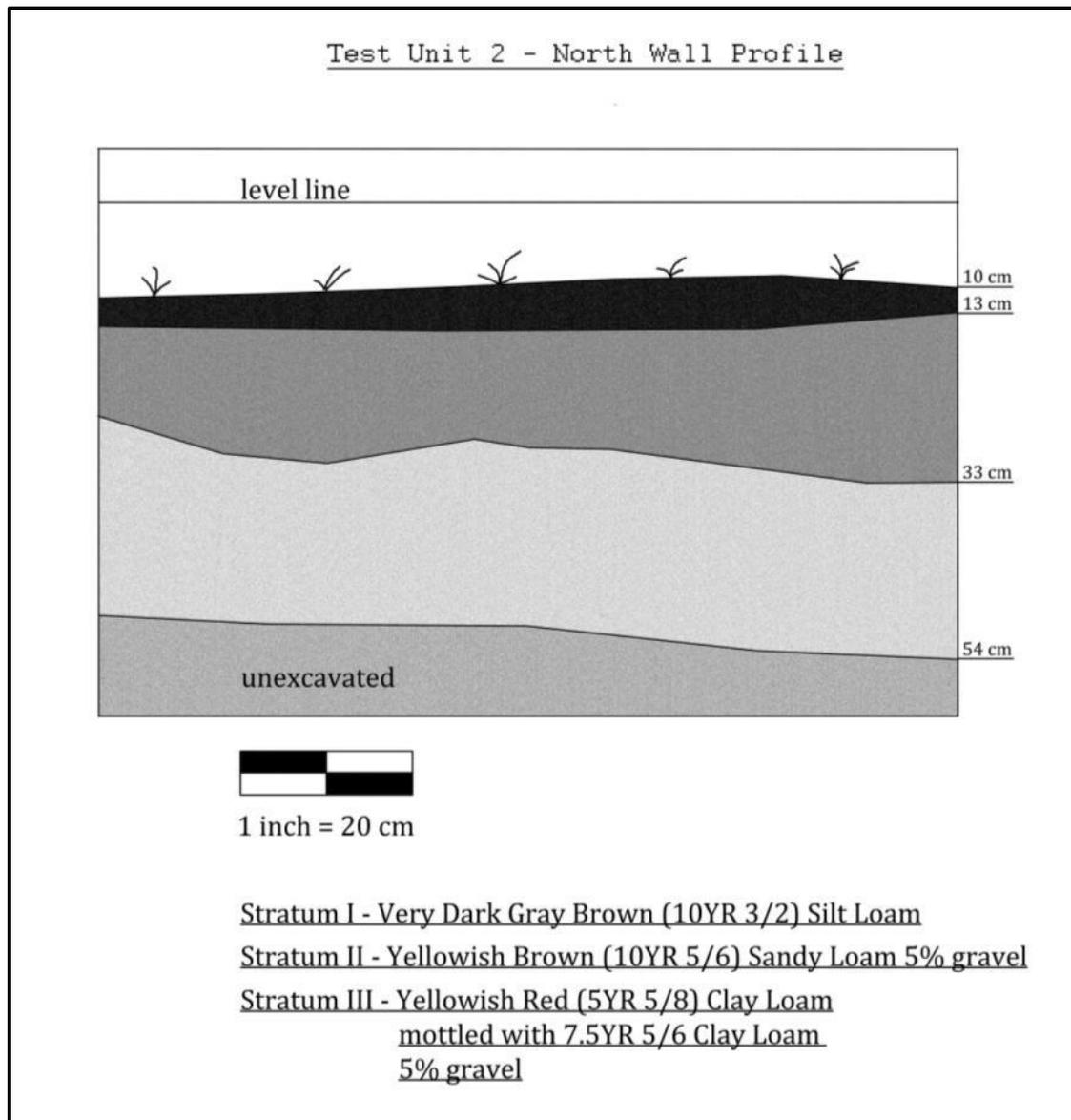


Figure 87. North wall profile for TU 2



Plate 138. TU 2 north wall profile

7.2.4.3 TU 3

TU 3 (N487 E520) was excavated near the fieldstone lined well and the fieldstone scatter that was partially excavated by CMI in their 2009 Phase II investigations. TU 3 was placed here to further define the prehistoric component noted by the CMI in TUs 1 and 5 and to attempt to discover any features or artifacts associated with the historic component. Three strata were identified during excavations of TU 3 (Plate 139). Stratum I was a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty loam Ao-horizon excavated in one level (10 to 17 cmbd). Stratum II appeared to be comprised of a fill layer consisting of a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty loam, which was excavated in two levels (17 to 32 cmbd). Stratum III was identified as a B-horizon of reddish yellow (7.5YR6/6) silty clay with mottles of very pale brown (10YR7/4) silty clay.

Two hundred and thirteen artifacts were recovered from Stratum I, including items associated with domestic activities (41.3%) and debris from construction and demolition of structures at the site (58.7%). Artifacts recovered in Stratum II, Levels 1 and 2 also represent the construction and demolition activities more heavily than the domestic (Table 27). A total of 343 artifacts were recovered from TU 3 (Figure 88). Concentrations of mortar were identified in Strata I and II. The artifacts and mortar concentrations suggest that the area where TU 3 was located was outside of any structures and was likely filled in during demolition of a nearby structure. That no prehistoric artifacts were recovered in TU 3, further supports that this area was disturbed by activities associated with historic occupation of the site (Figure 89).



Plate 139. TU 3 east wall profile

Table 27. TU 3 Artifact Inventory

Provenience	Domestic	Construction	Total
Strat I Level 1	88 (41.3%)	125 (58.7%)	213
Strat II Level 1	50 (39.7%)	76 (60.3%)	126
Strat II Level 2	1 (25.0%)	3 (75.0%)	4

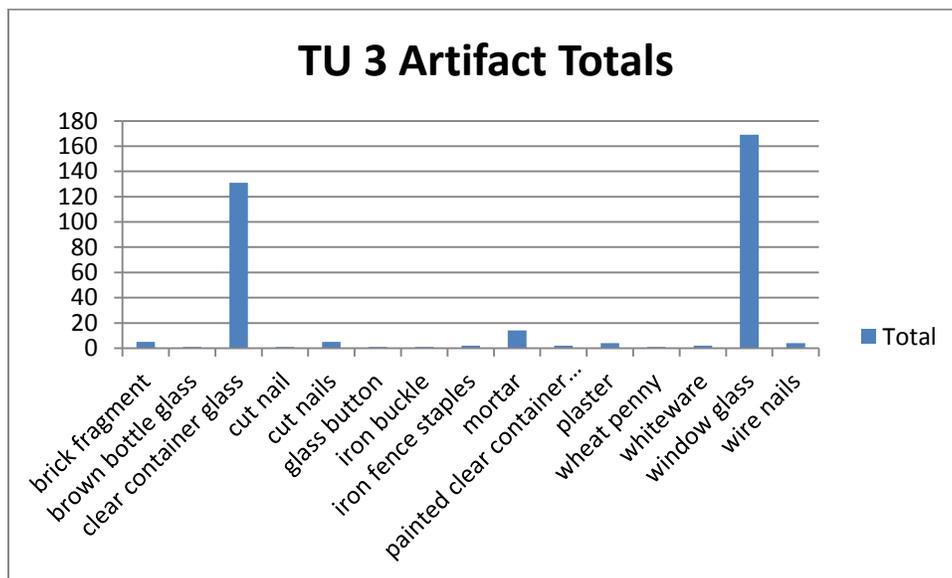


Figure 88. TU 3 Artifact Totals

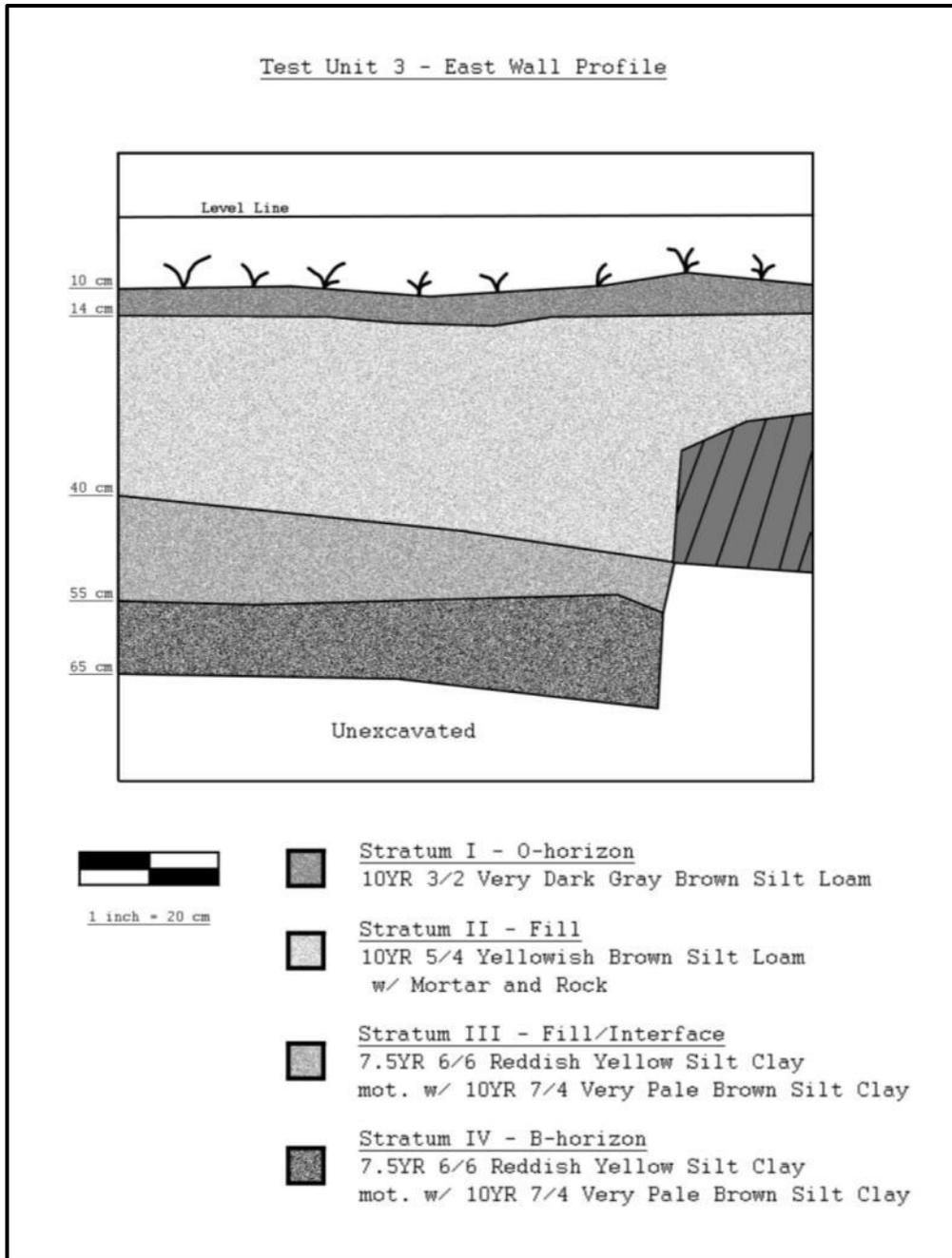


Figure 89. East wall profile for TU 3

7.2.4.4 TU 4 and TU 5

TUs 4 (N528.6 E530) and 5 (N527.6 E530) were placed to attempt to determine the nature of the large pit (approximate center point N524 E528) described and by the WMCAR survey as a well and by the CMI as an icehouse, and of a small depression adjacent to the pit that was believed to have been a privy. Fieldstone and mortar was visible around the pit as well as fieldstone, mortar, and concrete rubble in the bottom of the pit. A rectangular area of poured mortar or concrete, believed to possibly be a privy, was visible at the surface around a depression on the north side

of the pit and another depression was visible approximately 1.5 meters (5 feet) northeast of the pit. TU 4 was placed over the mortar feature to investigate the nature of the depression and TU 5 was placed adjacent to and directly south of TU 4 to attempt to discover evidence of the construction and purpose of the larger pit.

The mortar/concrete feature was visible at ground surface adjacent to the large pit feature previously described as a well or icehouse. This feature appeared to be a partial footer for a privy pit associated with the occupation of the site. Soil to the northeast of the foundation was designated as Feature 1 and removed separately in order to keep possible privy fill separate from the surrounding matrix. Removal of approximately 10 cm of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy loam Ao-horizon in Stratum I, Level 1 revealed more of the mortar/concrete footer (Plate 140, Figure 90). The surrounding soil was designated Stratum II and excavated in three levels, which were comprised of light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sandy clay A-horizon with charcoal flecking. Nine artifacts were recovered from Stratum II, including wire nails, vessel glass, and a .30-06 cal. shell casing.

Mottled soils, interpreted as a possible builder's trench along the south and west sides of the mortar/concrete, were yellow (10YR7/6) silty clay mottled with strong brown (7.5YR5/6) silty clay. This soil was removed separately during excavation of Stratum II, Level 2; however, no artifacts were recovered. Stratum III of the soil surrounding the footer was yellowish red (5YR 5/8) clay loam with mottles of light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) clay loam B-horizon.



Plate 140. TU 4 plan view of poured mortar/concrete foundation showing surface of Feature 1 in northeast, facing south

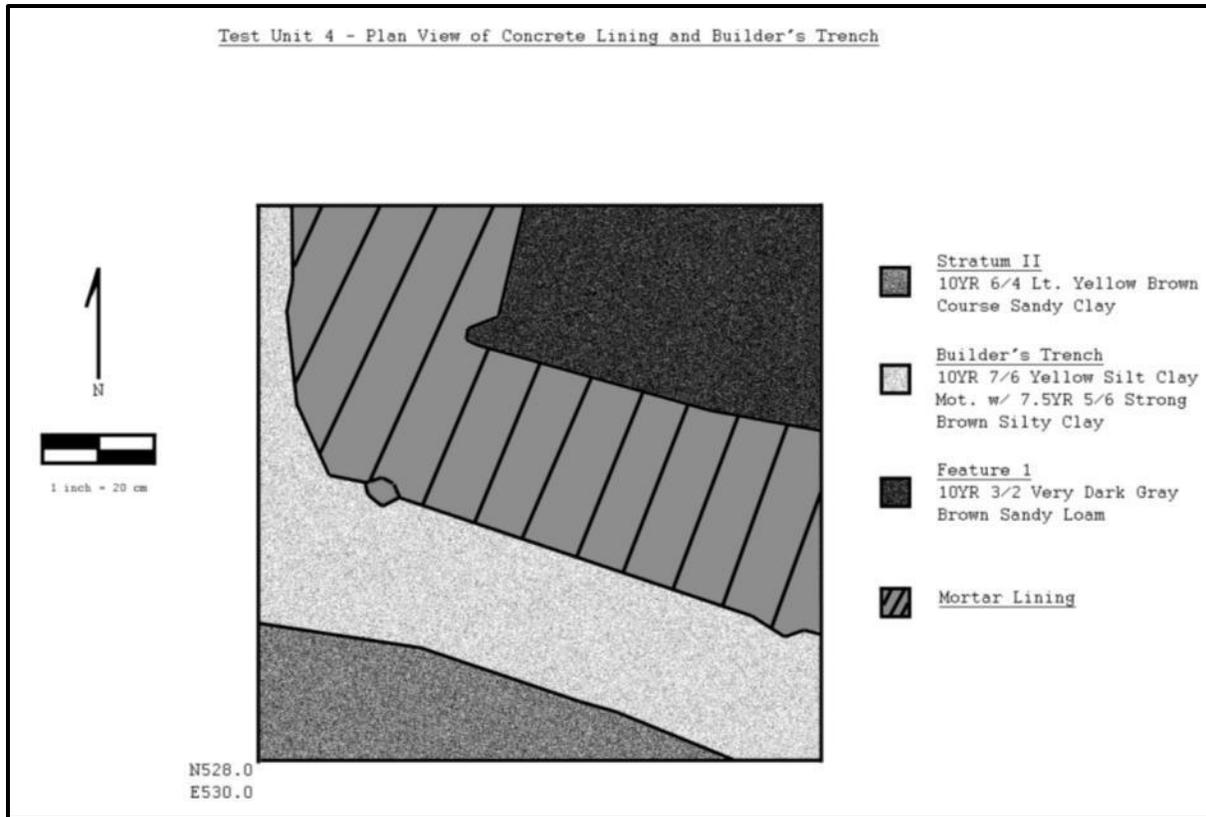


Figure 90. Plan View of Feature 1, TU 4

Feature 1 was excavated separately from the rest of the unit. Three strata were identified during excavation of the feature. Stratum I consisted of approximately 20 cm of brown (10YR5/3) sandy loam mottled with very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty loam that was loose and heavily organic. Stratum II was approximately 60 cm of brown (7.5YR5/4) sandy clay mottled with yellowish red (5YR5/8) clay loam that appeared to be a series of fill episodes, which were excavated as one stratum. Stratum III was 10 cm of very dark gray (10YR3/1) silty loam that terminated at the interface with the subsoil at base of the excavation (Plate 130). Thirty-one historic artifacts, including window glass, wire nails, unidentified iron, a glass or porcelain button, and 3 copper eyelets were recovered from Feature 1 (Table 28). The button and the eyelets, which were possibly from a shoe, were recovered from near the base of Stratum 3 and may indicate the earliest use of the privy.

The mortar/concrete footer and soil pedestal separating Feature 1 fill from the rest of the TU 4 soil matrix was removed in two strata to reach the interface with subsoil (Plate 141). Stratum I, Level 1 of the pedestal was light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) coarse sandy clay mottled with yellowish red (5YR5/8) sandy clay and was 7-15 cm thick. Stratum II, level 1 was light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) course sandy clay and terminated 55 cm below datum at yellowish red (5YR5/8) clay loam mottled with light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) clay loam B-horizon subsoil. One unidentified, heavily rusted iron fragment was the only artifact recovered from this area.

Table 28. TU 4 Artifact Inventory

Test Unit	Stratum	Artifact Quantity	Artifact Description
TU 4	I	5	wire nails
TU 4	I	1	clear container glass
TU 4	I	1	melted glass
TU 4	I	1	.30-06 casing (DEN 43)
TU 4	II	1	miscellaneous iron
TU 4 - pedestal	II	1	Unidentified nail
TU 4 - Feature 1	I	1	window glass
TU 4 - Feature 1	I	2	miscellaneous iron
TU 4 - Feature 1	I	10	wire nails
TU 4 - Feature 1	II	5	miscellaneous iron
TU 4 - Feature 1	II	3	wire nails
TU 4 - Feature 1	II	1	unidentified iron sheet with nail
TU 4 - Feature 1	III	4	wire nails
TU 4 - Feature 1	III	3	copper eyelets
TU 4 - Feature 1	III	1	Button, glass or porcelain
TU 4 - Feature 1	III	1	window glass

**Plate 141. North wall profile of Feature 1 at base of excavation**

TU 5 (N527.6 E530) was excavated 1 meter (3.2 feet) south of TU 4 in an attempt to discover more about the purpose and construction of the large pit referred to by WMCAR as a well and by CMI as an icehouse (approximate center point N524 E528). Three strata (or fill episodes) were identified in TU 5 (Figure 91). Stratum I was 5 to 10 cm of very dark gray brown (10YR3/2)

sandy loam O-horizon. Thirty artifacts, primarily architectural, were recovered from Stratum I (Table 29). Stratum II was excavated in four levels and was 22 cm of light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) coarse sandy clay A-horizon with mottles of yellowish red (5YR5/8) clay loam in the final 5 cm of level 4. Seven artifacts were recovered from Stratum II, including unidentified iron fragments, a cut nail, and an oyster shell. Stratum III was one 10 cm level into the culturally sterile B-horizon consisting of yellowish red (5YR 5/8) clay loam mottled with light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sandy clay.

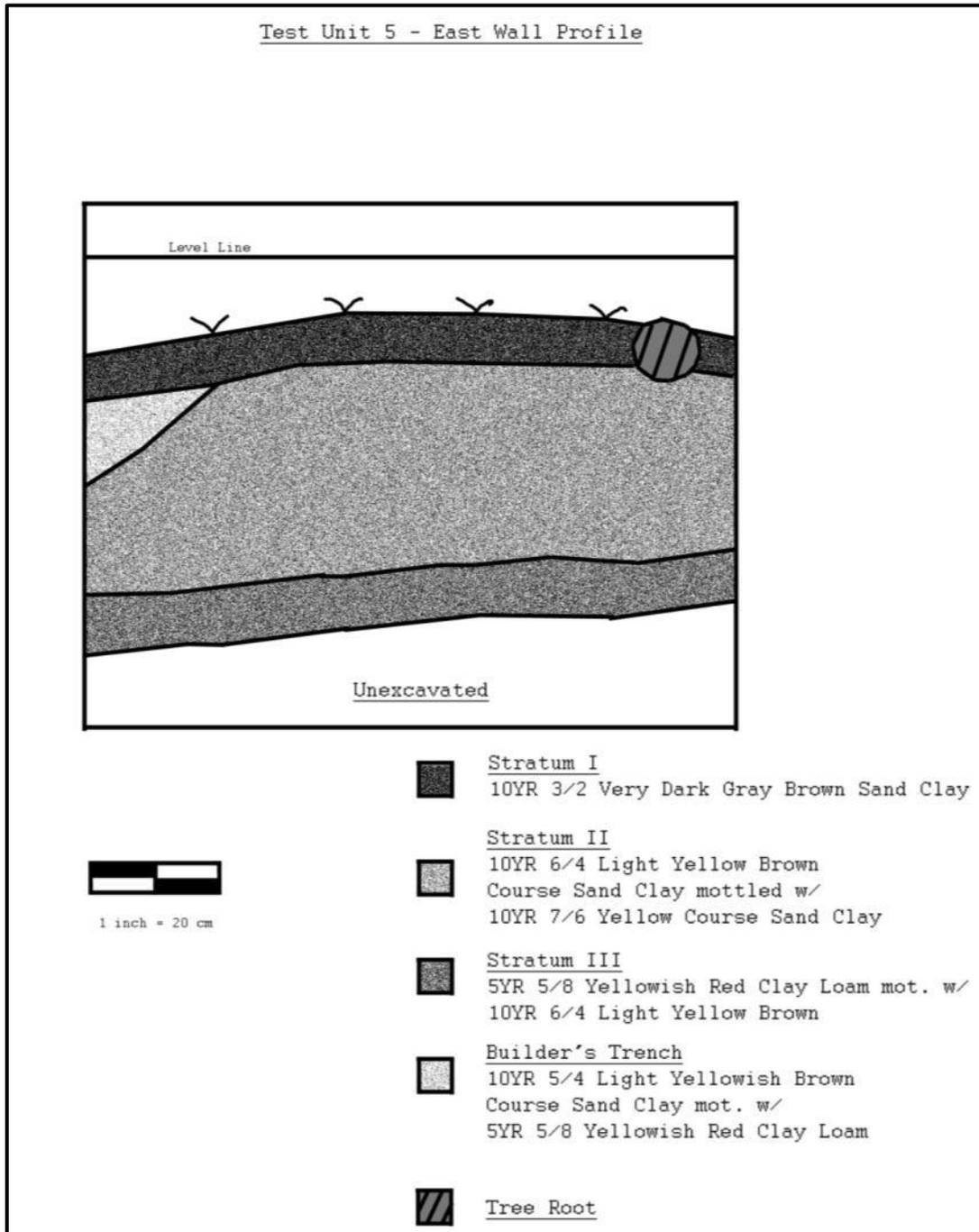


Figure 91. East wall profile for TU 5

Table 29. TU 5 Artifact Inventory

Test Unit	Stratum	Artifact Quantity	Artifact Description
TU 5	I	4	window glass
TU 5	I	1	clear container glass
TU 5	I	1	.30-06 casing (U 43)
TU 5	I	3	unidentified nails
TU 5	I	3	cut nails
TU 5	I	18	wire nails
TU 5	II	1	cut nail
TU 5	II	5	unidentified iron
TU 5	II	1	oyster shell

In TU 5, 30 artifacts were recovered from Stratum I. Twenty-eight (93.3%) of them represented architectural debris that was associated with construction or demolition activities. These included window glass shards, cut and wire nails, and unidentifiable nails. One fragment of clear container glass was the only domestic artifact recovered from Stratum I and one .30-06 casing most likely represents the military occupation of this site. Cut nails and unidentified iron fragments that were probably also nails constitute the majority (85.7%) of the artifacts recovered in Stratum II. One oyster shell fragment was the only domestic artifact recovered in Stratum II. No foundations, builder's trench, or features were discovered in relation to the large pit and no clear purpose for its presence in this location was discovered (Plate 142, Figure 92). It is most likely the pit does not represent a well or icehouse due to its location immediately adjacent to a privy.

**Plate 142. TU 4 and 5, base of excavation, facing east**

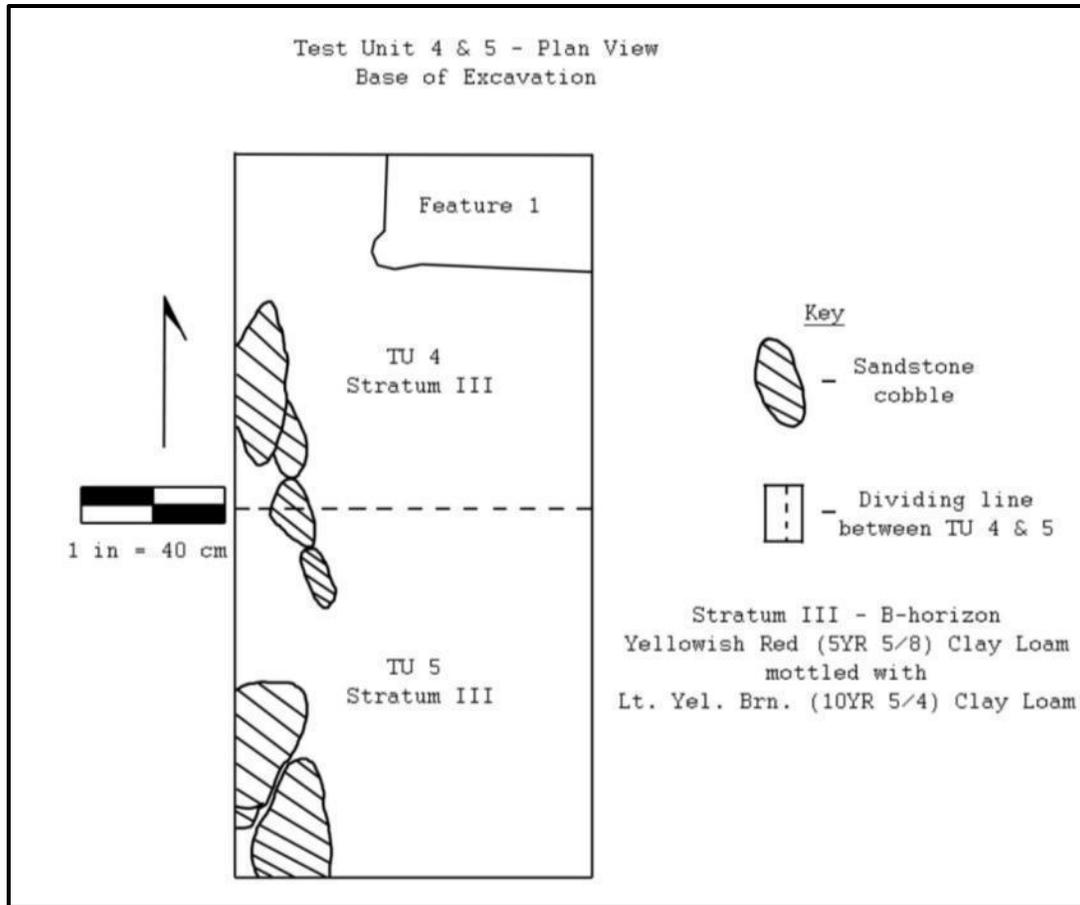


Figure 92. TUs 4 and 5 Plan view, base of excavation

A total of 78 artifacts were recovered in TUs 4 (n=41) and 5 (n=37) (Figure 93). In TU 4, nine artifacts were recovered from the soil matrix surrounding the foundation and Feature 1. These consisted of wire nails, container glass, and a .30-06 casing (headstamp DEN 43 [Denver Ordnance Plant 1943]) associated with military activities at Fort Pickett. Only one artifact, an iron nail of undetermined type, was recovered from the pedestal under the footer. Feature 1 yielded the majority (75.6%) of the artifacts recovered from TU 4. The artifacts from all three strata identified in Feature 1 were mostly items associated with construction or demolition activities and included wire nails, window glass, unidentified iron fragments, and a fragment of bent sheet iron with a nail or screw protruding from it. Three circular copper eyelets, one intact and one broken into two fragments, as well as a white ceramic or porcelain button, were recovered in Stratum III of Feature 1, and represent the only personal or domestic artifacts recovered in Feature 1.

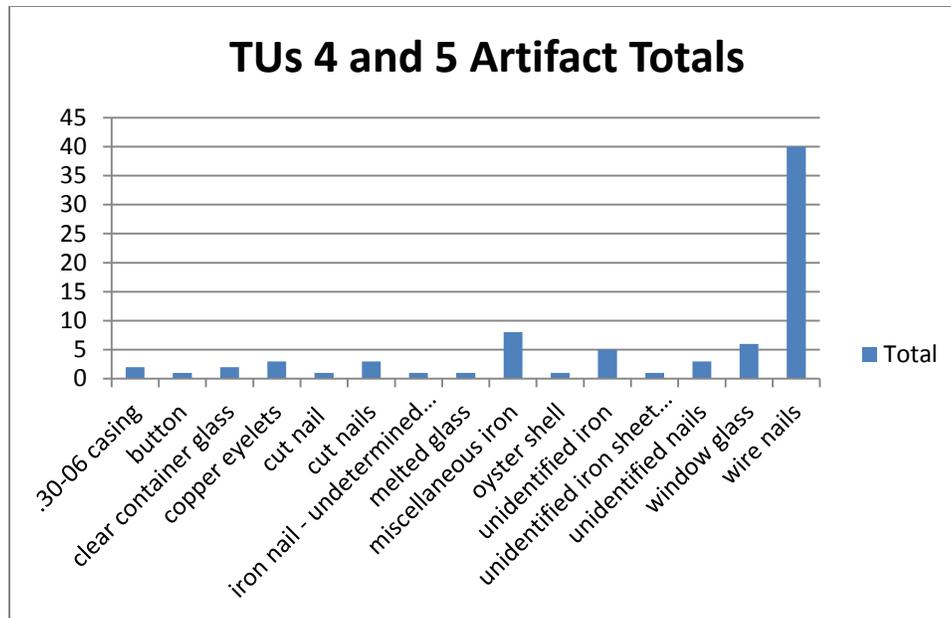


Figure 93. TUs 4 and 5 Artifact Totals

7.2.4.5 TUs 6 and 7

TUs 6 (N491.30 E530.86) and 7 (N495.75 E529) were placed to further investigate the fieldstone scatter identified in the WMCAR survey. The fieldstone scatter was also examined by the CMI survey in their TUs 2 and 6, although they did not believe the results to indicate a domestic structure. The Cardno TEC crew believed that this area represented the main house and that TUs 6 and 7 would potentially provide additional information about the dimensions and construction of the structure and perhaps insight into its intended use. Results from the CMI excavations pointed to the conclusion that this area represented the interior of the building. The Cardno TEC crew utilized a soil probe to determine the location of a possible stone foundation under the ground surface in the area of the stone push pile. TU 6 was placed at the southern extent of the possible foundation to attempt to expose the southeast corner of the structure.

Three strata were observed during excavation of TU 6. Stratum I was 8 to 15 cm of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loamy Ao-horizon that was excavated in two levels. Removal of Stratum I exposed articulated cut fieldstone that appeared to be a foundation wall and the southeast corner of the building. The foundation stones were pedestaled and left in situ and excavation continued in the south and east portions of TU 6 (Plate 143, Figure 94 and 95). Stratum II was approximately 20 cm of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silt loam that was excavated in two levels and terminated at the culturally sterile B-horizon, which was yellowish red (5YR5/6) silty clay with mottles of light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silty clay (Figure 96). It appeared in the soil profile that the foundation stones had been placed directly on the A-horizon, which was likely the ground surface at the time of the structure's construction.

One hundred and one artifacts were recovered from TU 6, including 99 artifacts recovered in Stratum 1 and only 2 recovered in Stratum II (Table 30). Artifacts from Stratum I were predominately architectural (65.6%) and artifacts associated with domestic activities made up

34.4%. Only two artifacts were recovered from Stratum II, both associated with construction or demolition of the structure.



Plate 143. TU 6 north profile, showing southeast corner of foundation, facing north

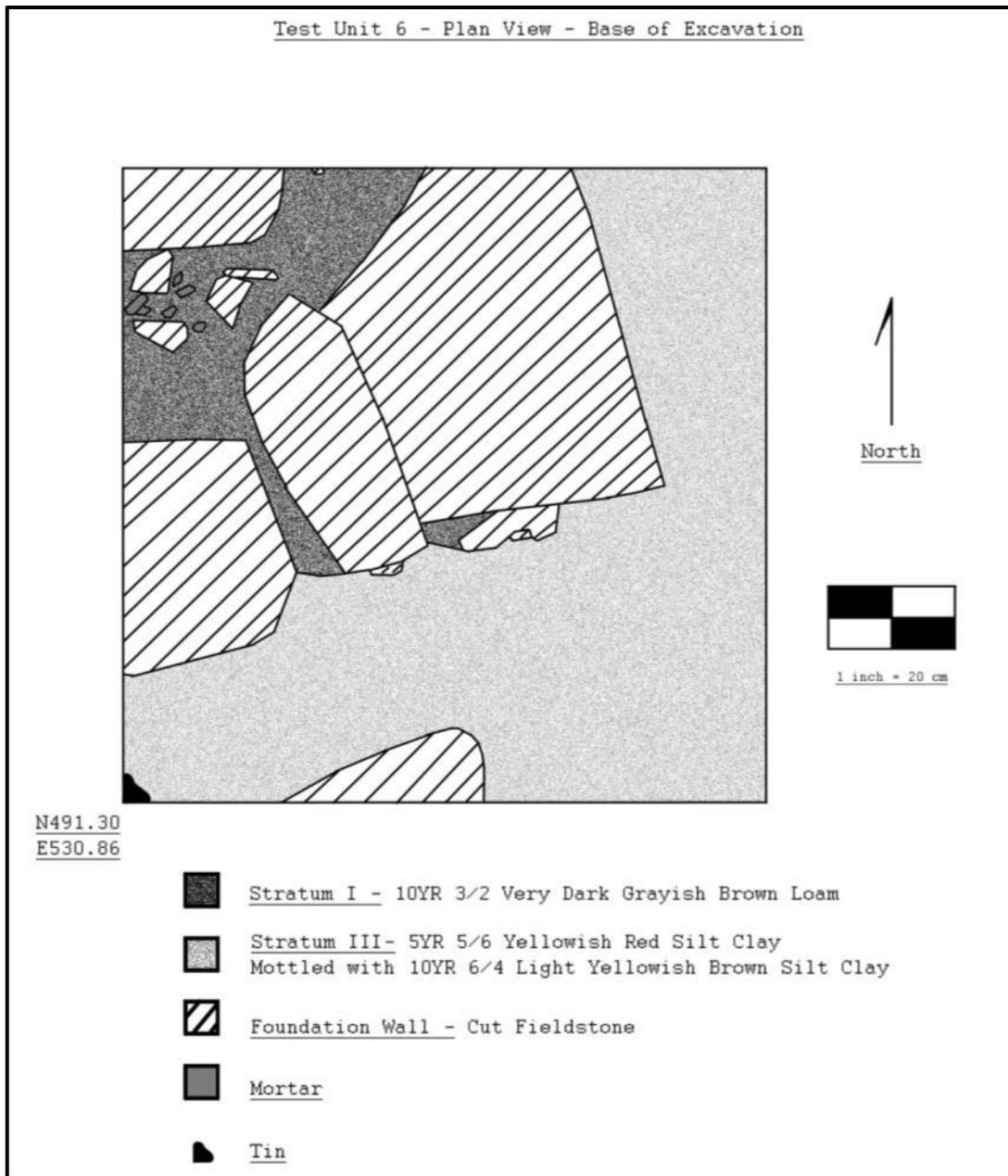


Figure 94. TU 6 Plan view, base of excavation

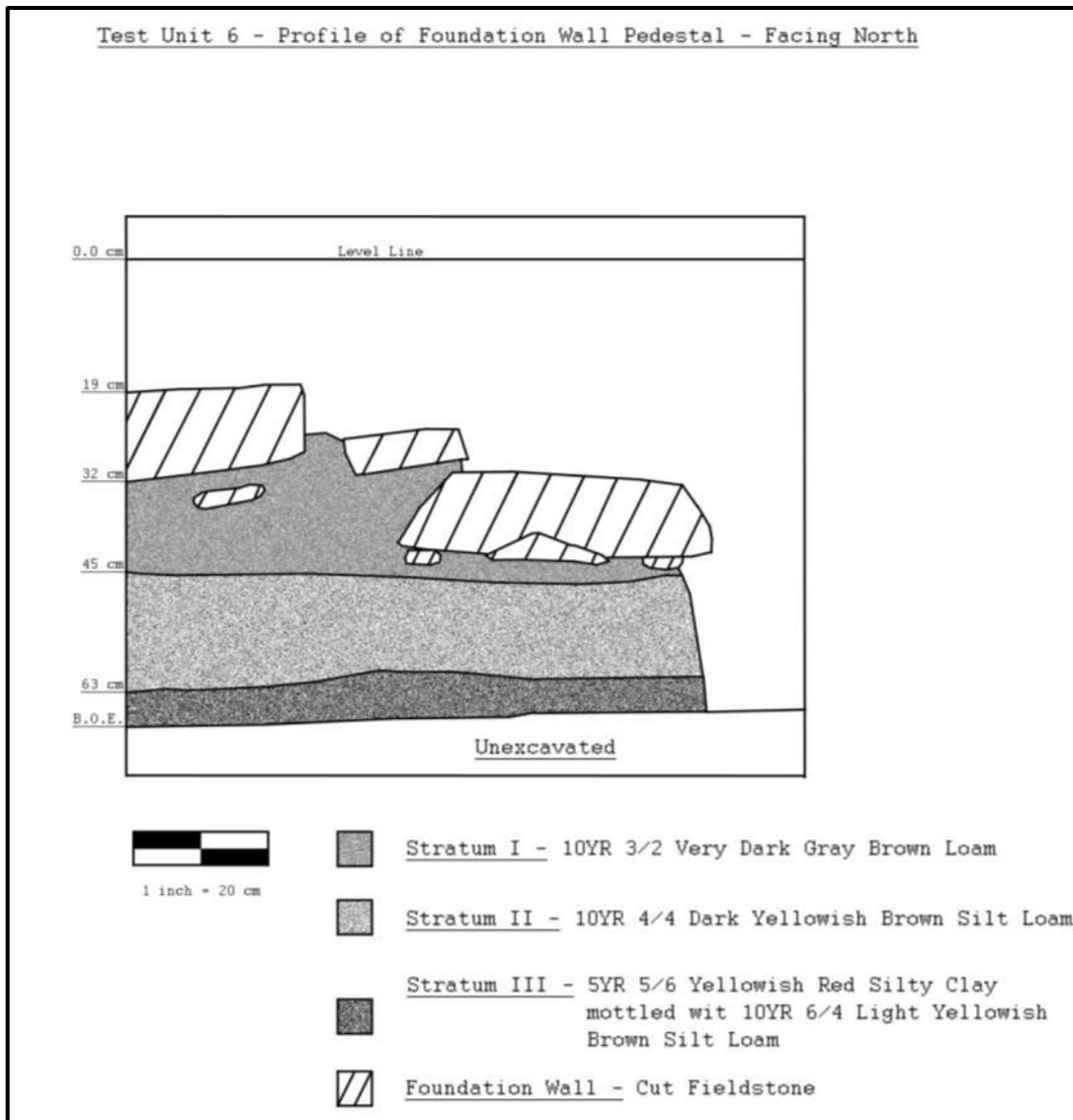


Figure 95. TU 6 North wall profile and foundation wall, facing north

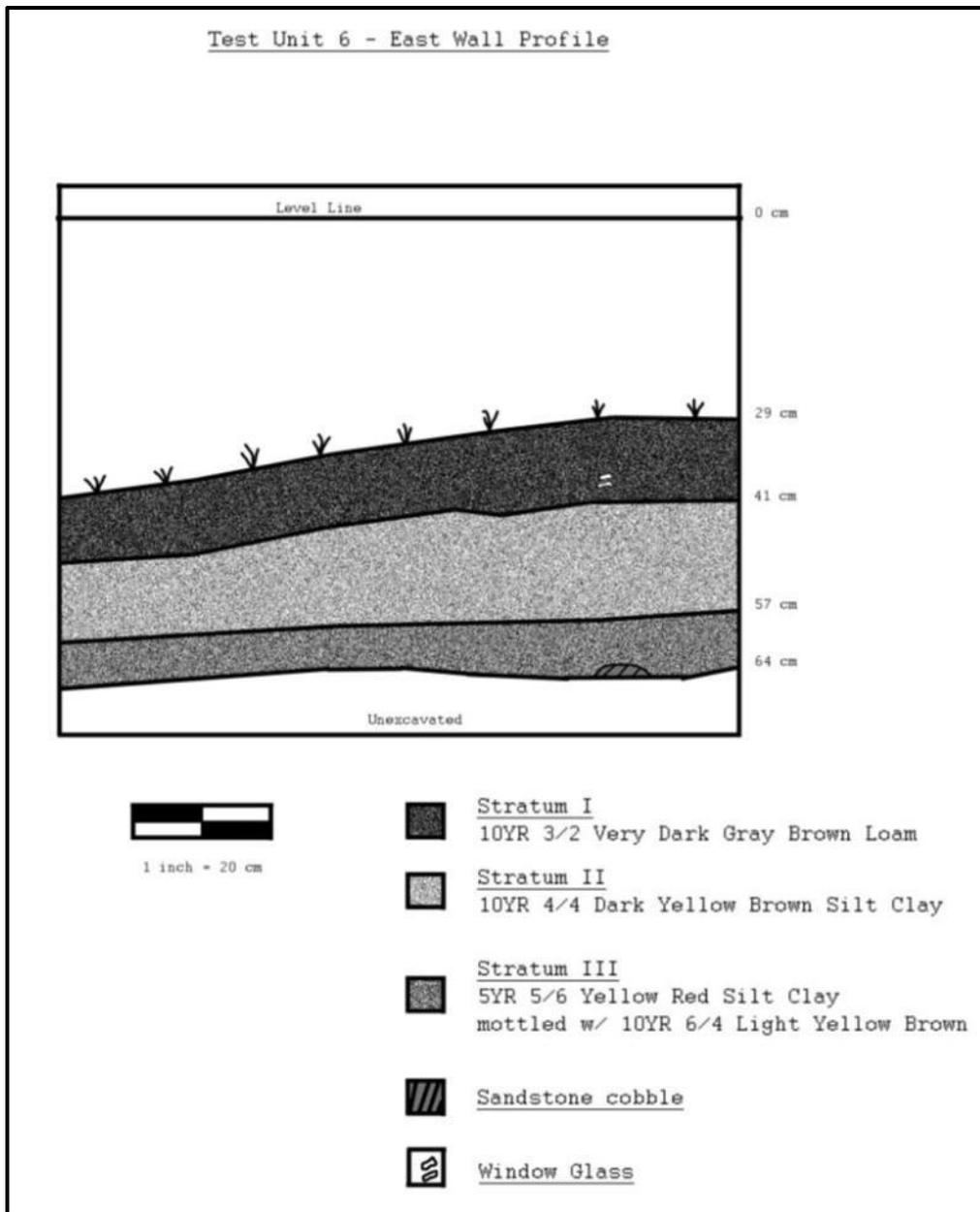


Figure 96. East wall profile for TU 6

Table 30. TU 6 Artifact Inventory

Cat #	TU #	Stratum	Level	Count	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
22	TU 6	I	1	1	brick fragment		
22	TU 6	I	1	1	bone		
22	TU 6	I	1	1	ironstone	1840+	
22	TU 6	I	1	1	milk glass		
22	TU 6	I	1	1	plaster w/porcelain insulator		
22	TU 6	I	1	4	plaster		
22	TU 6	I	1	1	wire nails	1880+	
22	TU 6	I	1	2	cut nails	1820+	
22	TU 6	I	1	4	metal container fragments		square tin can
22	TU 6	I	1	27	window glass		
22	TU 6	I	1	1	clear container glass lid		jar
22	TU 6	I	1	8	clear container glass		2 bottle necks
23	TU 6	I	2	26	window glass		
23	TU 6	I	2	17	clear container glass		
23	TU 6	I	2	3	wire nails	1880+	
23	TU 6	I	2	1	metal cap		
24	TU 6	II	1	1	cut nail	1820+	
24	TU 6	II	1	1	window glass		

TU 7 (N495.75 E529) was placed at the northern extent of the possible stone foundation to attempt to expose the northeast corner of the foundation wall uncovered in TU 6. Stratum I was a very dark brown (10YR2/2) silt loam Ao-horizon. It was excavated in three levels and extended from ground surface to approximately 40 cmbd. Stratum I contained cobbles and field stone fragments and intact articulated foundation stones were visible after removal of the surrounding soil. These stones were pedestaled in situ as excavation continued in the north portion of the TU (Figure 97). Stratum II consisted of several fill episodes that were not identified during excavation and were consequently excavated together. The soils in this Stratum were described as dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) clay loam and included mottles of red (2.5YR4/8) loosely compacted clay loam. Excavation terminated at stratum III, a red (2.5YR4/6) clay that was interpreted as B-horizon (Plate 144, Figure 98).

A total of 412 artifacts were recovered in TU 7 (Table 31). Of these, the majority (n=237; 57.5%) were items associated with domestic activities (Table 32). Less than half the artifacts recovered were architectural in nature (n=167; 40.5%), six were unidentifiable (1.5%), and two were prehistoric lithic flakes (0.5%) (Table 30).

Table 31. TU 7 Artifact Inventory

Cat #	TU #	Stratum	Level	Count	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
25	TU 7	I	1	49	clear container glass		
25	TU 7	I	1	6	blue bottle glass		canning jar
25	TU 7	I	1	1	clear glass bottle fragment		"VINEG"; vinegar bottle
25	TU 7	I	1	4	clear glass bottle/jar fragments		3 bases; 1 lip
25	TU 7	I	1	5	clear glass bottle fragments		graduated with numbers
25	TU 7	I	1	37	hurricane glass		
25	TU 7	I	1	52	window glass		
25	TU 7	I	1	1	iron ring		
25	TU 7	I	1	1	yellow ware	1830+	
25	TU 7	I	1	4	tempered glass		
25	TU 7	I	1	1	clear glass bottle		marked "Whittemores shoe polish"
25	TU 7	I	1	9	plaster		
25	TU 7	I	1	1	cut nails	1820+	
25	TU 7	I	1	4	wire nails	1880+	
25	TU 7	I	1	1	brick fragment		
25	TU 7	I	1	1	bone		
25	TU 7	I	1	1	shoe heel		rubber; modern
25	TU 7	I	1	3	quartz fragments from mortar		
27	TU 7	I	2	1	melted glass		
27	TU 7	I	2	1	quartz from mortar		
27	TU 7	I	2	6	plaster		
27	TU 7	I	2	3	wire nails	1880+	
27	TU 7	I	2	1	metal container fragments		
27	TU 7	I	2	1	unidentified metal sheet		copper
27	TU 7	I	2	4	blue jar glass		canning jar
27	TU 7	I	2	5	ironstone	1840+	plain; plate fragments
27	TU 7	I	2	15	clear container glass		2 jar lips
27	TU 7	I	2	29	window glass		green tint
27	TU 7	I	2	7	clear glass		thin
27	TU 7	I	2	10	window glass		clear
27	TU 7	I	2	2	clear bottle glass		graduated with numbers; see Cat# 25
27	TU 7	I	2	1	Indian head penny button		
28	TU 7	I	3	1	plain whiteware	1820-1860	
28	TU 7	I	3	1	hand painted whiteware	1820-1860	
28	TU 7	I	3	1	transfer printed semi-porcelain	1880+	
28	TU 7	I	3	3	flow blue semi-porcelain	1880+	mends with pcs. in FS 29
28	TU 7	I	3	1	plaster		

Cat #	TU #	Stratum	Level	Count	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
28	TU 7	I	3	4	miscellaneous metal		heavily oxidized
28	TU 7	I	3	6	wire nails	1880+	heavily oxidized
28	TU 7	I	3	1	tertiary quartz flake		
28	TU 7	I	3	1	flake - unidentified material		
28	TU 7	I	3	2	copper wire		
28	TU 7	I	3	1	iron washer		
28	TU 7	I	3	18	blue bottle glass		canning jar
28	TU 7	I	3	18	window glass		clear
28	TU 7	I	3	8	window glass		green tint
28	TU 7	I	3	1	clear bottle glass		"9 fluid ounces"
28	TU 7	I	3	18	hurricane glass		
28	TU 7	I	3	23	clear container glass		1 base
29	TU 7	II	1	1	iron oval w/hole at center		heavily oxidized
29	TU 7	II	1	1	whiteware	1820-1860	
29	TU 7	II	1	1	window glass		
29	TU 7	II	1	1	clear container glass		base; blown
29	TU 7	II	1	2	blue bottle glass		canning jar
29	TU 7	II	1	3	clear container glass		
29	TU 7	II	1	1	clear bottle glass		neck and lip; decorated
29	TU 7	II	1	3	hurricane glass		
30	TU 7	II	2	1	luster banded whiteware	1820-1860	broken handle
30	TU 7	II	2	1	flow blue semi-porcelain	1880+	mends with pcs. in FS 26
30	TU 7	II	2	3	blue bottle glass		probable Ball jar
30	TU 7	II	2	1	cut nail	1820+	
30	TU 7	II	2	3	hurricane glass		
30	TU 7	II	2	1	container glass		mends with neck in FS 30
30	TU 7	II	2	12	container glass		
31	TU 7	II	3	1	crown bottle cap	1891+	
31	TU 7	II	3	1	hurricane glass		

Table 32. TU 7 Artifact Distribution Totals

Provenience	Domestic/personal	Construction/demolition	Unknown/prehistoric
TU 7	237 (57.5%)	167 (40.5%)	8 (2.0%)
Stratum I (levels 1-3)	201	164	8
Stratum II (levels 1-3)	36	3	0



Plate 144. TU 7 at base of excavation facing west, showing articulated foundation stones

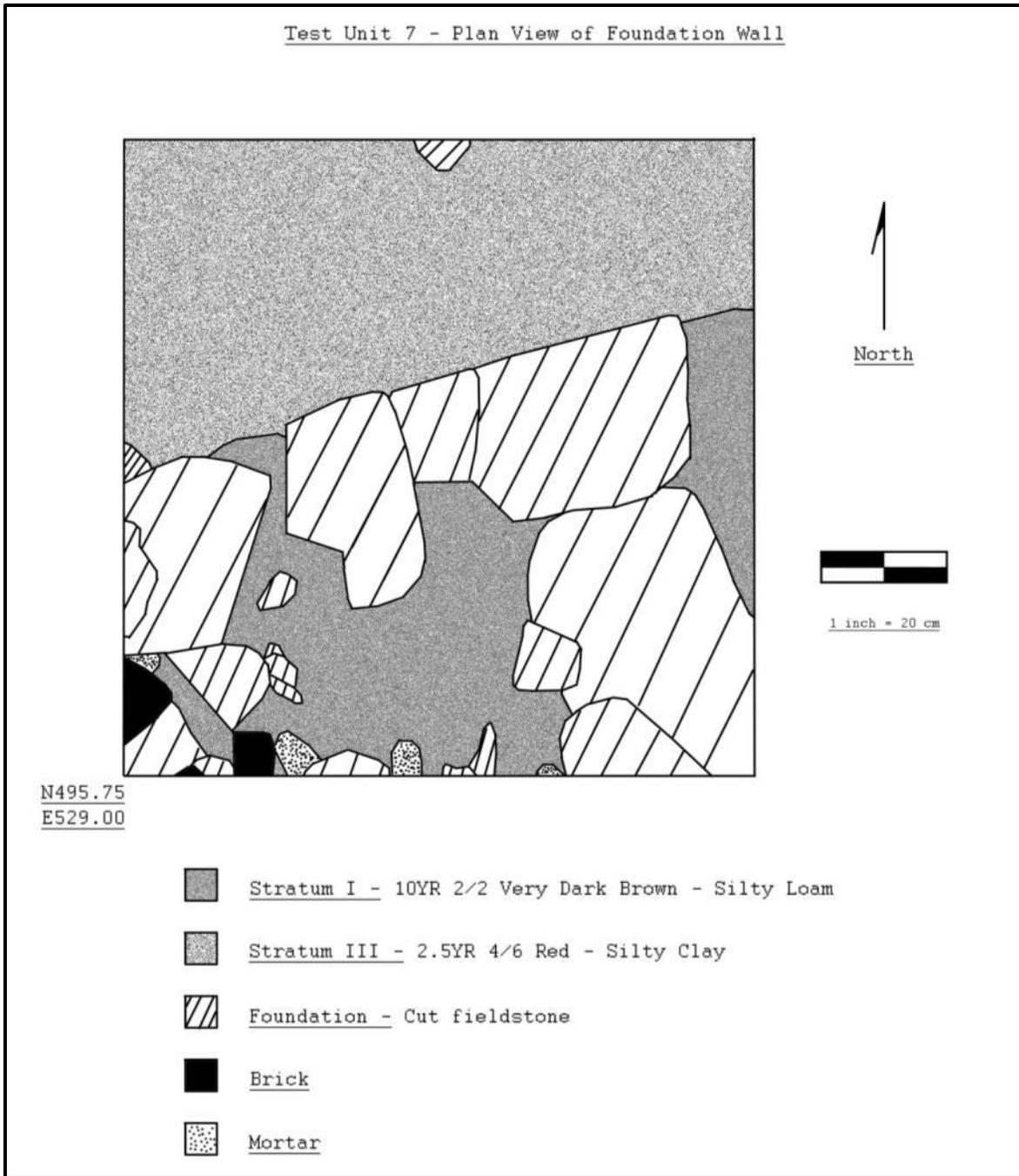


Figure 97. Plan view of TU 7

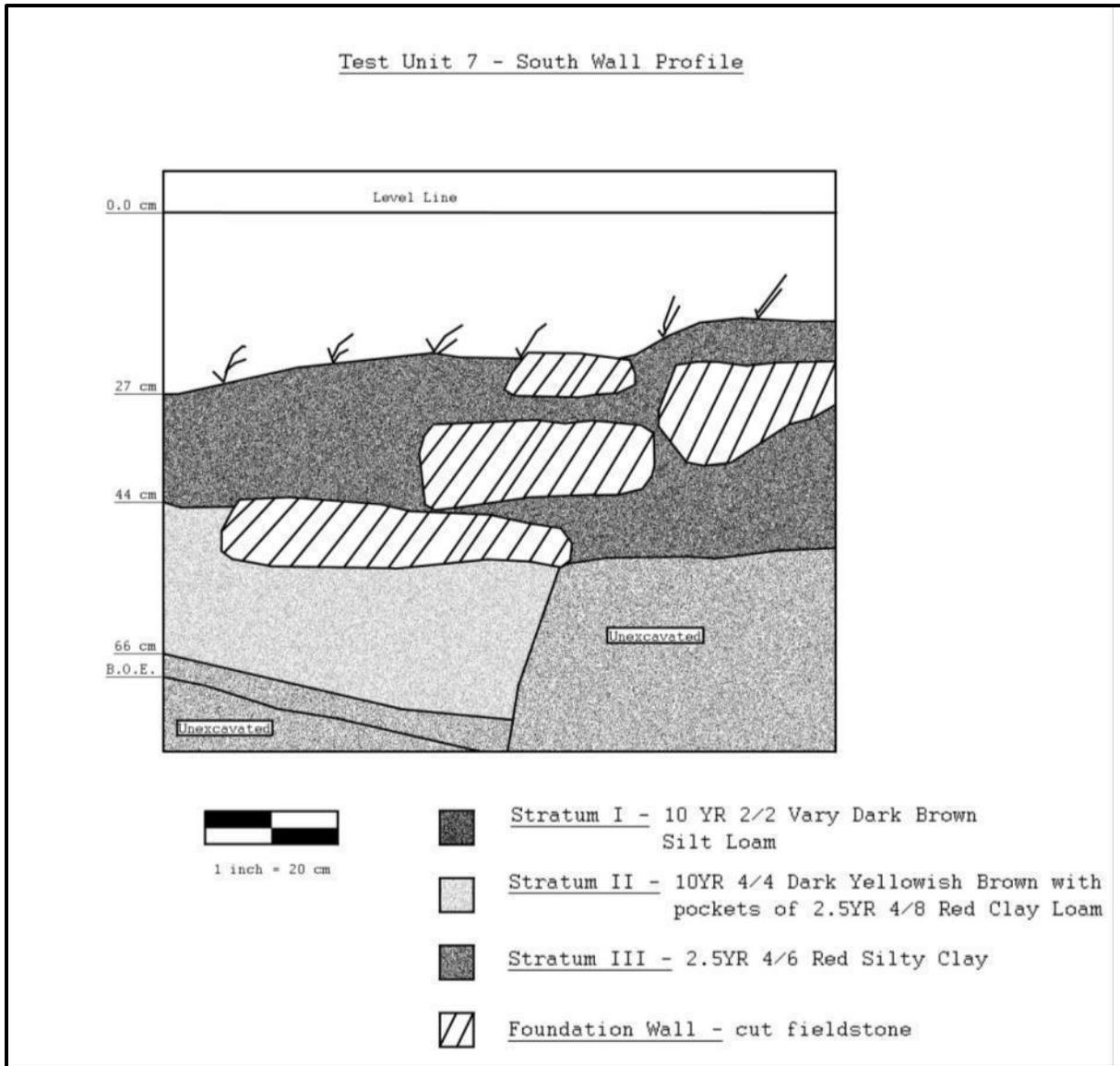


Figure 98. South wall profile for TU 7

7.2.5 Interpretation of Site

7.2.5.1 Prehistoric Component

The CMI excavations did not adequately address the previously identified prehistoric component at the site, so additional shovel testing was completed by Cardno TEC in an attempt to rediscover the location of prehistoric artifacts from the Phase I survey. Only one additional prehistoric artifact was recovered from these STPs. However, utilizing these data and the information from earlier surveys, three test units (TUs 1, 2, and 3) were excavated in the area determined to most closely approximate the area indicated in the previous WMCAR and CMI surveys. The results of the test units and the previously collected data suggest that the prehistoric component at site 44NT0056 consisted of a small, dispersed scatter of artifacts associated with a Woodland Period temporary encampment. It is also likely that the site was truncated by construction of Military Road as well as partially disturbed by activities at the historic farmstead. A total of only 20 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from all phases of investigations at the site and it is believed that the occupation was too ephemeral and disturbed to warrant any additional work. The prehistoric component of the site is recommended to be not eligible for the NRHP.

7.2.5.2 Historic Component

The 2009 CMI excavations at Site 44NT0056 identified several features of the former farmyard. CMI TUs 1, 2, 5, and 6 were placed to test the area near Military Road that indicated a domestic occupation with the presence of a stone-lined well, possible building depressions, access roads, and ornamental flowers and tree. CMI TUs 1 and 5 recovered minor amounts of both historic and prehistoric artifacts, including architectural and domestic related objects likely associated with a house or outbuilding. CMI TUs 2 and 6 were placed to expose a push pile of rocks and brick located approximately 12 feet south of the well. A feature, possibly the remains of a fireplace box and/or hearth, was discovered in CMI TU 6. A total of 476 historic artifacts were recovered from CMI TUs 2 and 6, representing architectural and household objects associated with a domestic site. Although not interpreted by CMI as a house, later excavations by Cardno TEC indicate that this was likely the main house at the site.

CMI TUs 3, 4, 7, 8, and 9 were placed near the eastern end of the site, located approximately 70 meters downhill from the location of the house. Surface features, including a possible fieldstone foundation and depressions, indicated the presence of buildings here. Originally interpreted by CMI in their 2009 survey as the main house area, it was later re-designated by them as a barn or possible tobacco drying barn. Excavations here revealed a shallow stone wall or foundation most likely related to a shed, small barn, or animal enclosure. Few artifacts were recovered from the area of TUs 3, 4, 7, 8, and 9 and these were primarily architectural in nature.

Cardno TEC's TUs (TUs 4 and 5) placed next to the unidentified pit, referred to variously as a collapsed well (WMCAR) and as an icehouse (CMI), were inconclusive regarding the purpose and timeline of the pit. Feature 1, identified in TU 4 and by the concrete footer visible on the ground surface, was possibly a privy or latrine. However its shallow depth and the relatively few artifacts recovered during excavation suggest that it was not in use for an extended period of time. A porcelain button recovered from the base of the feature suggests that it was possibly in use in the late 1800s. It was expected that TUs 4 and 5 would expose architectural remains associated with the large pit depression. Unfortunately, no evidence directly related to the pit was found in TU 4 and no architectural features, including foundations, builder's trenches, or other

evidence of construction, were exposed in TU 5. While this does not provide any conclusive explanations of the depression, it does suggest that it was not intended as a substantial or permanent structure and does not appear to have been a basement or cellar. It is speculated based on the modern items observed in the depression, that it may have been a twentieth century borrow pit for construction or training related to the military occupation of the area.

TUs 6 and 7 were excavated to further investigate the fieldstone scatter identified by both the WMCAR and CMI surveys. Both exposed shallow, intact foundation stones that appeared to comprise the northeast and southeast corners of a possibly impermanent building, now interpreted as the main house of the historic farmstead. Using a soil probe, it was also determined during the investigation of the site that the foundation likely extends to the west but was truncated at some point by either demolition of the structure or unidentified activities related to the military uses of the property.

The farm does not appear on the 1864 Gilmer or Graves maps, but was constructed between that period and 1895 (USGS Amelia quad). No maps for the period between 1864 and 1895 are available. Deed records for the property were not obtained due to the number of properties included in the acquisition of Fort Pickett in the 1940s (over 400), and thus, it remains underdetermined who the owners or tenants of the farm were in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This also precluded the obtaining of census or other records that would assist in the identification of property owners or tenants during the occupation of the site. A 1944 map of the properties encompassed by Fort Pickett shows that the subject property was owned by J.S. Crowder ET AL and was comprised of 136 acres of land (Fort Pickett 2012). No additional information is available.

Aerial photographs for 1949, the 1950s, and 1963 show that the area was generally cleared during those periods (Fort Pickett 1949, 1951, 1954-55, 1958-59), likely for military related purposes. Although there are structures visible on these photos, they are not clear enough to determine the nature of these buildings. It is likely that the subject dwelling and other structures were demolished prior to the military use of the property, and that the damage done to the dwelling (rock push pile) may have occurred at that time.

A total of 1,758 artifacts were recovered from the Phase II excavations at Site 44NT0056. Percentages by category include 58.7% (1,032) architectural, 34.8% (611) domestic, 0.9% (15) prehistoric, 0.6% (10) personal, 0.5% (8) farm related, 0.2% (3) dietary, and 0.5% (79) other (Figure 99). Recovered artifacts did not generally assist in the identification of tenants either. Ceramics that were recovered were typically plain whiteware, ironstone, and semi-porcelains, with very minor amounts of luster decorated, Flow Blue, and transfer-print wares. Some of these artifacts suggest that the individuals who occupied the farmstead were of significant enough economic status to desire objects such as decorated sets of tableware. However, the sampling of artifacts from the site is not substantial enough to make a conclusive determination regarding social class and economic status. The large amount of architectural related artifacts (1,032) does not indicate any specific type of structure or social class of the occupants. Dietary refuse included one oyster shell and two bone fragments.

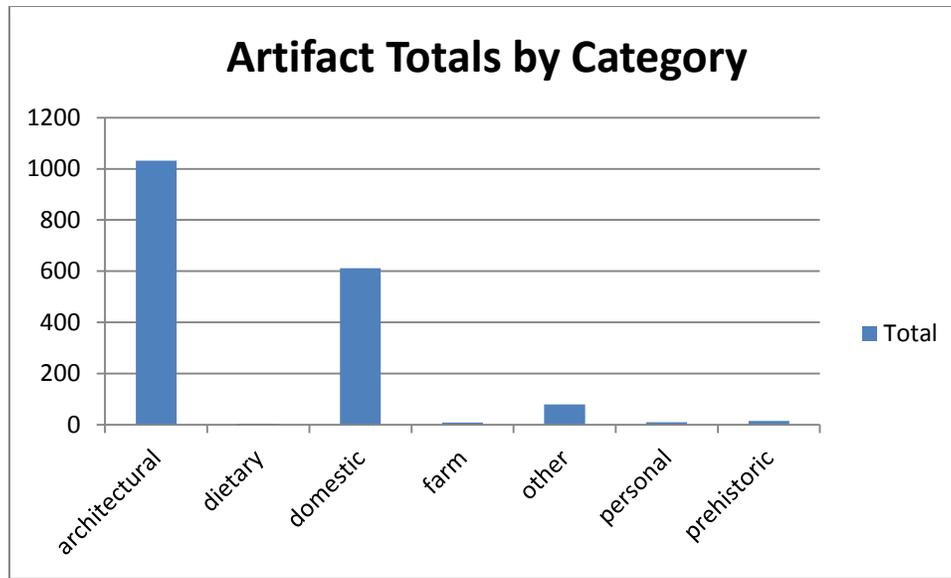


Figure 99. Artifact Totals by Category

A total of 938 artifacts were recovered from the combined CMI TUs 2 and 6 and Cardno TEC TUs 6 and 7 that reflect the location of the house. Of this total, 506 (53.9%) were architectural related and 428 (45.6%) were domestic or kitchen related, two (0.2%) were personal items, and two (0.2%) were prehistoric. The artifacts recovered from this area suggest that the house was occupied during the last quarter of the nineteenth century or the beginning quarter of the twentieth century. This determination was based on the prevalence of hard white (or ironstone) and semi-porcelain ceramics, iron wire nails, soda bottle glass, and crown caps.

DSS records were searched for Nottoway, Dinwiddie, Charlotte, Amelia, Brunswick, Lunenburg, and Prince Edward Counties under Agricultural/Subsistence, Domestic, and Settlement Patterns themes for late nineteenth/early twentieth century sites. Very few sites were found that consisted of more than a surface scatter or low density of subsurface artifacts, and no similar sites that have been tested at more than a Phase I level. Sites 44BR0198, 44DW0349, 44NT0022, 44NT0118, 44NT0121, 44NT0122, and 44NT0180 were associated with structural or other remains, such as foundations, chimney falls, cellar holes, fenceposts, and ornamental vegetation. Other sites with no visible structural remains included Sites 44NT0025, 44NT0104, and 44NT0155.

In general, collections recovered from these sites included similar types of artifacts and in similar quantities to those of 44NT0056. Large amounts of container/bottle glass and window glass make up the majority of artifacts recovered. Also recovered in quantities were whiteware, ironstone, porcelain and semi-porcelain, sheet metal, cut and wire nails, canning jar glass, zinc/milk glass canning jar lid liners, hurricane lamp glass, tin cans, milk glass, plaster, and brick fragments. These artifact types were recovered from 44NT0056 as well. The majority of the sites contain both cut and wire nails, indicating continued use of cut nails through the late nineteenth century/early twentieth centuries. The majority of these sites also contained a mixture of whitewares, ironstones, and semi-porcelains, also indicating the continued use of whitewares through the same time period.

Another common factor between these sites is that few personal items were recovered. At Site 44DW0349, three fragments of shoe leather and a buckle comprise 1.7% of the collection (Boyko 2007). At 44NT0022, a single pocketwatch or 0.2% of the collection represented personal items (Calhoun 2011). Site 44NT0056 yielded a total of ten (0.6%) personal items, including three copper eyelets, two glass buttons, an iron button (possibly military), a mother-of-pearl button, and a rubber boot heel (likely modern). It is unclear the reasons why there are so few personal items on these sites, but it may relate to the socio-economic level of the occupants. It would seem that there should be a much larger percentage of personal items (coins, pipes, hairpins, combs, pins, etc.); however, they may have been carefully guarded and thus not lost as often.

Many of these sites within the boundaries of Fort Pickett exhibited evidence of disturbance from earth moving equipment, likely occurring at the time of military takeover of the area. For this reason, the artifact collections may not be a true representation of the material remains of these former farmsteads.; therefore, the analysis of the artifact collections from these sites may not be conclusive in obtaining a true look at material culture of late nineteenth/early twentieth century southern Virginia.

7.2.6 Recommendations

Based on the excavations of the historic component of Site 44NT0056, it is believed that the main house was an impermanent structure with a shallow foundation and no basement. A portion of the structure appears to have been disturbed, possibly during the activities that created the push pile of fieldstone and brick located over the eastern portion of the foundation. A privy discovered to the north of the house is relatively shallow and produced few artifacts, mostly dating to the late nineteenth/early twentieth centuries, also pointing to a short occupation period. The large pit feature adjacent to the privy does not appear to be related to a structure of any kind and may have been created as a borrow pit or for trash disposal during the military occupation of the site. The fieldstone foundation located to the east of the house site likely represents a small barn or animal enclosure due to its impermanent construction and the low number of domestic-related artifacts. Artifacts recovered from this area were primarily architectural in nature and no information significant to agricultural history of the area can be deduced from them.

It is not likely that additional excavations at Site 44NT0056 will uncover information important to the agricultural history of Nottoway County in the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries. No determination of economic status or ethnicity of the site's inhabitants was made from the domestic artifacts that were recovered due to the low number of personal items and diagnostic ceramics. The WMCAR and CMI surveys also recovered very little of these types of artifacts and it is probable that additional excavations here would recover similar types and quantities of these materials. Site 44NT0056 is recommended to be not eligible for the NRHP and no further work is recommended here.

7.3 Site 44NT0072

7.3.1 Introduction

Site 44NT0072 is a small Woodland Period site that was discovered by WMCAR during surveys conducted in 1998 (Huston et al.). This site is located within the current survey's LRA 9 Area II on an elevated ridge nose above a tributary of Hurricane Branch (see Figure 58; Figure 100; Plate 145). The site is very small, measuring approximately 30 meters (100 feet) from north to south and 15 meters (50 feet) from east to west (Figure 101). Artifacts, including one prehistoric grit-tempered ceramic sherd and two pieces of quartz debitage, were recovered from two shovel tests on the end of the ridge overlooking the stream. The site was interpreted by WMCAR as a small, Middle to Late Woodland Period camp site with deeply buried deposits and the potential to yield information on the Woodland Period in the inter-riverine area of southern Virginia (Huston et al. 1998).

Following the initiation of the current project it was determined in consultation with the VaARNG Cultural Resources Manager that Site 44NT0072 had been later tested by the CMI. In 2009, the CMI conducted Phase II investigations at the site; however, a site report was never completed. The results of the 2009 excavation will be summarized here. No additional field testing was conducted during the 2012 survey and the following site summary is based solely on the field notes and artifact inventory produced by CMI. The main purpose for conducting Phase II excavations at the site was to determine the further potential of the site in light of the low artifact density recovered from the Phase I survey. Information derived from excavations at this site will add to the known data on inter-riverine settlement patterns during the Middle and Late Woodland Periods.



Plate 145. View of Hurricane Branch, facing north

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 100. Map of Site 44NT0072, WMCAR survey area Block 30 (Huston et al. 1998)

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 101. Map of Site 44NT0072 CMI 2009 Testing

The site is located on a relatively flat area on the ridge nose, which slopes down to the east to the creek. Hurricane Branch is located approximately 40 meters (132 feet) away from the site. Site 44NT0072 is heavily vegetated with hardwoods, small trees, autumn olive, and thick undergrowth (Plate 146). The area between the ridge and the creek is composed of perennially wet soils and vegetation.



Plate 146. General view of the site, facing north

7.3.2 Results of Fieldwork

Due to the length of time between the 1998 and 2009 investigations, CMI initially placed additional STPs at the site to determine the location of the WMCAR artifact density. A grid system based on a 500 x 500 baseline was established based on a large tree near the creek (Plate 147). Prehistoric artifacts were recovered from five of the additional STPs (Table 33) and allowed the CMI to reestablish the location of Site 44NT0072 near the end of the ridge nose overlooking Hurricane Branch.

Table 33. Artifacts recovered from additional STPs at 44NT0072

Artifact #	Shovel Test	Stratum	Level	Depth (cm)	Count	Object Name	Material	Surface Treatment
44NT72/st54.53s2.1	54.53	2	1	65-79	3	pottery	sand, coarse	cord
44NT72/st57.53s1.1	57.53	1	1	5-30	1	biface, middle	quartz	
44NT72/st57.53s1.2	57.53	1	1	5-30	1	flake, early	quartz	
44NT72/st57.53s1.3	57.53	1	1	5-30	1	flake fragment	quartz	
44NT72/st56.53s1.1	56.53	1	1	6-63	1	flake, late	quartz	
44NT72/st56.54s1.1	56.54	1	1	5-32	2	flake fragment	quartz	
44NT72/st56.52s1.1	56.52	1	1	3-26	1	flake, late	quartzite	



Plate 147. View of site baseline at 500 x 500, facing west

The STPs placed in this area revealed a general soil profile of brown (10YR4/3-5/3) to olive brown (2.5Y4/4-5/4) sand to sandy loam A-horizon over a light olive brown (2.5Y5/6) to brownish yellow (10YR6/8) sand to sand with clay. This level was interpreted by CMI to represent a plowzone; however, as seen in many other areas of LRA Parcel 9, this may represent an E-horizon. The 1864 Graves map indicated that the areas along Hurricane Branch may have remained wooded at least at that time, and thus these areas may not have been plowed. Many of the STPs reached bedrock prior to 50 cmbs.

The CMI placed a total of three TUs at the site to attempt to determine the horizontal and vertical limits of prehistoric deposits located here. TUs measured 1 meter x 1 meter in size and were excavated in 10 cm levels within natural soil stratum. TUs were excavated 10 cm into culturally sterile levels. The datum for each of the units was located in the northwest corners. Due to the lack of description in the field notes, it is unclear what the elevation of each of the unit datum was. Unit depths are referred to as cm below datum (cmbd) for purposes of this report. Each of the Test Units is described below.

The site datum, which was located at a large hardwood tree, was reestablished by Cardno TEC and mapped utilizing a handheld GPS unit. The CMI units were also reestablished and mapped with the GPS unit; however, the CMI STPs were not visible.

7.3.2.1 CMI TU 1

CMI TU 1 was located at N573 E468 on the west side of the site adjacent to STP 54.53. Three pieces of prehistoric ceramic had been recovered from Stratum II (31-65 cmbd) of this STP at a depth between 31 and 65 cmbd during the CMI shovel testing. In TU 1, an approximately 7 cm thick layer of organic humus (Ao-horizon) was removed from the unit and below it was located a 10 cm thick olive brown (2.5Y4/3) coarse loamy sand organic A-horizon. One quartzite late stage flake was recovered from this level.

Stratum II, which was approximately 38 cm in depth, consisted of a light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) fine sand. This level was interpreted by CMI as a plowzone level; however, as has been noted within the majority of the project APE, this level may represent an E-horizon. At approximately 47 cmbd, the unit was reduced to a 50 cm x 50 cm window due to the lack of cultural materials. This window was continued into Stratum III (subsoil), a brownish yellow (10YR6/6) coarse clayey sand with decaying bedrock inclusions. At approximately 75 cmbd, TU 1 excavations were terminated (Plate 148, Figure 102). No artifacts were recovered from TU 1 below Stratum I and no prehistoric features were discovered.



Plate 148. North wall of CMI TU 1, base of unit, facing north

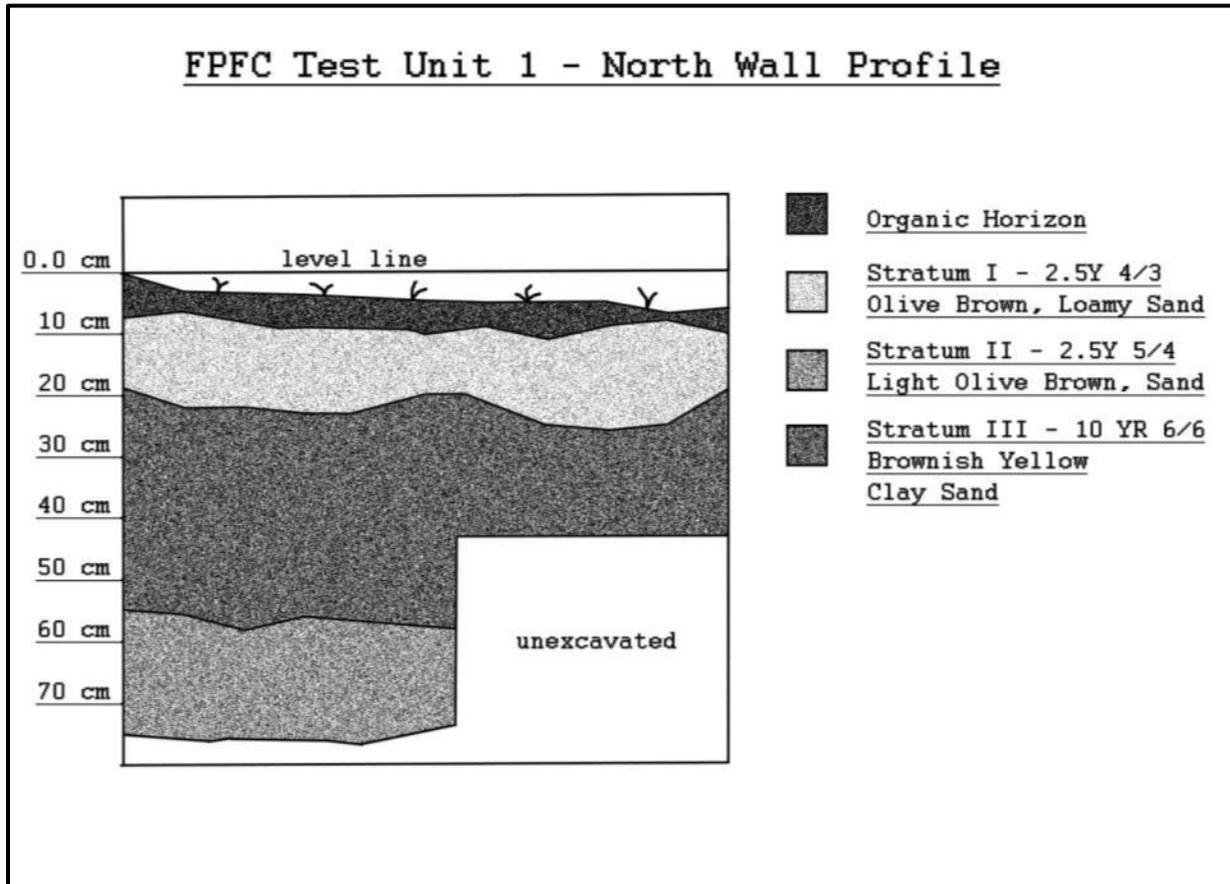


Figure 102. North wall profile for CMI TU 1

7.3.2.2 CMI TU 2

CMI TU 2 was placed near the location of a cluster of four positive STPs on the east side of the site near the end of the ridge nose. Seven artifacts including quartz and quartzite flakes and flake fragments and a quartz middle stage biface fragment were recovered here in CMI shovel testing (STPs 56.52, 56.53, 56.54, and 57.53), and a fragment of prehistoric pottery and two pieces of debitage from the original WMCAR survey (STPs 5606 and 5581). Coordinates for TU 2 were N590 E472.

Stratum I consisted of an approximately 10 cm level of light olive brown (2.5Y5/3) loamy, medium grained sand with many small root inclusions. Six flakes and flake fragments of quartz and quartzite were recovered from this stratum (Table 34). Stratum II was comprised of approximately 30 cm of olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) medium sand, and may represent an E-horizon soil. This level yielded five quartz and rhyolite flakes and flake fragments. Stratum III was comprised of a yellowish brown (10YR4/6) medium grained sandy clay B-horizon. TU 2 was terminated at 58 cmbd at the base of Stratum III, Level 1 due to the lack of any additional artifacts from this unit (Plate 149; Figure 103). In addition, no prehistoric features were discovered in this unit.

Table 34. CMI TU 2 Artifact Inventory

Artifact #	Test Unit	Stratum	Level	Depth (cm)	Count	Object Name	Material
44NT72/tu2NWs2.1	2NW	2	1	20-30	1	flake, early	quartz
44NT72/tu2NWs2.2	2NW	2	1	20-30	1	flake fragment	quartz
44NT72/tu2NEs1.1	2NE	1	1	10-20	2	flake, late	quartz
44NT72/tu2NEs1.2	2NE	1	1	10-20	1	flake, late	quartzite
44NT72/tu2NEs2.1	2NE	2	2	30-40	1	flake, late	rhyolite
44NT72/tu2SWs1.1	2SW	1	1	13-17	1	flake, late	quartzite
44NT72/tu2SWs1.2	2SW	1	1	13-17	1	flake fragment	quartzite
44NT72/tu2SEs1.1	2SE	1	1	16-26	1	flake, late	quartz
44NT72/tu2SEs2.1	2SE	2	1	26-63	1	flake, early	quartz
44NT72/tu2SEs2.2	2SE	2	1	26-63	1	flake, late	quartz

**Plate 149. View of CMI TU 2 east wall, facing east**

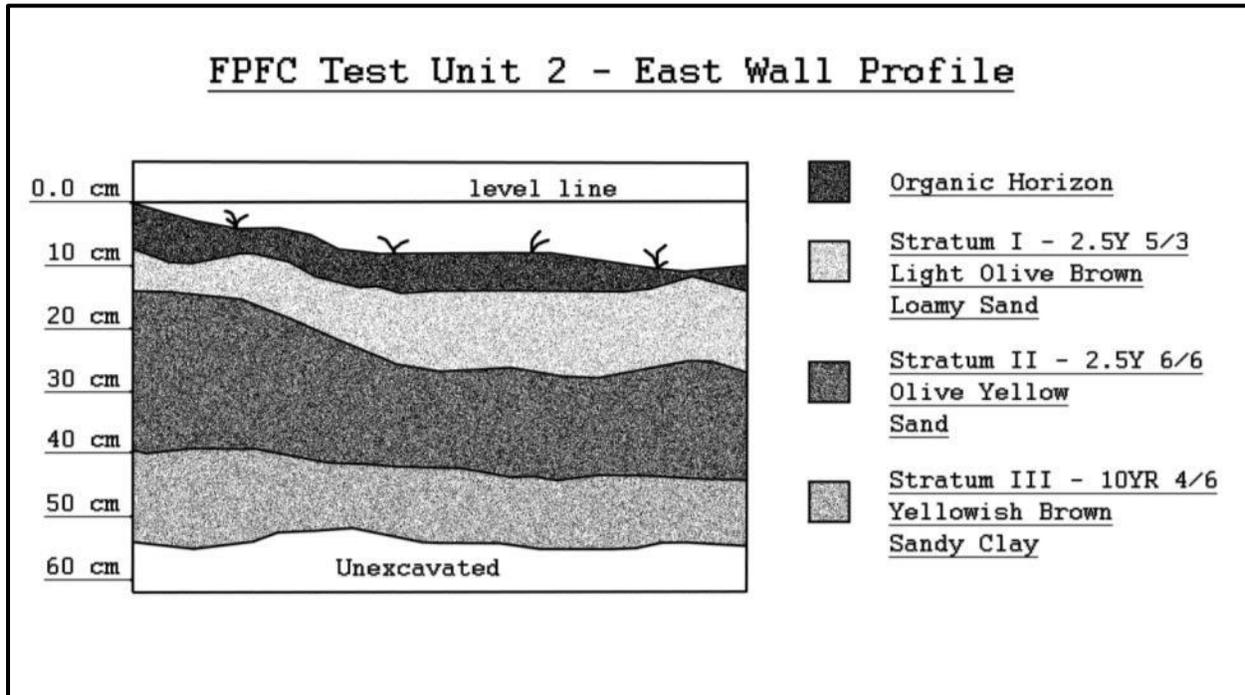


Figure 103. East wall profile for CMI TU 2

7.3.2.3 CMI TU 3

CMI TU 3 was placed adjacent to CMI TU 2 at coordinates N590 E573 to further investigate the area of greatest artifact density of Site 44NT0072. An approximately 10 cm layer of organic material (Ao- horizon) was removed from the surface of the unit to expose Stratum I. Stratum I was composed of a light olive brown (2.5Y5/3) loamy, medium grained sand. One rhyolite and two quartz flakes were recovered from this level. Stratum II was approximately 21 cm in depth and excavated in three levels. Stratum II exhibited a possible E-horizon of olive yellow (2.5Y6/6) medium grained sand. Four quartz flakes were recovered from the upper portion of Stratum II (Table 35).

The unit was terminated 15 cm into the subsoil (Stratum III), which exhibited a yellowish brown (10YR4/6) medium grained sandy clay profile (Plate 150; Figure 104). Excavation of CMI TU 3 was terminated at a depth of 60 cmbd. No artifacts were recovered from Stratum III and no features were discovered in the unit.

Table 35. CMI TU 3 Artifact Inventory

Artifact #	Test Unit	Stratum	Level	Depth (cm)	Count	Object Name	Material
44NT72/tu3NEs1.1	3NE	1	1	16-20	1	flake, late	rhyolite
44NT72/tu3NEs2.1	3NE	2	1	26-30	1	flake, late	quartzite
44NT72/tu3NEs2.2	3NE	2	2	30-40	1	flake, early	quartz
44NT72/tu3NWs1.1	3NW	1	1	13-20	1	flake, late	quartz
44NT72/tu3SWs1.1	3SW	2	2	30-40	1	flake, late	quartz
44NT72/tu3NWs1.1	3NW	1	1	13-20	1	flake, late	quartz
44NT72/tu3SEs2.1	3SE	2	1	26-30	1	flake, early	quartz



Plate 150. View of TU 3 east wall, facing east

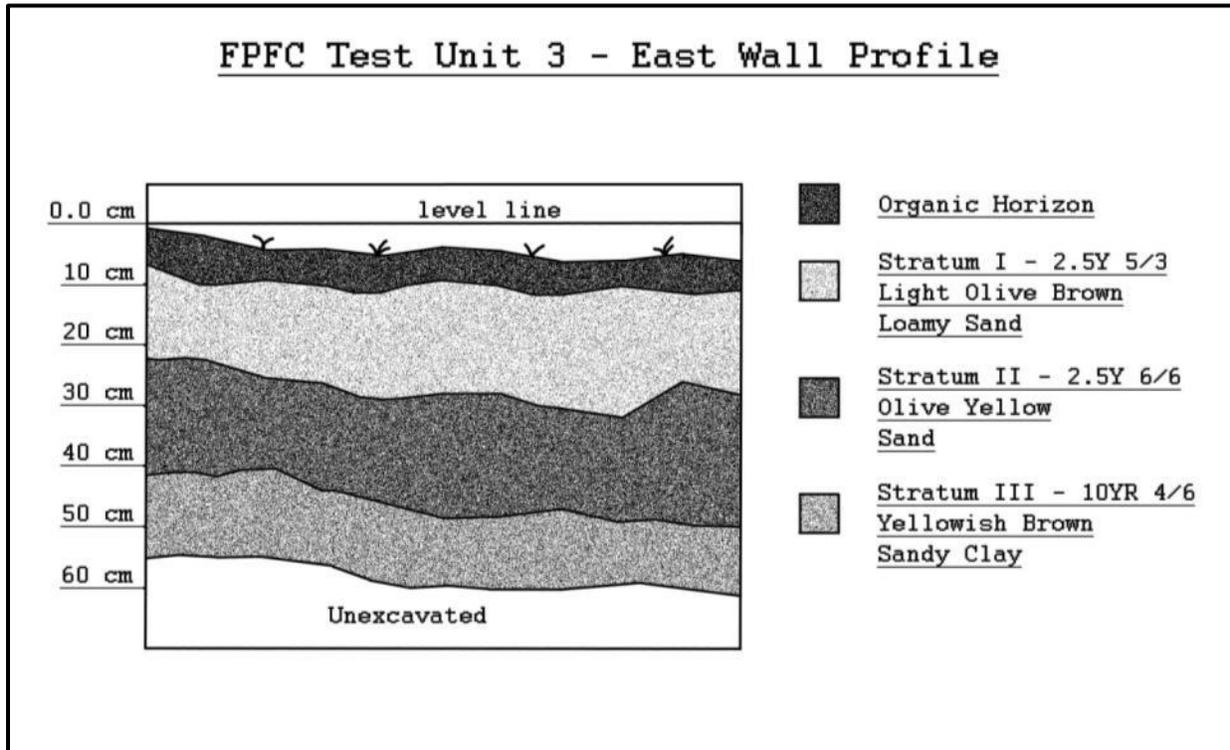


Figure 104. East wall profile for CMI TU3

7.3.3 Site Interpretations

The CMI Phase II excavations at Site 44NT0072 appear to have horizontally and vertically defined an isolated activity area associated with a relatively small group of prehistoric people. Three TUs were placed within the area of highest artifact concentration on the ridge nose in an attempt to recover additional artifacts and determine the potential for recovery of information important to the prehistory of the Piedmont region. This site may represent the temporary camp site of a small hunting or resource procurement party stationed on the edge of the stream tributary and wetland areas associated with Hurricane Branch. Many resources would have been available along these wetland areas, including fish, plants, seeds, turtles, and waterfowl, and the elevated position above the stream offered an advantageous position to spot animals coming to drink.

The number of artifacts recovered from the Phase I testing (WMCAR) and the Phase II excavations (CMI) was very low, totaling only 32. Four coarse sand tempered, cord-marked ceramic sherds were recovered and one quartz, middle stage biface fragment. Lithic materials recovered from the site are limited to quartz (70.4%) and quartzite (22.2%), with very minor amounts of rhyolite (7.4%). Quartz and quartzite are very common locally available raw materials found throughout the project APE. As noted in Huston et al. (1998), quartz is available within the project APE in vein form and as a component of weathered metamorphosed geological formations, while quartzite is available as stream cobbles (113-114). Rhyolite recovered from the site may have been imported from the Slate Belt of North Carolina (Huston et al. 1998:114). Huston et al. (1998:114) also notes that rhyolite was utilized as a lithic source primarily in the Archaic Period and the Late Woodland Period, possibly pointing to the conclusion that Site 44NT0072 dates more specifically from the Late Woodland Period.

Debitage from the site included five early stage (primary) flakes (18.5%), 16 late stage (tertiary) flakes (59.3%), four flake fragments (14.8%), and two unknown (7.4%). The number of late stage flakes and flake fragments (74.1%) and the presence of a middle-stage biface fragment may have indicated the possibility of a tool manufacturing/resharpening activity area; however the total numbers are too low to adequately indicate any activity areas at the site.

7.3.4 Recommendations

Site 44NT0072 represents a small Middle to Late Woodland camp site located on a ridge nose above Hurricane Branch. A total of only 32 artifacts were recovered from the original Phase I WMCAR survey and the Phase II excavations conducted by CMI. In addition, no features were discovered and there does not appear to be any potential for deeply buried deposits at this site.

Site 44NT0072 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria D and no additional work is recommended.

8.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Phase I Sites

8.1.1 Summary

Phase I survey was completed by Cardno TEC from October 2011 through March 2012 at three parcels of land at Fort Pickett Army National Guard MTC in Blackstone, Nottoway County, Virginia. A total of 1,026 acres (415 hectares) of land were surveyed and 9,804 STPs were excavated during the investigations. Sixteen previously unknown archaeological sites were discovered as part of this survey, including four prehistoric sites and 12 historic sites (Table 36). Historic sites included former locations of military barracks and housing at Fort Pickett, military equipment and trash disposal sites, former nineteenth century domestic sites, and historic trash disposal sites. Prehistoric sites included two Woodland Period camp sites and two small lithic scatters potentially associated with short term resource procurement or hunting camps. Seven of the sites were considered to be potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criteria D and were recommended for Avoidance or Additional Work. The remaining nine sites are considered to be not eligible for the NRHP due to previous disturbances, lack of integrity, or low artifact count. No further work is recommended at these sites. Each of these sites is summarized below.

Table 36. Recommendations for Phase I sites

Site Number	Site Name	Eligibility Recommendation	Action Recommendation
44NT0207	Golder House Site	Potentially eligible	Avoidance or Phase II
44NT0208	Military Site 1	Not eligible	No additional work
44NT0209	Military Site 2	Not eligible	No additional work
44NT0210	Pottery Ridge Site	Potentially eligible	Avoidance or Phase II
44NT0211	Gunn House Site	Not eligible	No additional work
44NT0212	Garnett Street Site	Potentially eligible	Avoidance or Phase II
44NT0213	Military Burn Site	Not eligible	No additional work
44NT0214	Gunn Scatter Site	Not eligible	No additional work
44NT0215	Military Mess Scatter Site	Not eligible	No additional work
44NT0216	Military Housing Site	Not eligible	No additional work
44NT0217	Sydnor House Site	Not eligible	No additional work
44NT0218	Tank Trail 1	Potentially eligible	Avoidance or Phase II
44NT0219	Tank Trail 2	Potentially eligible	Avoidance or Phase II
44NT0220	Tank Trail 3	Potentially eligible	Avoidance or Phase II
44NT0221	Birchin Creek Ridge Site	Potentially eligible	Avoidance or Phase II
44NT0222	Firing Range Site	Potentially eligible	Avoidance or Phase II

8.1.2 LRA 9 Area I, Site 44NT0207

The location of a possible historic house site, 44NT0207, was discovered in LRA 9 Area I. Forty-four artifacts were recovered from 15 STPs in this area, which likely corresponds to a house in this location on a 1864 military map of Nottoway County (Graves) associated with “Mrs. Golder”. The site appears to be located in an area of historic fill that may relate to the house.

Although no foundations or features were discovered at this site, the presence of intact soils and possible historic fill on portions of site 44NT0207 indicate the possibility for recovery of intact features related to the Golder house that could assist in the understanding of its construction or that could relate to the agricultural uses of the property. Additional investigation of this site

could reveal information relevant to understanding the economic level of the Golder family and the types of consumer goods they utilized on a daily basis. Background research on the Golder family, such as census records, could reveal information on the types of crops grown on this farm or the social status of the family and whether they owned slaves. Information relevant to Subsistence/Agriculture and Domestic themes in the mid-nineteenth century could be obtained by further investigation of this site. This site is considered to be potentially eligible for the NRHP and Avoidance or Additional Work is recommended.

8.1.3 LRA 9 Area II Site 44NT0208

A historic site, Military Site 1 (44NT0208), associated with the WWII occupation of Fort Pickett, was discovered in the northwest portion of LRA 9 Area II, near the area previously disturbed by tank trails or other training exercises. In this location, standing concrete footers associated with former military barracks were located. Soils in the area of site 44NT0208 exhibit a lack of A-horizon soils or layers of fill likely associated with either the construction and demolition of temporary barracks or other military buildings. No artifacts were recovered in association with this site. Due to the fill soils and lack of artifacts at this site, it is recommended not eligible for the NRHP. No additional work is recommended at Site 44NT0208.

8.1.4 LRA 9 Area II Site 44NT0209

Military Site 2, 44NT0209, associated with WWII-era concrete building footers was discovered near the center of LRA 9 Area II. The concrete footers are in piles around the site and excavations in this area indicated that the soils here are typically disturbed or mixed with fill and that artifacts were generally recovered from these disturbed contexts. Three hundred and sixty artifacts were recovered from Site 44NT0209 and include WWII-era Coke and liquor bottles, wire nails, window glass, and other bottle glass. No personal objects or military related artifacts were recovered from the site. It is likely that this site represents the demolished and bulldozed remains of temporary WWII-era buildings. Site 44NT0209 has been disturbed by demolition activities and all artifacts at this site were recovered from fill layers and disturbed contexts. This site is considered to be not eligible for the NRHP. No additional work is recommended for Site 44NT0209.

8.1.5 LRA 9 Area III Site 44NT0210

Prehistoric artifacts were recovered from a northwest-southeast trending ridgeline above the wetlands along the west bank of the unnamed tributary of Hurricane Branch, including grit-tempered, cord marked ceramics and lithic debitage. The site appears to follow directly along the highest point of the ridgeline; no artifacts were found to either side of the highest point. Twenty-six artifacts were recovered from the A- and E-horizons. Site 44NT0210 appears to represent a small hunting or procurement campsite located on an elevated ridgeline above the stream and wetland areas. The majority of the ceramics were recovered from the northernmost part of the site, indicating a food preparation/food storage activity area, while quartz and quartzite debitage were recovered primarily from the southern portion of the ridgeline, indicating a tool manufacturing/sharpening area. Current conditions of the site confirm that this area also appears to have been spared from excessive use during military training exercises. These facts and the recovery of artifacts from the A- and E-horizons indicate the potential for a stratified Woodland-period site with spatially discrete activity areas. Because the potential for recovery of information pertinent to the understanding of this period in Piedmont Virginia exists, Site

44NT0210 is considered to be potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. Avoidance or Additional Work is recommended for Site 44NT0210.

8.1.6 LRA 9 Area IV Site 44NT0211

One historic site, 44NT0211, was discovered near the northeast corner of Area IV, potentially associated with a historic house site on the 1864 Graves map that is marked “Mrs. Gunn”. Forty-one artifacts were recovered from six STPs; the majority of these artifacts were recovered from fill layers. This area appears to have been graded and/or filled during activities associated with the construction of the adjacent powerline corridor or one of the disturbances associated with the military occupation of Fort Pickett. Push piles are located throughout the wooded area within and adjacent to the site. It is likely that any intact deposits associated with the Gunn house have been destroyed. This site is not recommended to be eligible for the NRHP. No additional work is recommended for Site 44NT0211.

8.1.7 LRA 9 Area V Site 44NT0212

A prehistoric site, the Garnett Avenue Site, 44NT0212, was discovered in the eastern portion of LRA 9 Area V, between Garnett Avenue and the unnamed tributary of Hurricane Branch. The site is located on a slightly elevated rise on the east side of the wetland area that lies along the stream branch. Forty-six prehistoric artifacts were recovered from 19 STPs, including quartz and grit tempered, cord marked pottery fragments. Site 44NT0212 likely represents a small Woodland Period hunting or procurement camp located on a slight rise above the adjacent wetlands and stream. Soils on the site are associated with poorly drained alluvial soils and occupation may have been limited to drier seasons of the year. Although the site area may have been plowed in the past, artifacts were recovered from both the A and B horizons indicating the potential for intact cultural deposits and features. Artifacts were recovered from a B-horizon context in 8 of the STPs and may represent an intact living floor associated with the Woodland Period. Although predominately quartz and quartzite lithic debitage was recovered, non-local cherts and jasper are also present, indicating the possibility of trade.

Because the potential for recovery of information pertinent to the understanding of the Woodland Period in Piedmont Virginia exists, this site is considered to be potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. Avoidance or Additional Work is recommended for site 44NT0212.

8.1.8 LRA 9 Area III Site 44NT0213

A historic artifact scatter, the Military Burn Site, 44NT0213, was discovered in the southwest corner of LRA 9 Area III, just east of the access road Quartermaster Extension. Approximately 1,800 artifacts were recovered from fill contexts at Site 44NT0213, which included a large number of military related objects, including brass grommets, snaps, buckles, and other fasteners from clothing and equipment, as well as a spent shell casing and several hundred star buttons from WWII-era HBT jackets. A majority of the artifacts that were recovered from Site 44NT0213 appear to have been burnt and were coated with ash. Soils at this site appeared to have been involved in a large-scale burn episode, possibly related to the demolition of WWII-era barracks or buildings, and generally consist of multiple layers of fill. In general, artifacts were recovered from the Ao-horizon or from fill layers at this site and no intact subsurface deposits were discovered. This site is recommended to be not eligible for the NRHP. No additional work is recommended for Site 44NT0213.

8.1.9 LRA 9 Area III Site 44NT0214

A historic surface scatter, the Gunn Scatter Site, 44NT0214, was discovered in LRA 9 Area III just southeast of the RV campground. This surface scatter may represent a trash disposal area located in the fields of the mid-nineteenth century Gunn property. The majority of the materials were recovered from the ground surface and little to no subsurface integrity appears to be present. The immediate area of the scatter is heavily pitted with manmade trenches, push piles, and burned soils, and appears to be significantly disturbed. No house or other building remains were located during the excavations in this location, and a pedestrian walkover from the edge of the campground to the stream also did not locate any remains of any buildings. Site 44NT0214 likely represents a surficial dump site on the farm fields in this area and is considered not eligible for the NRHP. No additional work is recommended for Site 44NT0214.

8.1.10 LRA 9 Area III Site 44NT0215

A historic surface scatter related to military use of the property was discovered in the northeast corner of LRA 9 Area III. The Military Mess Scatter Site, 44NT0215, consisted mainly of 1940s-era military dinnerware, including ironstone plates, bowls, a mug, and a serving platter, including some marked "USQMC", with dates of November 1940. The scatter is located along a sewer line right-of-way and Compass Trail and may have been dumped there from the roadside. There were no subsurface deposits associated with this site and it is recommended to be not eligible for the NRHP. No additional work is recommended for Site 44NT0215.

8.1.11 LRA 9 Area VI Site 44NT0216

A small historic scatter, the Military Housing Site, 44NT0216, was discovered near four WWII-era houses on a hill top in the northeast corner of LRA Area VII. A small surface scatter and shallow subsurface deposit related to the occupation of these houses was found. The majority of the rest of the hill top is extremely eroded, having subsoil visible at the ground surface. No STPs were placed in the immediate area of the houses due to ground disturbances, asphalt driveways, and slope. Due to the amount of erosion and the relatively small number of recovered artifacts, This site is not considered to be eligible for the NRHP. No additional work is recommended for Site 44NT0216.

8.1.12 LRA 9 Area IX Site 44NT0217

A historic site, the Sydnor House Site, 44NT0217, was discovered in LRA Area 9 XI on a slight wooded rise behind the UAV Pro building. Forty-nine historic artifacts were recovered from nine STPs near the central western portion of Area XI. The 1864 Graves map shows a house in this vicinity labeled J. Sydnor. In general, soils in this area of the scatter appear to be intact; however, no foundations or features related to the site were discovered. Soils to the south of the scatter are mixed and indicative of disturbance and to the north are push piles. It is likely the area of the historic scatter represents domestic material from the Sydnor house and possibly from military occupation of this area; however, the location of the nineteenth century house likely lies to the south in the area of fill and disturbance. Site 44NT0217 is considered to be not eligible for the NRHP. No other previously unrecorded sites were discovered in Area XI. No additional work is recommended for Site 44NT0217.

8.1.13 21/20 Tank Trail East Site 44NT0218

One historic site, Site 44NT0218, was identified near the east end of Tank Trail East and was initially identified by surface features, including a stone-lined well, possible building depressions, and ornamental trees and plants. This site may be associated with a historic house located on the 1864 Graves map and labeled Crenshaw. Twenty-nine artifacts were recovered from the site. Additional excavation at Site 44NT0218 could reveal foundations or features associated with buildings of the Crenshaw occupation and possibly reveal construction techniques of these structures. Additional artifact recovery could provide information on the economic status and daily life of the family and should it be determined through background research that the head of household for this property was the local English teacher, these artifacts could reflect that social level. Information on the layout and spacing of the yard and farm could be gained by mapping of its natural and manmade features. Site 44NT0218 could have the potential for recovery of information important to the nineteenth century history of this area and is considered to be potentially eligible for the NRHP. Additional Work or Avoidance is recommended for Site 44NT0218.

8.1.14 21/20 Tank Trail West Site 44NT0219

A historic site, 44NT0219, was discovered in Tank Trail West consisting of above-ground features, including a stone-lined well, a possible chimney fall or foundation, possible depressions for former buildings, and ornamental trees and plants. Forty-five artifacts, indicating a late nineteenth to early twentieth century period of occupation for this site, were recovered although there is no house located here on the 1895 Amelia USGS quadrangle map. Additional excavation at Site 44NT0219 could reveal foundations or features associated with buildings relating to the occupation of this property and possibly reveal construction techniques of these structures. Additional artifact recovery could provide information on the economic status and daily life of the family and determine the period of occupation. Information on the layout and spacing of the yard and farm could be gained by mapping of the natural and manmade features. Site 44NT0219 may have the potential for recovery of information important to the history of this area and is considered to be potentially eligible for the NRHP. Additional Work or Avoidance is recommended for Site 44NT0219. **[Site 44NT0219 will not be impacted by the current undertaking as of this time. This site will be avoided.]**

8.1.15 21/20 Tank Trail West Site 44NT0220

A small historic artifact scatter, 44NT0220, was located approximately 700 feet west of Site 44NT0219 and appears to be related to Site 44NT0219. Site 44NT0220 is possibly a small trash scatter. Ten artifacts, including whiteware, olive green bottle glass, clear bottle glass, and a fragment of cast iron pipe, were recovered. Soils in and surrounding Site 44NT0220 appear to have been somewhat disturbed with fill in some areas and missing topsoil in other areas. No features or foundations relating to a former domestic site were found here. Due to the low artifact count, disturbed soils, and likelihood that this site represents a trash scatter related to the house at site 44NT0219, additional excavations are not likely to recover new information that would add to the knowledge of nineteenth century history in this area. This site is not considered to be individually eligible for the NRHP. However, due to its possible association with Site 44NT0219, it is recommended that if additional excavations are required at Site 44NT0219, then additional excavations also be performed at Site 44NT0220. **[Site 44NT0220 will not be impacted by the current undertaking as of this time. This site will be avoided.]**

8.1.16 21/20 Area XR 3 Site 44NT0221

The northeast corner of XR 3 produced lithic debitage and a piece of prehistoric pottery from two STPs. This small site, the Birchin Creek Ridge Site, 44NT0221, is located at the south end of a finger ridge that projects southeast from Butterwood Road and is flanked on both sides by small intermittent tributaries of Birchin Creek. STP EE1 produced two quartz, one quartzite, and one chert flake, as well as a small grit-tempered ceramic sherd. STP EE2 produced one quartzite flake fragment. These artifacts were all recovered from A-horizon soils and radials placed around EE1 and EE2 did not produce any other prehistoric artifacts; however, it is possible that Site 44NT0221 could represent a spatially discrete Woodland-period campsite located on the small finger ridge above tributaries of Birchin Creek. The nature of the topographical ridge feature and the boundary of XR 3 limits the size of the site to the very south end of the ridge nose. This site is considered to be potentially eligible to the NRHP. Additional Work or Avoidance is recommended at Site 44NT0221.

8.1.17 21/20 Area XR 5 Site 44NT0222

Historic and prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the center of XR 5 from three STPs and their radials. Fifteen artifacts, including clear and purple vessel glass fragments, a nail, and lithic debitage, were recovered from the Firing Range Site, 44NT0222. Historic maps and photos do not show any buildings in this location, so it is likely that the historic artifacts are related to the construction or use of the former firing range. Site 44NT0222 could represent a small hunting or resource procurement camp. Additional work at this site could determine if intact soils with the potential for prehistoric cultural material or features are present here. Although no diagnostic artifacts were recovered from Site 44NT0222, its landform and setting is compatible with those of Archaic Period sites. Additional work at this site could potentially produce artifacts identifiable with an Archaic Period occupation. This site is considered to be potentially eligible to the NRHP. Additional Work or Avoidance is recommended for Site 44NT0222.

8.2 Phase II Sites8.2.1 Summary

Three previously recorded sites, 44NT0045, 44NT0056, and 44NT0072, were investigated by Cardno TEC in February and March of 2012. These three sites had been discovered as a result of previous investigations at Fort Pickett and were recommended as eligible for the NRHP. Additional work in the form of metal detecting, site mapping, and background research was conducted at Site 44NT0045. Investigations at Site 44NT0056 had been partially completed by the Fort Pickett Field Crew in 2009; however, their investigations did not provide a complete interpretation of the site and was supplemented by further investigations. CMI also conducted investigations of Site 44NT0072 in 2009 but did not produce a report. Analysis of the Phase II field notes and artifact inventory was conducted to provide a summary of the investigations. As a result of Phase II evaluation of these sites, all three were determined to be not eligible for the NRHP and no additional work is recommended (Table 37).

Table 37. Recommendations for Phase II sites

Site Number	Site Name	Eligibility Recommendation	Action Recommendation
44NT0045		Not eligible	No additional work
44NT0056		Not eligible	No additional work
44NT0072		Not Eligible	No Additional work

8.2.1 Site 44NT0045

The military tent camp at Site 44NT0045 does appear to conform in general to the guidelines set forth in the Staff Officer's Field Manuals of 1941. Some minor adjustments to placement of officers' huts and general layout occurred possibly in response to the boundaries of the proposed site. In general and in comparison to other tent camps of the period, it follows the prescribed regulations. It is likely that the camp housed volunteer troops from the U.S. Army Medical Department during the period from mid-1942 to mid-1943. The site also may have housed Negro troops from the 8th Medical Training Battalion while training at Camp Pickett; however, it is not known for sure if they were housed at this site or another at the facility.

Although the Site 44NT0045 tent camp may have housed Negro troops during their training activities at Camp Pickett, no artifacts were recovered that indicated that these troops were located here. In general, the camp conforms to U.S. Army regulations for the layout of a camp site and compares to other known state-side tent camps of the time period. In addition, a very low number of artifacts were recovered from the Phase I shovel testing and the metal detecting survey conducted within the camp. Artifacts that were recovered are related to every-day life within the camp and are most likely the result of casual and accidental discard. Artifacts recovered relate to the WWII-era military occupation but are not indicative of any specific group or unit. It is expected that any additional testing at the site would produce artifacts of similar quantity and type. Therefore, Site 44NT0045 is recommended not eligible to the NRHP and no additional work is recommended at the site.

8.2.2 Site 44NT0056

Cardno TEC placed three additional test units to supplement the previous WMCAR and CMI investigations of the prehistoric component of Site 44NT0056. The results of the test units and the previously collected data suggest that the prehistoric component at site 44NT0056 consisted of a small, dispersed scatter of artifacts associated with a Woodland Period temporary encampment. It is also likely that the site was truncated by construction of Military Road as well as partially disturbed by activities at the historic farmstead. A total of only 20 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from all phases of investigations at the site and it is believed that the occupation was too ephemeral and disturbed to warrant any additional work. The prehistoric component of the site is recommended to be not eligible for the NRHP.

Excavations at Site 44NT0056 identified features of the former farmyard and domestic occupation, such as a stone-lined well, a main house, a privy, access roads, and a barn or animal enclosure. A total of 1,756 artifacts were recovered from the site. Percentages by category include 58.7% (1,032) architectural, 34.8% (611) domestic, 0.9% (15) prehistoric, 0.6% (10) personal, 0.5% (8) farm related, 0.2% (3) dietary, and 0.5% (79) other. The artifacts recovered suggest that the farm was occupied during the last quarter of the nineteenth century or the beginning quarter of the twentieth century. Some of the artifacts suggest that the individuals who occupied the farmstead were of significant enough economic status to obtain objects such as decorated sets of tableware; however, the sampling of artifacts from the site is not substantial enough to make a conclusive determination regarding social class and economic status.

Based on the excavations of the historic component of Site 44NT0056, it is believed that the main house was an impermanent structure with a shallow foundation and no basement. A portion of the structure appears to have been disturbed, possibly during the activities that created the push pile of fieldstone and brick located over the eastern portion of the foundation. A privy

discovered to the north of the house is relatively shallow and produced few artifacts, mostly dating to the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries, also pointing to a short occupation period. The large pit feature adjacent to the privy does not appear to be related to a structure of any kind and may have been created as a borrow pit or for trash disposal during the military occupation of the site. The fieldstone foundation located to the east of the house site likely represents a small barn or animal enclosure due to its impermanent construction and the low number of domestic-related artifacts.

Relatively few sites of the same type and time period in this area have been significantly investigated. Most have sustained damage from modern disturbances and have not provided extensive information on these types of sites. Comparison of collections indicates that these sites contain similar artifacts and in similar quantities, with the majority of artifacts generally falling into the architectural category. These materials are commonplace on sites of this period and generally do not provide new information.

It is not likely that additional excavations at Site 44NT0056 will uncover information important to the agricultural history of Nottoway County in the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries. No determination of economic status or ethnicity of the site's inhabitants was made from the domestic artifacts that were recovered due to the quantity of architectural materials recovered and the low number of personal items and diagnostic ceramics. Previous surveys conducted at the site also recovered very little of these types of artifacts and it is probable that additional excavations here would recover similar types and quantities of these materials. Site 44NT0056 is recommended to be not eligible for the NRHP and no further work is recommended here.

8.2.3 Site 44NT0072

Site 44NT0072 represents a small Middle to Late Woodland camp site located on a ridge nose above Hurricane Branch. A total of only 32 artifacts were recovered from the original Phase I WMCAR survey and the Phase II excavations conducted by CMI. In addition, no features were discovered and there does not appear to be any potential for deeply buried deposits at this site.

Site 44NT0072 is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria D and no additional work is recommended.

8.3 Conclusions

8.3.1 Historic Occupation

No seventeenth or eighteenth century sites were discovered as a result of these investigations. Although a few late eighteenth century/early nineteenth century artifacts, such as creamware, were recovered within the APE, they were found on sites that were mainly comprised of mid to late nineteenth and twentieth century artifacts. Nineteenth century artifacts were recovered from four potential domestic sites shown on maps from 1864 and one location not shown on available mapping. One additional site, a trash scatter of late nineteenth and twentieth century artifacts, was discovered on former farm fields associated with a house also located on the 1864 mapping. Five twentieth century sites associated with the military occupation of Fort Pickett were discovered. One is associated with extant WWII-era housing and four are associated with former barracks and housing and with trash disposal from the facility.

8.3.2 Prehistoric Occupation

No PaleoIndian or definitive Archaic Period occupations were discovered during the Phase I survey. Although the topography of the APE would have been attractive to populations of the area during the PaleoIndian Period and these types of sites are found in Piedmont Virginia, no PaleoIndian artifacts were recovered during the survey. Previously identified Archaic sites are located in the area of Fort Pickett and are typically found at the crests of large landforms at a distance of greater than 200 meters (660 feet) from active secondary drainages (WMCAR 1998; 111). Although no diagnostic artifacts were recovered from Site 44NT0222, its landform and setting is compatible with those of Archaic Period sites. Additional work at this site could potentially produce artifacts identifiable with an Archaic Period occupation.

Results of previous surveys at Fort Pickett indicate that Woodland sites identified at Fort Pickett are typically found at the crests of landforms at a distance of up to 200 meters (660 feet) from active secondary water sources (WMCAR 1998:111; Huston et al. 1997:90-91). Three Woodland Period sites, 44NT0210, 44NT0212, and 44NT0222, were discovered as a result of this survey, and one previously recorded site, 44NT0072, was investigated through Phase II excavations. All four of these sites were located on elevated landforms at a distance of less than 200 meters from a secondary drainage or wetland area. Site 44NT0212 differs slightly from the known settlement pattern and was located on only a slight rise above the stream and exhibited some soils indicative of at least intermittent or seasonal wet periods.

Overwhelming use of quartz and quartzite lithic materials was noted within the APE and only very small amounts of chert and rhyolite were recovered, mainly from areas identified as sites. Quartz or coarse grit tempered, cord marked ceramics were recovered from Sites 44NT0210, 44NT0212, and 44NT0222 and from Site 44NT0072. No diagnostic projectile points were recovered from any of the sites, and only a few points were recovered in total from the project APE. One isolated quartz Morrow Mountain point was recovered from a high ridgeline in LRA 9 Area VIII, potentially indicating a Middle Archaic occupation; however, no additional prehistoric artifacts were recovered from this area.

8.4 Recommendations

Phase I survey identified 16 previously unknown historic and prehistoric archaeological sites within the APE at Fort Pickett. Seven of these sites, 44NT0207, 44NT0210, 44NT0212, 44NT0218, 44NT0219, 44NT0221, and 44NT0222, are potentially eligible for the NRHP and Avoidance or Additional Work is recommended (Table 38).

Phase II evaluations at the three previously recorded sites determined that none of these sites is recommended eligible for the NRHP.

Table 38. Recommendations for Phase I and Phase II sites

Site Number	Site Name	Eligibility Recommendation	Action Recommendation
44NT0207	Golder House Site	Potentially eligible	Avoidance or Phase II
44NT0210	Pottery Ridge Site	Potentially eligible	Avoidance or Phase II
44NT0212	Garnett Street Site	Potentially eligible	Avoidance or Phase II
44NT0218	Tank Trail 1	Potentially eligible	Avoidance or Phase II
44NT0219	Tank Trail 2	Potentially eligible	Avoidance or Phase II
44NT0221	Birchin Creek Ridge Site	Potentially eligible	Avoidance or Phase II
44NT0222	Firing Range Site	Potentially eligible	Avoidance or Phase II

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Appendices

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APPENDIX A: RÉSUMÉS

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YEARS EXPERIENCE: 16

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Ms. Sebestyen has conducted and managed historic and prehistoric archaeological investigations throughout the Mid-Atlantic, northeastern, and southeastern United States, including Phase IA assessments, Phase I surveys, Phase II evaluations, and Phase III data recoveries. She has extensive labwork experience including the processing and identification of both historic and prehistoric artifacts, database creation and maintenance, curation of artifact collections to state and federal standards, processing of floatation samples, and curation of photographic and record documentation. She has also assisted in historic structures survey and determinations of eligibility, NEPA clearance for cell and emergency services towers, viewshed analyses, development of Memorandums of Agreement, tribal consultation, development of public involvement plans, and public meetings.

Phase III Data Recovery, Site 44PW1427, Eagle's Pointe East Property, Prince William County, Virginia, Washington Homes, Inc. - Participated in Phase III Data Recovery of Civil War Winter Campsite of the Eighteenth Georgia Volunteer Regiment during the Potomac Blockade of 1861-1862. Excavations investigated a sample of living quarters, trash pits, fire pits, and other features located at the site. Conducted background and archival research and assisted with graphics production, artifact analysis, and the writing of site report.

Phase I Investigation Addendum and Phase II Evaluation of the Birkel Site (36NM249) S.R. 0412, Section 001 Improvements Project, Hellertown Borough and the City of Bethlehem Northampton County, Pennsylvania, PennDOT, District 5-0 - Field Director for Phase II Evaluation of the twentieth-century Birkel Site (36NM249) for a road improvements project in Bethlehem. Excavations at the Birkel site revealed the foundations of a grocery store located on this site during the reign of the Bethlehem Steel Company and determined that the site was not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Phase I Archaeological Survey, SR 0073, Section WTP Skippack Pike/Narcissa Road/Prophecy Creek Park Intersection Improvement Project, Whitpain Township, Montgomery County, Pa for PennDOT District 6-0 - Served as Principal Investigator and authored report for phase I survey of proposed road improvements at Prophecy Creek Park, area of a skirmish following the battle of Germantown. Participated in the public involvement meeting for the project.

Data Recovery for the Corder Floodplain Study, Calhoun County, West Virginia - Project Manager and Principal Investigator for Phase III Data Recovery at the 46CH07 prehistoric site for a stream realignment project for the West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division of Highways. Data Recovery resulted in the identification of stone and antler tool maintenance and meat processing activity areas associated with the Late Woodland period occupation of the site.

Maryland Statewide Bridge Survey, Maryland State Highway Administration - Assisted with a document review and field survey of Maryland bridges to assess preservation priority and determinations of eligibility.

Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Ellerson Public Safety (911) Tower, Mechanicsville, Hanover County, Virginia - Principal Investigator for Phase I Survey for emergency services tower on portions of Cold Harbor and Gaines Mills Battlefields. Survey resulted in the identification and recordation of two battle related features. Assisted in the execution of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Hanover County Department of Emergency

Communications, the VA Department of Historic Resources, and National Park Service. Mitigation for the project included the upgrade of old signage within the Cold Harbor Battlefield Park and the upgrade of existing wayside exhibits within the park, as well as the provision of funds for a new exhibit at the parks' visitor center.

Cultural Resources Assessment for Proposed Federal Building in Charleston, West Virginia for General Services Administration - Performed Phase IA Archaeological Assessment and Historic Structures Research for proposed construction of a new Federal building in Charleston, WV. Conducted background research at the WV Division of Culture and History and assessed the potential effects of the proposed new building on historic structures within the Area of Potential Effects for Visual Effects. Results of the assessment recommended that no cultural resources listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places would be adversely affected by the proposed project.

U.S. Naval Academy North Severn, Anne Arundel County, Maryland - Assisted in the fieldwork and served as Lab Director for Phase I surveys including the installation of a new sprinkler system at the North Severn golf course and inventory of resources located on a former Naval Radio Transmitter Facility. These surveys identified a number of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites on the USNA property and results were incorporated into the USNA Cultural Resources Management Plan to guide future use of the property and dismantling of the transmitter facility.

Environmental Assessment and Cultural Resources Survey for the Maryland Department of Information Technology, New Market Public Health and Safety Communications Tower and Facilities, New Market, MD - Conducted additional cultural resources survey investigations for the proposed construction and operation of an emergency services tower and facility, as part of a network of State-owned radio towers. The survey included a delineation of the direct and visual APEs for the tower. Conducted background research and a reconnaissance survey to identify historic properties within the APEs. Documented the results of the survey and a determination of effect in a Section 106 consultation package that was submitted to the Maryland Historical Trust for review and comment. The results of the cultural resources survey were incorporated into the Environmental Assessment document.

Athletic Field Construction, Naval Radio Transmitting Facility, U.S. Naval Academy, Anne Arundel County, Maryland - Assisted in the fieldwork for the Phase II significance evaluation of the Ralph Williams Site (18AN944) located on Greenbury Point. The excavations resulted in the identification of a seventeenth century English merchant's house, which is considered to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Performed the labwork and curation of artifacts from the site.

Architectural and Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Improvements to TRU-534-24.32, Mesopotamia Township, Trumbull County, Ohio for the Ohio Department of Transportation - This project involved improvements to a section of TRU-534 and preliminary investigations for the possible construction of a buggy lane for the use of the local Amish community. Conducted background research at the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office for the development of a Historic Context and assisted in the field survey of individual historic structures along TRU-534 and of the Mesopotamia Historic District. Also conducted background research and a preliminary field reconnaissance for the development of a Phase I Archaeological Survey proposal for testing along TRU-534.

Federal Support Center, General Services Administration - Conducted Phase IA Archaeological Assessments for three potential construction sites in Maryland and Pennsylvania. Screenings consisted of background research, pedestrian reconnaissance, and assessment of archaeological potential for each site.

Phase I Survey for Gettysburg Commons Development, Hunterstown, PA - Performed laboratory analysis of artifacts from Phase I survey of the Hunterstown Battlefield. Worked with National Park Service staff from Gettysburg National Battlefield to identify artifacts. Assisted in research of the battle and authored the battle context for the report produced by BL Companies.

**STEVEN BRANN
ARCHAEOLOGIST
CARDNO TEC, INC.**

EDUCATION:

2003/B.A./Anthropology/University of Pittsburgh

2008/M.A./American Studies/Pennsylvania State University

YEARS EXPERIENCE: 9

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:

Mr. Brann has conducted and supervised historic and prehistoric archaeological investigations throughout the Mid-Atlantic and southeastern United States, including Phase I surveys, Phase II evaluations, and Phase III data recoveries. He has lab work experience including the processing and identification of both historic and prehistoric artifacts, database maintenance, curation of artifact collections to state and federal standards, processing of flotation samples, and maintenance and repair of flotation systems. He has assisted in the fieldwork for a number of surveys of proposed overhead electrical transmission line routes and natural gas transmission pipeline routes. He also has experience using a handheld GPS unit in the field to locate and record excavations and prominent features of project areas.

Environmental Impact Statement for Foreign Affairs Security Training Center, Fort Pickett, Virginia – Field Director for Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations of 800 acres of land at Fort Pickett Army National Guard Training Center. Phase I investigations have resulted in the discovery of a number of prehistoric, historic, and military sites on lands currently and formerly owned by the Virginia ANG Training Center. Additional Phase II excavations will be performed on sites that cannot be avoided by project design. Phase II excavations and evaluation of three previously identified archaeological sites will also be completed.

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Bureau of Prisons Federal Penitentiary, Letcher County, Kentucky – Field Director for Phase I archaeological survey for the evaluation of three potential sites for the construction of a new federal correctional facility in Letcher County, Kentucky. The purpose of the investigation was to locate archaeological resources that may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Fieldwork included archaeological survey was conducted through pedestrian traversal of transects across areas that were not too steep, surface survey in areas of high visibility, search of rocky outcrops for rockshelters and other cultural features, and limited subsurface testing of flatter ridgetop, ridgeline, and slope terraces. No further work was recommended at any of the sites with the exception of the possibility of additional testing contingent on future landowner permission to access one of the sites.

Phase I Intensive Survey of the Navy Housing Development, Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island for NAVFAC LANT –Field director for an intensive archaeological survey of 12 acres of land within the Fort Adams Navy Housing Development for a transfer of property from the Federal government to a private enterprise. The housing development consists of a mixture of historic and modern buildings and some open lawn areas. Shovel testing will be completed around the historic buildings and within areas of undisturbed land that may have the potential to contain intact archaeological deposits. The area's location near Newport and its proximity to the 19th century Fort Adams make it a prime location for sites associated with the fort and with the long historic and military occupation of this part of Rhode Island. Shovel testing resulted in the discovery of an historic site centered around the Victorian-era houses in the development; however, the houses appear to be constructed on top of historic fill. Therefore, the site is considered to be not eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Social Security Administration National Data Support Center, Johnnycake Road, Woodlawn, Baltimore County, Maryland for General Services Administration–Field Director for a Phase I survey of approximately 72 acres of land for a proposed SSA facility in Woodlawn. Intensive level shovel testing and reconnaissance was conducted to determine the presence of historic or prehistoric archaeological sites on the property. Three historic nineteenth century farmstead sites were located on the property through the study and were recorded on Maryland Inventory of Historic Places site forms. None of the three sites were recommended for additional work or for listing on the National Register of Historic Places due to the lack of potential to provide information pertinent to the history of Baltimore County. A Phase I report was completed documenting the survey and findings for submittal to the Maryland Historical Trust.

Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Social Security Administration National Data Support Center, Urbana Corporate Center, Urbana, Frederick County, Maryland for General Services Administration –Field Director for a Phase I survey of approximately 65 acres of land for a proposed SSA facility in Urbana. Intensive level shovel testing and reconnaissance was conducted to determine the presence of historic or prehistoric archaeological sites on the property. One historic nineteenth through twentieth century farmstead site was located on the property through the study and was recorded on Maryland Inventory of Historic Places site forms. The site was not recommended for additional work or for listing on the National Register of Historic Places due to the lack of potential to provide information pertinent to the history of Frederick County. A Phase I report was completed documenting the survey and findings for submittal to the Maryland Historical Trust.

Phase I for Big Sandy Liquid Natural Gas Pipeline for Equitrans, LP, Carter, Lawrence, Johnson, and Floyd Counties, Kentucky - Field Technician for GAI Consultants, Inc. on a Phase I investigation for a proposed liquid natural gas pipeline. The project area was in Eastern Kentucky, starting near Grayson, Carter County and ending near Paintsville, Johnson County. The project included 67 miles of 20" LNG pipeline, compressor station, and associated access roads, staging areas, and ancillary facilities. The project required extensive shovel testing within the 300 foot right-of-way for the proposed pipeline. Because of the mountainous nature of the area, this necessitated a pedestrian survey and visual inspection searching for areas with a high probability of recovering cultural resources and met the state's requirements for slope, which including stream and river valleys, mountain tops, and benches located on the mountain sides. Another requirement of completing this fieldwork was to identify, examine, and sample any rock shelters that may have been within the proposed right-of-way. Several rock shelters were identified during this survey and together with the other historic and prehistoric sites identified during testing, were recommended for further investigations.

Phase III Mitigation for proposed Logan County General Services Building, Logan, West Virginia –Senior Field Technician for GAI Consultants, Inc. to assist with identification, excavation, and removal of Native American burials discovered during construction of offices for Logan County General Services. Approximately 40 burials were discovered after mechanical stripping of historic overburden. The burials were removed and the remains and grave goods were returned to the Seneca Nation of Indians. Other features such as post holes and storage pits were also identified and investigated further.

Phase II Significance Evaluation for a Historic Farmstead, Moundsville, Marshall County, West Virginia - Senior Field Technician for GAI Consultants, Inc. on a Phase II project on a historic farmstead near Moundsville, West Virginia. The project included extensive close interval shovel testing near several decaying extant structures. While these excavations resulted in the recovery of numerous historic artifacts, the site was not recommended for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and was not recommended for further excavations.

KIMBERLY MARTIN

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

EDUCATION

2010/M.S./Historic Preservation/Clemson University/ College of Charleston-Charleston SC
2008/B.A./History/Cedar Crest College

REGISTRATIONS

YEARS EXPERIENCE: 2

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Ms. Martin is an architectural historian with experience in both surveying and material conservation. She has taken in part in projects ranging from wood window sash restoration and paint sampling to historic building descriptions and preservation planning recommendations. She has created measured drawings, treatment plans, historic contexts, and a historic structures report and feasibility study for various organizations in Charleston and completed an extended internship with the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, a National Park Service facility in Natchitoches, LA. Her graduate studies at Clemson University combined preservation law, economics, politics and planning, with architectural history, documentation and conservation, creating a multi-faceted understand of historic preservation and architectural history.

USAF SIA, multiple sites in the western United States-B-assessed the condition of exterior architectural materials. Identified potential energy conservation opportunities on the exterior envelop. Inventoried materials and entered results into the Builder database.

Facility Condition Assessment, Marine Barracks Washington, Washington, D.C.-Assessed interior and exterior architectural elements both the new section and National Register list section of the base.. Completed inventories of architectural elements and narratives describing the features of the buildings. Created estimates for the deficiencies identified within each building.

Architectural Resources Reconnaissance Survey, Letcher County, KY-Refined an Area of Potential Effect at each site based on the height of the proposed building, topography, and building patterns of the region. Recorded structures older than 50 years and completed inventory forms on those structures that were both 50 years or older and were in good condition. Provided recommendations as to the impacts on architectural resources in each of the three proposed sites.

Cultural Resource Survey, Air National Guard Stations, Atlantic City, NJ, and Syracuse, NY- Prepared New Jersey and New York State survey forms for 49 buildings predating 1990. Surveys included detailed building descriptions, digital photography, and National Register assessment. Buildings younger than 50 years old were assessed based on their significance to the Cold War under Criteria Consideration G. Historic contexts were created for each installation.

Environmental Impact Statement, NASA Wallops Island Flight Facility, VA-Prepared building descriptions and the historic context of the facility as a part of an EIS. Building descriptions included dates of construction, identification of materials and architectural features, and digital photographs.

Cultural Resource Survey, Lincoln Air National Guard Station, NE-Prepared Nebraska State survey forms for ten buildings predating 1990. Surveys included detailed building descriptions, digital photography, and National Register assessment. Buildings younger than 50 years old were assessed based on their significance to the Cold War under Criteria Consideration G.

Survey of Historic Structures, Upper Saucon Township, PA-Created and conducted a survey for the Environmental Advisory Committee, tracking remaining historic buildings from the 1976 township history. Digital photography and descriptions were used to assess how each building had changed over the past 30 years. Research was conducted on preservation techniques that would preserve both the buildings and the undeveloped land in the township. Ms. Martin provided the township with an assessment of their best options.

45 Hasell House History, Charleston, SC-Completed a chain of title and extensive research on a tract of land to determine when the current building was constructed and if it was connected to any important people or historic events. Research included deeds, Sanborn Maps, various historical maps, city directories, and hurricane vouchers.

History, documentation, and paint analysis of the Joseph Manigault House, Charleston, SC-Member of a eleven person team that created a historic context and measured drawings of the third floor of the Manigault House. Measured drawings included a plan of the third floor and elevations of every room. Paint analysis was conducted on the southwest room. Samples were taken from every elevation. The team prepared and analyzed the samples to create a paint history of the room.

Cultural Landscape Report: Wragg Square, Charleston, SC-Member of a three person team that documented and assessed the importance of Wragg Square to Charleston SC. The team conducted research on the plot of land and the date it became Wragg Square. They determine that the square was one example of a limited number of urban open spaces on the Charleston Peninsula. Historic photographs, including HABS photographs were consulted to assess changes in the landscape. The square was documents through measure AutoCAD drawings, depicting the plan with dimensions of tree canopies, and three elevations.

Sweet grass Basket Corridor Survey, Georgetown, SC-Member of a three person team, surveying the 15 mile section of the Sweet grass basket corridor. Survey included sketches of roof plans and brief building description. The survey's purpose was to document an area with great cultural significance that had been disappearing as a result of the expansion of Mt Pleasant, SC and development.

Eternal Father of the Sea Naval Chapel Historic Structures Report and Feasibility Study, North Charleston, SC-Member of eleven person team that assessed the condition, integrity, character defining features, and possibility for inclusion on the National Register., as well as devised a possible adaptive use. The team was divided into three groups to research the North Charleston Naval Base, the Chapel itself, and changes to building. These three teams also assessed the exterior, the interior apse, and the interior nave. Legal, economic, community, and code considerations were examined to devise an adaptive use. The local government and community were consulted about the importance of the chapel and needs of the community.

Repair and Restoration of Lawson's Pond's 1830s original Cypress window sash and sills, Holly Hill, SC-Member of a three person crew that assessed sash and sill condition, and completed necessary interventions. All windows were removed from the building, pointed, re-glazed, scrapped, sanded, and painted. Several sash and sills required wood consolidant to treat wood deterioration and a few sash and sills required wood epoxy build up or replacement. New stops, created from Spanish cedar, were screwed into place to prevent damage to the wood framing behind it. All interventions were recorded in a work journal and on a sketch of the building.

APPENDIX B: ARTIFACT INVENTORIES

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LRA 9 Area I Artifact Inventory

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
9I.1	G2	50-75	3	1		whiteware, plain	1820-1860	rim
9I.1	G2	50-75	3	1		vessel glass		cobalt blue
9I.2	M7	0-5	1	1		vessel glass		clear; molded; embossed "UR"
9I.3	M9	8-25	2	2		wire nail fragments	1880+	rusted
9I.3	M9	8-25	2	1		ironstone fragment		plain
9I.4	N11	9-36	2	1		quartz scraper		expedient
9I.5	Q11	0-17	1	1		vessel glass		clear
9I.6	R1	2-12	2	8		earthenware drainage tile fragments		glazed
9I.6	R1	2-12	2	5		vessel glass fragments		clear; 1 with mold seam; 2 refit
9I.6	R1	2-12	2	2		vessel glass fragments		aqua

LRA 9 Area I Site 44NT0207

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmb)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
1	L3	5	1	1		vessel glass		cobalt blue
2	L4	0-9	1	1	1	cable fragment		iron
3	L5	0-8	1	1	1	wire nail	1880+	
3	L5	0-8	1	3		window glass		
4	L6	18-24	2	1		salt glazed stoneware	1820-1860	buff
5	M1	0-13	1	1		vessel glass		cobalt blue; base fragment
6	K10+5N	0-9	1	1		whiteware, plain	1820-1860	rim sherd
7	L3 +5N	0-15	1	1		vessel glass fragment		clear
7	L3 +5N	0-15	1	1		ironstone fragment	1840+	base; plain
7	L3 +5N	0-15	1	2		vessel glass fragments		amber; 1 with mold seam
8	L3+5E	4-22	2	1		ironstone fragment	1840+	plain
8	L3+5E	4-22	2	1		vessel glass		aqua
8	L3+5E	4-22	2	1		vessel glass		clear
8	L3+5E	4-22	2	1		bottle glass		clear; with mold seam
9	M1+5E	0-9	1	3		unidentified iron fragments		heavily rusted
9	M1+5E	0-9	1	1		vessel glass fragment		clear
10	M1+5S	0-17	1	4		unidentified iron fragments		flat
10	M1+5S	0-17	1	1		earthenware		hard-paste; cream glaze
10	M1+5S	0-17	1	1		vessel glass fragment		clear; molded
13	L5+5W	0-15	1	2		glass bottle fragment		clear; panel
14	L5+5W+5N	19-31	2	2		salt glazed stoneware	1820-1860	1 grey; 1 ginger beer bottle
14	L5+5S+5W	8-18	2	1		wire/wire nail fragment	1880+	
14	L5+5S+5W	8-18	2	1		porcelain door knob		broken
14	L5+5S+5W	8-18	2	1		earthenware		cream colored; not creamware
15	L5+5W+10N	0-13	1	2		vessel glass		clear
16	L5+5W+10S	3-14	2	1		glass vessel fragment		aqua; mason jar
16	L5+5W+10S	3-14	2	1		glass vessel fragment		clear
16	L5+5W+10S	3-14	2	1		whiteware, plain	1820-1860	
17	L5+15W	0-5	1	1		window glass		clear
18	L5+10W+10N	18-25	2	2		cut nails	1820-1860	

LRA 9 Area II Artifact Inventory

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
9II.1	C1	1	1	1		Coke bottle	1940s	"Petersburg, VA"; on base 1940s-1950s
9II.2	C5	6-18cm	2	1		shell casing		brass; "L C 53" on base
9II.3	C5+5N	4-17cm	2	1		shell casing		brass; " O S ?" on base
9II.4	F11	5cm	1	1		bolt		large; rusted
9II.5	H2	23cm	2	1		window glass fragment		clear
9II.7	K15	08-cm	1	2	2	wire fragments		rusted
9II.7	K15	08-cm	1	1		milk glass		
9II.8	M1	surface	surface	1		milk bottle		1/2 pint; "Coble"
9II.9	M8	7-21cm	2	1		bolt		large; rusted
9II.9	M8	7-21cm	2	2		pipe fragments		cast iron
9II.10	M12	10-30cm	2	1		glass bottle fragment		aqua
9II.11	M15	7-21cm	2	1		porcelain plate base		
9II.12	O31	surface	surface	1		glass bottle		clear; "Soda Water"; Coca-Cola Bottling Company, Blackstone, VA
9II.13	O31	4-12cm	2	5	5	unidentified iron pieces		
9II.14	P2	20 cm	1	1		window glass fragment		tinted green;
9II.15	P6	6-24cm	1	1		glass bottle fragment		light green; Coke?
9II.16	P35	9-27cm	2	1		dog tag	1940s	US Army; Nov 1941-Jul 1943; George O Peterson 32989210 T43 44 B; George N Peterson 109 Sterling Street Brooklyn NY
9II.17	T15	3-16cm	1	1		quartz unifacial scraper		possible
9II.18	T1	3-24cm	2	1		quartz tertiary flake		
9II.19	T4	10-24cm	2 to 3	1		cut nail	1820+	
9II.20	X2	44cm	3	1		salt-glazed stoneware	1820-1860	grey with buff glaze
9II.21	KK3	30-40cm	3	1		hurricane glass fragment		clear
9II.22	LL3	0-14cm	1	8		bottle glass fragment		clear; molded; 1 base; 1 neck
9II.23	OO5	surface	surface	1		liquor bottle	1944	amber; 2 pieces molded top to bottom; "Federal Law" 4/5 quart; 12 A 44 (1944)
9II.24	F11+5S	0-11cm	1	4		bottle glass		clear; 2 molded
9II.25	H2+5W	9-23cm	2	1		window glass fragment		clear
9II.26	O13+5S	0-13cm	1	2	2	unidentified iron pieces		rusted;
9II.27	O13+5S	13-33cm	2	2	2	unidentified iron pieces		rusted;

LRA 9 Area II Artifact Inventory

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
9II.27	O13+5S	13-33cm	2	2	2	wire nails	1880+	
9II.28	O2+5N	10-21cm	2	1		handmade brick		
9II.29	M12	6-11cm	2	1		whiteware; plain	1820-1860	
9II.30	LL3+5N	0-12	1	1		porcelain figurine torso		
9II.30	LL3+5N	0-12	1	1	1	unidentified flat metal		
9II.31	K4	surface	surface	1		glass bottle	1952	brown; no deposit no return; Duraglas 1952
9II.32	N14	surface	surface	1		glass bottle	1940	clear; lead screw-on top and paper lining; Duraglas 1940
9II.33	C12	0-18cm	1	1		whiteware	1820-1860	rim shard; molded decoration
9II.34	LL3+5S	0-22	1	1		glass mason jar fragment	1869+	lid liner
9II.35	S28	0-15	1	1		brick		industrial
9II.36	P4	16-26	2	1		secondary flake		chert

LRA 9 Area II Site 44NT0209

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
1	T10	19cm	3	5		unidentified iron pieces		heavily rusted
2	V9	20cm	1	1		vessel glass fragment		cobalt blue
2	V9	20cm	1	3		bottle glass		green
2	V9	20cm	1	3		vessel glass fragment		clear; lip
2	V9	20cm	1	1		bottle glass		clear; lip
2	V9	20cm	1	3		vessel glass fragment		clear; molded
2	V9	20cm	1	12		bottle glass fragment		tinted green; lip; molded with "TR" and "BOT"
2	V9	20cm	1	26		bottle glass fragment		amber; possibly 2 bottles
3	T10+5S+10E	0-10cm	1	5		bottle glass		Coke; "Petersburg VA" on base 1940s-1950s
3	T10+5S+10E	0-10cm	1	1		vessel glass fragment		green
3	T10+5S+10E	0-10cm	1	4		glass bottle fragment		clear; 1 base-molded;
3	T10+5S+10E	0-10cm	1	48		beer bottle glass		brown; 2 base; 1 neck
3	T10+5S+10E	0-10cm	1	39		liquor bottle glass	1944	brown; 6 base; no deposit; Knox glass bottle company of Miss. Knox, PA 1924-1968; 4 Duraglas 1944
4	T10+10E	5-60	2	5		wire nails	1880+	
4	T10+10E	5-60	2	1		bottle glass fragment		clear; molded
4	T10+10E	5-60	2	1		bottle glass fragment		brown;
4	T10+10E	5-60	2	5		bottle glass		Coke
5	V9+5N+10E	0-30cm	1	2		wire nails	1880+	1 roofing?
5	V9+5N+10E	0-30cm	1	11		bottle glass		brown; 1 base
6	V9+5E	20cm	2	1		unidentified iron fragment		heavily rusted
6	V9+5E	20cm	2	1		vessel glass fragment		clear; molded
6	V9+5E	20cm	2	1		vessel glass fragment		green-tinted
6	V9+5E	20cm	2	12		bottle glass fragment		brown
7	V9+5E	6-49	2	1		bottle glass		green-tinted' neck and lip
8	V9+5E+15N	0-8cm	1	3		possible nails		heavily rusted
9	V9+5E+10N	0-12	1	53		bottle glass		brown; 1 neck/lip; 1 base; double mold
9	V9+5E+10N	0-12	1	2		vessel glass fragment		clear
9	V9+5E+10N	0-12	1	1		window glass fragment		
9	V9+5E+10N	0-12	1	1		wire		non-ferrous
9	V9+5E+10N	0-12	1	1	1	unidentified iron fragment		heavily rusted
10	V9+25N+5W	0-20cm	1	1		glass bottle fragment		green-tinted; lip; Coke?
10	V9+25N+5W	0-20cm	1	3	3	unidentified metal fragments		possible crown caps

LRA 9 Area II Site 44NT0209

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
10	V9+25N+5W	0-20cm	1	2	2	wire nails	1880+	
11	V9+5W+25N	0-24cm	1	1		glass bottle fragment		green; base
11	V9+5W+25N	0-24cm	1	7		vessel glass fragment		clear
12	V9+25N+10W	0-15cm	1	3	3	wire nails	1880+	
13	V9+10E+20N	0-9cm	1	1		glass bottle fragment		coke
14	V9+30N+10W	9-53cm	3	1		glass bottle fragment		green-tinted; lip; Coke?
14	V9+30N+10W	9-53cm	3	3		glass bottle fragment		clear; neck/lip
15	V9+30N	8-14cm	4	4		bottle glass fragment		clear;
16	V9+20N+5W	0-30cm	1	2		bottle glass fragment		green;
16	V9+20N+5W	0-30cm	1	7		bottle glass fragment		brown
16	V9+20N+5W	0-30cm	1	6		vessel glass fragment		clear
16	V9+20N+5W	0-30cm	1	10		glass bottle fragment		3 lips; Coke
17	V9+10N	0-15cm	1	1		bottle glass fragment		green
17	V9+10N	0-15cm	1	1		bottle glass fragment		green-tinted; Coke?
17	V9+10N	0-15cm	1	7		bottle glass fragment		1 base
17	V9+10N	0-15cm	1	13		bottle glass fragment		brown
18	V9+10N+5W	0-13cm	1	1		wire nail	1880+	
19	V9+20N	0-16cm	1	1		vessel glass fragment		clear
19	V9+20N	0-16cm	1	2		bottle glass fragment		green
19	V9+20N	0-16cm	1	7		bottle glass fragment		brown
19	V9+20N	0-16cm	1	4		glass bottle fragment		1 lip/neck; Coke
20	V9+35N+15W	0-5cm	1	1		glass bottle fragment		Coke
21	V9+30W+15W	0-20cm	1	1		wire nail	1880+	rusted
21	V9+30W+15W	0-20cm	1	1		bottle glass fragment		brown
21	V9+30W+15W	0-20cm	1	1		unidentified metal fragment		heavily rusted
22	V9+30N+5W	10-16cm	3	2		wire fragments		
22	V9+30N+5W	10-16cm	3	1		glass bottle fragment		brown; lip
23	V9+25N	5-22cm	2	1		bottle glass fragment		clear
23	V9+25N	5-22cm	2	3		bottle glass fragment		brown; 1 neck
23	V9+25N	5-22cm	2	9		bottle glass fragment		3 neck/lips; coke
23	V9+25N	5-22cm	2	3		wire nails	1880+	heavily rusted
24	V9+35N+10W	1-7cm	2	1		vessel glass fragment		clear

LRA 9 Area III Artifact Inventory

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
9III.1	D10	28-33		1		bottle glass fragments		brown
9III.2	F6	0-14	1	1		vessel glass fragment		green tinted
9III.3	F1	7-13	2	1		vessel glass fragment		clear
9III.4	F2	11-18	3	1		window glass fragment		clear
9III.5	F7	0-5	1	1		creamware	1780-1820	plain
9III.6	D4	0-24	1	1		vessel glass fragment		clear
9III.6	D4	0-24	1	1		bottle glass fragments		green tinted; coke
9III.7	F10	0-17	1	1		bottle base	1947	brown; 2 piece mold; Duraglas 1947
9III.8	K9	6-14	2	3		whiteware, plain	1820-1860	
9III.9	P8	surface	surface	1		glass bottle		coke; Blackstone VA
9III.9	P8	surface	surface	1		glass bottle		coke; Petersburg VA
9III.9	P8	surface	surface	1		glass bottle		milk bottle; 2 piece mold applied lip; "Richmond Dairy; serve Richmond Dairy the near perfect food for 50 years"
9III.10	V3	0-23	1	1		whiteware, plain	1820-1860	
9III.10	V3	0-23	1	1		whiteware	1820-1860	hand painted
9III.11	X24	surface	surface	1		glass milk bottle		1 quart, 2 piece mold applied lip
9III.12	Y1	0-18	1	1		flake fragment		quartzite
9III.13	AA17	0-28	1	1		dog tag		blank; punched wrong?
9III.14	HH11	5-51	2	1		prehistoric ceramic		grit tempered; cord marked; body sherd
9III.14	HH11	5-51	2	1		biface fragment		quartz; possible
9III.15	HH11+5E	12-25	3	1		prehistoric ceramic	Woodland	grit tempered
9III.16	F6+5S	0-15	1	1		iron strap or hook		heavily rusted
9III.17	F6+5S	15-28	2	1		possible nails		heavily rusted
9III.18	F10+5E	0-19	1	1		whiteware, plain	1880+	
9III.19	F10+5W+5S	10-13	1	2		glass bottle fragments		coke; base "Petersburg VA"
9III.20	F10+5S	12-27	2	1		glass bottle fragments		coke;
9III.20	F10+5S	12-27	2	1		vessel glass fragment		clear
9III.21	F10+5S	0-12	1	1		spike		
9III.21	F10+5S	0-12	1	1		bottle glass fragments		green tinted
9III.22	F10+5E	10-15	2	1		unidentified iron fragments		
9III.23	G20	surface	surface	1		glass bottle	1940s-1950s	coke; Petersburg, VA; 1940-1950s
9III.24	H16+5E	10-30	2	1		vessel glass fragment		amethyst
9III.24	H16+5E	10-30	2	1		unidentified iron fragments		heavily rusted
9III.25	H16+5S	10-30	1	4		unidentified iron fragments		heavily rusted

LRA 9 Area III Site 44NT0210 Artifact Inventory

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cm)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
1	Y4	0-15	1	1	FCR		quartzite
2	Y4+5W	14-38	2	1	secondary flake		quartz
3	Y4+5E	12-43	2	1	secondary flake		quartzite
3	Y4+5E	12-43	2	1	flake fragment		quartzite
4	Y5	0-10	1	1	secondary flake		quartzite
4	Y5	0-10	1	1	FCR		quartzite
5	Y5+5N	0-11	1	1	secondary flake		quartz
6	Y5+5N	11-16	2	1	ceramic sherd	Woodland	quartz/grit tempered; cord or fabric marked; refit
7	Y5+5N	16-24	3	1	secondary flake		quartz
8	Y5+5E	0-14	1	1	secondary flake		quartz
8	Y5+5E	0-14	1	1	shatter?		quartz
15	Y5+30N+20W	28-48	3	2	ceramic sherd	Woodland	grit tempered; decoration?
9	Y5+25N	0-22	1	1	shatter		quartz
10	Y5+15N+10W	15-36	2	1	shatter		quartz
11	Y5+40N+7W	0-22	1	1	ceramic sherd	Woodland	quartz/grit tempered; cord mark
12	Y5+45N	0-24	1	1	ceramic rim sherd	Woodland	quartz/grit tempered; no decoration
13	Y5+40N+15W	0-18	1	6	ceramic body sherds	Woodland	quartz/grit tempered; 2 broken refit
14	Y5+30N+20W	0-20	1	1	ceramic rim sherd	Woodland	quartz/grit tempered; no decoration; possible indentation on the rim

LRA 9 Area III Site 44NT0213 Artifact Inventory

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
1	D12	26-70	3	17	glass fragments		clear; light bulb?
2	D15	28-68	2	3	bottle glass fragments		clear; 1 base; Duraglas
3	D15+5S	0-14	1	1	bottle glass fragments		clear
3	D15+5S	0-14	1	1	glass vessel base		amethyst
4	D15+5S+5W	0-17	1	1	unidentified cast iron fragment		rusted
4	D15+5S+5W	0-17	1	1	ironstone base fragment	1840+	plain
5	D15+5W	0-20	1	1	vessel glass fragment		clear
6	D15+10S	0-25	1	1	bottle glass fragments		green-tinted
7	D15+10W	0-25	1	15	vessel glass fragments		yellow; flat
7	D15+10W	0-25	1	1	vessel glass fragments		clear
8	D15+10S	25-50	2	1	possible nails		heavily rusted
8	D15+10S	25-50	2	2	unidentified iron fragments		heavily rusted
9	E6	24-54	2	1	aqua glass		broken
10	E6+5S	0-15	1	1	iron strap or hook		heavily rusted
11	E6+5S	15-23	2	1	possible nails		heavily rusted
12	F18	0-9	1	1	glass bottle/jar		clear
13	F18+5E	23-70	3	1	glass mason jar	1869+	milk glass; 3 pieces; lid and liner
13	F18+5E	23-70	3	1	mason jar lid fragment	1869+	lead
13	F18+5E	23-70	3	1	unidentified nail		heavily rusted
14	F18+5S	12-23	2	1	earthware crock rim fragment		
14	F18+5S	12-23	2	1	unidentified iron fragments		
14	F18+5S	12-23	2	1	window glass fragment		green tinted
14	F18+5S	12-23	2	3	window glass fragment		clear
15	F23	10-31	3	2	bottle glass fragments		clear; "Bott"
15	F23	10-31	3	1	window glass fragment		aqua tint
16	G20	surface	surface	1	glass bottle	1940-1950s	Coke; Petersburg, VA
17	H16	11-33	3	1	vessel glass fragment		aqua; molded design
18	H16+5S	0-10	1	4	unidentified iron fragments		heavily rusted
19	H16+5E	10-30	2	1	vessel glass fragment		amethyst
19	H16+5E	10-30	2	1	unidentified iron fragments		heavily rusted
20	H24	0-12	1	1	wire nail	1880+	
21	H24+5W	26-48cm	3	6	brass equipment buckles	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt

LRA 9 Area III Site 44NT0213 Artifact Inventory

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmb)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
21	H24+5W	26-48cm	3	16	wire nails	1880+	
21	H24+5W	26-48cm	3	9	wire nails	1880+	roofing
21	H24+5W	26-48cm	3	1	wire fragment		
21	H24+5W	26-48cm	3	235	metal buttons	WWII-era	WWII era; military; Herringbone Twill jacket
22	H24+10S+5W	15-28	2	1	wire nail	1880+	
22	H24+10S+5W	15-28	2	1	unidentified nail		
22	H24+10S+5W	15-28	2	2	brass rings	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
22	H24+10S+5W	15-28	2	5	brass grommets	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
22	H24+10S+5W	15-28	2	1	brass equipment buckles	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
22	H24+10S+5W	15-28	2	2	unidentified metal fragments		
23	H25	0-15	1	1	melted glass		clear
23	H25	0-15	1	2	brass grommets	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
24	H25+5N	10-23	2	1	wire nail	1880+	
25	H25+5W	27-39	3	1	unidentified nail		
26	H25+10E	14-47	2	5	cut nails	1820+	
26	H25+10E	14-47	2	1	wire nail	1840+	
27	H25+10N	13-45	2	2	unidentified metal fragments		
27	H25+10N	13-45	2	5	brass rings	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
27	H25+10N	13-45	2	9	brass grommets	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
27	H25+10N	13-45	2	1	brass snap	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
27	H25+10N	13-45	2	4	brass fasteners	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
27	H25+10N	13-45	2	10	wire nails	1880+	
27	H25+10N	13-45	2	1	vessel glass fragment		amethyst
27	H25+10N	13-45	2	1	unidentified iron fragments		heavily rusted
28	H25+5N+15E	35-51	3	2	cut nails	1820+	
29	H25+10S+10E	7-15	2	1	cut nail	1820+	
29	H25+10S+10E	7-15	2	4	unidentified iron object		thin; can?
30	H25+5N+5E	0-18	1	126	brass grommets	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
30	H25+5N+5E	0-18	1	27	brass grommets with hooks	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
30	H25+5N+5E	0-18	1	6	brass equipment buckles	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
30	H25+5N+5E	0-18	1	1	cut nail	1820+	
30	H25+5N+5E	0-18	1	4	wire nails	1880=	small; roofing?

LRA 9 Area III Site 44NT0213 Artifact Inventory

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmb)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
30	H25+5N+5E	0-18	1	23	unidentified iron fragments		
30	H25+5N+5E	0-18	1	6	unidentified metal fragments		
31	H25+10E+5S	6-16cm	2	45	brass equipment buckles	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
31	H25+10E+5S	6-16cm	2	16	wire nails	1880+	
31	H25+10E+5S	6-16cm	2	2	unidentified nails		
31	H25+10E+5S	6-16cm	2	1	unidentified iron fragments		
31	H25+10E+5S	6-16cm	2	1	"D" ring	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
31	H25+10E+5S	6-16cm	2	3	brass belt tips	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
31	H25+10E+5S	6-16cm	2	43	brass grommets with hooks	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
31	H25+10E+5S	6-16cm	2	55	brass grommets	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
32	H25+10N+5E	11-26	2	2	wire nails	1880+	roofing nails
32	H25+10N+5E	11-26	2	4	wire fragment		rusted
32	H25+10N+5E	11-26	2	2	unidentified iron fragments		rusted
32	H25+10N+5E	11-26	2	9	buttons/grommets	WWII-era	rusted; military; web gear, ammo belt
32	H25+10N+5E	11-26	2	2	brass equipment buckles	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
32	H25+10N+5E	11-26	2	2	wood buttons		
32	H25+10N+5E	11-26	2	6	wooden button fragments		
32	H25+10N+5E	11-26	2	2	buttons fragments		plastic
33	H25+5N+10E	4-20	2	63	brass buttons	WWII-era	military; riveted; possible Herringbone Twill
33	H25+5N+10E	4-20	2	144	brass equipment buckles	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
33	H25+5N+10E	4-20	2	16	brass belt tips	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
33	H25+5N+10E	4-20	2	20	brass grommets	WWII-era	large; military; web gear, ammo belt
33	H25+5N+10E	4-20	2	1	cut nail	1820+	
33	H25+5N+10E	4-20	2	4	wire nails	1880+	
33	H25+5N+10E	4-20	2	1	wire nail	1880+	roofing
33	H25+5N+10E	4-20	2	2	gun cleaning rod tips	WWII-era	screw on; military
33	H25+5N+10E	4-20	2	183	brass grommets with hooks	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
33	H25+5N+10E	4-20	2	279	brass grommets	WWII-era	small; military; web gear, ammo belt
33	H25+5N+10E	4-20	2	1	metal "D" ring	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
33	H25+5N+10E	4-20	2	2	metal belt clips	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
33	H25+5N+10E	4-20	2	5	burnt conglomerates	WWII-era	grommets; grommets with hooks
34	H26	10-21	2	1	window glass fragment		clear

LRA 9 Area III Site 44NT0213 Artifact Inventory

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
34	H26	10-21	2	1	melted glass		clear
34	H26	10-21	2	3	wire nail	1880+	1 roofing nail
35	H26+5N	0-12	1	1	cut nail	1820+	
36	I4	6-12	2	19	brass buttons	WWII-era	military; riveted; possible Herringbone Twill
36	I4	6-12	2	28	brass equipment buckles	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
36	I4	6-12	2	21	brass belt tips	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
36	I4	6-12	2	7	metal "D" ring	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
36	I4	6-12	2	8	metal "O" rings	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
36	I4	6-12	2	32	belt clips	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
36	I4	6-12	2	7	brass grommets	WWII-era	large; military; web gear, ammo belt
36	I4	6-12	2	1	brass snap	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
36	I4	6-12	2	5	wire nails	1880+	
36	I4	6-12	2	3	wire nails	1880+	roofing
36	I4	6-12	2	4	bottle glass fragments		brown
36	I4	6-12	2	1	vessel glass fragment		clear
36	I4	6-12	2	5	unidentified metal fragments		
36	I4	6-12	2	6	brass grommets with hooks	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
36	I4	6-12	2	28	brass grommets	WWII-era	small; military; web gear, ammo belt
36	I4	6-12	2	21	unidentified iron fragments		
36	K1	5-14	2	2	vessel glass fragment		clear
36	K1	5-14	2	1	shell casing	1942-1950s	30 .06 "S L"
37	K1+5W	14-32	2	1	iron rebar		
38	K1+5E	13-25	2	1	plate glass fragment		
39	K1+5S	0-15	1	1	metal handle		
39	K1+5S	0-15	1	1	window glass fragment		
40	K2	4-14	2	1	wire fragment		iron
41	K3	0-16	1	12	unidentified electronic parts?		with melted/burnt glass
41	K3	0-16	1	18	wire nails	1880+	
41	K3	0-16	1	1	bottle glass fragments		brown
41	K3	0-16	1	1	window glass fragment		clear
41	K3	0-16	1	3	mortar fragments		
41	K3	0-16	1	1	aluminum fragment		

LRA 9 Area III Site 44NT0213 Artifact Inventory

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
41	K3	0-16	1	1	cut nail	1820+	brad?
41	K3	0-16	1	48	unidentified iron fragments		burnt
42	K3	surface	surface	1	glass bottle	1940-1950s	Coke; Petersburg VA
43	H24+5W+5S	14-38	2	1	wire nail	1880+	with tar attached
43	H24+5W+5S	14-38	2	1	brass grommets	WWII-era	military; web gear, ammo belt
44	E2	0-20	1	1	FCR		possible; quartzite
44	E2	0-20	1	1	biface fragment		quartz; possible drill tip
45	E2+5S	12-27	2	1	window glass fragment		
45	E2+5S	12-27	2	1	vessel glass fragment		clear

LRA 9 Area III Site 44NT0214 Artifact Inventory

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
1	X3	10-21	3	1		stoneware crock base	19th C.	Albany slip interior
2	Y24	0-16	1	2		asphalt shingle fragments		
3	Y27	0-10	1	9		window glass fragment		green tinted
4	Y27+7E	surface	surface	3		thin glass fragments		clear; light bulb?
4	Y27+7E	surface	surface	1		cut glass fragment		clear
4	Y27+7E	surface	surface	1		stoneware crock	1775-1880	grey; salt-glazed; 1/2 has blue painted decoration; "P. Herrman 1 Gal"; Baltimore, MD
4	Y27+7E	surface	surface	1		stoneware crock	19th C.	top half; buff; salt-glazed; "Superior" Albany slip interior; light blue lettering
4	Y27+7E	surface	surface	1		stoneware crock	19th C.	half; grey; salt-glazed: Albany slip interior
4	Y29+7E	surface	surface	1		graniteware	19th C.	

LRA 9 Area III Site 44NT0215 Artifact Inventory

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
1	NN1	surface	surface	1		ironstone serving platter	1940	USQMC; 11-25-40
2	NN1+3W	surface	surface	2		ironstone plates	1941	8-18-41; Shenango China New Castle Pa; Scammell's Trenton China
2	NN1+3W	surface	surface	1		glass container base		clear, molded
2	NN1+3W	surface	surface	1		glass bottle base	1945	green; Duraglas: 1945?
2	NN1+3W	surface	surface	1		bottle glass fragments		green
2	NN1+3W	surface	surface	1		glass bottle base	1940s-1950s	coke; Petersburg, VA
2	NN1+3W	surface	surface	1		ironstone fragment		
2	NN1+3W	surface	surface	13		vessel glass fragments		clear
2	NN1+3W	surface	surface	1		ironstone tea cup		China by Iroquois USA Z-2
2	NN1+3W	surface	surface	1		vessel glass fragment		milk glass
2	NN1+3W	surface	surface	1		ironstone gravy boat		1/2: HALL made in USA
2	NN1+3W	surface	surface	3		ironstone bowls	1940	McNical China; USQMC Nov 2, 1940; TEPCO USA China; Hall USA

LRA 9 Area IV Artifact Inventory

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
9IV.1	Q7	0-20	1	1		brick fragment		
9IV.2	O17	0-24	1	1		ironstone fragment, plain	1840+	

LRA 9 Area V Artifact Inventory

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
9V.1	N of Y5	surface	surface	1		glass milk bottle	1944	clear; complete side seams; Duraglas 1944
9V.2	BB3	0-20	1	1	1	metal can fragments		rusted; sardines?
9V.3	DD10	13-47	2	2		vessel glass fragments		clear; molded; decorations; 1 has diamonds
9V.4	DD4	12-37	2	1		whiteware	1820-1860	body fragment; plain
9V.5	EE1	11-22	2	2		glass ashtray fragments		clear
9V.6	GG1	0-32	1	3		wire nails	1880+	rusted
9V.6	GG1	0-32	1	3	3	wire fragments		rusted
9V.6	GG1	0-32	1	1		bottle glass fragment		light green; unidentified
9V.7	EE1	surface	surface	1		glass bottle	1940s-1950s	coke; 1940s-1950s
9V.8	BB2	0-28	1	2	2	unidentified iron fragments		flat
9V.9	GG1+5W	14-27	2	5	5	unidentified iron fragments		heavily rusted
9V.9	GG1+5W	14-27	2	2	2	unidentified nails		heavily rusted
9V.9	GG1+5W	14-27	2	2		bottle glass fragment		coke

LRA 9 Area V Site 44NT0212 Artifact Inventory

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity Discard	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
1	Y6	15-60	2	2		ceramic sherd	Woodland	prehistoric; quartz/grit tempered
2	Y6+5W	0-35	1	1		ceramic sherd	Woodland	prehistoric; burnt?; possible cord mark
3	Y6+5E	0-17	1	1		flake		Missing; quartz
3	Y6+5E	0-17	1	1		biface		Missing; chert
4	Y6+5S	3-14	2	1		ceramic	Woodland	prehistoric; quartz/grit-tempered
4	Y6+5S	3-14	2	1		secondary flake		jasper; possible utilized edge
5	Y6+5S	14-32	3	1		shatter		quartz
5	Y6+5S	14-32	3	1		primary flake		quartzite; cortex
6	Y6+10E	0-18	1	1		shatter		quartzite
7	Y6+10E	18-44	2	1		shatter		quartz
7	Y6+10E	18-44	2	1		secondary flake		quartz; reworked; utilized
7	Y6+10E	18-44	2	1		flake fragment		quartz
7	Y6+10E	18-44	2	1		shatter		quartz
8	Y6+15E	0-25	1	1		secondary flake		quartzite; utilized?
8	Y6+15E	0-25	1	1		ceramic sherd	Woodland	prehistoric; quartz/grit tempered: cord mark?
9	Y6+15E	25-60	2	1		ceramic sherd	Woodland	prehistoric; quartz/grit tempered: cord mark?
10	Y6+20E	0-43	1	1		bottle glass fragment		clear
10	Y6+20E	0-43	1	1		whiteware	1820-1860	plain
10	Y6+20E	0-43	1	1		shatter		quartz
11	Y6+5S+5W	7-17	1	1		ceramic sherd	Woodland	prehistoric; quartz/grit tempered
11	Y6+5S+5W	7-17	1	1		secondary flake		grey/white chert; fine grain
12	Y6+5S+5E	5-13	2	1		primary flake		jasper; 40% cortex
12	Y6+5S+5E	5-13	2	1		biface fragment		medium grain; white chert
13	Y6+5S+5E	13-39	3	1		cobble fragment		quartzite; FCR?
14	Y6+5S+10E	4-17	2	1		secondary flake		grey chert; course grain; utilized?
14	Y6+5S+10E	4-17	2	1		secondary flake		quartz
14	Y6+5S+10E	4-17	2	1		tertiary flake		quartzite
14	Y6+5S+10E	4-17	2	1		flake fragment		quartz
15	Y6+5S+15E	0-58	1	1		ceramic sherd	Woodland	prehistoric; quartz/grit tempered
16	Y6+5E+5N	0-32	1 and 2	1		flake fragment		quartz
17	Y6+5N+10E	0-42	1	1		flake fragment		quartz
18	Y6+10N+5E	4-13	2	2		ceramic sherd	Woodland	prehistoric; quartz/grit tempered; cord mark?

LRA 9 Area V Site 44NT0212 Artifact Inventory

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity Discard	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
19	Y6+10S+5E	4-13	2	2		ceramic sherd	Woodland	prehistoric; quartz/grit tempered;
19	Y6+10S+5E	4-13	2	1		primary flake		quartz
20	Y6+10S+5E	13-38	3	1		cobble fragment		quartzite; pecked?
21	Y6+15S+5E	17-43	3	1		ceramic sherd	Woodland	prehistoric; quartz/grit tempered; decoration?
22	Y6+10S+10E	0-16	1	1		primary flake		jasper; 60% cortex
22	Y6+10S+10E	0-16	1	1		secondary flake		quartz
22	Y6+10S+10E	0-16	1	1		shatter		quartz
23	Y6+15S+10E	0-12	1	1		secondary flake		grey chert; rhyolite
24	Y6+15S+10E	12-32	2	1		ceramic sherd	Woodland	prehistoric; quartz/grit tempered
25	Y6+20S+5E	6-19	2	1		shatter		quartz
25	Y6+20S+5E	6-19	2	1		ceramic sherd	Woodland	prehistoric; quartz/grit tempered

LRA 9 Area VI Artifact Inventory

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
9VI.1	GG10	10-12cm	1	3		bottle glass fragments		coke
9VI.2	GG10+5S	0-14	1	1		vessel glass fragment		clear; molded seam
9VI.3	M19	0-15	1	1		shell casing		7.62 blank
9VI.4	Q2	surface	surface	1		glass milk bottle		1 quart

LRA 9 Area VII Artifact Inventory

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
9VII.1	G6	13-20cm	2	1		projectile point base fragment		quartzite
9VII.2	P12	0-13cm	1	1		glass bottle fragment		green-tinted; molded
9VII.3	R23+5S+5E	21-40cm	2	1		vessel glass fragment		clear
9VII.3	R23+5S+5E	0-21cm	1	5		unidentified iron fragments		
9VII.4	T8	0-25cm	1	1		tertiary flake		quartz
9VII.5	T8+5N	0-14cm	1	1		flake fragment		quartz
9VII.10	H17	20cm	1	5		.50 BMG shell casings	1942	marked TW 42 on bottom

LRA 9 Area VII Site 44NT0216 Artifact Inventory

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
1	Z3	0-23cm	1	1		vessel glass fragment		clear
1	Z3	0-23cm	1	2		ironstone fragments	1840+	1 rim
2	Z3+5S	0-20cm	1	1		unidentified nail fragment		
3	Z3+5W+12S	0-21cm	1	1		vessel glass fragment		amethyst
4	Z3+10N	0-23cm	1	1		iron bracket		
5	Z3+5S+4E	surface	surface	1		brown bottle glass	1840-1900	brown; base; 2 piece mold with pontil mark on post bottom
6	Z3+2.5E+2S	surface	surface	1		bottle glass		Coke?

LRA 9 Area IX Site 44NT0045

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
1	D1	10-47cm	2	1		tertiary flake		quartz
1	D1	10-47cm	2	1		biface		quartz
2	J10	19-47	2	1		hard paste ceramic		plain
2	J10	19-47	2	1		vessel glass fragment		green-tinted; coke
3	J2	0-13	1	1		cut nail	1820+	
4	K8	0-20	1	1		unidentified nail		
5	D12	0-16	1	1		cut nail	1820+	
6	K7	6-22cm	2	2		cut nail	1820+	
6	K7	6-22cm	2	1		vessel glass fragment		clear
7	D1+5S	0-12cm	1	6		vessel glass fragment		brown
7	D1+5S	0-12cm	1	1		cut nail	1820+	

LRA 9 Area X Site 44NT0045

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
8	B3	17-23	2	1	1	unidentified iron fragment		heavily rusted
9	D6	0-22	1	1		vessel glass fragment		amethyst
10	E11	0-22	1	1	1	unidentified nail		heavily rusted
10	E11	0-22	1	2		vessel glass fragment		clear
11	G14	0-31	1	1		brick fragment		
12	K2	0-16	1	1		cut nail	1820+	
13	G14+5S+5E	17-24	2	3	3	unidentified nails		
14	G14+10N+5E	0-25	1	1		window glass fragment		
14	G14+10N+5E	0-25	1	1	1	unidentified nails		heavily rusted
14	G14+10N+5E	0-25	1	1	1	unidentified iron fragments		heavily rusted
15	O1	0-23	1	1		cut nail	1820+	
16	O1+5S	0-19	1	1		vessel glass fragment		green
16	O1+5S	0-19	1	1		iron stone fragment	1840+	burnt
17	G14+5N	6-27cm	1	2		window glass fragment		
18	G14+10N+5E	17-38	3	1		window glass fragment		
19	G14+5S+5E	0-40cm	1	1	1	unidentified nail		
19	G14+5S+5E	0-40cm	1	2	1	unidentified iron fragments		

LRA 9 Area XI Artifact Inventory

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
9XI.1	A1	0-12	1	1		window glass fragment		
9XI.2	K2	0-8	1	1		whiteware	1820-1860	rim; plain
9XI.3	R16	0-15	1	1		primary flake		rhyolite or chert
9XI.4	U3			1		brass shell casing	1964+	dummy round; fired; post 1964; 5.56mm; LC 98 on base

LRA 9 Area XI Site 44NT0217 Artifact Inventory

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
1	H7	0-22	1	1		whiteware	1820-1860	rim; broken in two; plain
1	H7	0-22	1	1		brick fragment		
1	H7	0-22	1	1		porcelain fragment		plain
2	H7+10S	9-18cm	2	1		vessel glass fragment		milk glass
2	H7+10S	9-18cm	2	5		window glass fragment		
2	H7+10S	9-18cm	2	3		vessel glass fragment		clear
2	H7+10S	9-18cm	2	8		vessel glass fragment		purple; 2 with molded seam
3	H7+5N			1		vessel glass fragment		clear
3	H7+5N			4		vessel glass fragment		milk
4	H7+10S+5E	0-16	1	1		unidentified nail		
4	H7+10S+5E	0-16	1	1		glass bottle fragment		amethyst; base
4	H7+10S+5E	0-16	1	2		whiteware	1820-1860	plain
5	H7+10S+5W	0-12	1	2		unidentified cast iron pieces		
5	H7+10S+5W	0-12	1	3		vessel glass fragment		clear
5	H7+10S+5W	0-12	1	1		window glass fragment		
6	H7+5W	18-28cm	2	1		whiteware	1820-1860	plain
6	H7+5W	18-28cm	2	1		vessel glass fragment		clear
7	H8	0-23	1	1		ironstone fragment	1840+	plain; plate base
8	I8	0-17cm	1	8		bottle glass fragments		clear; 1 neck/lip
9	G9	10-15	2	1		vessel glass fragment		clear
9	G9	10-15	2	1		vessel glass fragment		amethyst

LRA 9 Area XII Artifact Inventory

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
9XII.1	E4	0-20	1	1		wire nail	1880+	rusted
9XII.1	E4	0-20	1	1		nut		rusted
9XII.1	E4	0-20	1	1		glass bottle fragment		green; Coke; base
9XII.2	P7	0-19	1	1		shatter		quartz
9XII.3	V7	7-18	2	1		bottle opener		heavily rusted
9XII.4	W9	0-28	1	1		tertiary flake		quartz
9XII.4	W9	0-28	1	1		primary flake		quartz

LRA 9 Area XIII Artifact Inventory

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
9XIII.1	C1	0-21cm	1	1		secondary flake		quartz, possibly utilized
9XIII.2	I1	0-8cm	1	1		glass bottle fragment		Coke
9XIII.3	H7	10-17cm	2	1		milk bottle fragment		neck and lip
9XIII.4	B3	0-8	1	1		iron door hinge		

LRA 9 Area XIV Artifact Inventory

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
9XIV.1	C5	0-20cm	1	3		glass vessel fragments		milk glass
9XIV.1	C5	0-20cm	1	1		cut nail	1820+	
9XIV.1	C5	0-20cm	1	1		unidentified iron fragments		

21/20 Main Campus Area 1 Artifact Inventory

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
MC1/stN13.1	N13	0-31	1	1		flake fragment		quartz
MC1/stN17.1	N17	0-29	1	1		shell casing		30.06; headstamp not readable
MC1/stQ12.1	Q12	0-10	1	1		shell casing		30.06; headstamp not readable
MC1/stV3.1	V3	0-21	1	1		riveted button		"Stalwart Brand"
MC1/stCC13+5N.1	CC13+5N	0-13	1	1		magazine clip		M1
MC1/stY24+5S.1	Y24+5S	42-100	2	1		vessel glass fragment		clear; molded
MC1/stD6.1	D6	27-31	3	1		secondary flake		quartzite; possible tool; broken
MC1/stY24.1	Y24	0-24	1	1		tertiary flake		rhyolite
MC1/stX3.1	X3	0-11	1	1		secondary flake		quartz

21/20 Firing Range 1 Artifact Inventory

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
FR1/stN14.1	N14	0-30	1 to 2	1		preform		quartz
FR1/stP9.1	P9	0-12	1	1		secondary flake		quartz
FR1/stDD3.1	DD3	5-12cm	2	1		projectile point		quartz
FR1/stE4.1	E4	0-12	1	1		shell casing		.38 ball; unfired
FR1/stT3.1	T3	0-20	1	1		shell casing		5.56mm; dummy round; LC 85 - Lake City Ammunition Plant, Lake City, MO
FR1/stX1.1	X1	0-13	1	1		shell casing		5.56mm; unfired (LIVE -2004)

21/20 Firing Range Area 2 Artifact Inventory

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
FR2/sI2+1N.1	I2+1N	surface	surface	1		iron ax head		19th Century
FR2/stJ11.1	J11	0-20	1	1		flake fragment		quartzite; possibly utilized
FR2/stAA7.1	AA7	12-17cm	2	1		flake fragment		quartz

21/20 XR Area 3 Artifact Inventory

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
XR3/stE8.1	E8	5-10cm	1	1		scraper		quartz; possible
XR3/stG8.1	G8	0-8	1	1		creamware	1780-1820	plain
XR3/stO6.1	O6	0-17	1	1		plastic button		military
XR3/stAA7.1	AA7	0-14	1	1		shell casing		dummy round

21/20 Explosives Range Area 3 Site 44NT0221 Artifact Inventory

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
XR3/stEE1.1	EE1	0-17	1	1		ceramic sherd	Woodland	grit tempered
XR3/stEE1.1	EE1	0-17	1	1		primary flake		quartz
XR3/stEE1.1	EE1	0-17	1	1		secondary flake		quartz
XR3/stEE1.1	EE1	0-17	1	1		secondary flake		grey chert
XR3/stEE1.1	EE1	0-17	1	1		tertiary flake		quartzite
XR3/stEE2.1	EE2	0-18	1	1		flake fragment		quartzite

21/20 Explosives Range Area 4 Artifact Inventory

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
XR4/stL9.1	L9	14-24	2	1		secondary flake		quartzite
XR4/stM12.1	M12	12-24	2	1		bottle glass fragment		olive green; possibly blown
XR4/stS2.1	S2	0-20	1	1		primary flake		quartz; 90% cortex; possibly utilized
XR4/stM5.1	M5	0-14	1	1		button backing		military
XR4/sM7.1	M7	surface	surface	1		shell casing		5.56mm; blank
XR4/stG5.1	G5	0-32	1	3		shell casings		7.62mm; blank rounds
XR4/stM11.1	M11	0-19	1	1		shell casing		5.56mm; blank

21/20 Explosives Range Area 5 Artifact Inventory

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
XR5/stA2.1	A2	0-12	1	1		secondary flake		quartz
XR5/stJ1+5E.1	J1+5E	15-46	2	1		bottle glass fragment		green-tinted; molded
XR5/stJ3.1	J3	15	1	2		whiteware	1820-1860	1 base; plain
XR5/stU1.1	U1	13-25	2	1		biface		quartzite; late stage; broken
XR5/stU2.1	U2	0-20	1	1		tertiary flake		quartz

21/20 Explosives Range 5 Site 44NT0222 Artifact Inventory

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
stM8.1	M8	0-12	1	1		quartz secondary flake		
stM8+5N.1	M8+5N	15	1	1		rhyolite secondary flake		
stM8.2	M8	12-32	2	1		vessel glass fragment		clear
stN6.1	N6	0-26	1	1		unidentified nail		heavily rusted
stN6.1	N6	0-26	1	1		vessel glass fragment		purple
stN6.1	N6	0-26	1	4		vessel glass fragment		clear
stN6+5N.1	N6+5N	15	1	1		flake fragment		quartz
stN5.1	N5	8-28	2	1		tertiary flake		quartz
stN5.1	N5	8-28	2	1		flake fragment		quartzite
stN5.1	N5	8-28	2	3		flake fragment		quartz

21/20 Tank Trail East Artifact Inventory

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
TTE-stA2.1	A2	12-25	2	1		Milk glass vessel fragment		
TTE-stA18.1	A18	0-41	1	1		brick fragment		handmade
TTE-stA18.1	A18	0-41	1	2		unidentified iron		flat fragments
TTE-stA23.1	A23	0-16	1	2		unidentified iron		heavily rusted

21/20 Tank Trail East Site 44NT0218 Artifact Inventory

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
stB31.1	B31	0-22	1	1		horse shoe		small
stB31+5S.1	B31+5S	13-29	2	1		window glass		
stB31+5S.1	B31+5S	13-29	2	1		vessel glass		clear
stB31+5W.1	B31+5W	0-16	1	1		unidentified iron ring		
stB31+5N.1	B31+5N	0-20	1	1		cut nail	1820+	
stB31+5N.1	B31+5N	0-20	1	1		unidentified nail		
stB31+5N.1	B31+5N	0-20	1	3		window glass		
stB31+5N.1	B31+5N	0-20	1	3		bottle glass		cobalt blue; 1 lip, mold-seam
stB31+5N.1	B31+5N	0-20	1	4		vessel glass		clear; 1 with mold-seam
stB32.1	B32	0-25	1	1		vessel glass		amethyst
stB32+5N.1	B32+5N	0-27	1	1		wire nail		
stB32+5E.1	B32+5E	15-33	3	2		window glass		
stB32+5E.1	B32+5E	15-33	3	2		vessel glass		aqua
stB32+5E.1	B32+5E	15-33	3	1		brick fragment		

21/20 Tank Trail West Site 44NT0219 Artifact Inventory

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmts)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
stA39.1	A39	0-14	1	1		vessel glass		clear
stA39+5S.1	A39+5S	0-15	1	1		vessel glass		clear; solarized; possible panel bottle
stA39+5S.1	A39+5S	0-15	1	1		vessel glass		aqua
stA40.1	A40	0-16	1	1		vessel glass		clear
stA40.1	A40	0-16	1	1		secondary flake		quartz
stA40.1	A40	0-16	1	3		unidentified iron fragments		
stA40+5W.1	A40+5W	0-18	1	1		cut nail	1820+	
stA40+5W.1	A40+5W	0-18	1	2		unidentified nails		possible wire
stA40+5W.1	A40+5W	0-18	1	3		window glass		
stA40+5W.1	A40+5W	0-18	1	1		whiteware	1820-1860	plain
stA40+5W.1	A40+5W	0-18	1	7		vessel glass		clear
stA40+5N.1	A40+5N	0-20	1	1		metal ring		unidentified
stA40+5N.1	A40+5N	0-20	1	12		vessel glass		clear
stA41.1	A41	0-30	1	1		stoneware		grey with Albany slip
stA41.1	A41	0-30	1	1		vessel glass		molded
stA41.1	A41	0-30	1	5		vessel glass		aqua; Mason jar
stA42.1	A42	0-12	1	1		vessel glass		aqua
stA42+5S.1	A42+5S	0-29	1	1		vessel glass		clear
stA42+5E.1	A42+5E	0-30	1	1		whiteware	1820-1860	plain

21/20 Tank Trail West Site 44NT0220 Artifact Inventory

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
stB21.1	B21	0-30	1	1		whiteware	1820-1860	plain; base
stB21+5E.1	B21+5E	0-29	1	3		whiteware	1820-1860	plain; 2 base, 1 rim
stB21+5W.1	B21+5W	0-18	1	1		whiteware	1820-1860	plain; burnt
stB21+5N.1	B21+5N	0-30	1	2		bottle glass		olive green; blown
stB21+5N.1	B21+5N	0-30	1	1		bottle glass		clear; panel
stB21+5N.1	B21+5N	0-30	1	1		whiteware	1820-1860	plain
stB21+5N.1	B21+5N	0-30	1	1		cast iron pipe fragment		

LRA 10 Areas I and II Artifact Inventory

Cat #	Area	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
10I.1	1	Y18	10-23 cm	2	1		tertiary flake		quartz
10II.2	2	CC6	0-29 cm	1	1		flake		quartz
10II.3	2	EE2	8-22 cm	1	1		projectile point		quartzite

LRA 9 Area II Site 44NT0056 Artifact Inventory
Phase II FPFC 2009

Artifact #	Shovel Test/ Test Unit/ Surface Find	Stratum	Level	Depth (cm)	Count	Object Name	Material	Surface Treatment	Portion	comments
44NT56/tu6SWs0.1	6SW	0	1	0-12	1	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6SWs0.2	6SW	0	1	0-12	8	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6SWs0.3	6SW	0	1	0-12	4	bottle	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6SWs0.4	6SW	0	1	0-12	1	bottle, wine	glass, clear	embossed	fragment	grapes
44NT56/tu6SWs1.1	6SW	1	1	12-20	2	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6SWs1.2	6SW	1	1	12-20	4	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6SWs1.3	6SW	1	1	12-20	9	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6SWs1.4	6SW	1	1	12-20	3	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6SWs1.5	6SW	1	1	12-20	1	glass, melted	glass, aqua		fragment	
44NT56/tu6SWs1.6	6SW	1	1	12-20	2	bottle	glass, aqua		body	
44NT56/tu6SWs1.7	6SW	1	1	12-20	6	mortar	mortar		fragment	
44NT56/tu6SWs1.8	6SW	1	1	12-20	15	brick	brick		fragment	
44NT56/tu6SWs1.9	6SW	1	1	12-20	2	bottle, wine	glass, clear	embossed	body	grapes
44NT56/tu6SWs1.10	6SW	1	2	20-30	1	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6SWs1.11	6SW	1	2	20-30	1	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6SWs1.12	6SW	1	2	20-30	1	bottle	glass, clear		body	med. oval, flat-side
44NT56/tu6SWs1.13	6SW	1	2	20-30	1	bottle	glass, aqua		body	med. oval, strap-side
44NT56/tu6SWs1.14	6SW	1	2	20-30	1	bottle, wine	glass, clear	embossed	body	grapes
44NT56/tu6SWs2.1	6SW	2	1	30-34	1	holloware	ironstone	plain	body	
44NT56/tu6SWs2.2	6SW	2	1	30-34	1	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6SWs2.3	6SW	2	1	30-34	2	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6SWs2.4	6SW	2	1	30-34	3	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6NEs0.1	6NE	0	1	0-10	1	bottle, wine	glass, clear	embossed	body	neck
44NT56/tu6NEs0.2	6NE	0	1	0-10	2	tumbler	glass, clear		body	same vessel
44NT56/tu6NEs0.3	6NE	0	1	0-10	1	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6NEs1.1	6NE	1	2	20-30	2	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6NEs1.2	6NE	1	2	20-30	2	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6NEs1.3	6NE	1	2	20-30	4	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6NEs1.4	6NE	1	2	20-30	4	bottle	glass, clear		body	
44NT56/tu6NEs1.5	6NE	1	2	20-30	1	lighting	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6NEs1.6	6NE	1	2	20-30	1	glass, melted	glass, aqua		fragment	
44NT56/tu6NEs3.1	6NE	3	1	30-40	2	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6NEs3.1	6NE	3	1	30-40	3	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6NEs3.1	6NE	3	1	30-40	1	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6NEs3.1	6NE	3	1	30-40	1	bottle	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6NEs3.1	6NE	3	1	30-40	6	sheet metal	iron		fragment	tin can?

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Artifact #	Shovel Test/ Test Unit/ Surface Find	Stratum	Level	Depth (cm)	Count	Object Name	Material	Surface Treatment	Portion	comments
44NT56/tu6NEs3.1	6NE	3	1	30-40	1	nail, wire	iron		whole	
44NT56/tu6NEs3.1	6NE	3	1	30-40	1	nail, cut	iron		whole	
44NT56/tu6NEs1.1	6NE	1	1	10-20	1	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6NEs1.2	6NE	1	1	10-20	3	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6NEs1.3	6NE	1	1	10-20	9	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6NEs1.4	6NE	1	1	10-20	1	nail, wire	iron		whole	
44NT56/tu6NEs1.5	6NE	1	1	10-20	1	bottle	glass, brown		base	
44NT56/tu6NEs1.6	6NE	1	1	10-20	4	bottle, wine	glass, clear	embossed	body	grapes
44NT56/tu6NEs1.7	6NE	1	1	10-20	1	lighting	glass, clear		body	
44NT56/tu6NEs4.1	6NE	4	1	40-50	2	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6NEs4.2	6NE	4	1	40-50	3	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6NEs4.3	6NE	4	1	40-50	5	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6NEs4.4	6NE	4	1	40-50	1	glassware	glass, clear		fragment	molded
44NT56/tu6NWs0.1	6NW	0	1	0-11	4	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6NWs0.2	6NW	0	1	0-11	2	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6NWs0.3	6NW	0	1	0-11	1	bottle	glass, clear		body	
44NT56/tu6NWs1.1	6NW	1	1	11-20	1	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6NWs1.2	6NW	1	1	11-20	1	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6NWs1.3	6NW	1	1	11-20	1	bottle	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6NWs1.4	6NW	1	1	11-20	1	glass, melted	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6NWs1.5	6NW	1	1	11-20	1	nail, wire	iron		whole	
44NT56/tu6NWs1.6	6NW	1	2	20-30	2	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6NWs1.7	6NW	1	2	20-30	2	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6NWs1.8	6NW	1	2	20-30	3	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6NWs1.9	6NW	1	2	20-30	1	bottle, wine	glass, clear	embossed	body	grapes
44NT56/tu6NWs2.1	6NW	3	1	30-40	1	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6NWs4.1	6NW	4	1	40-50	2	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6NWs4.2	6NW	4	1	40-50	6	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6NWs4.3	6NW	4	1	40-50	1	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6NWs4.4	6NW	4	1	40-50	4	bottle, soda	glass, clear	embossed	base/body	
44NT56/tu6NWs4.5	6NW	4	1	40-50	2	sheet metal	iron		fragment	
44NT56/tu6SEs1.1	6SE	1	1	14-20	2	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6SEs1.2	6SE	1	1	14-20	6	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6SEs1.3	6SE	1	1	14-20	5	bottle, wine	glass, clear	embossed	body	grapes
44NT56/tu6SEs1.4	6SE	1	1	14-20	1	glass, melted	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6SEs1.5	6SE	1	1	14-20	2	sheet metal	iron		fragment	

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44NT56/tu6SEs1.6	6SE	1	1	14-20	1	brick	brick		fragment	
44NT56/tu6SEs1.7	6SE	1	1	14-20	1	mortar	mortar		fragment	
44NT56/tu6SEs1.8	6SE	1	2	20-30	3	bottle, wine	glass, clear	embossed	body	grapes
44NT56/tu6SEs1.9	6SE	1	2	20-30	7	bottle	glass, clear		body	
44NT56/tu6SEs1.10	6SE	1	2	20-30	1	bottle	glass, clear		base	"K(in shield)/WIN"; med., oval
44NT56/tu6SEs1.11	6SE	1	2	20-30	6	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6SEs1.12	6SE	1	2	20-30	7	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6SEs1.13	6SE	1	2	20-30	7	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6SEs1.14	6SE	1	2	20-30	4	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6SEs1.15	6SE	1	2	20-30	5	glass, melted	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6SEs1.16	6SE	1	2	20-30	1	jar, canning	glass, aqua		rim	
44NT56/tu6SEs1.17	6SE	1	2	20-30	2	mortar	mortar		fragment	
44NT56/tu6SEs1.18	6SE	1	2	20-30	1	drainpipe	stoneware	glazed	fragment	
44NT56/tu6SEs1.19	6SE	1	2	20-30	38	sheet metal	iron		fragment	
44NT56/tu6SEs1.20	6SE	1	2	20-30	2	barbed wire	iron		fragment	
44NT56/tu6SEs1.21	6SE	1	2	20-30	2	nail, cut	iron		whole	
44NT56/tu6SEs1.22	6SE	1	2	20-30	1	nail, wire	iron		whole	
44NT56/tu6SEs3.1	6SE	3	1	30-40	1	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6SEs3.2	6SE	3	1	30-40	2	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6SEs3.3	6SE	3	1	30-40	4	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6SEs3.4	6SE	3	1	30-40	2	bottle, wine	glass, clear	embossed	body	grapes
44NT56/tu6SEs3.5	6SE	3	1	30-40	3	bottle	glass, clear		body	
44NT56/tu6SEs3.6	6SE	3	1	30-40	1	bottle	glass, clear		lip	small, screw top
44NT56/tu6SEs4.1	6SE	4	1	40-50	4	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6SEs4.2	6SE	4	1	40-50	4	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6SEs4.3	6SE	4	1	40-50	4	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu6SEs4.4	6SE	4	1	40-50	5	bottle, wine	glass, clear	embossed	body	grapes
44NT56/tu6SEs4.5	6SE	4	1	40-50	2	bottle	glass, clear		body	
44NT56/tu6SEs4.6	6SE	4	1	40-50	1	glass, melted	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu4NEs1.1	4NE	1	1	16-26	3	nail, wire	iron		whole	
44NT56/tu4NEs1.2	4NE	1	1	16-26	1	drainpipe	stoneware	unglazed	fragment	large, no glaze
44NT56/tu4SWs1.1	4SW	1	1	10-17	2	drainpipe	stoneware	unglazed	fragment	large, no glaze
44NT56/tu4SWs1.2	4SW	1	1	10-17	1	drainpipe	stoneware	glazed	fragment	
44NT56/tu4SWs1.3	4SW	1	1	10-17	3	nail, wire	iron		whole	
44NT56/tu4SWs2.1	4SW	2	1	27-28	3	unidentified	iron		fragment	rust blob
44NT56/tu4SWs2.2	4SW	2	1	27-33	2	unidentified	iron		fragment	rust blob

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44NT56/tu4SWs2.3	4SW	2	1	27-33	2	nail	iron		fragment	rust blob
44NT56/tu4SEs1.1	4SE	1	1	16-22	7	nail, wire	iron		whole	
44NT56/tu4SEs1.2	4SE	1	1	16-22	2	wire	iron		fragment	
44NT56/tu4SEs2.1	4SE	2	1	23-32	1	railroad spike	iron		whole	
44NT56/tu4SEs2.2	4SE	2	1	23-32	3	nail	iron		fragment	
44NT56/tu4SEs2.3	4SE	2	1	23-32	1	cup	whiteware	annular, gold	rim	
44NT56/tu4SEs2.4	4SE	2	2	32-42	1	nail	iron		fragment	
44NT56/tu4NWs1.1	4SE	1	1	4-19	1	nail	iron		fragment	
44NT56/tu4NWs1.2	4SE	1	1	4-19	1	nail, wire	iron		fragment	
44NT56/tu4NWs1.3	4SE	1	1	4-19	1	bottle	glass, aqua		body	
44NT56/tu4NWs1.4	4SE	1	2	19-27	4	nail	iron		fragment	
44NT56/tu4NWs1.5	4SE	1	2	19-27	1	sheet metal	iron		fragment	
44NT56/tu4NWs3.1	4SE	3	1	27-29	3	nail	iron		fragment	
44NT56/tu7NEs1.1	7NE	1	1	17-22	12	charcoal	wood		fragment	
44NT56/tu7NEs1.2	7NE	1	1	17-22	17	nail, wire	iron		fragment	all but 2 pulled
44NT56/tu7NEs1.3	7NE	1	1	17-22	1	wire	iron		fragment	
44NT56/tu7NEs1.4	7NE	1	2	22-32	4	nail, wire	iron		fragment	
44NT56/tu7NEs1.5	7NE	1	2	22-32	1	plate	whiteware	plain	rim	
44NT56/tu7NEs1.6	7NE	1	3	30-30	2	unidentified	iron		fragment	
44NT56/tu7NEs1.7	7NE	1	3	30-30	1	nail	iron		fragment	
44NT56/tu7NEs1.8	7NE	1	3	30-30	4	charcoal	wood		fragment	
44NT56/tu7NEs2.1	7NE	2	2	32-42	2	nail, wire	iron		whole	
44NT56/tu7SWs1.1	7SW	1	1	8-10	3	nail, wire	iron		whole	
44NT56/tu7SWs1.2	7SW	1	2	10-20	3	nail, wire	iron		whole	
44NT56/tu7SWs1.3	7SW	1	2	10-20	1	nail, wire	iron		whole	
44NT56/tu7SWs1.4	7SW	1	2	10-20	1	nail	iron		fragment	
44NT56/tu7SWs1.5	7SW	1	2	10-20	1	whiteware	whiteware	plain	fragment	burnt
44NT56/tu7SWs1.6	7SW	1	3	20-30	1	nail, cut	iron		fragment	
44NT56/tu7SWs2.1	7SW	2	1	30-35	1	nail, wire	iron		whole	
44NT56/tu7SWs2.2	7SW	2	1	30-35	3	nail	iron		fragment	
44NT56/tu7SWs2.3	7SW	2	1	30-35	1	hardware	iron		fragment	bolt/strap
44NT56/tu7SEs1.1	7SE	1	1	17-19	1	drainpipe	stoneware	unglazed	fragment	
44NT56/tu7SEs1.2	7SE	1	2	19-29	10	nail, wire	iron		whole	
44NT56/tu7SEs1.3	7SE	1	2	19-29	2	nail, cut	iron		fragment	
44NT56/tu7SEs1.4	7SE	1	3	29-38	1	nail, wire	iron		whole	
44NT56/tu7SEs1.5	7SE	1	3	29-38	6	nail	iron		fragment	

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44NT56/tu7SEs2.1	7SE	2	1	39-49	7	nail	iron		fragment	
44NT56/tu7SEs2.2	7SE	2	1	39-49	1	nail, cut	iron		fragment	
44NT56/tu7NWs1.1	7SE	1	2	11-21	2	bottle	glass, clear		body	
44NT56/tu7NWs1.2	7SE	1	3	21-31	3	nail	iron		fragment	
44NT56/tu7NWs2.1	7SE	2	1	31-33	4	unidentified	iron		fragment	some nail?
44NT56/tu2NEs1.1	2NE	1	1	11-20	7	plate	ironstone	printed, polychr	base/body/rim	mend to small plate; floral; no mark
44NT56/tu2NEs1.2	2NE	1	1	11-20	1	plate	ironstone	Flow Blue	rim	vessel 1
44NT56/tu2NEs1.3	2NE	1	1	11-20	1	jar, canning	glass, aqua		rim	
44NT56/tu2NEs1.4	2NE	1	1	11-20	6	bottle	glass, clear		body	
44NT56/tu2NEs1.5	2NE	1	1	11-20	1	tumbler	glass, clear		rim	
44NT56/tu2NEs1.6	2NE	1	1	11-20	1	lighting	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu2NEs1.7	2NE	1	1	11-20	1	jar, canning	glass, aqua	embossed	body	
44NT56/tu2NEs1.8	2NE	1	1	11-20	6	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu2NEs1.9	2NE	1	1	11-20	6	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu2NEs1.10	2NE	1	1	11-20	2	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu2NEs1.11	2NE	1	2	15-30	4	plate	ironstone	Flow Blue	base	vessel 1; "31/4 AO"
44NT56/tu2NEs1.12	2NE	1	2	15-30	1	plate	ironstone	plain	rim	
44NT56/tu2NEs1.13	2NE	1	2	15-30	1	cup	ironstone	plain	rim	
44NT56/tu2NEs1.14	2NE	1	2	15-30	1	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu2NEs1.15	2NE	1	2	15-30	2	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu2NEs1.16	2NE	1	2	15-30	3	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu2NEs1.17	2NE	1	2	15-30	1	tumbler	glass, clear		rim	
44NT56/tu2NEs1.18	2NE	1	2	15-30	3	bottle	glass, clear		body	
44NT56/tu2NEs1.19	2NE	1	2	15-30	3	bottle	glass, aqua		body	
44NT56/tu2NEs4.1	2NE	4	1	40-43	2	nail, cut	iron		fragment	
44NT56/tu2SEs0.1	2SE	0	1	12-15	2	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu2SEs0.2	2SE	0	1	12-15	4	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu2SEs1.1	2SE	1	1	15-19	1	plate	ironstone	Flow Blue	rim	vessel 1
44NT56/tu2SEs1.2	2SE	1	1	15-19	1	plate	ironstone	embossed	rim	
44NT56/tu2SEs1.3	2SE	1	1	15-19	1	plate	ironstone	plain	rim	
44NT56/tu2SEs1.4	2SE	1	1	15-19	3	ironstone	ironstone	plain	base/body	
44NT56/tu2SEs1.5	2SE	1	1	15-19	3	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu2SEs1.6	2SE	1	1	15-19	9	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu2SEs1.7	2SE	1	1	15-19	2	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu2SEs1.8	2SE	1	1	15-19	1	nail, cut	iron		fragment	
44NT56/tu2SEs1.9	2SE	1	1	15-19	5	brick	brick		fragment	

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44NT56/tu2SEs2.1	2SE	2	1	19-30	5	bottle	glass, clear		body	2 embossed
44NT56/tu2SEs2.2	2SE	2	1	19-30	1	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu2SEs2.3	2SE	2	1	19-30	2	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu2SEs2.4	2SE	2	1	19-30	4	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu2NEs0.1	2SW	0	1	11-14	1	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu2NEs1.1	2SW	1	1	14-19	1	tumbler	glass, clear		body	fluted
44NT56/tu2NEs1.2	2SW	1	1	14-19	1	jar, canning	glass, aqua		body	
44NT56/tu2NEs1.3	2SW	1	1	14-19	1	lighting	glass, clear	frosted	fragment	
44NT56/tu2NEs1.4	2SW	1	1	14-19	2	bottle	glass, clear		body	
44NT56/tu2NEs1.5	2SW	1	1	14-19	1	glass, melted	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu2NEs1.6	2SW	1	1	14-19	1	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu2NEs1.7	2SW	1	1	14-19	5	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu2NEs1.8	2SW	1	1	14-19	3	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu2NEs1.9	2SW	1	1	14-19	4	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu2NEs2.1	2SW	2	1	19-30	1	jar lid liner	glass, white		fragment	
44NT56/tu2NEs2.2	2SW	2	1	19-30	2	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu2NEs2.3	2SW	2	1	19-30	1	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu2NWs1.1	2NW	1	1	12-15	1	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu2NWs1.2	2NW	1	1	12-15	5	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu2NWs1.3	2NW	1	1	12-15	1	bottle	glass, clear		body	
44NT56/tu2NWs1.4	2NW	1	1	12-15	1	bottle	glass, brown		body	
44NT56/tu2NWs1.5	2NW	1	1	12-15	3	ironstone	ironstone	plain	base/body	
44NT56/tu2NWs2.1	2NW	2	1	15-30	2	jar lid liner	glass, white		fragment	
44NT56/tu2NWs2.2	2NW	2	1	15-30	6	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu2NWs2.3	2NW	2	1	15-30	1	bottle	glass, clear		body	
44NT56/tu2NWs2.4	2NW	2	1	15-30	1	ironstone	ironstone	plain	body	
44NT56/tu2NWs4.1	2NW	4	1	40-42	1	nail, cut	iron		fragment	
44NT56/tu2SEs0.1	8SE	0	1	0-13	3	nail, wire	iron		whole	
44NT56/tu2SEs0.2	8SE	0	1	0-13	1	nail, wire	iron		whole	
44NT56/tu2SEs1.1	8SE	1	1	13-23	2	nail, wire	iron		whole	
44NT56/tu2SEs1.2	8SE	1	1	13-23	4	nail, wire	iron		whole	
44NT56/tu2SEs1.3	8SE	1	1	13-23	3	nail	iron		fragment	
44NT56/tu2SEs1.4	8SE	1	1	13-23	1	lighting	glass, clear		rim	machine crimped
44NT56/tu2NEs0.1	8SE	0	1	0-13	1	nail, wire	iron		whole	
44NT56/tu2NEs0.2	8SE	0	1	0-13	1	nail, wire	iron		whole	
44NT56/tu2NWs0.1	8SE	0	1	0-13	2	nail, wire	iron		whole	under rock wall

LRA 9 Area II Site 44NT0056 Artifact Inventory
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Artifact #	Shovel Test/ Test Unit/ Surface Find	Stratum	Level	Depth (cm)	Count	Object Name	Material	Surface Treatment	Portion	comments
44NT56/tu2SWs0.1	8SE	0	1	0-13	1	cast iron	iron		fragment	pot frag.?
44NT56/tu2SWs0.2	8SE	0	1	0-13	2	nail, wire	iron		whole	
44NT56/tu2SWs0.3	8SE	0	1	0-13	3	nail, wire	iron		whole	
44NT56/tu2SWs0.4	8SE	0	1	0-13	1	nail, wire	iron		whole	
44NT56/tu3NWs1.1	3NW	1	1	11-21	3	nail, wire	iron		fragment	
44NT56/tu3NWs1.2	3NW	1	1	11-21	2	nail	iron		fragment	
44NT56/tu3NWs1.3	3NW	1	1	11-21	4	sheet metal	iron		fragment	
44NT56/tu3NWs1.4	3NW	1	1	11-21	1	bottle	glass, clear		neck	
44NT56/tu3NEs1.1	3NE	1	1	8-18	1	chain	iron		fragment	1 link
44NT56/tu3NEs1.2	3NE	1	1	8-18	2	stoneware	stoneware	slipped, Albany	body	
44NT56/tu3NEs1.3	3NE	1	1	8-18	1	washer	white metal		whole	
44NT56/tu3NEs1.4	3NE	1	1	8-18	1	button	iron		whole	
44NT56/tu3SEs1.1	3SE	1	1	6-16	1	hardware	iron		whole	peg for tying off rope
44NT56/tu3SEs1.2	3SE	1	2	16-21	1	nail	iron		fragment	
44NT56/tu3SEs1.3	3SE	1	2	16-21	1	stoneware	stoneware	slipped, Albany	body	
44NT56/tu3SWs1.1	3SW	1	1	7-17	3	nail	iron		fragment	
44NT56/tu3SWs1.2	3SW	1	1	7-17	2	sheet metal	iron		fragment	
44NT56/tu3SWs1.3	3SW	1	2	17-19	1	brass	brass		fragment	
44NT56/tu3SWs1.4	3SW	1	2	17-19	1	nail, wire	iron		whole	
44NT56/tu3SWs1.5	3SW	1	2	17-19	4	bottle	glass, clear		body	
44NT56/tu3SWs2.1	3SW	2	1	19-25	1	bottle	glass, clear		body	
44NT56/tu1SEs0.1	1SE	0	1	0-7	1	bottle	glass, clear		body	
44NT56/tu1SEs0.2	1SE	0	1	0-7	1	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu1SEs1.1	1SE	1	1	7-10	1	nail, wire	iron		fragment	
44NT56/tu1SEs1.2	1SE	1	1	7-10	1	flake, late	quartz		whole	
44NT56/tu1SEs2.1	1SE	2	1	10-20	1	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu1NEs1.1	1NE	1	1	6-10	1	nail, wire	iron		fragment	
44NT56/tu1NEs1.2	1NE	1	1	6-10	1	bullet, .22	brass/lead		whole	
44NT56/tu1NEs2.1	1NE	2	1	10-20	1	flake, primary	quartz	block	fragment	
44NT56/tu1NEs2.2	1NE	2	2	20-26	1	flake, early	diabase		whole	
44NT56/tu1SWs1.1	1SW	1	1	6-10	2	tacks	iron		whole	
44NT56/tu1SWs1.2	1SW	1	1	6-10	1	shatter	quartz		fragment	
44NT56/tu1SWs2.1	1SW	2	1	10-20	2	flake, early	diabase		whole	
44NT56/tu1NWs1.1	1NW	1	1	5-10	1	nail, wire	iron		whole	finishing
44NT56/tu1NWs1.2	1NW	1	1	5-10	1	cap	brass		whole	small screw cap/lid

LRA 9 Area II Site 44NT0056 Artifact Inventory
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Artifact #	Shovel Test/ Test Unit/ Surface Find	Stratum	Level	Depth (cm)	Count	Object Name	Material	Surface Treatment	Portion	comments
44NT56/tu1NWs1.3	1NW	1	1	5-10	1	flake fragment	diabase		fragment	
44NT56/tu5SEs0.1	5SE	0	1	0-1	1	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu5SEs0.2	5SE	0	1	0-1	3	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu5SEs1.1	5SE	1	1	1-10	1	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu5SEs1.2	5SE	1	1	1-10	1	stoneware	stoneware	slipped, Albany	body	
44NT56/tu5SEs2.2	5SE	2	1	10-20	1	shingle, slate	slate		fragment	
44NT56/tu5NWs1.1	5NW	1	1	2-8	2	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu5NWs1.2	5NW	1	1	2-8	1	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu5NWs2.1	5NW	2	1	10-20	1	flake fragment	quartz		fragment	
44NT56/tu5NEs0.1	5NE	0	1	2-6	2	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu5NEs0.2	5NE	0	1	2-6	1	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu5NEs1.1	5NE	1	1	6-9	1	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu5NEs1.2	5NE	1	1	6-9	5	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu5NEs1.3	5NE	1	1	6-9	1	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu5NEs1.4	5NE	1	1	6-9	3	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu5NEs2.1	5NE	2	1	10-20	1	brick	brick		fragment	
44NT56/tu5NEs2.2	5NE	2	1	10-20	1	nail	iron		fragment	
44NT56/tu5NEs2.3	5NE	2	1	10-20	1	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu5NEs2.4	5NE	2	1	10-20	1	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/tu5NEs2.5	5NE	2	1	10-20	1	bottle	glass, clear		body	
44NT56/tu5SWs2.1	5SW	2	1	10-20	1	flake, late	quartzite		whole	
44NT56/tu5SWs2.2	5SW	2	1	10-20	1	shingle, slate	slate		fragment	
44NT56/tu9NWs0.1	9NW	0	1	0-10	1	bottle	glass, clear		body	
44NT56/tu9SWs0.1	9SW	0	1	0-10	1	nail, wire	iron		whole	
44NT56/tu9SEs0.1	9SE	0	1	0-10	1	bottle	glass, clear		body	
44NT56/tu9SEs0.2	9SE	0	1	0-10	1	nail, wire	iron		whole	
44NT56/stR4s2.1	R4	2	1	10-18	1	button	glass, black		fragment	2 hole decorative
44NT56/stR4s2.2	R4	2	1	10-18	2	nail, wire	iron		fragment	
44NT56/stR4s2.3	R4	2	1	10-18	1	bottle	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/stR4s2.4	R4	2	1	10-18	1	ironstone	ironstone	plain	fragment	
44NT56/stR8s2.1	R8	2	1	16-33	6	nail, wire	iron		whole	
44NT56/stR3s1.1	R3	1	1	3-12	1	nail, wire	iron		whole	
44NT56/stR3s1.2	R3	1	1	3-12	1	bolt	iron		whole	
44NT56/stR3s1.3	R3	1	1	3-12	21	bottle, whiskey	glass, clear		fragment	"...ERAL LAW.../...RE-USE OF THIS.../FULL PINT"
44NT56/stR3s1.4	R3	1	1	3-12	3	container	glass, aqua		fragment	

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Artifact #	Shovel Test/ Test Unit/ Surface Find	Stratum	Level	Depth (cm)	Count	Object Name	Material	Surface Treatment	Portion	comments
44NT56/stR3s1.5	R3	1	1	3-12	1	insulator	porcelain		fragment	small frag. maybe insulator?
44NT56/stR2s1.1	R2	1	1	2-15	1	chain	iron		fragment	one link
44NT56/stR2s1.2	R2	1	1	2-15	1	iron	iron		fragment	
44NT56/stR2s1.3	R2	1	1	2-15	1	wire	iron		fragment	
44NT56/stR2s1.4	R2	1	1	2-15	1	container	glass, clear		body	
44NT56/s-icehouse.1	icehouse	0	0	0	1	bottle	glass, clear		base	"CONTINENTAL DISTILLING CO/D 19 A(in circle) 12-9/PJIL.PA.PAT.D 9756"
44NT56/s-icehouse.2	icehouse	0	0	0	6	bottle	glass, clear		body	
44NT56/s-icehouse.3	icehouse	0	0	0	1	bottle	glass, clear	embossed	body	
44NT56/s-icehouse.4	icehouse	0	0	0	1	lighting	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/s-icehouse.5	icehouse	0	0	0	2	jar, canning	glass, aqua		body/rim	
44NT56/s-icehouse.6	icehouse	0	0	0	1	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/s-icehouse.7	icehouse	0	0	0	1	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/s-icehouse.8	icehouse	0	0	0	1	window	glass, clear		fragment	
44NT56/s-icehouse.9	icehouse	0	0	0	1	bowl	glass, white		rim	
44NT56/s-icehouse.10	icehouse	0	0	0	1	bowl	ironstone	annular, pink	rim	soup plate
44NT56/s-icehouse.11	icehouse	0	0	0	2	ironstone	ironstone		fragment	
44NT56/s-icehouse.12	icehouse	0	0	0	2	tumbler	glass, clear		base	2 vessels
44NT56/s-icehouse.13	icehouse	0	0	0	1	bottle	glass, clear		base	Owens Illinois: 2 l(in circle/diamond) 6/17; 1936; very large round 91561 over a circle/diamond; 52-9; U.S. PAT.; med. oval pint
44NT56/s-icehouse.14	icehouse	0	0	0	1	bottle, whiskey	glass, clear		base	
44NT56/s-icehouse.15	icehouse	0	0	0	1	bottle, milk	glass, clear		body	fragment of embossing
44NT56/s-icehouse.16	icehouse	0	0	0	1	plow tooth	iron		whole	
44NT56/s-icehouse.17	icehouse	0	0	0	1	can spout	iron		fragment	fuel can spout

LRA 9 Area II Site 44NT0056 Artifact Inventory
Phase II Cardno TEC 2012

Cat #	STP #/TU #	North	East	Depth (cmbd)	Stratum	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
1	STP A0 - 15m South of A1			19-32 cmbgs		2	3		clear container glass		
2	STP A1			0-21 cmbgs		1+2	2		plaster		
2	STP A1			0-21 cmbgs		1+2	4		brick fragment		
2	STP A1			0-21 cmbgs		1+2	1		iron ring		
2	STP A1			0-21 cmbgs		1+2	1		iron hardware		
2	STP A1			0-21 cmbgs		1+2	1		screw		
2	STP A1			0-21 cmbgs		1+2	4		cut nails		
2	STP A1			0-21 cmbgs		1+2	29		window glass		
2	STP A1			0-21 cmbgs		1+2	1		clear container glass		
3	STP A5			11-23 cmbgs		2	2		window glass		
4	STP B1			0-23 cmbgs		1	1		cut nail		
5	STP B7			0-17 cmbgs		1	1		quartz flake		
6	TU 1	560.00	479.09	10-24	I	1	1		brick fragment		
6	TU 1	560.00	479.09	10-24	I	1	1		hurricane glass		
6	TU 1	560.00	479.09	10-24	I	1	2		quartz flakes		
7	TU 1	560.00	479.09	13-23	I	2	1		quartz biface fragment		
7	TU 1	560.00	479.09	13-23	I	2	1		ammo belt snap button		
8	TU 2	533.23	489.72	10-20	I	1	1		brown bottle glass		
8	TU 2	533.23	489.72	10-20	I	1	1		clear container glass		
9	TU 2	533.23	489.72	20-23	I	2	1		whiteware		
9	TU 2	533.23	489.72	20-23	I	2	1		cut nail		
10	TU 3	487.00	520.00	10-17	I	1	105		window glass		
10	TU 3	487.00	520.00	10-17	I	1	86		clear container glass		
10	TU 3	487.00	520.00	10-17	I	1	1		wheat penny		
10	TU 3	487.00	520.00	10-17	I	1	1		glass button		
10	TU 3	487.00	520.00	10-17	I	1	3		brick fragment		
10	TU 3	487.00	520.00	10-17	I	1	14		mortar		
10	TU 3	487.00	520.00	10-17	I	1	2		wire nails		
10	TU 3	487.00	520.00	10-17	I	1	1		cut nails		
11	TU 3	487.00	520.00	17-27	II	1	62		window glass		
11	TU 3	487.00	520.00	17-27	II	1	44		clear container glass		

LRA 9 Area II Site 44NT0056 Artifact Inventory
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Cat #	STP #/TU #	North	East	Depth (cmbd)	Stratum	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
11	TU 3	487.00	520.00	17-27	II	1	2		painted clear container glass		
11	TU 3	487.00	520.00	17-27	II	1	1		brown bottle glass		
11	TU 3	487.00	520.00	17-27	II	1	2		brick fragment		
11	TU 3	487.00	520.00	17-27	II	1	4		plaster		
11	TU 3	487.00	520.00	17-27	II	1	1		iron buckle		
11	TU 3	487.00	520.00	17-27	II	1	2		iron fence staples		
11	TU 3	487.00	520.00	17-27	II	1	4		cut nails		
11	TU 3	487.00	520.00	17-27	II	1	2		wire nails		
11	TU 3	487.00	520.00	17-27	II	1	2		whiteware		
12	TU 3	487.00	520.00	25-33	II	2	1		cut nail		
12	TU 3	487.00	520.00	25-33	II	2	1		window glass		
12	TU 3	487.00	520.00	25-33	II	2	2		clear window glass		
13	TU 4	528.60	530.00	8-18	I	1	5		wire nails		
13	TU 4	528.60	530.00	8-18	I	1	1		clear container glass		
13	TU 4	528.60	530.00	8-18	I	1	1		melted glass		
13	TU 4	528.60	530.00	8-18	I	1	1		.30-06 casing		
14	TU 4	528.60	530.00	42-45	II	3	1		miscellaneous iron		heavily oxidized
15	TU 4 - pedestal	528.60	530.00	45-55	II	1	1		iron nail - undetermined type		
16	TU 4 - Feature 1	528.60	530.00	45-65	I	1	1		window glass		
16	TU 4 - Feature 1	528.60	530.00	45-65	I	1	2		miscellaneous iron		
16	TU 4 - Feature 1	528.60	530.00	45-65	I	1	10		wire nails		
17	TU 4 - Feature 1	528.60	530.00	65-123	II	1	5		miscellaneous iron		
17	TU 4 - Feature 1	528.60	530.00	65-123	II	1	3		wire nails		
17	TU 4 - Feature 1	528.60	530.00	65-123	II	1	1		unidentified iron sheet with nail		
18	TU 4 - Feature 1	528.60	530.00	123-133	III	1	4		wire nails		
18	TU 4 - Feature 1	528.60	530.00	123-133	III	1	3		copper eyelets		
18	TU 4 - Feature 1	528.60	530.00	123-133	III	1	1		button		mother of pearl
18	TU 4 - Feature 1	528.60	530.00	123-133	III	1	1		window glass		
19	TU 5	527.60	530.00	15-20	I	1	4		window glass		
19	TU 5	527.60	530.00	15-20	I	1	1		clear container glass		
19	TU 5	527.60	530.00	15-20	I	1	1		.30-06 casing		marked "U", "4", "3"
19	TU 5	527.60	530.00	15-20	I	1	3		unidentified nails		

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Cat #	STP #/TU #	North	East	Depth (cmbd)	Stratum	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
19	TU 5	527.60	530.00	15-20	I	1	3		cut nails		
19	TU 5	527.60	530.00	15-20	I	1	18		wire nails		
20	TU 5	527.60	530.00	20-28	II	1	1		cut nail		
21	TU 5	527.60	530.00	32-42	II	3	5		unidentified iron		
21	TU 5	527.60	530.00	32-42	II	3	1		oyster shell		
22	TU 6	491.30	530.86	24-34	I	1	1		brick fragment		
22	TU 6	491.30	530.86	24-34	I	1	1		bone		
22	TU 6	491.30	530.86	24-34	I	1	1		ironstone		
22	TU 6	491.30	530.86	24-34	I	1	1		milk glass		
22	TU 6	491.30	530.86	24-34	I	1	1		plaster w/porcelain insulator		
22	TU 6	491.30	530.86	24-34	I	1	4		plaster		
22	TU 6	491.30	530.86	24-34	I	1	1		wire nails		
22	TU 6	491.30	530.86	24-34	I	1	2		cut nails		
22	TU 6	491.30	530.86	24-34	I	1	4		metal container fragments		square tin can
22	TU 6	491.30	530.86	24-34	I	1	27		window glass		
22	TU 6	491.30	530.86	24-34	I	1	1		clear container glass lid		jar
22	TU 6	491.30	530.86	24-34	I	1	8		clear container glass		2 bottle necks
23	TU 6	491.30	530.86	0 - 24	I	2	26		window glass		
23	TU 6	491.30	530.86	0 - 24	I	2	17		clear container glass		
23	TU 6	491.30	530.86	0 - 24	I	2	3		wire nails		
23	TU 6	491.30	530.86	0 - 24	I	2	1		metal cap		
24	TU 6	491.30	530.86	24-34	II	1	1		cut nail		
24	TU 6	491.30	530.86	24-34	II	1	1		window glass		
25	TU 7	495.75	529.00	0 - 27	I	1	49		clear container glass		
25	TU 7	495.75	529.00	0 - 27	I	1	6		blue bottle glass		canning jar
25	TU 7	495.75	529.00	0 - 27	I	1	1		clear glass bottle fragment		"VINEG"; vinegar bottle
25	TU 7	495.75	529.00	0 - 27	I	1	4		clear glass bottle/jar fragments		3 bases; 1 lip
25	TU 7	495.75	529.00	0 - 27	I	1	5		clear glass bottle fragments		graduated with numbers
25	TU 7	495.75	529.00	0 - 27	I	1	37		hurricane glass		
25	TU 7	495.75	529.00	0 - 27	I	1	52		window glass		
25	TU 7	495.75	529.00	0 - 27	I	1	1		iron ring		
25	TU 7	495.75	529.00	0 - 27	I	1	1		yellow ware		

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Cat #	STP #/TU #	North	East	Depth (cmbd)	Stratum	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
25	TU 7	495.75	529.00	0 - 27	I	1	4		tempered glass		
25	TU 7	495.75	529.00	0 - 27	I	1	1		clear glass bottle		marked "Whitemores shoe polish"
25	TU 7	495.75	529.00	0 - 27	I	1	9		plaster		
25	TU 7	495.75	529.00	0 - 27	I	1	1		cut nails		
25	TU 7	495.75	529.00	0 - 27	I	1	4		wire nails		
25	TU 7	495.75	529.00	0 - 27	I	1	1		brick fragment		
25	TU 7	495.75	529.00	0 - 27	I	1	1		bone		
25	TU 7	495.75	529.00	0 - 27	I	1	1		shoe heel		rubber; modern
25	TU 7	495.75	529.00	0 - 27	I	1	3		quartz fragments from mortar		
27	TU 7	495.75	529.00	27-32	I	2	1		melted glass		
27	TU 7	495.75	529.00	27-32	I	2	1		quartz from mortar		
27	TU 7	495.75	529.00	27-32	I	2	6		plaster		
27	TU 7	495.75	529.00	27-32	I	2	3		wire nails		
27	TU 7	495.75	529.00	27-32	I	2	1		metal container fragments		
27	TU 7	495.75	529.00	27-32	I	2	1		unidentified metal sheet		copper
27	TU 7	495.75	529.00	27-32	I	2	4		blue jar glass		canning jar
27	TU 7	495.75	529.00	27-32	I	2	5		ironstone		plain; plate fragments
27	TU 7	495.75	529.00	27-32	I	2	15		clear container glass		2 jar lips
27	TU 7	495.75	529.00	27-32	I	2	29		window glass		green tint
27	TU 7	495.75	529.00	27-32	I	2	7		clear glass		thin
27	TU 7	495.75	529.00	27-32	I	2	10		window glass		clear
27	TU 7	495.75	529.00	27-32	I	2	2		clear bottle glass		graduated with numbers; see Cat# 25
27	TU 7	495.75	529.00	27-32	I	2	1		Indian head penny button		
28	TU 7	495.75	529.00	36-44	I	3	1		plain whiteware		
28	TU 7	495.75	529.00	36-44	I	3	1		hand painted whiteware		
28	TU 7	495.75	529.00	36-44	I	3	1		transfer printed semi-porcelain		
28	TU 7	495.75	529.00	36-44	I	3	3		flow blue high fired whiteware/semi-porcelain		mends with pcs. in FS 29
28	TU 7	495.75	529.00	36-44	I	3	1		plaster		
28	TU 7	495.75	529.00	36-44	I	3	4		miscellaneous metal		heavily oxidized
28	TU 7	495.75	529.00	36-44	I	3	6		wire nails		heavily oxidized

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Cat #	STP #/TU #	North	East	Depth (cmbd)	Stratum	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
28	TU 7	495.75	529.00	36-44	I	3	1		tertiary quartz flake		
28	TU 7	495.75	529.00	36-44	I	3	1		flake - unidentified material		
28	TU 7	495.75	529.00	36-44	I	3	2		copper wire		
28	TU 7	495.75	529.00	36-44	I	3	1		iron washer		
28	TU 7	495.75	529.00	36-44	I	3	18		blue bottle glass		canning jar
28	TU 7	495.75	529.00	36-44	I	3	18		window glass		clear
28	TU 7	495.75	529.00	36-44	I	3	8		window glass		green tint
28	TU 7	495.75	529.00	36-44	I	3	1		clear bottle glass		"9 fluid ounces"
28	TU 7	495.75	529.00	36-44	I	3	18		hurricane glass		
28	TU 7	495.75	529.00	36-44	I	3	23		clear container glass		1 base
29	TU 7	495.75	529.00	20-32	II	1	1		iron oval w/hole at center		heavily oxidized
29	TU 7	495.75	529.00	20-32	II	1	1		whiteware		
29	TU 7	495.75	529.00	20-32	II	1	1		window glass		
29	TU 7	495.75	529.00	20-32	II	1	1		clear container glass		base; blown
29	TU 7	495.75	529.00	20-32	II	1	2		blue bottle glass		canning jar
29	TU 7	495.75	529.00	20-32	II	1	3		clear container glass		
29	TU 7	495.75	529.00	20-32	II	1	1		clear bottle glass		neck and lip; decorated
29	TU 7	495.75	529.00	20-32	II	1	3		hurricane glass		
30	TU 7	495.75	529.00	32-43	II	2	1		luster banded whiteware		broken handle
30	TU 7	495.75	529.00	32-43	II	2	1		flow blue semi-porcelain		mends with pcs. in FS 26
30	TU 7	495.75	529.00	32-43	II	2	3		blue bottle glass		probable Ball jar
30	TU 7	495.75	529.00	32-43	II	2	1		cut nail		
30	TU 7	495.75	529.00	32-43	II	2	3		hurricane glass		
30	TU 7	495.75	529.00	32-43	II	2	1		container glass		mends with neck in FS 30
30	TU 7	495.75	529.00	32-43	II	2	12		container glass		
31	TU 7	495.75	529.00	44-54	II	3	1		crown bottle cap		
31	TU 7	495.75	529.00	44-54	II	3	1		hurricane glass		

LRA 9 Area II Site 44NT0072 Artifact Inventory
Phase II FPFC

Artifact #	Shovel Test/ Test Unit	Stratum	Level	Depth (cm)	Count	Object Name	Material	Surface Treatment	Portion	comments
44NT72/st54.53s2.1	54.53	2	1	65-79	3	pottery	sand, coarse	cord	body	
44NT72/st57.53s1.1	57.53	1	1	5-30	1	biface, middle	quartz		fragment	50%+
44NT72/st57.53s1.2	57.53	1	1	5-30	1	flake, early	quartz		whole	
44NT72/st57.53s1.3	57.53	1	1	5-30	1	flake fragment	quartz		fragment	
44NT72/st56.53s1.1	56.53	1	1	6-63	1	flake, late	quartz		fragment	
44NT72/st56.54s1.1	56.54	1	1	5-32	2	flake fragment	quartz		fragment	
44NT72/st56.52s1.1	56.52	1	1	3-26	1	flake, late	quartzite		whole	
44NT72/tu3NEs1.1	3NE	1	1	16-20	1	flake, late	rhyolite		whole	
44NT72/tu3NEs2.1	3NE	2	1	26-30	1	flake, late	quartzite		whole	
44NT72/tu3NEs2.2	3NE	2	2	30-40	1	flake, early	quartz		fragment	
44NT72/tu3NWs1.1	3NW	1	1	13-20	1	flake, late	quartz		whole	
44NT72/tu3SWs1.1	3SW	2	2	30-40	1	flake, late	quartz		whole	
44NT72/tu3NWs1.1	3NW	1	1	13-20	1	flake, late	quartz		whole	
44NT72/tu3SEs2.1	3SE	2	1	26-30	1	flake, early	quartz		whole	
44NT72/tu1NWs1.1	1NW	1	1	10-20	1	flake, late	quartzite		whole	
44NT72/tu2NWs2.1	2NW	2	1	20-30	1	flake, early	quartz		fragment	
44NT72/tu2NWs2.2	2NW	2	1	20-30	1	flake fragment	quartz		fragment	
44NT72/tu2NEs1.1	2NE	1	1	10-20	2	flake, late	quartz		whole	
44NT72/tu2NEs1.2	2NE	1	1	10-20	1	flake, late	quartzite		fragment	
44NT72/tu2NEs2.1	2NE	2	2	30-40	1	flake, late	rhyolite		whole	
44NT72/tu2SWs1.1	2SW	1	1	13-17	1	flake, late	quartzite		fragment	
44NT72/tu2SWs1.2	2SW	1	1	13-17	1	flake fragment	quartzite		fragment	
44NT72/tu2SEs1.1	2SE	1	1	16-26	1	flake, late	quartz		whole	
44NT72/tu2SEs2.1	2SE	2	1	26-63	1	flake, early	quartz		whole	
44NT72/tu2SEs2.2	2SE	2	1	26-63	1	flake, late	quartz		fragment	

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APPENDIX C: SITE FORMS

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SITE CONDITION/SURVEY DESCRIPTION

Site Dimensions: 120 feet by 70 feet **Acreage:** 0.19

Survey Strategy: Historic Map Projection
Observation
Subsurface Testing

Site Condition: 50-74% of Site Destroyed

Threats to Resource: Development

Survey Description:

[Sebestyen 2012] Phase I Survey consisted of subsurface testing through the use of shovel test pits. Shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated in transects at 15 m (50 ft) testing intervals across the proposed site. Each STP measured 35 cm (14 in) in diameter and was excavated no deeper than a maximum of 3.2 ft (1 m). Excavated soil was screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth. Where feasible, STPs were excavated following discernible stratigraphic levels. Recovered artifacts were collected and bagged separately by STP and excavation level.

Much of the adjacent field has been extensively disturbed by a helicopter pad and portions of the site exhibited disturbed soils. the site is partially in the field and partially in a wooded area. Approximately 50% of the site is likely disturbed. Thirty-seven artifacts representing domestic and architectural remains of a late nineteenth to early twentieth century farmstead. An 1864 map (Graves) shows a building in this location associated with a "Mrs. Golder".

No foundations or features were discovered as a result of the survey;however,possibly intact soils and historic fill in the wooded portion of the site could contain further evidence of the farmstead.

CURRENT LAND USE

Land Use: Military/Defen **Example:** Lawn **Dates of Use:** 2012/03/10

Comments/Remarks:

Grassy lawn area with a helicopter pad on it. Former military use by Fort Pickett. Partial vacant lot.

SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES

Specimens Obtained? Yes **Specimens Depository:** VDHR
VAANG Fort Pickett

Assemblage Description:

[Sebestyen 2012] Artifacts include - 2 cobalt blue vessel glass, 2 salt-glazed stoneware, 2 wire nails, 4 window glass fragments, 7 clear vessel glass, 2 plain whiteware, 2 plain ironstone, 2 amber vessel glass, 2 aqua vessel glass, 7 unidentified iron fragments, 1 hard paste earthenware, 1 yellowware, 1 porcelain door knob, 1 cream earthenware, 2 cut nails, 1 iron cable fragment, 2 clear bottle glass

Specimens Reported? No

Assemblage Description--Reported:

Field Notes Reported? **Depository:**

REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES

City/County: Nottoway

Report (s) ? Yes Depository:

DHR Library Reference Number:

Reference for reports and publications:

Sebestyen, Kimberly. 2012. Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Foreign Affairs Security Training Center, Fort Pickett Army National Guard Maneuvering Training Center, Blackstone, Nottoway County, Virginia. Prepared by Cardno TEC, Inc. for U.S. General Services Administration.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY

Photographic Documentation?	Depository	Type of Photos	Photo Date
Yes		Digital	2012/03/10

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS

Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance	Date: 2012/03/99
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Organization and Person:

Organization: Cardno TEC, Inc. **First:** Kimberly **Last:** Sebestyen

Sponsor Organization:

DHR Project Review File No: 2010-1921

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

It is unknown if the site may have intact features related to the mid 19th through early 20th centuries. Recommend Phase II testing to determine. Site will be demolished or avoided as part of the planned project

INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION

Individual Category Codes:

Honorif: **First:** **Last:**

Suffix:

Title:

Company/

Agency:

Address:

City: **State:** **Zip:**

Phone/Ext:

Notes:

Ownership Type: Public - Local

Government Agency:

City/County: Nottoway

Threats to Resource: Development

Survey Description:

[Sebestyen 2012] Phase I Survey consisted of subsurface testing through the use of shovel test pits. Shovel tests pits (STPs) were excavated in transects at 15 m (50 ft) testing intervals across the proposed site. Each STP measured 35 cm (14 in) in diameter and was excavated no deeper than a maximum of 3.2 ft (1 m). Excavated soil was screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth. Where feasible, STPs were excavated following discernible stratigraphic levels. Recovered artifacts were collected and bagged separately by STP and excavation level.

CURRENT LAND USE

Land Use: Other Example: Forest Dates of Use: 2012/03/10

Comments/Remarks:

Property not currently in use; wooded.

SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES

Specimens Obtained? No Specimens Depository: VAANG Fort Pickett Cultural Resources
VDHR

Assemblage Description:

[2012 Sebestyen] no artifacts collected

Specimens Reported? No

Assemblage Description--Reported:

Field Notes Reported? Depository:

REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES

Report (s) ? Yes Depository:

DHR Library Reference Number:

Reference for reports and publications:

Sebestyen, Kimberly. 2012. Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Foreign Affairs Security Training Center, Fort Pickett Army National Guard maneuvering Training Center, Blackstone, Nottoway County, Virginia. Prepared by Cardno TEC, Inc. for U.S. General Services Administration.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY

Photographic Documentation?	Depository	Type of Photos	Photo Date
Yes		Digital	2012/03/99

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS

Cultural Resource Management Event:	Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance	Date:	2012/03/99
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City/County: Nottoway

Organization and Person:

Organization: Cardno TEC, Inc. **First:** Kimberly **Last:** Sebestyen

Sponsor Organization:

DHR Project Review File No: 2010-1921

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

Site has some intact concrete building footers from temporary WWII-era barracks, but appears to be partially to mostly disturbed. No artifacts were recovered. No further work is recommended

INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION

Individual Category Codes:

Owner of property

Honorif: **First:** Unknown **Last:** Unknown

Suffix:

Title:

Company/ Agency: Nottoway County Government and Virginia Army National Guard

Address:

City:

State: Virginia

Zip:

Phone/Ext: --

--

Notes:

Individual Category Codes:

Owner of property, Former

Honorif: **First:** Unknown **Last:** Unknown

Suffix:

Title:

Company/ Agency: Nottoway County Government and Virginia Army National Guard

Address:

City:

State: Virginia

Zip:

Phone/Ext: --

--

Notes:

Ownership Type: Public - Local

Government Agency:

City/County: Nottoway

Threats to Resource: Development

Survey Description:

[2012 Sebestyen] Phase I Survey consisted of subsurface testing through the use of shovel test pits. Shovel tests pits (STPs) were excavated in transects at 15 m (50 ft) testing intervals across the proposed site. Each STP measured 35 cm (14 in) in diameter and was excavated no deeper than a maximum of 3.2 ft (1 m). Excavated soil was screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth. Where feasible, STPs were excavated following discernible stratigraphic levels. Recovered artifacts were collected and bagged separately by STP and excavation level.

Site has piles of concrete building footers used in construction of WWII-era buildings. Footers are not in-situ and soils were heavily disturbed. Artifacts were recovered from 10 STPs in this area.

CURRENT LAND USE

Land Use: Other Example: Forest Dates of Use: 2012/03/99

Comments/Remarks:

Area of the site is currently wooded and not in use

SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES

Specimens Obtained? Yes Specimens Depository: VAANG Fort Pickett Cultural Resources
VDHR

Assemblage Description:

[Sebestyen 2012] Artifacts include 11 unidentified iron fragments, 1 cobalt blue glass, 29 Coke bottle glass, 26 clear vessel glass, 26 amber bottle glass, 19 clear bottle glass, 19 green bottle glass, 17 wire nails, 3 unidentified nails, 1 window glass, 3 wire fragments, and 196 brown bottle glass

Specimens Reported? No

Assemblage Description--Reported:

Field Notes Reported? Depository:

REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES

Report (s) ? Yes Depository:

DHR Library Reference Number:

Reference for reports and publications:

Sebestyen, Kimberly. 2012. Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Foreign Affairs Security Training Center, Fort Pickett Army National Guard maneuvering Training Center, Blackstone, Nottoway County, Virginia. Prepared by Cardno TEC, Inc. for U.S. General Services Administration.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY

Photographic Documentation?	Depository	Type of Photos	Photo Date
Yes		Digital	2012/03/99

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS

City/County: Nottoway

Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance	Date: 2012/03/99
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Organization and Person:

Organization: Cardno TEC, Inc. **First:** Kimberly **Last:** Sebestyen
Sponsor Organization:
DHR Project Review File No: 2010-1921

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

Site is a former temporary WWII-era military building. Concrete footers for building construction are located in piles around the site and soils are heavily disturbed and fill. Artifacts recovered from this site include WWII-era Coke and liquor bottles, wire nails, window glass, and other bottle glass. No personal objects or military related artifacts were recovered from the site. It is likely that this site represents the demolished and bulldozed remains of temporary WWII-era buildings. The lack of personal or military related items and the number of alcohol and soda bottles indicate that the building may have been an officer's club or some sort of building that provided refreshments to the soldiers at the fort.

INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION

Individual Category Codes:

Owner of property

Honorif: **First:** Unknown **Last:** Unknown
Suffix:
Title:

Company/ Agency: Nottoway County Government and Virginia Army National Guard

Address:

City: **State:** Virginia **Zip:**
Phone/Ext: --
--

Notes:

Individual Category Codes:

Owner of property, Former

Honorif: **First:** Unknown **Last:** Unknown
Suffix:
Title:

Company/ Agency: Nottoway County Government and Virginia Army National Guard

Address:

City: **State:** Virginia **Zip:**
Phone/Ext: --
--

Notes:

Ownership Type: Public - Local

Government Agency:

City/County: Nottoway

Survey Strategy: Observation
Subsurface Testing

Site Condition: 0- 24% of Site Destroyed

Threats to Resource: Development

Survey Description:

[2012 Sebestyen] Phase I Survey consisted of subsurface testing through the use of shovel test pits. Shovel tests pits (STPs) were excavated in transects at 15 m (50 ft) testing intervals across the proposed site. Each STP measured 35 cm (14 in) in diameter and was excavated no deeper than a maximum of 3.2 ft (1 m). Excavated soil was screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth. Where feasible, STPs were excavated following discernible stratigraphic levels. Recovered artifacts were collected and bagged separately by STP and excavation level.

Site was discovered on a northwest to southeast trending low ridgeline located between two wetland areas, tributaries of the Hurricane Branch. Site appears to follow the highest point on the ridgeline. Artifacts, including ceramics and lithics, were recovered from 12 STPs and radial STPs along the ridgeline. In many of the STPs, artifacts were recovered from a transition between the E and B horizons. This site may represent a camp or food procurement site.

CURRENT LAND USE

Land Use: Other **Example:** Forest **Dates of Use:** 2012/03/10

Comments/Remarks:
Area currently wooded and not in use

SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES

Specimens Obtained? Yes **Specimens Depository:** VAANG Fort Pickett Cultural Resources
VDHR

Assemblage Description:
[Sebestyen 2012] Artifacts include 12 quartz or sand grit tempered ceramic sherds (2 rims), 2 quartzite FCR, 4 Quartz secondary flakes, 1 quartzite secondary flake, 1 quartzite flake fragment, 3 quartz shatter

Specimens Reported? No

Assemblage Description--Reported:

Field Notes Reported? **Depository:**

REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES

Report (s) ? Yes **Depository:**

DHR Library Reference Number:

Reference for reports and publications:
Sebestyen, Kimberly. 2012. Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Foreign Affairs Security Training Center, Fort Pickett Army National Guard maneuvering Training Center, Blackstone, Nottoway County, Virginia. Prepared by Cardno TEC, Inc. for U.S. General Services Administration.

City/County: Nottoway

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY

Photographic Documentation?	Depository	Type of Photos	Photo Date
Yes		digital	2012/03/99

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS

Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance	Date: 2012/03/99
--	-------------------------

Organization and Person:

Organization: Cardno TEC, Inc. **First:** Kimberly **Last:** Sebestyen

Sponsor Organization:

DHR Project Review File No: 2010-1921

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

Site is a Middle to Late Archaic campsite located on a low ridgeline above tributaries and wetland areas associated with Hurrricane Branch. Wetland areas are on both sides of the site. site produced a number of quartz or sandy grit tempered ceramic sherds and lithic artifacts.

INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION

Individual Category Codes:

Owner of property

Honorif: **First:** Unknown **Last:** Unknown

Suffix:

Title:

Company/ Agency: Nottoway County Government and Virginia Army National Guard

Address:

City: **State:** Virginia **Zip:**

Phone/Ext: --

--

Notes:

Individual Category Codes:

Owner of property, Former

Honorif: **First:** Unknown **Last:** Unknown

Suffix:

Title:

Company/ Agency: Nottoway County Government and Virginia Army National Guard

Address:

City: **State:** Virginia **Zip:**

Phone/Ext: --

--

Notes:

Ownership Type: Public - Local

Government Agency:

City/County: Nottoway

Site Dimensions: 120 feet by 70 feet

Acreage: 0.19

Survey Strategy: Historic Map Projection
Observation
Subsurface Testing

Site Condition: 75-99% of Site Destroyed

Threats to Resource: Development

Survey Description:

[2012 Sebestyen] Phase I Survey consisted of subsurface testing through the use of shovel test pits. Shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated in transects at 15 m (50 ft) testing intervals across the proposed site. Each STP measured 35 cm (14 in) in diameter and was excavated no deeper than a maximum of 3.2 ft (1 m). Excavated soil was screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth. Where feasible, STPs were excavated following discernible stratigraphic levels. Recovered artifacts were collected and bagged separately by STP and excavation level.

Site appears to have been disturbed by the construction of the adjacent power line and previous roadways through the area. It is likely that any remains of the house have been destroyed. Minor amounts of domestic artifacts were recovered from the area.

CURRENT LAND USE

Land Use: Other **Example:** Forest **Dates of Use:** 2012/03/10

Comments/Remarks:
Area is currently wooded and located along a power line right of way. Area is not in use

SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES

Specimens Obtained? Yes **Specimens Depository:** VDHR
VAANG Fort Pickett Cultural Resources

Assemblage Description:
[Sebestyen 2012] Artifacts include 2 whiteware, 1 yellowware, 27 clear vessel glass, 2 wire nails, 1 cut nail, 1 clear bottle glass, 1 spike, 1 window glass, 1 unidentified iron fragment, 1 purple glass

Specimens Reported? No

Assemblage Description--Reported:

Field Notes Reported? **Depository:**

REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES

Report (s) ? Yes **Depository:**

DHR Library Reference Number:

Reference for reports and publications:

Sebestyen, Kimberly. 2012. Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Foreign Affairs Security Training Center, Fort Pickett Army National Guard maneuvering Training Center, Blackstone, Nottoway County, Virginia. Prepared by Cardno TEC, Inc. for U.S. General Services Administration.

City/County: Nottoway

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY

Photographic Documentation?	Depository	Type of Photos	Photo Date
Yes		digital	2012/03/99

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS

Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance	Date: 2012/03/99
--	-------------------------

Organization and Person:

Organization: Cardno TEC, Inc. **First:** Kimberly **Last:** Sebestyen

Sponsor Organization:

DHR Project Review File No: 2010-1921

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

Site may be associated with a house located on the 1864 Graves map labeled "Mrs. Gunn". Site appears to have been disturbed and possibly demolished by a power line right of way and previous road disturbances. Artifacts were recovered from disturbed context.No additional work is recommended for this site and is recomm ended not eligible.

INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION

Individual Category Codes:

Owner of property

Honorif: **First:** Unknown **Last:** Unknown

Suffix:

Title:

Company/ Agency: Nottoway County Government and Virginia Army National Guard

Address:

City: **State:** Virginia **Zip:**

Phone/Ext: --

--

Notes:

Individual Category Codes:

Owner of property, Former

Honorif: **First:** Unknown **Last:** Unknown

Suffix:

Title:

Company/ Agency: Nottoway County Government and Virginia Army National Guard

Address:

City: **State:** Virginia **Zip:**

Phone/Ext: --

--

Notes:

Ownership Type: Public - Local

City/County: Nottoway

Government Agency:

City/County: Nottoway

Site Dimensions: 98 feet by 67 feet

Acreage: 0.15

Survey Strategy: Observation
Subsurface Testing

Site Condition: Intact Cultural Level

Threats to Resource: Development

Survey Description:

[2012 Sebestyen] Phase I Survey consisted of subsurface testing through the use of shovel test pits. Shovel tests pits (STPs) were excavated in transects at 15 m (50 ft) testing intervals across the proposed site. Each STP measured 35 cm (14 in) in diameter and was excavated no deeper than a maximum of 3.2 ft (1 m). Excavated soil was screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth. Where feasible, STPs were excavated following discernible stratigraphic levels. Recovered artifacts were collected and bagged separately by STP and excavation level.

Site is located on a flat area on a slight rise above a wetland and stream tributary of Hurricane Branch. Artifacts, including sandy grit tempered ceramics and lithics, were recovered from 19 STPs and radials. Artifacts were recovered from plowzone through B-horizon levels. The site is cut on the southeast side by a sewer line right of way and it does not continue on the opposite of the sewer line.

CURRENT LAND USE

Land Use: Other **Example:** Forest **Dates of Use:** 2012/03/10

Comments/Remarks:

Site is located in an area that is wooded and not currently in use.

SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES

Specimens Obtained? Yes **Specimens Depository:** VDHR
VAANG Fort Pickett Cultural Resources

Assemblage Description:

[Sebestyen 2012] Artifacts include 15 grit tempered ceramic sherds, 1 quartzite secondary flake, 6 quartz shatter, 1 quartzite primary flake, 1 quartz primary flake, 1 jasper secondary flake, 3 chert secondary flakes, 1 quartzite shatter, 2 jasper primary flakes, 3 quartz secondary flakes, 1 chert biface fragment, 4 quartz flake fragments, 2 quartzite cobble fragments, 1 quartzite tertiary flake, 1 plain whiteware sherd, 1 clear glass fragment

Specimens Reported? No

Assemblage Description--Reported:

Field Notes Reported? **Depository:**

REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES

Report (s) ? Yes **Depository:**

DHR Library Reference Number:

Reference for reports and publications:

Sebestyen, Kimberly. 2012. Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Foreign Affairs Security Training Center, Fort Pickett Army National Guard maneuvering Training Center, Blackstone, Nottoway County, Virginia. Prepared by Cardno TEC, Inc. for U.S. General Services Administration.

City/County: Nottoway

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY

Photographic Documentation?	Depository	Type of Photos	Photo Date
Yes		digital	2012/03/99

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS

Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance	Date: 2012/03/99
--	-------------------------

Organization and Person:

Organization: Cardno TEC, Inc. **First:** Kimberly **Last:** Sebestyen

Sponsor Organization:

DHR Project Review File No: 2010-1921

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

Phase I Survey identified a Middle to Late Woodland site on a slight rise above a wetland and stream branch of Hurricane Branch. Prehistoric ceramics and lithics were recovered from 19 STPs and radials in this area. Additional work or avoidance is recommended for this site.

INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION

Individual Category Codes:

Owner of property

Honorif: **First:** Unknown **Last:** Unknown

Suffix:

Title:

Company/ Agency: Nottoway County Government and Virginia Army National Guard

Address:

City: **State:** Virginia **Zip:**

Phone/Ext: --

--

Notes:

Individual Category Codes:

Owner of property, Former

Honorif: **First:** Unknown **Last:** Unknown

Suffix:

Title:

Company/ Agency: Nottoway County Government and Virginia Army National Guard

Address:

City: **State:** Virginia **Zip:**

Phone/Ext: --

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Notes:

Ownership Type: Public - Local

City/County: Nottoway

Government Agency:

City/County: Nottoway

Survey Strategy: Historic Map Projection
Observation
Subsurface Testing

Site Condition: Subsurface Integrity
Surface Features

Threats to Resource: Development

Survey Description:

[2012 Sebestyen] Phase I Survey consisted of subsurface testing through the use of shovel test pits. Shovel tests pits (STPs) were excavated in transects at 15 m (50 ft) testing intervals across the proposed site. Each STP measured 35 cm (14 in) in diameter and was excavated no deeper than a maximum of 3.2 ft (1 m). Excavated soil was screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth. Where feasible, STPs were excavated following discernible stratigraphic levels. Recovered artifacts were collected and bagged separately by STP and excavation level.

Site initially discovered by surface features associated with a domestic, possibly agricultural, yard. Features included a stone-lined well, ornamental trees and plants, a possible chimney foundation/chimney fall, and several depressions that indicate former building locations. Subsurface deposits indicate a late 19th to early 20th century occupation.

CURRENT LAND USE

Land Use: Military/Defen **Example:** Military base/facility **Dates of Use:** 2012/03/99

Comments/Remarks:

SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES

Specimens Obtained? Yes **Specimens Depository:** VAANG Fort Pickett Cultural Resources

Assemblage Description:

[Sebestyen 2012] Artifacts include 1 purple vessel glass, 23 clear vessel glass, 7 aqua vessel glass, 3 window glass, 2 whiteware, 1 quartz flake, 3 iron fragments unidentified, 1 cut nail, 2 unidentified nails, 1 metal ring, 1 Albany slip stoneware

Specimens Reported? No

Assemblage Description--Reported:

Field Notes Reported? Yes **Depository:** VAANG Fort Pickett Cultural Resources

REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES

Report (s) ? Yes **Depository:** DHR

DHR Library Reference Number:

Reference for reports and publications:

Sebestyen, Kimberly. 2012. Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Foreign Affairs Security Training Center, Fort Pickett Army National Guard maneuvering Training Center, Blackstone, Nottoway County, Virginia. Prepared by Cardno TEC, Inc. for U.S. General Services Administration.

City/County: Nottoway

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY

Photographic Documentation?	Depository	Type of Photos	Photo Date
Yes		Digital	2012/03/99

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS

Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance	Date: 2012/03/99
--	-------------------------

Organization and Person:

Organization: Cardno TEC, Inc. **First:** Kimberly **Last:** Sebestyen

Sponsor Organization:

DHR Project Review File No: 2010-1921

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

Site initially discovered due to surface features, including a stone-lined well, possible chimney fall, depressions, and ornamental vegetation. Artifacts recovered indicate a late 19th-early 20th century occupation. No structures are visible here on historic mapping so the nature of this site is unknown.

Intact surface features and subsurface deposits were discovered at this domestic site. Additional excavations may have the potential to recover artifacts associated with the individuals inhabitants. Additional work or avoidance is recommended.

INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION

Individual Category Codes:

Owner of property

Honorif: **First:** Unknown **Last:** Unknown

Suffix:

Title:

Company/ Agency: Virginia Army National Guard

Address:

City:

State: Virginia

Zip:

Phone/Ext: --

--

Notes:

Ownership Type: Public - State

Government Agency: Virginia Department of Military Affairs

Snapshot

Date Generated: December 29, 2014

Site Name: Tank Trail 2
Site Classification: Terrestrial, open air
Year(s): 1875 - 1924
Site Type(s): Dwelling, single, Farmstead
Other DHR ID: No Data
Temporary Designation: Tank Trail 2

Site Evaluation Status

DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible

Locational Information

USGS Quad: BLACKSTONE EAST
County/Independent City: Nottoway (County)
Physiographic Province: Piedmont
Elevation: 377
Aspect: Flat
Drainage: Chowan River
Slope: 0 - 2
Acreage: 0.060
Landform: Other
Ownership Status: State Govt
Government Entity Name: Virginia Department of Military Affairs

Site Components

Component 1

Category: Domestic
Site Type: Dwelling, single
Cultural Affiliation: Indeterminate
DHR Time Period: Reconstruction and Growth, World War I to World War II
Start Year: 1875
End Year: 1924
Comments: No Data

Component 2

Category: Domestic
Site Type: Farmstead
Cultural Affiliation: Indeterminate
DHR Time Period: Reconstruction and Growth, World War I to World War II
Start Year: No Data
End Year: No Data
Comments: No Data

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

No Data

Informant Data:

Name: Unknown
Company 1: Virginia Army National Guard
State: Virginia
Owner Relationship: Owner of property

CRM Events

Event Type: DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible

DHR ID: 44NT0219
Staff Name: Kampinen, Andrea
Event Date: 7/2/2012
Staff Comment: No Data

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Staff/Notes:
 No Data
Project Review File Number: 2010-1921
Sponsoring Organization: No Data
Organization/Company: Cardno TEC (DSS)
Investigator: Sebestyen, Kimberly
Survey Date: 3/5/2012

Survey Description:

[2012 Sebestyen] Phase I Survey consisted of subsurface testing through the use of shovel test pits. Shovel tests pits (STPs) were excavated in transects at 15 m (50 ft) testing intervals across the proposed site. Each STP measured 35 cm (14 in) in diameter and was excavated no deeper than a maximum of 3.2 ft (1 m). Excavated soil was screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth. Where feasible, STPs were excavated following discernible stratigraphic levels. Recovered artifacts were collected and bagged separately by STP and excavation level.

Site was first noted by identification of surface features including a stone-lined well, ornamental trees and vegetation, and depressions possibly associated with farm buildings. Subsurface deposits were recovered from intact soils. Site may be associated with a structure on the 1895 Amelia Quad; however, due to road alterations it is not clear if this is the correct site.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Military base/facility	3/1/2012 12:00:00 AM	No Data
Threats to Resource:		Development
Site Conditions:		Subsurface Integrity, Surface Features
Survey Strategies:		Historic Map Projection, Observation, Subsurface Testing
Specimens Collected:		Yes
Specimens Observed, Not Collected:		No

Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

[Sebestyen 2012] Artifacts include 1 milk glass vessel fragment, 2 handmade brick fragments, 4 unidentified iron fragments, 1 horse shoe, 6 window glass, 5 clear vessel glass, 1 unidentified iron ring, 1 cut nail, 1 unidentified nail, 3 cobalt blue bottle glass, 1 amethyst vessel glass, 1 wire nail, 2 aqua vessel glass

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No Data

Current Curation Repository: VAANG Fort Pickett Cultural Resources
Permanent Curation Repository: No Data
Field Notes: Yes
Field Notes Repository: VAANG Fort Pickett Cultural Resources
Photographic Media: No Data
Survey Reports: Yes

Survey Report Information:

2012
 Kimberly Sebestyen, Steven Brann, Kimberly Martin
 Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Evaluation for the Proposed Foreign Affairs Security Training Center, Nottoway County, Virginia

Survey Report Repository: DHR
DHR Library Reference Number: NT-056

Significance Statement: Site was first discovered by its above-ground features including a stone-lined well, ornamental vegetation, and depressions. Artifacts were recovered from intact soils. Site may correspond to a structure on the 1895 Amelia quad map, however, it is unclear due to road alterations.

Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:	Site has above-ground features indicating a possible former domestic/ farmstead site with intact subsurface deposits. Additional work or avoidance is recommended.
Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :	Recommended Potentially Eligible
Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:	D No Data

Snapshot

Date Generated: December 29, 2014

Site Name: Tank Trail 3
Site Classification: Terrestrial, open air
Year(s): 1875 - 1925
Site Type(s): Artifact scatter
Other DHR ID: No Data
Temporary Designation: Tank Trail 3

Site Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

Locational Information

USGS Quad: BLACKSTONE EAST
County/Independent City: Nottoway (County)
Physiographic Province: Piedmont
Elevation: 377
Aspect: Flat
Drainage: Chowan River
Slope: 0 - 2
Acreage: 0.060
Landform: Other
Ownership Status: State Govt
Government Entity Name: Virginia Department of Military Affairs

Site Components

Component 1

Category: Domestic
Site Type: Artifact scatter
Cultural Affiliation: Indeterminate
DHR Time Period: Reconstruction and Growth, World War I to World War II
Start Year: 1875
End Year: 1925
Comments: No Data

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

No Data

Informant Data:

Name: Unknown
Company 1: Virginia Army National Guard
State: Virginia
Owner Relationship: Owner of property

CRM Events

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Staff/Notes:

No Data

Project Review File Number: 2010-1921

Sponsoring Organization: No Data

Organization/Company: Cardno TEC (DSS)

Investigator: Sebestyen, Kimberly

Survey Date: 3/1/2012

Survey Description:

[2012 Sebestyen] Phase I Survey consisted of subsurface testing through the use of shovel test pits. Shovel tests pits (STPs) were excavated in transects at 15 m (50 ft) testing intervals across the proposed site. Each STP measured 35 cm (14 in) in diameter and was excavated no deeper than a maximum of 3.2 ft (1 m). Excavated soil was screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth. Where feasible, STPs were excavated following discernible stratigraphic levels. Recovered artifacts were collected and bagged separately by STP and excavation level.

Site appears to be a small trash scatter possibly associated with the nearby Tank Trail 1 historic site (44NT0219). Ten artifacts were recovered from 4 STPs. Site is partially disturbed and area surrounding the site is disturbed with fill and missing topsoil and B-horizon.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Military base/facility	3/1/2012 12:00:00 AM	No Data

Threats to Resource: Development

Site Conditions: 25-49% of Site Destroyed

Survey Strategies: Historic Map Projection, Observation, Subsurface Testing

Specimens Collected: Yes

Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No

Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

[Sebestyen 2012] Artifacts include 6 whiteware fragments (3 bases), 2 olive green bottle glass, 1 clear panel bottle glass, 1 cast iron pipe fragment

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No Data

Current Curation Repository: VAANG Fort Pickett Cultural Resources

Permanent Curation Repository: No Data

Field Notes: No

Field Notes Repository: No Data

Photographic Media: No Data

Survey Reports: Yes

Survey Report Information:

2012

Kimberly Sebestyen, Steven Brann, Kimberly Martin
Phase I Archaeological Survey and Phase II Evaluation for the Proposed Foreign Affairs Security Training Center, Nottoway County, Virginia

Survey Report Repository: DHR

DHR Library Reference Number: NT-056

Significance Statement: Site appears to be a trash scatter possibly associated with the nearby Tank Trail 1 former house site. Artifacts were recovered from 1 STP and radials. Half of the STPs placed here were missing topsoil and may have been disturbed. STPs surrounding are associated with missing A and B-horizon soils and fill. Due to the low artifact count and disturbed soils, no further work is recommended. However, due to the likelihood that this site represents a trash scatter related to the Tank Trail 1 former house site at Site 44NT0219, it is recommended that if additional excavations are conducted at Site 44NT0219, then additional excavations also be performed at Site 44NT0220.

Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: Recommended Not Eligible

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, : No Data

Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations: No Data

City/County: Nottoway

Threats to Resource: Development

Survey Description:

[2012 Sebestyen] Phase I Survey consisted of subsurface testing through the use of shovel test pits. Shovel tests pits (STPs) were excavated in transects at 15 m (50 ft) testing intervals across the proposed site. Each STP measured 35 cm (14 in) in diameter and was excavated no deeper than a maximum of 3.2 ft (1 m). Excavated soil was screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth. Where feasible, STPs were excavated following discernible stratigraphic levels. Recovered artifacts were collected and bagged separately by STP and excavation level.

Site is located on the end of a small ridge nose that sits between two stream tributaries of Birchin Creek. Prehistoric debitage and a ceramic were recovered from two STPs. Radials did not recover any additional artifacts. Site is limited in size by the narrow end of the ridge.

CURRENT LAND USE

Land Use: Military/Defen Example: Military base/facility Dates of Use: 2012/03/99

Comments/Remarks:

SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES

Specimens Obtained? Yes Specimens Depository: VAANG Fort Pickett Cultural Resources

Assemblage Description:

[Sebestyen 2012] Artifacts include 1 grit-tempered ceramic sherd, 1 quartz primary flake, 1 quartz secondary flake, 1 chert secondary flake, 1 quartzite tertiary flake, 1 quartzite flake fragment

Specimens Reported? No

Assemblage Description--Reported:

Field Notes Reported? Depository:

REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES

Report (s) ? Yes Depository: DHR

DHR Library Reference Number:

Reference for reports and publications:

Sebestyen, Kimberly. 2012. Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Foreign Affairs Security Training Center, Fort Pickett Army National Guard maneuvering Training Center, Blackstone, Nottoway County, Virginia. Prepared by Cardno TEC, Inc. for U.S. General Services Administration.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY

Photographic Documentation?	Depository	Type of Photos	Photo Date
Yes		Digital	2012/03/99

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS

Cultural Resource Management Event:	Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance	Date:	2012/03/99
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City/County: Nottoway

Organization and Person:

Organization: Cardno TEC, Inc. **First:** Kimberly **Last:** Sebestyen

Sponsor Organization:

DHR Project Review File No: 2010-1921

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

Site is located on the end of a ridge nose that sits between two tributaries of Birchin Creek. Soils appear to be intact. Artifacts were recovered from two STPs at the very end of the ridge nose. Site may represent a small hunting or procurement camp associated with the Woodland Period.

Site may represent a small hunting or procurement camp located at the end of a ridge nose overlooking two stream tributaries of Birchin Creek. Site may have the potential to add to the knowledge of the Woodland Period in this area. Additional work or avoidance is recommended.

INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION

Individual Category Codes:

Owner of property

Honorif: **First:** Unknown **Last:** Unknown

Suffix:

Title:

Company/ Virginia Army National Guard

Agency:

Address:

City: **State:** Virginia **Zip:**

Phone/Ext: --

--

Notes:

Ownership Type: Public - State

Government Agency: Virginia Department of Military Affairs

City/County: Nottoway

Site Condition: 0- 24% of Site Destroyed
Subsurface Integrity

Threats to Resource: Development

Survey Description:

[2012 Sebestyen] Phase I Survey consisted of subsurface testing through the use of shovel test pits. Shovel tests pits (STPs) were excavated in transects at 15 m (50 ft) testing intervals across the proposed site. Each STP measured 35 cm (14 in) in diameter and was excavated no deeper than a maximum of 3.2 ft (1 m). Excavated soil was screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth. Where feasible, STPs were excavated following discernible stratigraphic levels. Recovered artifacts were collected and bagged separately by STP and excavation level.

Prehistoric and historic artifacts were recovered from 3 STPs and 2 radial STPs on this wooded site. Artifacts were recovered from generally intact soils, although a flake recovered from STP M8 was found in a level above a glass fragment. Minor disturbances may have occurred from the construction of an adjacent firing range.

CURRENT LAND USE

Land Use: Military/Defen **Example:** Military base/facility **Dates of Use:** 2012/03/99
Comments/Remarks:

SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES

Specimens Obtained? Yes **Specimens Depository:** VAANG Fort Pickett Cultural Resources

Assemblage Description:

[Sebestyen 2012] Artifacts include 1 quartz secondary flake, 5 clear vessel glass, 1 rhyolite secondary flake, 1 unidentified nail, 1 purple vessel glass, 4 quartz flake fragment, 1 quartz tertiary flake, 1 quartzite flake fragment

Specimens Reported? No

Assemblage Description--Reported:

Field Notes Reported? **Depository:**

REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES

Report (s) ? Yes **Depository:**

DHR Library Reference Number:

Reference for reports and publications:

Sebestyen, Kimberly. 2012. Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Foreign Affairs Security Training Center, Fort Pickett Army National Guard maneuvering Training Center, Blackstone, Nottoway County, Virginia. Prepared by Cardno TEC, Inc. for U.S. General Services Administration.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY

Photographic Documentation?	Depository	Type of Photos	Photo Date
Yes		Digital	2012/03/99

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS

Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance	Date: 2012/03/99
--	-------------------------

Organization and Person:

Organization: Cardno TEC, Inc. **First:** Kimberly **Last:** Sebestyen
Sponsor Organization:
DHR Project Review File No: 2010-1921

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

Historic and prehistoric artifacts were recovered from area adjacent to a former firing range. Artifacts generally appear to have been recovered from intact soils. May represent a small prehistoric hunting or procurement camp overlaid by activities associated with the firing range.

Site may represent a small prehistoric hunting or procurement camp possibly slightly disturbed by adjacent former firing range. Site may need additional work to determine the integrity of prehistoric component. Additional work or avoidance is recommended.

INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION

Individual Category Codes:

Owner of property

Honorif: **First:** Unknown **Last:** Unknown

Suffix:

Title:

Company/ Agency: Virginia Army National Guard

Address:

City: **State:** Virginia **Zip:**

Phone/Ext: - -

- -

Notes:

Ownership Type: Public - State

Government Agency: Virginia Department of Military Affairs

APPENDIX D: INADVERTENT DISCOVERIES PLAN

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Inadvertent Discoveries of Human Remains

This section identifies the procedures that should be followed in the event of an inadvertent discovery of human remains. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) guidelines state that “the removal of human remains and/or grave goods requires a permit issued by the VDHR in accordance with *Code of Virginia* § 10.1-2305” (VDHR 2011).

An archaeologist that meets the federal qualification standards in Archaeology, as established by the Secretary of the Interior and published in 36 CFR Part 61, Appendix A, will be retained by the construction contractor for the duration of construction of the FASTC facilities.

- The archaeologist will conduct on-site monitoring during construction activities within areas deemed to be sensitive to human remains (see Attachment 1). The archaeologist will be on call (available within 8 hours) to examine remains or cultural materials inadvertently discovered on other portions of the property.
- The archaeologist will be responsible for conducting a pre-construction meeting to brief the contractor crew on the types of materials defined as human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony and the steps to take in the event that any of these materials are uncovered during construction activities.

In the situation that human remains are identified during any phase of construction, the remains should be treated with great care and the highest respect. All work in the general area of the discovery should cease while the site is secured and the remains protected from further disturbance. The county coroner and local law enforcement should be notified of the discovery and given the opportunity to determine that the remains are archaeological and not forensic. No human remains or associated artifacts should be removed from the burial location until an appropriate plan of action has been developed by the VDHR, the VAARNG FM-E Cultural Resources personnel, GSA’s Regional Historic Preservation Officer (RHPO), and other appropriate parties. The following steps will be taken should an inadvertent discovery be made:

- Immediately stop any excavations that uncover any human remains or grave goods and make reasonable efforts to protect the burials and site;
- Contact the GSA RHPO immediately following the discovery;
- Notify local law enforcement and county coroner to determine nature of remains;
- Submit request for permit to remove human remains to VDHR. Develop a treatment and analysis plan and plan for disposition of the remains;
- If there is reason to believe that the remains are Native American and/or are funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony as defined by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), then GSA will contact representatives of culturally affiliated tribes or organizations and undertake consultation in accordance with NAGPRA regulations. The GSA RHPO will provide

telephone notification of the discovery, with written confirmation, to the VDHR. Notify by telephone, with written confirmation, the appropriate federally recognized tribes no later than three days after determination. This notification must include pertinent information as to the types of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony, their condition, and the circumstances of their discovery.

- The GSA RHPO should consult with interested parties to discuss disposition of remains and mitigation measures. Consultation is required for the inadvertent discovery of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony discovered on Federal or tribal lands (43 CFR § 10.4[a]). Activity may be resumed 30 days after certification of notification, or sooner if a binding agreement is reached.
- The remains and associated cultural items will be managed and repatriated to culturally affiliated or lineally descended Native American organizations in accordance with 25 U.S.C. § 3001 and 43 CFR Part 10, unless there is no evidence of such affiliation.

Inadvertent Discoveries

Cease Activity

All activity at site must stop and reasonable steps to secure the area must be taken.

Notification

Discoverer must notify the GSA Regional Historic Preservation Officer immediately.

Actions

1. Immediately secure and protect the discovery.
2. Notify local police department and coroner's office.
3. Notify the appropriate Federally recognized tribes.
4. Prepare work plan and permits for exhumation of remains.

Consulation

GSA's Regional Historic Preservation Officer should consult with interested parties to discuss the disposition of remains and mitigation measures.

Resume Activity

Activity may be resumed following resolution of disposition of remains or sooner if a binding agreement is reached.

ATTACHMENT 1: Gravestone Removal and Monitoring Area

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE



Phase II Architectural Survey and Evaluation for the Proposed Foreign Affairs Security Training Center Nottoway County, Virginia

Prepared by:



Annapolis, MD

September 2012

U.S. General Services Administration
20 North Eighth Street
Philadelphia, PA 19107

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

APE	Area of Potential Effects
CCC	Civilian Conservation Corps
DHR	Virginia Department of Historic Resources
DOS	U.S. Department of State
DS	Diplomatic Service
DSS	Data Sharing System
FASTC	Foreign Affairs Security Training Center
ft	foot/feet
GSA	U.S. General Services Administration
ICRMP	Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
LRA	Local Redevelopment Authority
MTC	Maneuver Training Center
POW	prisoner of war
SOW	Scope of Work

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ABSTRACT

The United States Department of State Bureau of Diplomatic Service is proposing to develop a Foreign Affairs Security Training Center at the Fort Pickett Army National Guard Maneuver Training Center in Blackstone, Nottoway County, Virginia. In conjunction with the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA), the Department of State has identified three parcels within the boundaries of Fort Pickett as a potential site for the training center. These parcels include LRA Parcel 9, located within Fort Pickett and managed by the Fort Pickett Local Reuse Authority (LRA), LRA Parcel 10, also owned by the Fort Pickett LRA but adjacent to Fort Pickett, and Parcel 21/20, located within Fort Pickett and managed by the Virginia Army National Guard.

Cardno TEC Inc., under contract to GSA, conducted a Phase II Architectural Survey in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended. The objective of the survey was to identify architectural resources 45 years old or older in the three parcels and evaluate the resources for their eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

The survey inventoried and evaluated a total of five architectural resources: three buildings and one structure within LRA Parcel 9 and one structure within LRA Parcel 10. No architectural resources were documented in Parcel 21/20. Based on the field and research data collected during the survey, none of the surveyed properties meet the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation. Therefore, none are recommended as eligible.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The United States (U.S.) Department of State (DOS) Bureau of Diplomatic Security (DS) proposes to construct a Foreign Affairs Security Training Center (FASTC). The DOS and the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) have identified property within and next to the boundaries of Fort Pickett, located in Blackstone, Nottoway County, Virginia, as a possible location for the FASTC. Three parcels are being considered for the development of the FASTC. These parcels include Parcels 9 and 10, both of which are owned by Nottoway County and controlled by the Fort Pickett Local Redevelopment Authority (LRA), and Parcel 21/20, which is owned by the U.S. Government and controlled by the Virginia Army National Guard (VAARNG) (Figure 1). LRA Parcel 9 consists of 750 acres, LRA Parcel 10 consists of approximately 135 acres, and Parcel 21/20 consists of approximately 660 acres.

The proposed FASTC would provide training, in the form of both hard and soft skills, to foreign affairs staff, DS special agents, Foreign Service officers, selected foreign law enforcement personnel, and other personnel in law enforcement and security disciplines. Property acquired for the FASTC would be developed with an administrative campus and training areas and ranges. The campus area would include classrooms, administrative offices, a fitness center, dining hall, and dormitories. Range areas would include firing and explosive ranges, maneuvering and driving tracks, and a mock urban environment.

Cardno TEC Inc., under contract to GSA (GS-10F-0122J/GS-03P-11-DX-A-0024), conducted an architectural survey to locate and identify historic architectural resources that may be affected by the proposed project. Areas of potential effects (APEs) were defined for potential direct effects resulting from the construction and operation of the proposed FASTC, and for potential indirect effects (i.e., potential effects to setting from visual, audible, and/or traffic changes). The APE for direct effects consists of LRA Parcels 9 and 10 and Parcel 21/20 (Figure 2). Direct effects resulting from demolition of extant buildings and structures for construction of the proposed FASTC would occur only within the boundaries of the LRA parcels and Parcel 21/20; therefore, no buildings or structures outside of the parcel limits would be razed as a result of implementation of the proposed project.

The APE for indirect effects considered the extent of noise, visual effects, and increased traffic associated with the construction and subsequent operation of the FASTC, and extends to the boundaries of Fort Pickett and the two access roads to the post (Figure 3). The access roads are West Entrance Road and Military Road, extending from VA Route 40 into the post and 100 feet (ft) on both sides of each road. The extent of the indirect effects APE is largely in consideration of potential noise effects from the proposed undertaking. Noise modeling was conducted to determine the location and magnitude of noise, in comparison to existing conditions, that would be generated by the training operations at the proposed FASTC. The noise modeling revealed that compared to existing conditions, additional noise would be generated; however, almost none of the additional noise would extend beyond the boundaries of Fort Pickett. The noise modeling also showed that peak noise levels produced from high explosives training would extend beyond the northwest corner of the base; however, effects from this noise would be infrequent and temporary. Visual effects are expected to be minimal, as most of the proposed facilities to be constructed would be one to three stories. New construction on LRA Parcel 10, which is

currently forested and undeveloped, would range from one to five stories. The five-story buildings, administration buildings and dormitories, would be set back from West Entrance Road by more than 500 ft. Moreover, vegetation would largely surround the facilities, as the existing dense forest would be left intact around the borders of the parcel. The indirect effects APE includes both West Entrance Road and Military Road from VA Route 40 in consideration of potential indirect effects caused by a projected increase in traffic along these corridors.

The survey consisted of intensive-level documentation (Phase II survey) of any aboveground resource in the direct effects APE that is 45 years old or older and had not been previously inventoried. The 45- year cut-off was specified in the scope of work for the survey due to the anticipated length of time for project planning of the FASTC. These resources were recorded on Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) Intensive Survey Forms. Existing information from previous surveys of Fort Pickett was used to account for architectural resources within the indirect effects APE, except along the two access road corridors, where a windshield survey was conducted. A less intensive level of identification was completed along Military Road and West Entrance Road because the potential effects from a projected 10 percent increase in traffic would be minor. For the windshield survey, streetscape photographs were taken to document the general setting and types of architectural resources present. This information is presented in Section 1.2.

The Phase II survey was conducted in accordance Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended; the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulations for implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR Part 800); and DHR's *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (October 2011).

The architectural survey was conducted on March 21, 2012. Lori Thursby, M.A.H., served as principal investigator, and Kimberly Martin, M.S., assisted with the survey and report. Appendix A contains the résumés of Ms. Thursby and Ms. Martin.

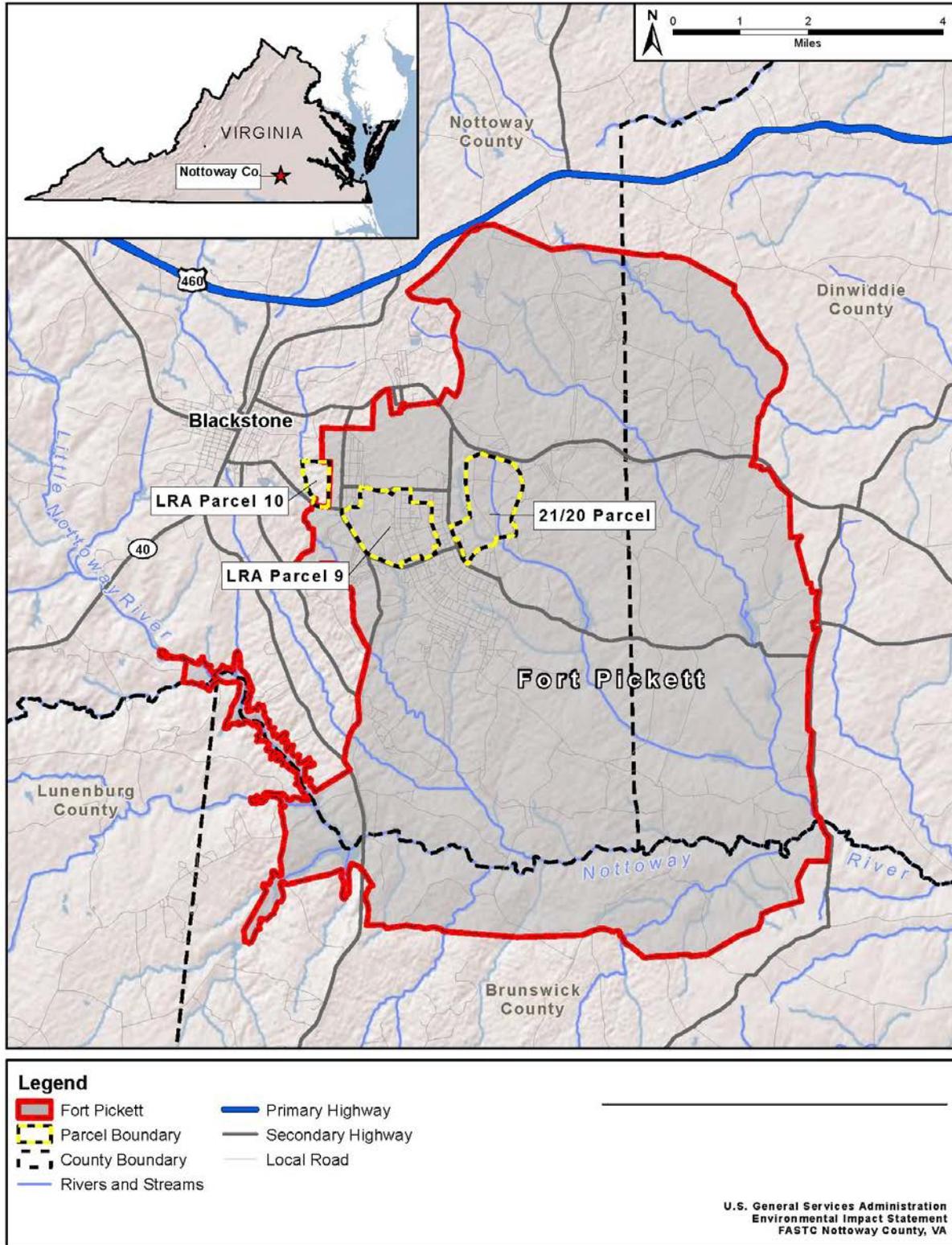


Figure 1. Location of Fort Pickett and parcels for proposed FASTC.

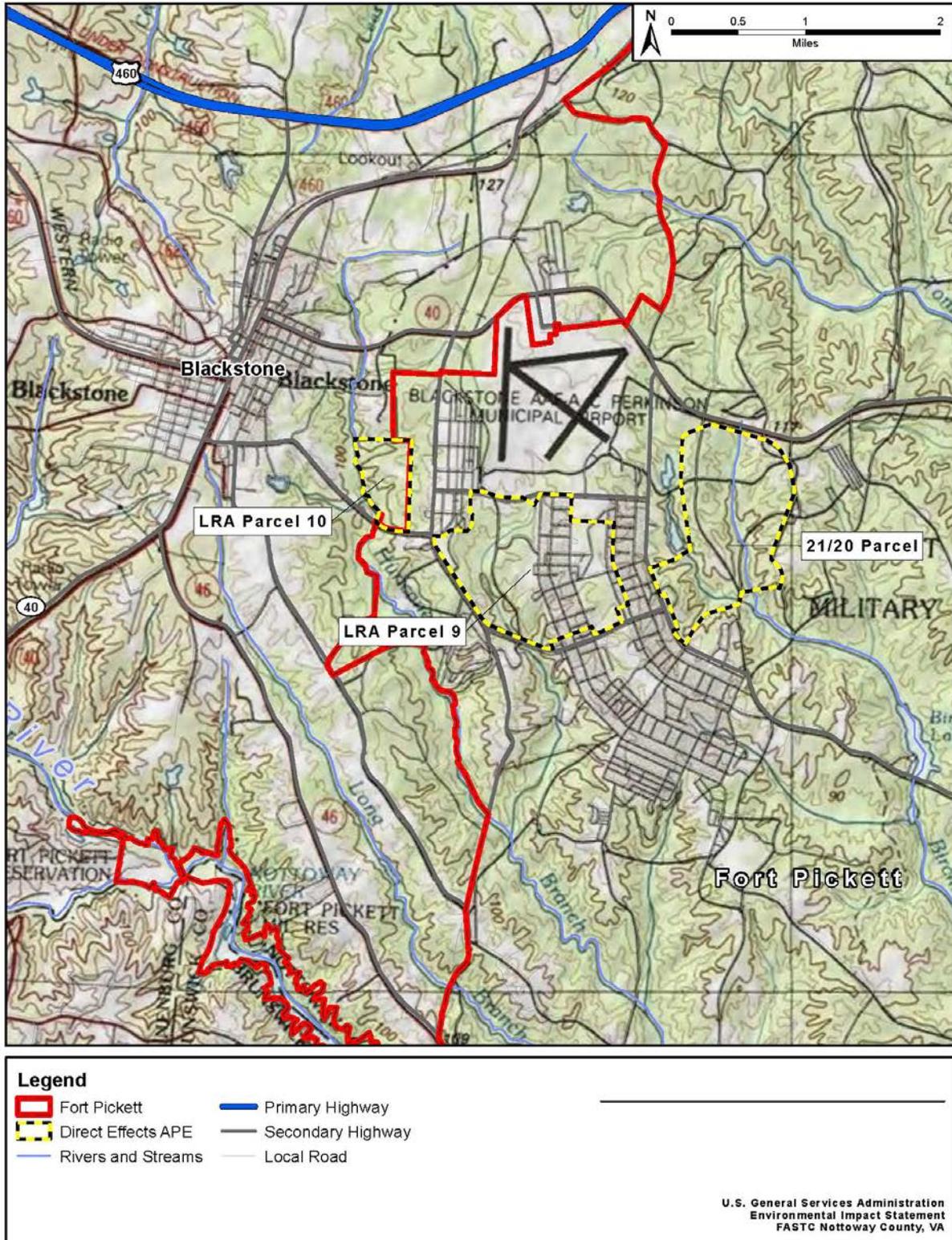


Figure 2. Portions of 2009 Appomattox, Petersburg, South Boston, and Emporia quadrangles (USGS topographic maps) showing the direct effects APE.

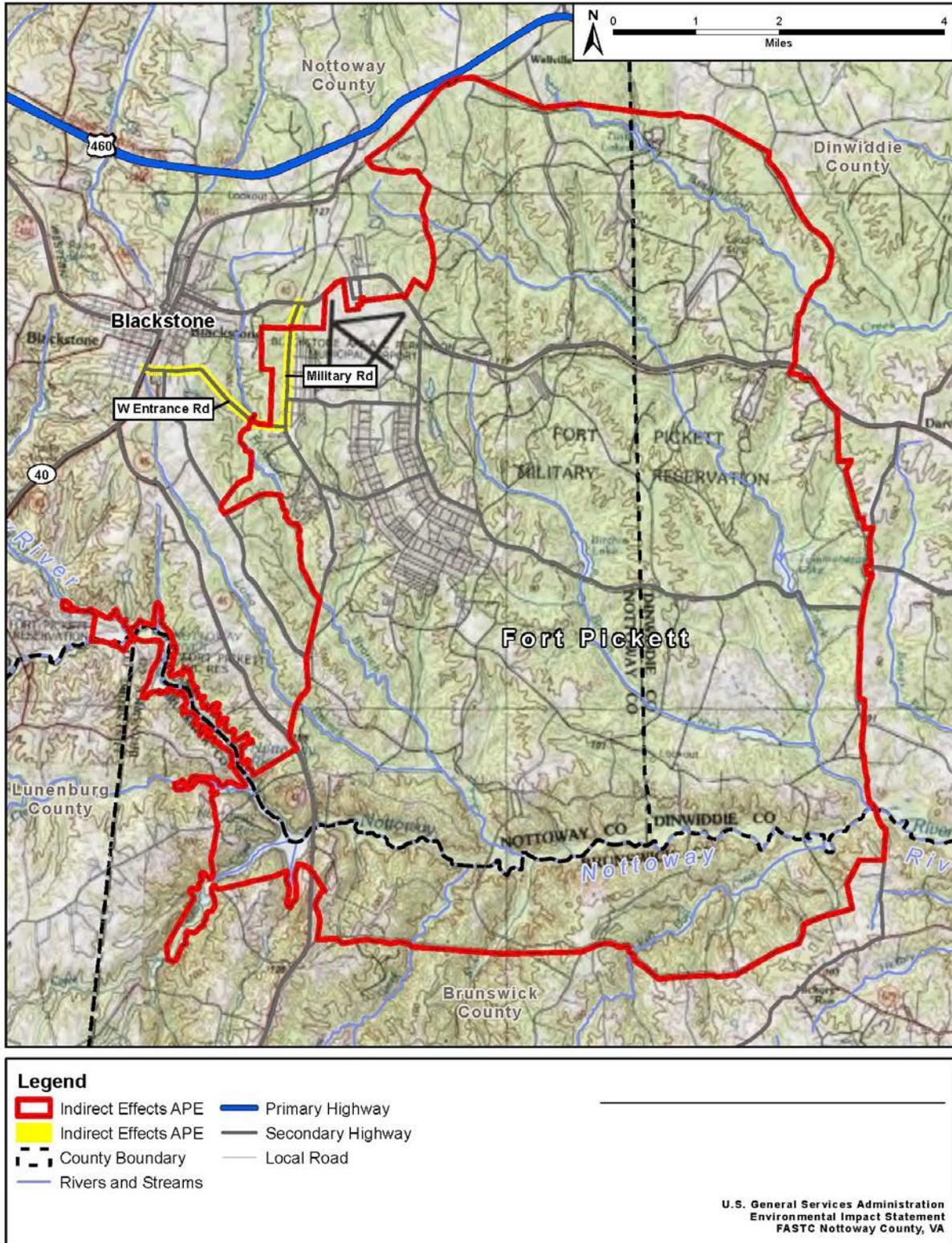


Figure 3. Portions of 2009 Appomattox, Petersburg, South Boston, and Emporia quadrangles (USGS topographic maps) showing the indirect effects APE.

1.1 PROJECT SETTING

Fort Pickett is located in the southern piedmont of Virginia, within Nottoway County. The nearest town is Blackstone, located approximately 1.5 miles northwest of the post. The installation encompasses 42,317.14 acres. Its topography is mostly flat. Development is concentrated in the northwest quarter of the post, with the remainder of the acreage undeveloped and used for range activities. The undeveloped acreage is forested, mostly of coniferous trees.

1.1.1 LRA Parcel 9

LRA Parcel 9 is located in the northwest quarter of the post and encompasses 750 acres. The Blackstone Army/Allen C. Perkinson Municipal Airport is to its immediate north and Parcel 21/20 lies to the east. It is bounded by Military Road on the west and south, West 10th Street on the north, and East Parade Avenue on the east. LRA Parcel 10 lies to the west of LRA Parcel 9. Vegetation within the parcel consists of young growth forest and shrubs (Plate 1). On cleared land, where buildings once stood, there is scrub. The topography of the parcel is relatively flat, most likely as a result of grading during construction of the post in 1942 (Plate 2).



Plate 1. West Parade Avenue, view looking south



Plate 2. East Parade Avenue, view facing south

Infrastructure from the post's original construction remains extant within the parcel. Four main roads run north to south through the parcel. Moving east to west, these are East Parade Avenue, West Parade Avenue, Armistead Avenue, and Garnett Avenue. Intersecting these roads are east-west streets numbered between 10 and 20 (from north to south). Streets are marked with signs. Additional remaining infrastructure includes power lines, fire hydrants, concrete sidewalks, and concrete steps.

1.1.2 LRA Parcel 10

LRA Parcel 10 abuts a portion of the west boundary of the post. It encompasses approximately 135 acres of land. The parcel is bounded on the west by a creek, Hurricane Branch, and on the south by West Entrance Road. It is undeveloped land covered in second-growth forest (Plate 3). Topographically the parcel is more varied than LRA Parcel 9 (Plate 4). It has slight hills, rising from the creek and road bed. A concrete culvert spans Hurricane Branch about one quarter of a mile west of the west gate of Fort Pickett.



Plate 3. View of LRA Parcel 10, facing southwest



Plate 4. View of LRA Parcel 10, facing northwest

1.1.3 Parcel 21/20

Parcel 21/20 is located in the northwest quarter of the post, east of LRA Parcel 9. It encompasses approximately 660 acres of undeveloped land. The topography of Parcel 21/20 is similar to that of Parcel 10, with slight hills rising from creek beds (Plate 5). Gravel and dirt roads provide access to the range areas located within the parcels (Plate 6). A few metal swing gates limit access to these range areas. Range areas have been cleared of trees and are covered with grass. The remaining part of the parcel is covered with second-growth forest and some areas of planted pine trees.



Plate 5. View of stream in Parcel 21/20, facing east



Plate 6. Trail through wooded area in Parcel 21/20, facing west

1.2 Access Road Corridors

There are two points of access to the post: the main gate, located on Military Road, and the west entrance gate, located on West Entrance Road. These points of access would experience an increase in traffic as a result of the proposed construction and operation of FASTC. A windshield survey along both corridors was performed to document the general setting and types of architectural resources present. The windshield survey of Military Road began at VA Route 40, north of Blackstone. The windshield survey of West Entrance Road began at VA Route 40 in Blackstone. The intersection of Military and West Entrance Roads, within the boundary of the post, was the end point of the windshield survey.

1.2.1 Military Road

Military Road is a two-lane road, which runs through the post and extends to U.S. Route 460, approximately one-and-a-half miles north of the main gate. VA Route 40 is approximately one-third of a mile north of the main gate. Either side of the road is densely vegetated from VA Route 40 to the main gate. Upon entry to the post, there is development on the east side of the road (Plates 7–9). The buildings along the east side of the road were constructed during World War II and have been previously inventoried (Figure 4; Table 1). The west side of the road remains mostly forested. A large metal water tower is located approximately one-half mile south of the main gate, on the west side of the road. This water tower is identical to Water Tower 664 (see Section 4.0) and is set on a 200 square foot (ft) area of cleared land. South of the water tower, there is a cluster of buildings situated around a U-shaped road. These are mostly World War II-era buildings (Figure 4; Table 1). Building 467 lies northwest of this cluster of World War II era buildings (Plate 10). It was constructed in 1974, the same year that the post was redesignated Fort Pickett, and originally was a mess hall, barracks, and administrative offices (Global Security

2011). The area around the building is flat and covered with grass. There are a few trees around the building, but it is not formally landscaped. It is currently the base of the Army National Guard, Maneuver Training Center, Headquarters Detachment.



Plate 7. View of Military Road south of W. 10th Street, looking northeast



Plate 8. View of Military Road south of W. 10th Street, looking southeast



Plate 9. View of Military Road south of West Entrance Road, looking north



Plate 10. View of Building 467, looking northwest

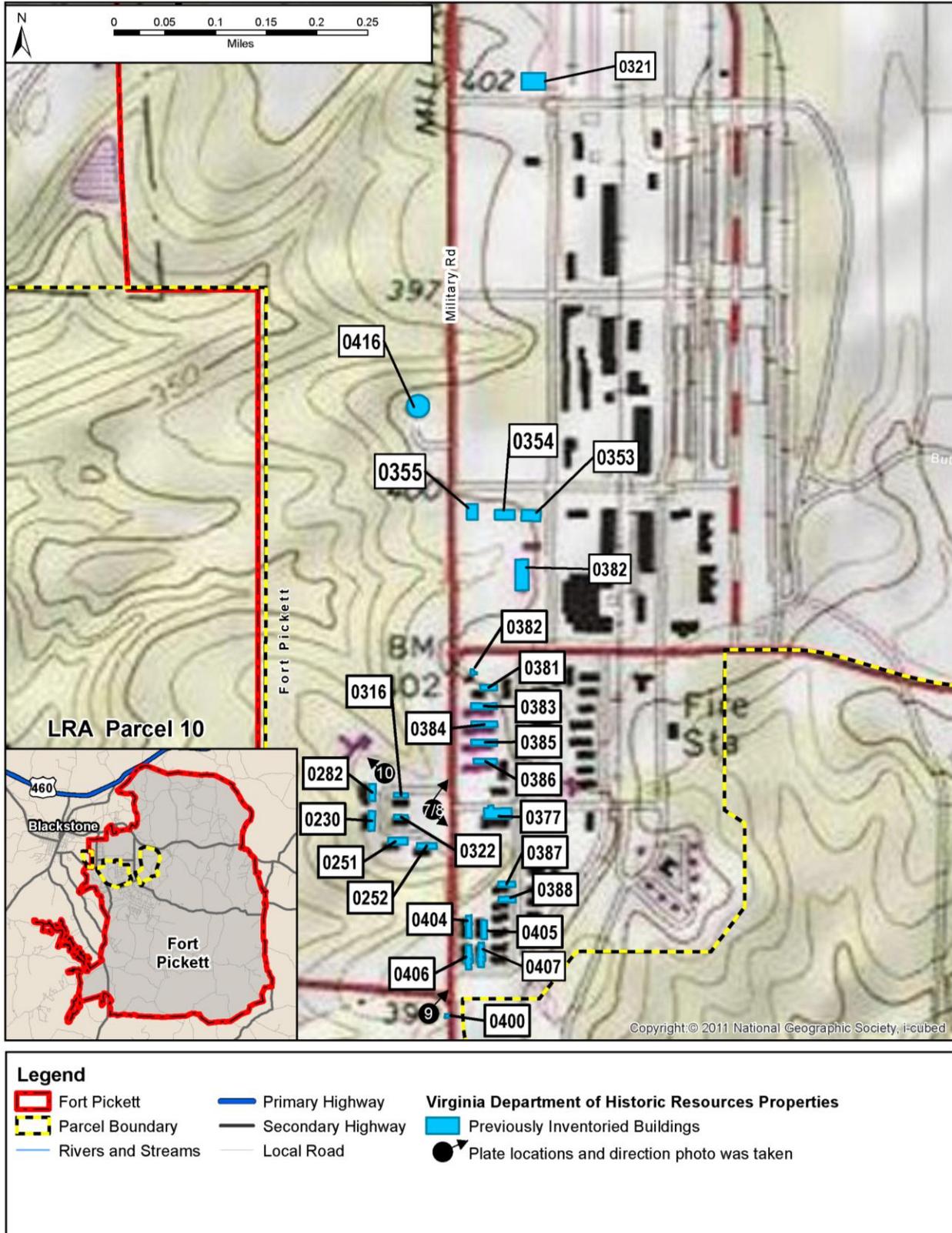


Figure 4. Previously inventoried architectural resources on Military Road

Table 1. Previously inventoried architectural resources on Military Road

DHR #067-0110(-)	Building Number	Date	Building Name/Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
0230	464	1942	Barracks	DNE*
0251	465	1942	Barracks	DNE
0252	466	1942	Barracks	DNE
0282	463	1942	Barracks	DNE
0316	468	1942	Barracks	DNE
0321	142	1942	Admin	DNE
0322	469	1942	Barracks	DNE
0352	318	1942	Vehicle Maintenance	DNE
0353	320	1942	Motor Pool	DNE
0354	321	1942	Motor Pool	DNE
0355	322	1942	Garage/storage	DNE
0377	2349	1942	Not Listed	DNE
0378	409	1942	Administration	DNE
0379	408	1942	Administration	DNE
0380	401	1942	Administration	DNE
0381	2193	1942	Administration	DNE
0382	2189	1942	Single-Family Dwelling	DNE
0383	2201	1942	Barracks	DNE
0384	2203	1942	Barracks	DNE
0385	2205	1942	Administration/Supply	DNE
0386	2007	1942	Mess Hall	DNE
0387	413	1942	Barracks	DNE
0388	414	1942	Barracks	DNE
0404	2353	1942	Mess Hall	DNE
0405	2357	1942	Company Storehouse	DNE
0406	2361	1942	Mess Hall	DNE
0407	2365	1942	Company Storehouse	DNE
0416	250	Circa 1945	Water Tower	DNE

* Determined Not Eligible

1.2.2 West Entrance Road

West Entrance Road is a two-lane road that extends from VA Route 40 on the south side of Blackstone into the post, where it intersects with Military Road. It runs roughly east-west and is the south boundary of LRA Parcel 10, located just west of the west gate of Fort Pickett. Beginning at the westernmost part of the road and traveling east, there are concrete block storage units and a church to the north of the road and a neighborhood of mid-twentieth century cottages and ranch style houses to the south of the road (Figure 5; Plates 11–14).

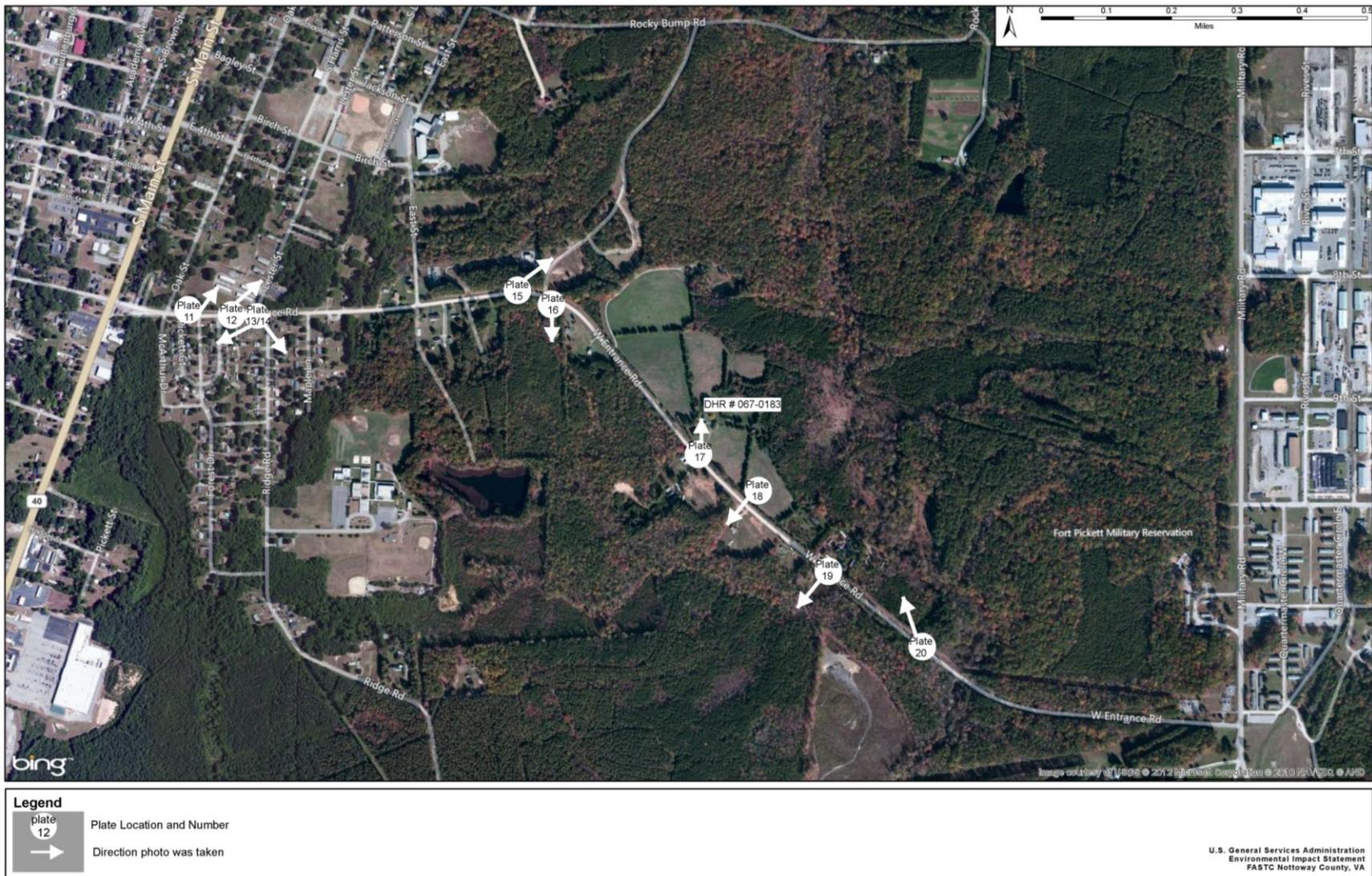


Figure 5. Aerial map of West Entrance Road corridor showing photo locations and previously inventoried property.

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Plate 11. View of storage units on West Entrance Road, looking northeast



Plate 12. View of church on West Entrance Road, facing northeast



Plate 13. View of Cape Cod houses along West Entrance Road, facing southwest



Plate 14. View of ranch houses off of West Entrance Road, looking southeast

Twentieth-century residential buildings are located on either side of the road for the duration of its length. These include cottages, split levels, and mobile homes. A cemetery is located to the north of a curve in the road, as it begins to veer southeast (Figure 5; Plate 15). The cemetery is

set back from the road approximately 30 ft and is screened by a stand of coniferous trees. The cemetery extends approximately 800 ft to the northeast. The newest burials are located nearest to West Entrance Road and the oldest burial that was found is dated 1898. Across the street from the cemetery there is a ruinous nineteenth-century, two-story house (Plate 16).



Plate 15. View of cemetery, looking northeast



Plate 16. View of ruinous house, looking south

One previously inventoried property is located on the north side of West Entrance Road, approximately one-third of a mile southeast of the cemetery and approximately three-quarters of mile northwest of the west gate into Fort Pickett (Figure 5; Plate 17). It is a ca. 1850 I-house with four associated outbuildings, known as Farley's (DHR #067-0183). It was previously documented at the Phase I level, so it has not been formally evaluated for eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The house is set back from the road approximately 150 ft.

The remaining properties along the road, as it approaches the west gate, consist of several trailer homes and one late-twentieth century residence (Plates 18 and 19). Shells of two concrete block buildings remain just west of the west gate to Fort Pickett on either side of the road (Plate 20).



Plate 17. Farley's (DHR #067-0183), view looking north of farmhouse



Plate 18. View of a trailer home, facing southwest



Plate 19. View of trailer home, facing southwest



Plate 20. Remains of a concrete block building, facing northwest

2. HISTORIC CONTEXT AND LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Historic Context

2.1.1 *Settlement to Society (1607–1750)*

Although Jamestown was settled in 1607, the English did not expand beyond the Tidewater region, and the southern piedmont, including the area now encompassing Nottoway, Brunswick, and Dinwiddie Counties, was largely unsettled until the eighteenth century. Settlement of the southern part of Virginia was stymied by Siouan-speaking native tribes that were regarded as enemies by both the English and the Algonquian-speaking tribes that inhabited the land around Jamestown. Introduction of European diseases devastated the Siouan-speaking population; injury from warfare and starvation coerced the remaining members of these tribes to merge with the Algonquin-speaking tribes or move to other geographic locations (Boyko and Boyko 2007; Winter et al. 1997).

In 1612, “sweet Virginia tobacco” was introduced from the West Indies into the colony, and tobacco became the staple crop and currency of Virginia, and later of Maryland and North Carolina, until the Revolutionary War. In order to regulate the saturated tobacco market, the Virginia General Assembly enacted legislation in 1784, which allowed only five commercial ports in the Commonwealth, one of them being in Richmond. Beginning in the early eighteenth century, poor English settlers from the Tidewater region began to move to the southern half of the state hoping for a better financial future. These settlers established small subsistence farms. Forming large tobacco plantations in this area was not viable because the rivers in the southern piedmont flowed to the Albemarle Sound in North Carolina, instead of to the Chesapeake, where the large tobacco ports were located (Boyko and Boyko 2007; Winter et al. 1997).

In 1702, Prince George County was created from Charles City County and encompassed roughly the southern half of the state. In 1720, Brunswick County was created from a portion of Prince George County. In this same year, Governor Spotswood allowed individuals to claim up to 1,000 acres of free land in the region in hopes of encouraging settlement in the area. When this enticement was not successful, the General Assembly passed the Southside Act (1738), which gave a 10-year exemption on levies to anyone who settled in this region. As a result of this Act, approximately 1,907 land patents were granted in this area between 1739 and 1748. Within these 10 years, the population doubled (Winter et al. 1997).

2.1.2 *Colony to Nation (1751–1789)*

In the second half of the eighteenth century, settlers who had not seen their economic status improve left the piedmont. Those settlers who remained saw an increase in wealth and prosperity. The English settlers were joined by Scotch-Irish settlers who moved south from Pennsylvania. Increased numbers of small tobacco farms began to form as the transportation system in the area improved; the modest means and lack of enslaved labor in the area kept the tobacco farms small. In 1752 Dinwiddie County was formed from the western half of Prince George County (Boyko and Boyko 2007; Winter et al. 1997).

By the 1770s, the price of tobacco had risen and credit was easily obtained; residents of the southern region of the state were then able to purchase enslaved people and expand the scale of their tobacco farms. By 1780, 60 percent of the population owned slaves. A group of social elites

formed in the area, followed by political stability and increased landownership. As the wealth in the region increased, more substantial houses, reflecting popular styles, were built in the region. In 1788, Nottoway County was formed from lands located in Amelia County (Boyko and Boyko 2007; Winter et al. 1997).

2.1.3 Early National Period (1790–1829)

In the 1780s, tobacco cultivation began to wane in most parts of the south, especially the Tidewater region of Virginia. In the southern piedmont, however, tobacco cultivation flourished. The introduction of clover as a crop rotation and the use of gypsum and lime additives to soil increased the soil's ability to yield tobacco. In this period, the annual harvest was two million tons of tobacco. The number of enslaved people also increased dramatically and by 1840, there were three enslaved people to every one white person in this region. Tobacco curing houses were vigorously constructed at this time, with the size of the curing house reflecting the size of the owners yield (Boyko and Boyko 2007; Winter et al. 1997).

In 1789, a courthouse was constructed in Nottoway County, following the destruction by fire of the original courthouse built near Hendersonville. The 1789 courthouse was built on the property of Peter Randolph, along the Nottoway River. It remained the county courthouse until 1841, when a new courthouse was constructed and the 1789 courthouse was sold (Winter et al. 1997).

Settlements began to develop in the southern piedmont in the early 1800s consisting of a few dwellings and a tavern, located at crossroads. The buildings constructed were vernacular and showed influence of popular contemporary architectural modes only in detailing. Among the taverns in the area were Jennings Ordinary in Burke's Station, and Schwartz's tavern and White's tavern. The settlements often were known by the name of their tavern. Blackstone, the nearest town to Fort Pickett, was known as Blacks and Whites at this time. Blacks and Whites came from the competing taverns, White's and Schwartz, the name for the latter being similar to the German form of black, schwarz (Winter et al. 1997).

Another growing industry in Nottoway County during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries was the establishment of grist and flouring mills, which were located along the abundant waterways of the region. Agriculture and milling persisted as important industries into the mid-nineteenth century. These industries continued to grow as improved transportation networks enabled wider distribution of goods. Significant changes to the county's landscape during the nineteenth century resulted from the development of internal improvements, such as canals, turnpikes, and railroads (Winter et al. 1997).

The first stagecoach in Nottoway County connected Petersburg to North Carolina by way of Cocks Road, Blacks and Whites, and the Nottoway County Courthouse. In 1819, a line was established with Burke's Tavern as one of the authorized stops (Winter et al. 1997). Within six years, Herman Boyle created the earliest map of the area, which depicted a road pattern on the land encompassed by Fort Pickett. Two bridges and two buildings are also depicted; one of the buildings was thought to be a chapel (Boyko and Boyko 2007).

2.1.4 Antebellum Period (1830–1860)

The Antebellum period in this region is defined by improvements in transportation, which furthered settlement. In 1834, a stagecoach line was extended from Burke's Station to Farmville.

In the 1850s, railroads dramatically changed the region. The Richmond and Danville Railroad was constructed in 1854, followed soon after by the Southside Railroad, which ran from Petersburg to Cocke's Road, just east of Blacks and Whites. This line would become important during the Civil War because it served as a Confederate supply line (Winter et al. 1997).

The introduction of the rail system allowed tobacco grown in the region to be carried to new markets with relative ease. Improvements to water and land travel were also undertaken at this time. Road surveys in the 1830s noted a number of houses, shops, and even a racetrack in the area. Some of these properties were located within the present-day boundaries of Fort Pickett. An 1854 map depicts more development in the form of plantations, a steam-powered sawmill, and a tannery (Boyko and Boyko 2007).

2.1.5 Civil War (1861–1865)

The time of prosperity enjoyed by Nottoway County during the middle decades of the nineteenth century was shattered with the advent of the Civil War in 1861. While the region supported the Confederate Army by providing companies of men and the use of their homes as hospitals, the area saw very little action during the Civil War. Only one battle took place in the area, known as the Battle of Nottoway Courthouse or the Battle of the Grove. Union troops, led by Generals August Krautz and James Wilson, entered Nottoway County for the purpose of destroying the Southside rail line, an important supply line to the Confederate Army. The nine-month siege of Petersburg likely made the Southside line one of the last supply lines to Confederate General Robert E. Lee's troops (Boyko and Boyko 2007; Winter et al. 1997).

On June 22, 1864, Union troops destroyed two engines and 16 rail cars carrying supplies at Ford's Depot Station, located approximately halfway between Petersburg and Blackstone. General Krautz then rode ahead to Burke's Station, while General Wilson continued along the tracks, destroying the line as he went. On June 23rd, Union troops unexpectedly met Confederate General James Dearing's brigade. The Confederates dismounted their horses and began to fight. The skirmish lasted nine hours with neither side being able to gain the upper hand. General Wilson then retreated to meet with General Krautz. At the end of the battle the Union had lost 75 men and the Confederates had lost 60; both sides claimed victory (Boyko and Boyko 2007).

In the process of the fighting, the Nottoway County records were burned and the town of Blacks and Whites withstood significant damage (Green 2006). A year after the battle, and as the war was ending at Appomattox Courthouse, General Ulysses S. Grant spent the night at Nottoway Courthouse. The Union Calvary set up a field headquarters there (Boyko and Boyko 2007).

During the Civil War, maps were created of Nottoway, Brunswick, and Dinwiddie Counties by Confederate engineers under J. F. Gilmer. Within Fort Pickett there were several farmhouses and residences, as well as Fitzgerald's Mill, Mercy Seat Church, and Cool Spring Church. Four buildings associated with African Americans were also depicted. Two were labeled FN, standing for Free Negro, and two were labeled as quarters, suggesting that enslaved people lived in those buildings (Boyko and Boyko 2007).

2.1.6 Reconstruction and Growth (1866–1917)

Following the end of the Civil War, the area around Fort Pickett remained mostly rural. Tobacco was still the main crop, but other crops such as corn and wheat were being grown. Farmers also

began to harvest timber from their farms. Around this time light leaf tobacco, grown in North Carolina, was becoming more popular for use in cigarette production. Tobacco grown in the Virginia Piedmont was dark leaf tobacco. Although dark leaf tobacco was falling out of favor, Blacks and Whites emerged as a center for the local tobacco industry and the town's economy flourished (Boyko and Boyko 2007; Winter et al. 1997).

In 1877, Burke's Station was incorporated and became Burkeville; in 1888 Blacks and Whites was incorporated and became the present day Blackstone. In 1881, the Norfolk and Western Railroad was created as a result of a merger between the Southside Railroad and the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad. In 1887, the Norfolk and Western Railroad announced its plans to construct a 21-stall roundhouse, a machine shop, and other support buildings in Crewe, formerly known as Robertson's siding or Robertson's switch (Winter et al. 1997).

The incorporation of Blackstone and Burkeville, along with the construction of railroad buildings at Crewe, began a shift from rural living to more urban living. As people began to live in a community as opposed to individual farms, the average size of farms decreased. For instance, the average size farm in Dinwiddie County in 1880 was 173 acres; by 1910, the average size farm was 116 acres. Building types changed as well. Fewer farm outbuildings were constructed and buildings began to reflect nationally popular styles (Winter et al. 1997). The Blackstone Girls College and the Blackstone Military Academy were established by the end of the century, furthering the economy of the town (Boyko and Boyko 2007).

2.1.7 World War I to World War II (1917–1945)

Industrialization and the decrease in farm acreage continued into the first quarter of the twentieth century. Agriculture, however, remained the main staple of the economy. Crops included tobacco, wheat, barley, oats, rye, and soybeans. Livestock was also raised. The railroad remained a dominant presence in the area, but ultimately gave way to the automobile as the latter became widely available in the 1920s (Boyko and Boyko 2007; Winter et al. 1997).

The Great Depression impacted the area much as it did the rest of the country. Public Works projects were introduced to the area to boost the economy. Road improvements and electrification projects were among those undertaken. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) also set up Camp John J. Perishing on the site of the present day Fort Pickett (Global Security 2011; Lee 2010; Salmon and Peters 1994). The camp was originally located in Giles County and staffed by Company 1370, from its establishment in 1933 to 1935, when it moved to Nottoway County. While in Nottoway County, Company 1370 was involved in soil erosion control and reforestation initiatives. It also fought forest fires. In 1940, Company 1370 was moved to Amelia County and the camp at Fort Pickett was closed (Lee 2010).

In late 1941, it became more and more clear that the U.S. eventually would be drawn into World War II. An engineering firm, Wiley and Wilson, was contracted by the Army to survey the former site of Camp John J. Perishing, along with nine other sites, with the objective of finding a suitable site to develop an Army training post (Griffitts et al. 2010). The survey team found what they desired at the former CCC camp. The site had enough land and water resources to establish a post able to train more than one infantry division at a time. The Army purchased 45,687 acres in Nottoway County in December 1941 (Global Security 2011). Between December 6 and

December 7, 1941, the 1st Battalion, 116th Infantry of the Virginia National Guard camped on this land on their way back to Fort Meade, Maryland.

The land that was purchased encompassed 503 separate parcels, each averaging about 85 acres; three parcels encompassed 1,000 acres. The purchase of the land displaced about 300 families and 1,100 people. At this time the town of Blackstone had about 3,000 inhabitants (Boyko and Boyko 2007; Winter et al. 2011).

Once the acreage was acquired, construction firms were contracted to begin building the post. Four firms were selected to provide a specialized aspect of the post construction. E. W. Grannis graded work areas and roads, E. W. Higgins installed the water and sewer lines, F. N. Thompson cleared and paved land and McDevitt and Street Company was the building contractor. Wiley and Wilson continued to be a part of the post development and were responsible for the overall design of the post (Griffitts et al. 2010).

In January 1942, construction began on the camp. Within five months, construction of the base was complete. Approximately 1,600 buildings were constructed by 13,000 workers, laboring around the clock. The camp was officially dedicated in July 1942 and named for Confederate Colonel George Pickett (Boyko and Boyko 2007; Winter et al. 1997).

The Camp Pickett cantonment consisted of 1,000 enlisted men's barracks, 70 officers' quarters, 12 chapels, a post hospital complex, and six firehouses. Warehouses, headquarters, and administrative buildings were also erected. Recreational facilities consisted of four movie theaters, a field house with a gym, several enlisted men's clubs, a main post exchange, and several satellite post exchanges (Global Security 2011). In addition to the cantonment, approximately 20,000 acres were used as training ranges. Ranges were utilized for weaponry training, from small artillery (i.e., pistols, rifles, and carbines) to large artillery, like the 155 mm howitzer. Artillery observation posts were constructed to direct fire at targets. Tank maneuvering areas were also constructed (Griffitts et al. 2010).

An airfield was completed in the northwest portion of Camp Pickett in late 1942. It consisted of four runways, a single hangar, and a control tower. Each runway was 300 ft wide and 5,269 ft long, allowing it to accommodate the Douglas C-47 Skytrain, a transport aircraft. Fighter planes could also safely land on the runway, but were not permanently stationed at Camp Pickett. Permanent storage containers for aircraft fuel were not constructed until after World War II, so fuel was brought to the base by railroad cars and stored in fuel trucks. The airfield remained as it was constructed in 1942 until the 1990s (Global Security 2011).

Two railroad spurs were extended to Camp Pickett between 1942 and 1944 (Global Security 2011). The railroad tracks were 11 miles long and connected to the Norfolk and Western Railroad (Griffitts et al. 2010).

Several regiments trained at Camp Pickett during the war years. Beginning in 1942, the 79th "Cross of Lorraine" Infantry Division of the Army Reserve trained at the camp for three months. This unit went on to fight in the European theater, moving from Normandy to Germany. Later in 1942, the 357th Engineer General Service Regiment (colored) underwent training at Camp Pickett. They resided in segregated barracks and used segregated facilities. The 3rd "Rock of Marne" Infantry Division trained at Camp Pickett in late 1942 and was followed by the 45th

“Thunderhead” Infantry Division. This division was composed of National Guard soldiers from Oklahoma, Arizona, and New Mexico; three soldiers from this division went on to receive the Metal of Honor and one was cartoonist William Henry “Bill” Mauldin (October 29, 1921–January 22, 2003), creator of Willie and Joe (VAARNG 2011). Also in 1942, the 3rd Armored Division arrived at Camp Pickett and trained at the ranges. This was the first armored division to train at the post (Griffitts et al. 2010).

In 1943, the 28th “Keystone” Infantry Division from Pennsylvania replaced the 45th Infantry Division. They shared Camp Pickett with the 31st “Dixie” Infantry Division, which was composed of National Guard soldiers from Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida. In September 1943, the 31st Infantry Division deployed to England; it fought in both Normandy and the Battle of the Bulge. The 31st was replaced by the 77th “Statue of Liberty” Infantry Division (VAARNG 2011). The last division assigned to Camp Pickett during World War II was the 78th “Lightening” Infantry Division, which also served in the European theater (VAARNG2011).

Camp Pickett was the largest military camp for the Second Army. During World War II, the United States Army was organized into four regional commands, the first, second, third, and fourth armies. The Second Army was made up of troops located in the southeast. Over 500,000 men were trained here in areas like combat engineering and army service forces. Additionally, one of four Medical Training Reserve Centers was located at the base. Training was offered in mechanics, baking, and clerk school (Winter et al. 1997).

In 1943, with the defeat of the German and Italian Armies in North Africa, 250,000 enemy soldiers were captured. The Geneva Convention allowed captured soldiers to be brought back to the capturing country’s soil and made to labor in non-war related industries, like farming. In January 1944, 6,000 German prisoners of war (POWs) were sent to Camp Pickett. The Army built two main camps for the POWs and nine satellite camps in nearby counties. Each main camp consisted of barracks and support buildings, surrounded by barbed wire (Global Security 2011). The perimeter of Camp I, located approximately half a mile southeast of LRA Parcel 9 and 400 ft south of Parcel 21/20, is still intact. The barracks are no longer extant. Two wooden guard towers are located on the east and west sides of the perimeter. These are constructed of treated wood two by fours, which suggest that they are modern reconstructions. Concrete pier footers with steel bolts are located on the northwest and southeast corners of the fenced perimeter and appear to be all that is left of the original guard towers. A concrete block jail, located on the west side of the perimeter, is also still extant (Griffitts et al. 2010; VAARNG 2011).

By the end of the war, 300 additional buildings had been constructed at Camp Pickett, some of which were female barracks. At the end of the war, the camp served briefly as a convalescent hospital (Winter et al. 1997). As a result of Camp Pickett, the town of Blackstone had swelled to a population of 15,000 people by 1945. Its economy boomed and a federal housing project was constructed to house overflow personnel at the camp (Global Security 2011).

2.1.8 The New Dominion (1946–Present)

After World War II, the future of Camp Pickett was uncertain. The base was closed three times in the next 13 years. It was first closed in 1946, following the end of World War II. It was reopened in June 1948 as a result of the Berlin Blockade. Camp Pickett became home to the 17th Airborne Division, which served in the European theater during World War II. When the Berlin

Blockade came to an end in 1949, Camp Pickett was closed (Winter et al. 1997; VAARNG 2011).

The base was reopened again in August 1950 to train troops for the Korean War. The 29th Infantry Division and the 43rd “Winged Victory” Infantry Division both trained at Camp Pickett. The 43rd Infantry Division was composed of Guardsmen from Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Vermont. This unit was reviewed by the General of the Army, Dwight D. Eisenhower, at Camp Pickett in 1951. Also in 1951, the hospital complex was remodeled. The hospital processed 800 POWs returning from Korea for both medical and psychological ailments. As the Korean War came to a close in 1954, there was no more need for the camp and it was closed again (Winter et al. 1997).

Each time the camp closed, the town of Blackstone was negatively impacted. Businessmen tended to over invest when the camp was open, only to lose their business when the camp closed. With the 1954 closure of the base, the economy of the town dropped 40 to 50 percent. Blackstone’s tie to the camp led to provisional investment in the town itself (Winter et al. 1997).

The demands of the Cold War on the United States, as well as the need for a facility capable of training division-size Reserve Component units in the mid-Atlantic region, resulted in a more secure position for Camp Pickett. In 1960, the camp was reopened and portions of it were refurbished to house not only Guard/Reserve units, but also Navy and Marine Corps personnel. In 1961, the predecessor of the Virginia National Guard Maneuver Training Center (MTC) was created at Camp Pickett. The Virginia Army National Guard (VAARNG) stored and maintained equipment such as tanks and other armored vehicles, so that visiting units did not have to transport their own equipment to the camp (Global Security 2011).

In 1974, the facility was redesignated Fort Pickett signaling its change to permanent status. The redesignation also reflected both its use for National Guard/Reserve training and all active duty military personnel. In that same year, the first permanent brick building in the facility’s history was constructed. This was Building 467, which served as housing for enlisted personnel, a mess hall, and administrative space (Global Security 2011).

Over the next 10 years, a complex of new barracks was constructed to provide enough housing for an entire brigade. The new complex was dedicated on June 8, 1984 to Tech. Sgt. Frank Peregory. Peregory, a member of the 116th Infantry, the first unit to camp at the post in 1942, received the Congressional Medal of Honor on June 8, 1944 (Global Security 2011).

More improvements were completed at Fort Pickett in the 1990s. In 1991, the phone system was doubled from 2,600 lines to 5,100 lines. In 1994, the runways on the airfield were lengthened to accommodate the C-130 and C-17 transport aircraft (Global Security 2011). In 1995, plans were begun to transfer control of the post from the Army to the VAARNG. VAARNG took control of the post in 1997, renamed the installation MTC-Fort Pickett, and moved its headquarters from Richmond to the post (DoS 2011; Global Security 2011).

In 2005, the post went through a Base Realignment and Closure, which transferred 41,980 acres of the 45,148 acre tract to the National Guard Bureau, with administrative control still residing with VAARNG. The remaining acreage was considered excess by the Department of Defense. Approximately 2,950 acres of the excess property was transferred to the Local Reuse Authority,

which later became the Local Redevelopment Authority (LRA) and is under the control of Nottoway County. The 2,950 acres are situated around the airfield; however, the airfield itself is excluded from the transferred acreage (DoS 2011).

Facilities at MTC-Fort Pickett currently provide mounted and dismounted infantry training. The ultimate goal of the facility is to provide terrain for all types of combat arms, combat support, and combat service and support units (Global Security 2011).

Non-military government entities also use the facility. These include the U.S. Marshall's Service; the Federal Bureau of Investigation; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms; the Virginia State Police; and local law enforcement. The local community enjoys use of the property, including hunting and fishing, which is available by permit in undeveloped areas within Parcel 21/20, and camping at a campground on the northwest border of LRA Parcel 9. Campsites are rented for a fee (administered by the Nottoway County LRA) and have been utilized by groups like the Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts (DOS 2011; Global Security 2011).

2.2 Literature Review

Research was conducted prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The information gathered was used to provide a contextual basis for the survey, to better define the methods of the survey to be conducted, and identify previously inventoried resources within the APEs. DHR files were consulted through the use of the Data Sharing System (DSS). Inventory forms for eligible, not eligible, and unevaluated resources were gathered. Past cultural resource survey reports were also reviewed.

Architectural reports consulted for this survey included the 2004 Architectural Resource Survey of Fort Pickett produced by Parsons (Moffett and Bupp 2004), the 2008 Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) of Virginia Army National Guard facilities, including Fort Pickett (Versar Inc. 2008), and the 2010 Architectural Survey and Historic District Evaluation of Fort Pickett produced by Versar Inc. (Griffitts et al. 2010). The 2008 ICRMP identifies a series of past Cultural Resource Management reports completed for the post (Versar Inc. 2008). Six of these reports discussed architectural resources, and are summarized below.

The first survey of architectural resources at Fort Pickett was completed in 1977 by Mary Celia Goodburn, then historian clerk in the office of the director of Facilities Engineering at MTC-Fort Pickett. The survey covered Fort Pickett and identified 400 archaeological sites, cemeteries, and buildings. Evaluations of eligibility were not included as a part of this survey and no formal DHR comment was issued (Versar Inc. 2008).

In 1984, a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey of the Fort Pickett Armory area conducted by Browning and Associates included two twentieth-century farmsteads. Browning and Associates concluded that there were no eligible properties and DHR concurred with their finding (Versar Inc. 2008).

In 1995, the William and Mary Center for Archeological Research surveyed MTC-Fort Pickett and identified 76 archaeological sites and 10 architectural resources. Of the 10 identified architectural resources, five of them were recommended to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). DHR concurred with these findings (Versar Inc.

2008). The five resources included Building 1615, the Officers' Open Dining Facility (DHR #067-0110-0001), a barracks building (DHR #067-0110-0003, demolished), a mess hall (DHR #067-0110-0004, demolished), an administration building (DHR #067-0110-0006, demolished), and Faith Chapel (DHR #067-0110-0006, no longer contributing). The Officers' Open Dining Facility (DHR #067-0110-0001) is adjacent to the south side of LRA Parcel 9 (Figure 6).

In 2002, the James River Institute for Archaeology conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey at MTC-Fort Pickett. It identified four archeological sites and one cemetery. The cemetery was recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP (Versar Inc. 2008).

The first fairly comprehensive architectural survey and evaluation of aboveground resources at Fort Pickett was produced in 2004 (Moffett and Bupp 2004). Thirty-four buildings and structures were selected to be surveyed based on their age (45 years of age or older) and type of construction (semi-permanent and permanent) (Table 2). All 34 surveyed resources are within the indirect effects APE. Of these, three buildings were recommended as eligible for the NRHP: family quarters (DHR #067-0110-0026), a hangar (DHR #067-0110-0027), and the POW camp jailhouse (DHR #067-0110-0042). The DHR concurred with the eligibility of the hangar, but concluded that the family quarters did not meet the NRHP criteria for listing (Versar Inc. 2008). The eligibility of the POW camp jailhouse was assessed in a subsequent study and found to be not eligible (Versar Inc. 2008). Although none of the 34 surveyed resources are within the direct effects APE, two of them (house and outbuildings [DHR #067-0110-034] and a vehicle maintenance shop [DHR #067-0110-0035]) are adjacent to LRA Parcel 9. Both of these buildings were determined to be not eligible.

During its review of the 2004 architectural survey of selected properties at Fort Pickett, DHR identified the need to complete a historic district evaluation of the base. An architectural survey and historic district evaluation of Fort Pickett's World War II-era buildings and structures was completed in 2010 (Griffitts et al. 2010). The survey considered 416 extant World War II era properties on the post; all of the properties are within the indirect effects APE. A DSS form was prepared on Fort Pickett as a historic district (DHR #067-0110) and individual DSS forms were completed for 43 representative property types. The survey found that the majority of the extant World War II era structures did not possess sufficient integrity to constitute a historic district. Additionally, a large number of buildings within the original cantonment area had been demolished, further compromising the integrity of the post. For these reasons, Versar recommended that an NRHP-eligible historic district is not present at Fort Pickett (Griffitts et al. 2010). The DHR concurred (Holma 2010).

The 2010 survey also included evaluation of Austin Place, a dwelling predating the establishment of Camp Pickett, for individual eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. Austin Place is a circa 1915, wood-frame Foursquare house and two wood-frame sheds. Austin Place was determined not eligible because of a lack of significance and integrity (Griffitts et al. 2010). DHR concurred with the findings of the 2010 survey (Holma 2010).

Cemeteries with aboveground markers or features are considered to be architectural resources under DHR's "Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resource Survey in Virginia," rev. 2011. The

Table 2. Architectural resources surveyed and evaluated in 2004 (Moffett and Bupp)

DHR #067-0110-()	Building Number	Date	Building Name/Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
0009	A2461	1952	Vehicle Maintenance	DNE*
0010	AT135 and AT135a	1943	Storage	DNE
0011	AT224	1953	Storage	DNE
0012	F0030/1654	1942	Stadium	DNE
0013	F0041	1942	Dam	DNE
0014	Mag 01	1942	Ammunition Magazine	DNE
0015	Mag 02	1942	Ammunition Magazine	DNE
0016	Mag 03	1942	Ammunition Magazine	DNE
0017	Mag 04	1942	Ammunition Magazine	DNE
0018	Mag 05	1942	Ammunition Magazine	DNE
0019	Mag 06	1942	Ammunition Magazine	DNE
0020	Mag 13	1942	Ammunition Magazine	DNE
0021	Mag 14	1942	Ammunition Magazine	DNE
0022	Mag 21	1942	Ammunition Magazine	DNE
0023	Mag 22	1942	Ammunition Magazine	DNE
0024	Mag 23	1942	Ammunition Magazine	DNE
0025	Mag 24	1942	Ammunition Magazine	DNE
0026	SW101	Ca. 1920	House and Domestic Outbuildings	DNE
0027	T0025	1942	Hangar	NRE**
0028	T0051	1942	Control Tower	DNE
0029	T0143	1952	Support Maintenance Building	DNE
0030	T0144	1952	Storage	DNE
0031	T0146	1952	Storage	DNE
0032	T0229	1952	Support Maintenance Building	DNE
0033	T0231	1952	Storage	DNE
0034	GT0580/GT0580	Ca. 1920	House and Outbuildings	DNE
0035	T0767	1952	Vehicle Maintenance	DNE
0036	T1641	1953	Instruction Building	DNE
0037	OP02	1952	Observation Tower	DNE
0038	OP04	1952	Observation Tower	DNE
0039	OP06	1952	Observation Tower	DNE
0040	OP10	1952	Observation Tower	DNE
0041	OP09	1952	Observation Tower	DNE
0042	No number	1943–1944	POW Camp Jailhouse	DNE

* Determined Not Eligible

** National Register Eligible

study *Fort Pickett Historic Cemeteries, Brunswick, Dinwiddie, and Nottoway Counties, Virginia* provides a detailed account of 144 cemeteries in and around Fort Pickett (Parker 2011). The

survey was conducted between 2004 and 2005, and updated in 2011.¹ A total of 140 cemeteries are shown on a 1944 Real Estate map, depicting the area encompassed by Fort Pickett. Of these, 119 were relocated, primarily to Butterwood and Gills Bridge Road Cemeteries. Of the 20 cemeteries that were not relocated, only one was originally located within the APE.

This cemetery, known as Seamans Cemetery, is located south of 10th Street and between East and West Parade Avenues, within LRA Parcel 9. The exact location of this cemetery could not be found, indicating that aboveground resources associated with these cemeteries were no longer extant. Additionally, archeological surveys within the vicinity the cemetery reveal no indications of the presence of a cemetery (Parker 2011).

2.2.1 Previously Inventoried Architectural Resources

The entire post was evaluated as a historic district (DHR #067-0110) in 2010 and determined to be not eligible. All World War II buildings at Fort Pickett were considered either during the district evaluation in 2010 or during the 2004 survey of buildings of permanent or semi-permanent construction. DSS documentation was prepared for the district and for selected individual resources that represent examples of property types of the original World War II cantonment. The VAARNG and DHR determined this methodology would be appropriate because the buildings in the cantonment were based on standardized designs.

Approximately 442 buildings and structures have been documented, all of which are within the indirect effects APE. The Officers' Open Dining Facility (DHR #067-0110-0001) and the hangar (DHR #067-0110-0027) have been determined to be individually eligible for the NRHP. The VAARNG treats the hangar and the associated airfield as one whole property, with the hangar as the primary resource and the airfield as a contributing secondary resource (Smead 2012). Additionally, the VAARNG considers the circa 1900 Wells House/Commander's Residence (Building 2538) to be NRHP-eligible until an intensive-level documentation and evaluation of the property can be completed (Smead 2012). The Wells House is within the indirect effects APE, approximately 0.6 of a mile south of the south corner of Parcel 21/20. All the other previously documented resources have been determined to be not eligible. Of the 442 facilities in Fort Pickett that have been previously documented, 75 properties are within or adjacent to LRA Parcel 9 (Figure 6; Table 3) and 24 properties are adjacent to LRA Parcel 10 (Figure 6; Table 4). No previously inventoried properties are within or adjacent to Parcel 21/20. All inventoried properties within the boundaries of Fort Pickett fall under DHR #067-0110, and are identified in Figure 6 and Tables 3 and 4 by their specific property number within the district.

The review of previously inventoried architectural resources in and around LRA Parcels 9 and 10 and Parcel 21/20 noted the Blackstone Historic District (DHR #142-0007) is approximately 1.5 miles west of LRA Parcel 10. The Blackstone Historic District was listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register in February 1990 and on the NRHP in January 1991. The district meets Criteria A and C as an important regional transportation and commercial center as well as for the architecture of its collection of late nineteenth and a twentieth century buildings. Its period of significance ranges from 1790 to 1940. The district is composed of a late-eighteenth century tavern and late-nineteenth and twentieth century commercial buildings, residences, and churches.

¹ The report for the 2011 update is in the process of being finalized.

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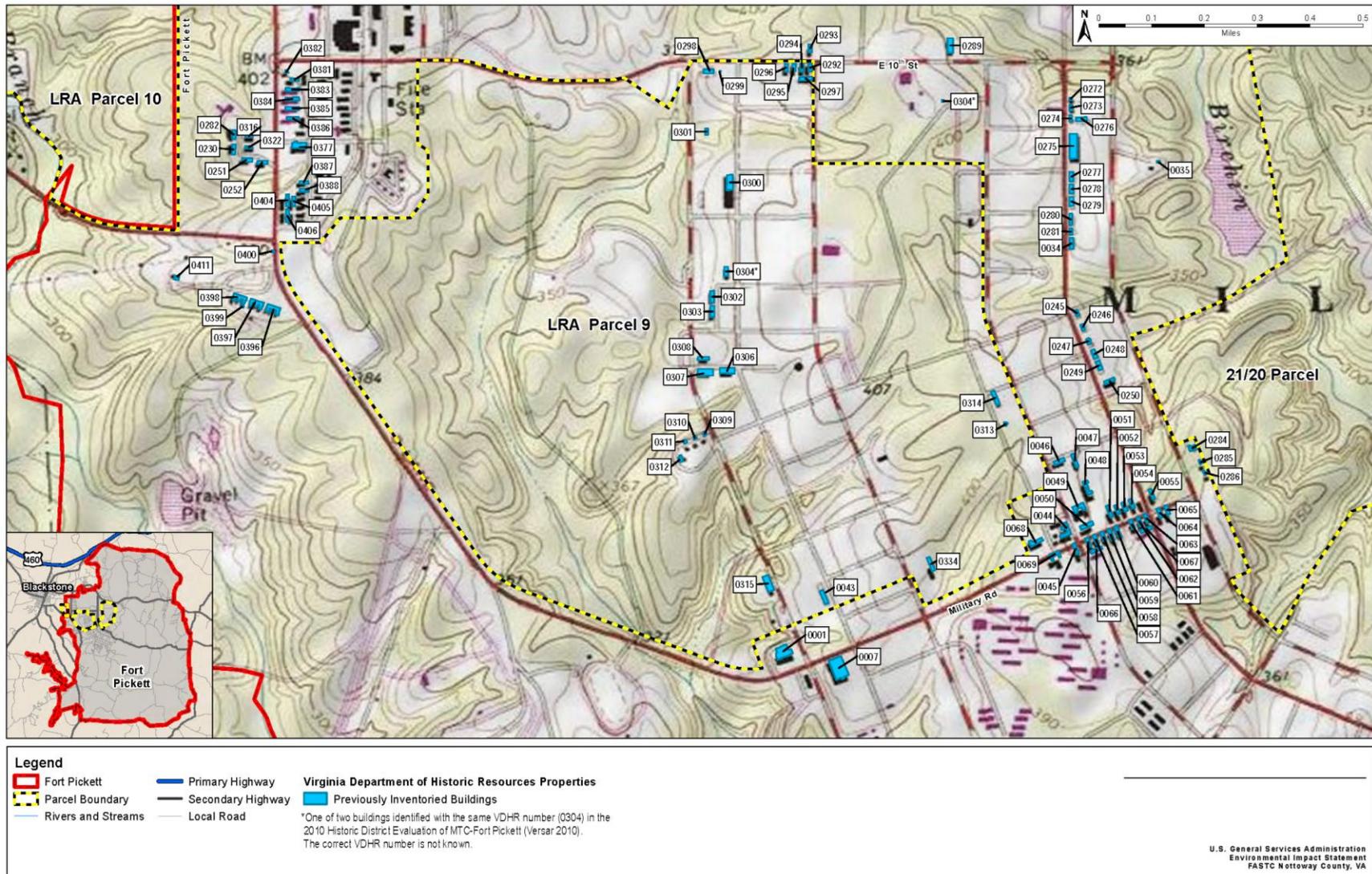


Figure 6. Previously inventoried architectural resources within and adjacent to LRA Parcels 9 and 10.

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Table 3. Previously inventoried properties within or adjacent to LRA Parcel 9

DHR #067-0110-()	Building Number	Date(s)	Building Name/Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
0001	1615	1942	Officer's Open Dining	NRE
0007	1613	1942	Field House	DNE
0034	T0580/GT0580	1920	Private Dwelling	DNE
0035	T0767	1952	Motor Pool	DNE
0043	1152	1942	Vehicle Maintenance	DNE
0044	1307	1942	Telephone Exchange	DNE
0045	1309	1942	Administration	DNE
0046	1311	1942	Barracks	DNE
0047	1312	1942	Barracks	DNE
0048	1315	1942	Classroom	DNE
0049	1317	1942	Classroom	DNE
0050	1319	1942	Barracks	DNE
0051	1348	1942	Mess Hall	DNE
0052	1349	1942	Barracks	DNE
0053	1350	1942	Barracks	DNE
0054	1351	1942	Barracks	DNE
0055	1353	1942	Motor Pool	DNE
0056	1354	1942	Barracks	DNE
0057	1355	1942	Barracks	DNE
0058	1356	1942	Barracks	DNE
0059	1357	1942	Mess Hall	DNE
0060	1358	1942	Mess Hall	DNE
0061	1360	1942	Barracks	DNE
0062	1361	1942	Barracks	DNE
0063	1362	1942	Barracks	DNE
0064	1363	1942	Barracks	DNE
0065	1364	1942	Barracks	DNE
0066	1365	1942	Company Storehouse	DNE
0067	1367	1942	Company Storehouse	DNE
0068	1386	1942	Vehicle Maintenance Service Station	DNE
0069	1390	1942	Red Cross Building	DNE
0245	972	1942	Motor Pool	DNE
0246	973	1942	Motor Pool	DNE
0247	974	1942	Motor Pool	DNE
0248	975	1942	Motor Pool	DNE
0249	976	1942	Motor Pool	DNE
0250	977	1942	Storage	DNE
0272	562A	1942	Storage	DNE
0273	562	1942	Motor Pool	DNE
0274	563	1942	Administration	DNE
0275	TT564	1942	Vehicle Maintenance	DNE
0276	564A	1942	Motor Pool	DNE
0277	761	1942	Motor Pool	DNE
0278	762	1942	Motor Pool	DNE

DHR #067-0110-()	Building Number	Date(s)	Building Name/Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
0279	763	1942	Motor Pool	DNE
0280	764	1942	Motor Pool	DNE
0281	765	1942	Motor Pool	DNE
0284	1374	1942	Single Family Quarters	DNE
0285	1375	1942	Single Family Quarters	DNE
0286	1376	1942	Single Family Quarters	DNE
0289	1279	1942	Storage	DNE
0292	1006	1942	Barracks	DNE
0293	1007	1942	Barracks	DNE
0294	994	1942	Barracks	DNE
0295	980	1942	Barracks	DNE
0296	964	1942	Barracks	DNE
0297	132	1942	Mess Hall	DNE
0298	120	1942	Motor Pool	DNE
0299	120A	1942	Paint Storage	DNE
0300	326	1942	Storage	DNE
0301	261	1942	Single Family Quarters	DNE
0302	583	1942	Motor Pool	DNE
0303	553	1942	Motor Pool	DNE
0304	507	1942	Motor Pool	DNE
0306	688	1942	Bowling Center	DNE
0307	697	1942	Supply	DNE
0308	667	1942	Recreation/Supply	DNE
0309	800	1942	Single Dwelling Quarters	DNE
0310	802	1942	Single Dwelling Quarters	DNE
0311	804	1942	Single Dwelling Quarters	DNE
0312	838	1942	Single Dwelling Quarters	DNE
0313	786	1942	Single Dwelling Quarters	DNE
0314	730	1942	Barracks	DNE
0315	1100	1942	Warehouse	DNE
0334	1125	1942	Barracks	DNE

Table 4. Previously inventoried properties adjacent to LRA Parcel 10

DHR # 067-0110-()	Building Number	Date	Building Name/Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
0230	464	1942	Barracks	DNE
0251	465	1942	Barracks	DNE
0252	466	1942	Barracks	DNE
0282	463	1942	Barracks	DNE
0316	468	1942	Barracks	DNE
0322	469	1942	Barracks	DNE
0377	2349	1942	Not Listed	DNE
0381	2193	1942	Administration	DNE
0382	2189	1942	Single Family Dwelling	DNE
0383	2201	1942	Barracks	DNE
0384	2203	1942	Barracks	DNE
0385	2205	1942	Admin/Supply	DNE
0386	2007	1942	Mess Hall	DNE
0387	413	1942	Barracks	DNE
0388	414	1942	Barracks	DNE
0396	471	1942	Administration	DNE
0397	472	1942	Administration	DNE
0398	473	1942	Administration	DNE
0399	473A	1942	Detached Boiler House	DNE
0400	491	1942	Bus Stop	DNE
0404	2353	1942	Mess Hall	DNE
0405	2357	1942	Company Storehouse	DNE
0406	2361	1942	Mess Hall	DNE
0411	494	1942	Single Family Dwelling	DNE

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3. RESEARCH DESIGN

The purpose of the Phase II Architectural Survey and Evaluation is to provide information for compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966, as amended. The goal is to identify architectural resources within the APE that are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

3.1 Methods

3.1.1 Research

Prior to conducting the survey, background research was conducted. This research included a study of past architectural survey reports, historic contexts of the area, and previously inventoried architectural resources. The latter information was obtained through the DHR Data Sharing System (DSS).

Reports of previously conducted archeological surveys at Fort Pickett were consulted to provide historical information about the base. These reports included a Phase I archaeological survey of selected locations of the main cantonment, prepared by Gray and Pape (Winter et al. 1997), and a Phase I archaeological survey for a proposed munitions area in a timber harvest area on base, produced by the Conservation Management Institute of Virginia Tech (Boyko and Boyko 2007). The historic contexts of both reports provided information about the installation and surrounding areas from the 1750s into the 1950s.

3.1.2 Survey

The fieldwork for the Phase II architectural survey of the three parcels under consideration for the FASTC was conducted on March 21, 2012. The field survey consisted of documenting the architectural resources within the direct effects APE that were 45 years old or older and previously undocumented. Each pre-1968 resource was digitally photographed and its location marked on project maps. Features of the surrounding landscape and site were photographed and noted. Although required by DHR survey guidelines (DHR 2011), interior spaces of the buildings were not photographed because either interior access or interior photographs were not permitted.

The research and field data for each surveyed property were recorded on state survey forms for submission to DHR. The data were entered into the DSS survey database and then exported to generate a DHR Intensive Level Survey Form of each property. Appendix B contains the completed survey forms.

Each resource was evaluated for its eligibility for listing on the NRHP by applying the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation, which are set forth in 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 60.4, and by following the guidelines established in *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (National Park Service 1997). In summary, the type and level of significance of a property was evaluated within the framework of the historic context presented in Section 2.1. Then, the integrity of each property was assessed to determine the impact of any physical changes to the resources or its site on its ability to convey its significance in relationship to the period of significance.

3.2 Expected Results

Previous architectural surveys of Fort Pickett have focused exclusively on World War II-era architectural resources, including an evaluation of the post's World War II-era buildings as a historic district. Accordingly, any architectural resources in LRA Parcel 9 that were not previously inventoried were expected to be constructed after the World War II era. However, the number of previously unsurveyed resources in LRA Parcel 9 was expected to be very few, as the historic context indicates that there has been minimal development of the post following the end of World War II. No architectural resources were expected to be found within either LRA Parcel 10 or Parcel 21/20. LRA Parcel 10 is forested and shows no signs of development. Parcel 21/20 is reserved exclusively for training, and is mainly forested.

4. SURVEY RESULTS

The intensive-level architectural survey of the direct effects APE revealed three buildings and two structures that were not previously inventoried. All three buildings and one of the structures are located within LRA Parcel 9 (Figure 7). One building was constructed in 1942 and currently houses the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; another was constructed in 1953 and is the offices of UAV Pro; the third building was constructed in 1942 and is attached to a previously surveyed building (Building 1152). The structure within LRA Parcel 9 is a water tower constructed in 1942 and is identical to a water tower located on Military Road and one previously inventoried water tower (067-0110-0157). LRA Parcel 10 contains a double box culvert constructed circa 1940–1974 (Figure 8). None of the buildings or structures is eligible for inclusion to the NRHP. No architectural resources were identified in Parcel 21/20.

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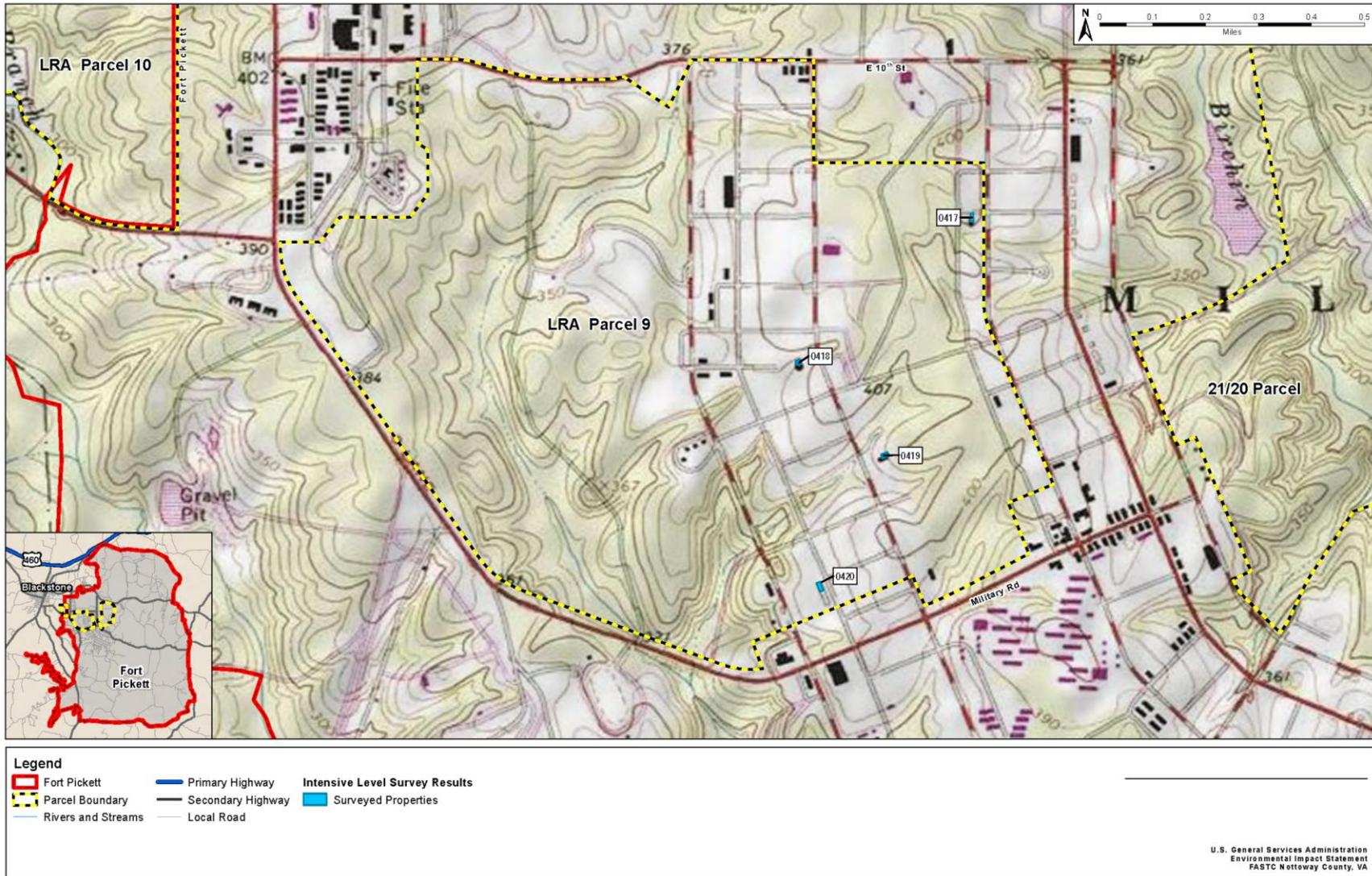


Figure 7. Surveyed properties within LRA Parcel 9

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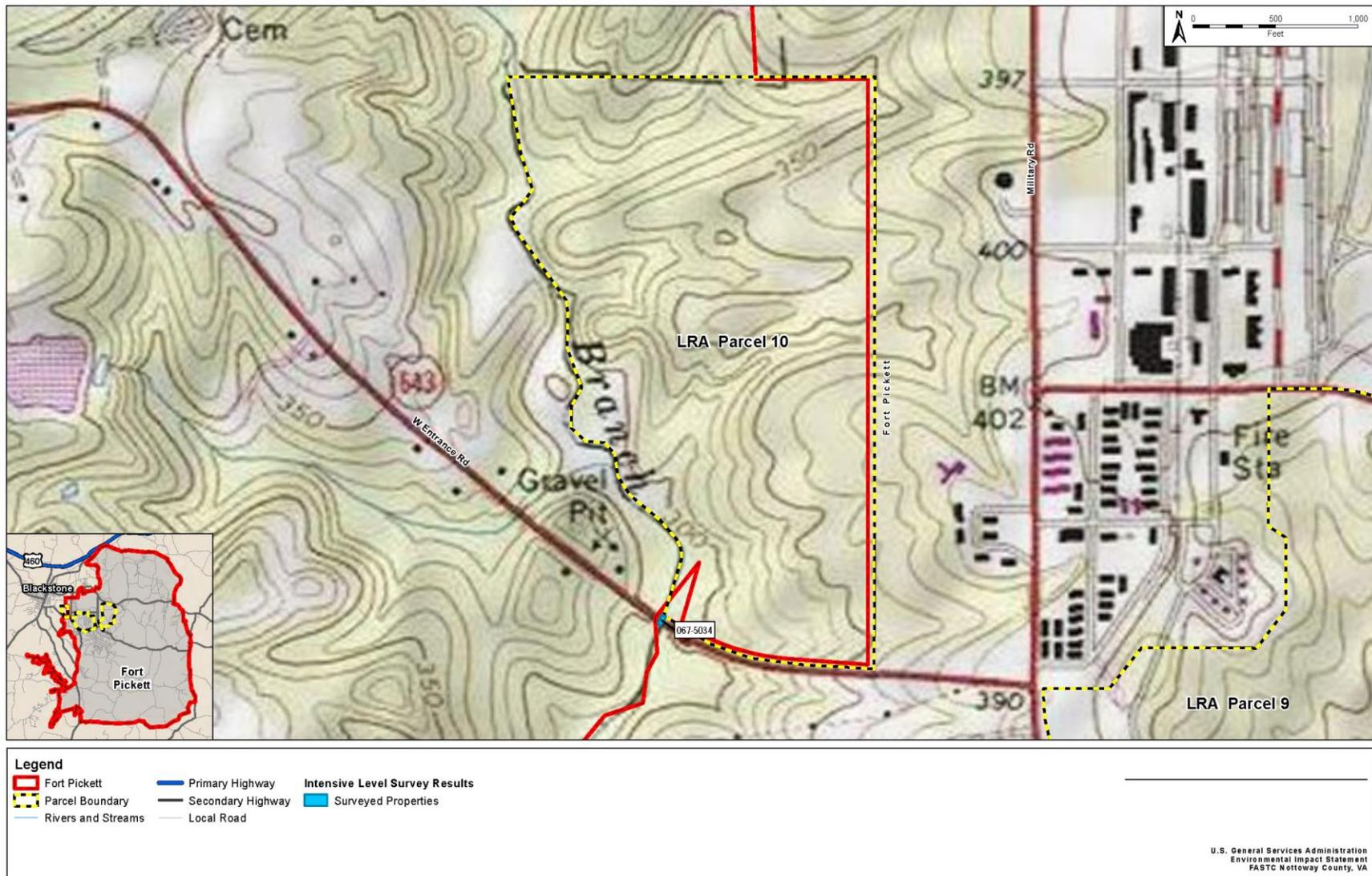


Figure 8. Surveyed properties within LRA Parcel 10

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4.1 LRA Parcel 9

Building 396 (067-0110-0417)

Description:

Building 396, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Office, is situated in the northeast corner of the LRA Parcel 9, on the west side of East Parade Avenue. Constructed in 1942, Building 396 is a rectangular building, resting on a concrete block foundation (Plate 21). It is surmounted by a north-south gabled roof, which is pierced by a brick chimney in the northeast corner and is clad in asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are sheathed in aluminum siding.

The east elevation has an off-center raised entry, approached by wood steps with wood handrails, and five original eight-over-eight double-hung, wood-sash windows. The west elevation has an off-center raised entry and six window bays. Five of the windows are original windows of the same type as on the east elevation; the sixth is a four-over-four light window. The north elevation has a slightly off-center raised entry and a ground-level entryway, which consists of a set of double half-glazed wood doors. One door has six lights and three flat panels on the lower half; the other has four lights and three raised panels below. The south elevation features a central, gable roof, raised entryway with a single door (Plate 22). The doorway is reached by a flight of wood steps with wood handrails.



Plate 21. Building 396, north and east elevations, facing southwest



Plate 22. Building 396, south and west elevations, facing northeast

Evaluation:

Building 396 does not meet the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation. According to one individual who currently works in Building 396, the building was originally used to train soldiers in withstanding a poisonous gas attack. Thus, Building 396 is directly associated with the training mission of Camp Pickett during World War II. However, Building 396 is recommended not eligible under Criterion A because it does not have the integrity to convey its period of significance (see next paragraph for detailed information on its integrity). Documentary research has not indicated that individuals associated with the building were significant in our past; therefore, Building 396 does not meet Criterion B. Architecturally, the building does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It was built using a standardized design to facilitate rapid construction of military training bases in the U.S. during World War II. Nonetheless, it is a simple, utilitarian structure, representing a common method of construction, and does not retain its integrity from the World War II era. Therefore, Building 396 is recommended not eligible under Criterion C. Building 396 is recommended not eligible under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield information important in history. This resource would not add important information to the plethora of documentary evidence that already exists on Camp Pickett and the construction and design of Army training bases during World War II.

Building 396 has sustained a renovation since its original construction in 1942. In 1970, when the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers took over the building, the interior, which was one large open space, was subdivided into offices at that time. Reconfiguration of the interior, given its said historic use for training soldiers how to maneuver through a poisonous gas attack, and the changes to the exterior (aluminum siding, replacement doors) have compromised the integrity of design, materials, and feeling of the building. The integrity of setting also has been compromised

by the demolition of numerous buildings and structures that has occurred in this area of the cantonment.

Facility 664 (067-0110-0418)

Description:

Facility 664, a water tower constructed in 1942, is located near the center of the LRA Parcel 9. It is situated on the west side of West Parade Avenue. Facility 664 features a cylindrical steel holding container surmounted by a shallow-sloped conical metal roof (Plate 23). It is supported by a ring of eight steel posts and one central metal post. Additional support is provided by two bands of latticed steel beams connected to the posts at regularly spaced levels, which visually divide the height of the posts of the water tower into three stories (Plate 24). Steel cables extend between the posts and the horizontal bands, forming an “X” pattern around the base of the water tower. Like the other water towers erected during the construction at Fort Pickett, Facility 664 is painted in a red and white checked pattern.

A small support building lies to the south (Plate 25). It is a rectangular concrete-frame building with a flat concrete roof and a concrete slab foundation. The walls are clad in shotcrete.



Plate 23. Facility 664, view facing west



Plate 24. Facility 664, view facing east



Plate 25. Support building, view facing southwest

Evaluation:

Facility 664 does not meet the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation. Despite the fact that the structure largely retains its integrity, it does not meet any of the criteria for significance. Facility 664 is recommended not eligible under Criterion A because it is a typical, minor support structure that was part of the infrastructure of the former Army training base, and thus, is not directly associated with the training mission of Camp Pickett during World War II. Documentary research has not indicated that the water tower is associated with an individual who was significant in our past; therefore, Facility 664 does not meet Criterion B. The engineering design for this water tower is standard, and does not embody unique construction techniques or materials. Therefore, Facility 664 is recommended not eligible under Criterion C. Facility 664 is recommended not eligible under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield information important in history. This resource would not add important information to the plethora of documentary evidence that already exists on Camp Pickett and the construction and design of Army training bases during World War II.

Building 873 (067-0110-0419)

Description:

Building 873, a former classroom, is currently the unmanned vehicle support training center and offices of UAV Pro, a private business. It is located in the southeastern portion of LRA Parcel 9 and is situated on the east side of West Parade Avenue.

Building 873 is a rectangular, concrete block building, resting on a concrete slab foundation (Plate 26). The building has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and pierced by a tall brick chimney. There are wood vents in each gable. The north elevation has five bays of replacement one-over-one, vinyl-sash windows with concrete slip sills, a sectional aluminum overhead door set in a wood frame, and one single door. The south elevation has seven bays of the same type of vinyl windows as the north elevation, and a single door surmounted by a wood transom; the door is a modern replacement, but the transom is original (Plate 27). The west elevation has two sets of double doors, both with projecting concrete lintel headers. Both sets of doors are wood. The double doors at the north corner are half-glazed and original to the building. Both these doors have four lights above three wood panels. The east elevation is devoid of openings. However, the east elevation, as well as the north and south elevations, feature projecting concrete block columns.



Plate 26. Building 873, north and west elevations, view facing southeast



Plate 27. Building 873, south and east elevations, facing northwest

Evaluation:

Building 873 does not meet the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation. Building 873 is recommended not eligible under Criterion A because it is not associated with an event or pattern of events of impact or significance in the Cold War. This building was constructed during the brief period between 1950 and 1954 when Camp Pickett was reopened for training two different infantry divisions for the Korean War. No unique or significant training is known to have occurred at Camp Pickett during this time, and the function of Building 873 as a classroom is routine to the training mission. Documentary research has not indicated that individuals associated with the building were significant in our past; therefore, Building 873 does not meet Criterion B. Architecturally, the building does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is a simple, utilitarian structure and represents a common method of construction in both military and civilian architecture. Therefore, Building 873 is recommended not eligible under Criterion C. Building 873 is recommended not eligible under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield information important in history. This resource would not contribute important information to the post-war history of the installation.

Building 873 has sustained a number of alterations since its original construction in 1953 that have removed or altered its character-defining features. In 2005, the building underwent a major renovation, which entailed subdividing the interior space from one large room into several offices, replacing all the original exterior windows, and installing a new asphalt shingle roof. Additionally, the overhead garage door on the north elevation is a replacement. The integrity of setting has been compromised by the demolition of numerous buildings and structures that has occurred in this area of the cantonment. Thus, the historic integrity of the building has been compromised.

Building 1112/1152 (067-0110-0420)

Building 1112, a vehicle maintenance building, is located in the southern portion of LRA Parcel 9. It is situated on the west side of Armistead Avenue. Building 1112 is attached to the north end of Building 1152, which was inventoried in the 2010 architectural survey and historic district evaluation of Fort Pickett (Griffitts et al. 2010). Both the report and the survey form for Building 1152 (067-0110-0043) do not identify Building 1112 as comprising the north half of the building, even though both were built in 1942 and likely share a concrete slab foundation. Both buildings are one story, although Building 1112 is slightly shorter in height than Building 1152, as evidenced by the separation between the side gable roofs of each structure (Plate 28). The roof of Building 1112, like that of Building 1152, is clad in asphalt shingles. The roof of Building 1112 is pierced by a tall, off-center brick chimney within the roof surface of the east slope. The exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding.

Building 1112 has nine eight-over-eight double-hung, wood-sash windows, one four-over-four double-hung, wood sash window, and a set of double half-glazed wood doors on its east elevation (Plate 29). The doors have four lights above three raised wood panels. The north elevation features three eight-over-eight double-hung, wood sash windows flanked by two aluminum awning windows (one is boarded) and a single door. The west elevation has four aluminum rolling overhead doors, approximately 12 ft high by 12 ft wide, one single and two

sets of double eight-over-eight double-hung, wood-sash windows, and a single half-glazed wood door with four lights above three raised wood panels (Plate 30).



Plate 28. Building 1112/1152, south and east elevations, facing southwest



Plate 29. Building 1112, north and east elevations, facing southwest



Plate 30. Building 1112, north and west elevations, facing southeast

Evaluation:

Building 1112 does not meet the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation. Based on the overhead doors and listed use of adjoining Building 1152, Building 1112 was originally used as a vehicle maintenance area. Vehicle maintenance is historically a typical support function on U.S. military installations. Vehicle maintenance was not directly associated with the training mission of Camp Pickett during World War. Additionally, Building 1112 lacks integrity (please refer to the paragraph below for a discussion of integrity). Therefore, Building 396 is recommended not eligible under Criterion A because its role as a support structure does not provide a significant association with important events related to our past. Documentary research has not indicated that individuals associated with the building were significant in our past; therefore, Building 1112 does not meet Criterion B. Architecturally, the building does not embody significant merit. It is a simple, utilitarian structure and represents a common method of construction in both military and civilian architecture. Therefore, Building 1112 is recommended not eligible under Criterion C. Building 1112 is recommended not eligible under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield information important in history. This resource would not add important information to the plethora of documentary evidence that already exists on Camp Pickett and the construction and design of Army training bases during World War II.

The integrity of materials and design of Building 1112 has been compromised by the installation of vinyl siding on the exterior and the replacement of original personnel and overhead garage doors. Additionally, large numbers of World War II-era buildings have been demolished within the last decade and demolition continues at present. With the loss of these buildings, the setting of Fort Pickett is vastly different today than it was during the bustling war years. For these reasons, Building 1112 has diminished integrity.

4.2 LRA Parcel 10

Concrete Box Culvert (067-5034)

Description:

This double box culvert is located on West Entrance Road (VA Route 643), at the southwest corner of LRA Parcel 10. It carries the two-lane road over Hurricane Branch. The culvert is constructed of reinforced concrete, which was poured in place, as evidenced by the outlines of the wood forms imbedded in the surface concrete (Plate 31). It is approximately 25 ft wide (full span) and 8 ft high. The wing walls extend approximately 14 ft along the creek bank (Plate 32).



Plate 31. Concrete box culvert, view facing south



Plate 32. Concrete box culvert, view facing southwest

Evaluation:

According to Thomas Lester, Structure and Bridge Safety Inspection Program Manager, Richmond District, Virginia Department of Transportation, this culvert was constructed using Standard Plan BC-2A, a standardized design for box culverts dating to 1940. This culvert was inspected for Virginia's inventory of bridges and culverts in 1974. A precise date of construction was not captured in the inventory, so this culvert's date of construction is sometime between 1940 and 1974. Any work that has been completed on the culvert since its construction has not been recorded in the inventory (Thomas Lester, personal communication 2012).

The culvert does not meet the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation. It is recommended not eligible under Criterion A because it is not associated with an event or pattern of events that made a significant contribution to the historical and physical development of the nation, state, or region. VA Route 643 is not a historically significant transportation route. It was likely built at or shortly after the same time as Camp Pickett to provide a secondary access route into the cantonment. Its construction did not heavily influence or affect the development or operations of Camp Pickett during World War II or, subsequently the development of Blackstone. Documentary research has not indicated that the culvert is associated with the life of an individual significant in our past; therefore, it does not meet Criterion B. The structure retains its integrity overall; however, the culvert does not represent an early or unique example of a type, period, or method of construction for a culvert. Concrete box culverts from the mid- to late-twentieth century are ubiquitous on state roadways. Because of the ubiquity of culverts, standardized designs for this structure type were developed by the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads as early as 1929 (P.A.C. Spero and Company and Louis Berger and Associates 1995, 153). Therefore, the culvert is recommended not eligible under Criterion C. The culvert is recommended not eligible under

Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield information important in history. Concrete box culverts are well documented in the field of civil engineering. This particular example of a concrete double box culvert would not provide important information on the development or evolution of this culvert type or on materials or construction methods of mid-twentieth century culverts types that are not already widely known or documented.

5. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of this intensive-level survey for the proposed FASTC in Nottoway County revealed four resources within the boundaries of LRA Parcel 9 that had not been previously evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP in either of two previous intensive-level surveys of the post's aboveground resources. These four resources, in addition to one structure within the boundaries of LRA Parcel 10, were inventoried and evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP. No buildings or structures were identified within the boundaries of Parcel 21/20.

None of the structures in either LRA Parcel 9 or LRA Parcel 10 are recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP (Table 5). Upon analysis of the field and research data, Cardno TEC concluded that none of the resources meet the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation because of a lack of significance and/or integrity.

Table 5. Architectural resources inventoried and evaluated in the direct effects APE

LRA Parcel	DHR ID No.	Resource Name	Year Built	Description	Recommendation of NRHP Eligibility
9	067-0110-0417	U.S. Army Corps of Engineer Offices	1942	1-story wood frame building clad in aluminum siding	Not Eligible-Lacks Integrity
9	067-0110-0418	Water Tower	1942	Metal structure	Not Eligible-Lacks Significance
9	067-0110-0419	UAV Pro	1953	1-story concrete block building	Not Eligible-Lacks Significance and Integrity
9	067-0110-0420	Vehicle Maintenance	1942	1-story wood frame building clad in aluminum siding	Not Eligible-Lacks Significance and Integrity
10	067-5034	Box Culvert	1940	Poured reinforced concrete structure	Not Eligible-Lacks Significance

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APPENDIX A: Résumés of Preparers

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LORI THURSBY
SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN
TEC INC. - ANNAPOLIS, MD

EDUCATION

1999/M.Arch. History/Architectural History and Historic Preservation/University of Virginia
1993/B.E.D./Environmental Design in Architecture/Miami University

YEARS EXPERIENCE: 14

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Ms. Thursby is a highly experienced architectural historian who, as a Project Manager and Principal Investigator, has conducted and directed more than 200 historical/architectural projects, including Section 106 reports, Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) documentations, and historic contexts. She has completed numerous historical building surveys, determinations of eligibility, and assessments of effect on a diversity of projects and property types. She has also directed or prepared several Memoranda of Agreement and Section 4(f) evaluations, and coordinated with Federal agencies, State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs), and consulting parties at various stages of the Section 106 process. Ms. Thursby's technical experience also includes National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) related projects, with involvement in writing various sections of environmental assessments and environmental impact statements for public agencies.

Architectural Surveys and Pennsylvania Historic Resources Survey Forms, Penn DOT, Various Counties, PA

- Prepared a Pennsylvania Historic Resource Survey Form on two farmsteads and a mill, each of which were within the rights-of-way of three separate proposed bridge replacement projects. For the farmsteads, the survey form documented the history and chain of ownership of each farmstead in relation to the regional agricultural history and evaluated the property for its National Register eligibility. Neither property was recommended as eligible. Preparation of the survey form on the Lantzy Mill, a ca. 1921 feed mill, involved a thorough physical investigation of the building, a historical narrative, and National Register evaluation. The mill was recommended eligible under Criteria C and D for its significance in engineering and potential to yield information important in the local history of mills and milling. Each survey form also included color digital photographs, a location map, and a site plan keyed with the photographs.

CATEX Checklist and Historic Preservation, U.S. Court of Appeals Judge's Chambers, Salem, VA - Completed the cultural resources research and documentation for the proposed construction of judges chambers by expanding an existing facility leased by the General Services Administration (GSA) for the U.S. Court of Appeals in Salem, VA. Collected information on known historic properties in the APE and prepared a written summary and corresponding location map.

Cultural Resources Surveys of Air National Guard (ANG) Installations in PA, NY, and NJ – Principal Investigator for the Section 110 surveys of ANG installations at Hancock Field, Syracuse, NY and Atlantic City International Airport, Atlantic City, NJ, and Principal Investigator and lead surveyor of the ANG installation at Pittsburgh International Airport, Pittsburgh, PA. All buildings, structures, and objects built before the end of the Cold War (pre-1990) at each installation were inventoried and evaluated for National Register of Historic Places eligibility. The resources were evaluated within a historic context of the Air National Guard. Real property records, unit histories, and as-built drawings were reviewed for each base to develop the context and to chronicle the physical evolution of each particular installation. A technical report detailing the survey methods, results, and conclusions for each installation was completed and submitted to the respective State Historic Preservation Office for review and concurrence.

Environmental Assessment, Navy/Marine Corps Readiness Center Relocation, Lehigh, PA - Cultural Resource Specialist on a multi-discipline team that prepared an EA to evaluate the potential impacts associated with the proposed acquisition of 4.8 ha (11.8 ac) of land adjacent to the NMCRC Lehigh Valley and subsequent construction, operation, and maintenance of additional facilities to support personnel that are relocating from NMCRC Reading, PA

to NMCRC Lehigh Valley. Defined the area of potential effects (APE) to take into account the project's potential to cause both direct and indirect effects on significant archaeological and architectural resources. Conducted research to identify any known cultural resources in the APE. Analyzed the data to determine the potential impacts of the project on known historic architectural resources and documented the results in the EA. Co-wrote on behalf of the Navy the Section 106 consultation letter to the PA SHPO presenting the finding of effect for the project.

Environmental Assessment and Cultural Resources Survey for the Maryland Department of Information Technology, New Market Public Health and Safety Communications Tower and Facilities, New Market, MD –

Conducted the cultural resources survey for the proposed construction and operation of an emergency services tower and facilities, which would be part of a network of State-owned radio towers to support current operations for various state and Federal government radio systems. The survey included a delineation of the APEs for the tower, which included one for direct effects associated with construction of the tower and one for indirect, or visual, effects to the setting of historic properties. Conducted background research and a reconnaissance survey to identify historic properties within the APEs. Documented the results of the survey and a determination of effect in a Section 106 consultation package that was submitted to the Maryland Historical Trust, Maryland's SHPO, for review and comment. The results of the cultural resources survey were incorporated into the Environmental Assessment.

Environmental Assessment for Demolition of Building C, Naval Station Norfolk, Lafayette River Annex, Norfolk, VA -

Architectural historian on a team of planners who prepared an EA to address the impacts resulting from demolition of Building C, a historic property, and relocation of the personnel from the substandard facility to Naval Station Norfolk. Built in 1922, Building C is a contributing resource in a historic district. Prepared a Historic Preservation Alternatives Analysis (HPAA) Report as part of the technical studies for the EA to analyze historic preservation alternatives for Building C. The HPAA report described the architectural character of the building, its history and significance, and current structural conditions, and detailed six treatment options, including renovation, adaptive reuse, mothballing, leasing/selling, relocation, and demolition of the building.

Environmental Assessment and Section 106 Compliance for PPV Navy Family Housing, Naval District Washington, Washington, DC -

Senior Architectural Historian on a multi-discipline team assisting the Navy in fulfilling its NEPA and NHPA Section 106 compliance obligations for implementation of a Public-Private Venture (PPV) housing initiative at 11 locations within Naval District Washington. The project involves privatization of 269 Navy family housing units, many of which are in National Historic Landmarks or NRHP-eligible historic districts. Prepared a Section 106 consultation letter to each (DC, MD, and VA) SHPO that presents the proposed action, the area of potential effect of each site in their respective state, the efforts to identify historic properties, and the findings of effect. Conducted additional research and documentation of the housing units at two of the Maryland sites for the MD SHPO. Wrote the cultural resources sections of the EA.

Environmental Impact Statement for Dredging of Norfolk Harbor Channel, NAVFAC Atlantic, Norfolk, VA -

Architectural Historian on a multi-discipline team that prepared an EIS for the Navy on the proposed deepening of approximately five miles of the Federal navigation channel (Norfolk Harbor Channel) located in the Southern Branch of the Elizabeth River in Southeastern Virginia, which would provide Nuclear Powered Aircraft Carriers (CVN) improved access/egress to Lamberts Point Deperming Station and Norfolk Naval Shipyard. Prepared prehistoric and historic contexts on the action area and presented information on known and recorded cultural resources located in two action alternative areas. Analyzed the potential impacts of the No Action and two proposed action alternatives on cultural resources.

HAER Documentation, Ohio Department of Transportation, Napoleon, OH – Prepared a HAER documentation of a 1929– 30 closed spandrel concrete arch bridge in northwestern Ohio. Areas of significance included its concrete arch construction, City Beautiful design principles, and its role in the late 1920s highway program of the Ohio Department of Highways, Bureau of Bridges. The documentation included copies of the bridge plans and numerous large format black-and-white photographs.

Historic Resource Documentation, Mechanicsville, St. Mary's County, MD – Architectural historian that completed a reconnaissance-level documentation of a private historic residence near the rural community of Mechanicsville. The goal of the documentation was to determine whether the property may meet the NRHP criteria for eligibility. With this goal in mind, the results of the field examination of the house and the history and possible area of significance were organized and written in a format to conform with an NRHP nomination form. The late-nineteenth century vernacular, wood-frame house was enlarged in the 1930s and again in the 1950s and was the center of a diversified farm.

National Register of Historic Places Multiple Properties Documentation (MPD), Tobacco Barns in Southern MD – Lead architectural historian for the development of a National Register MPD nomination form on tobacco barns built in Southern Maryland between the 1790s and 1957. Archival research included review of primary and secondary sources several libraries and archives in Maryland and Washington, D.C. The MPD nomination form includes historic contexts on the history of tobacco production in Southern Maryland and the architectural evolution of the state's tobacco barns, and defines the tobacco barn property types that are associated with these contexts. The Maryland Historical Trust reviewed and approved the first draft of the MPD form without comment. The project also involved documenting five tobacco barns for individual nomination to the National Register. Accompanying the individual nominations were black-and-white photographs, color slides, and measured floor plans.

NEPA and Cultural Resources Studies for Proposed Demolition and Lease Construction, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Building, Norfolk, VA - Senior Architectural Historian for an intensive-level survey for the proposed lease construction of a new building for the U.S. CIS on a 2-acre site in southeast Norfolk, VA. The survey researched and documented two ca. 1930 residences. The buildings were evaluated for their NRHP eligibility and the results were presented in a technical report. Virginia Department of Historic Resources intensive survey forms for both buildings supplemented the report.

Reconnaissance Level Survey of Two Properties, Albemarle County, VA - Principal Investigator and Architectural Historian on a reconnaissance-level architectural survey for a proposed mixed-income housing development project in central Albemarle County, Virginia. A total of 90 units of rental housing was proposed to be built on 6.6 acres of land on the periphery of the city of Charlottesville. The architectural survey recorded two early-twentieth-century single-family residences located in the project area. The interior and exteriors of the buildings were examined for their stylistic features, building materials, alterations, and condition, and photographed using 35mm black-and-white film. Along with the data collected during the field survey, previous research was utilized to consider the potential of each building for eligibility in the National Register of Historic Places and to make recommendations on the need for further investigation.

Site-Wide Environmental Impact Statement NASA Wallops Flight Facility, Wallops Island, VA - Senior Architectural Historian and Principal Investigator for the Phase I architectural survey of early Cold War-era buildings and structures at NASA Goddard Space Flight Center's Wallops Flight Facility (WFF). The survey was completed as part of technical studies related to the preparation of a site-wide EIS for current and future operations at WFF. The survey involved inventorying 76 architectural resources dating between 1956 and 1965 on reconnaissance level VA Department of Historic Resources inventory forms. Archival research was conducted to augment an existing historic context on WFF for the 1956– 1965 period. The surveyed resources were evaluated for their eligibility for listing on the National Register both individually and as part of a historic district. A survey report detailing the results of the analysis of field and research data was prepared.

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JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN
TEC INC. - ANNAPOLIS, MD

EDUCATION

2010/M.S./Historic Preservation/Clemson University/ College of Charleston-Charleston SC

2008/B.A./History/Cedar Crest College

YEARS EXPERIENCE: 2

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Ms. Martin is a junior architectural historian with experience in both surveying and material conservation. She has taken part in projects ranging from wooden window sash restoration and paint sampling to historic building descriptions and preservation planning recommendations. She has created measured drawings, treatment plans, historic contexts, and a historic structures report and feasibility study for various organizations in Charleston. She also completed an extended internship with the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, a National Park Service facility in Natchitoches, LA. Her graduate studies at Clemson University combined preservation law, economics, politics and planning, with architectural history, documentation and conservation, creating a multi-faceted understanding of historic preservation and architectural history.

Community Integrated Master Plan Support, HQ Marine Corps and Marine Barracks Washington, Washington, DC - Assessed interior and exterior architectural elements. Completed inventory of architectural elements and narratives describing the features of the buildings. Created estimates for the deficiencies identified within each building. As a national register listed property, attention was given to characterize defining features and special details of the listed buildings. Compatible design elements of the annex were also discussed.

Cultural Resources Survey, Lincoln Municipal Airport, NE - Prepared Nebraska State survey forms for ten buildings predating 1990. Surveys included detailed building descriptions, digital photography, and National Register assessment. Buildings younger than 50 years old were assessed based on their significance to the Cold War under Criteria Consideration G.

Cultural Resources Surveys, Pittsburgh, Hancock Field, and Atlantic City Air National Guard Bases - Prepared New Jersey and New York State survey forms for 49 buildings predating 1990. Surveys included detailed building descriptions, digital photography, and National Register assessment. Buildings younger than 50 years old were assessed based on their significance to the Cold War under Criteria Consideration G. Historic contexts were created for each installation. Among the resources included on the installations were two Cold War era munitions storage igloos and a firing in buttress, used to sight in the guns on the F-86L Sabre.

Feasibility Study and Site Search for New Facilities, Letcher County, KY - Refined an Area of Potential Effect (APE) at each site based on the height of the proposed building, topography, and building patterns of the region. Recorded structures older than 50 years and completed inventory forms on those structures that were both 50 years or older and were in good condition. Provided recommendations as to the impacts on architectural resources in each of the three proposed sites. Among the historic resources in each APE were a homestead dating from 1857, a house and burial ground belonging to the family local character "Devil" John Wright, and a cabin possibly constructed as a part of the New Deal programs. Historic contexts of the region revealed that log cabins, coal mining, and home places would be significant to the region.

Site-Wide Environmental Impact Statement NASA Wallops Flight Facility, Wallops Island, VA - Prepared building descriptions and the historic context of the facility as a part of an EIS. Building descriptions included dates of construction, identification of materials and architectural features, and digital photographs.

45 Hasell House History, Charleston, SC - Completed a chain of title and extensive research on a tract of land to determine when the current building was constructed and if it was connected to any important people or historic events. Research included deeds, Sanborn Maps, various historical maps, city directories, and hurricane vouchers.

Comparative Study of Five Limewash Formulas, National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, Natchitoches, LA - Prepared close to two hundred historic and modern brick core samples for testing. Samples were coated with three and five coats of wash, mixed from five different types of lime. All samples were weighed in triplicate, photographed, and placed under the Minolta Colorimeter, an instrument used to record color through a numerical system. Ms. Martin recorded and analyzed the data to determine which wash formula was the most durable.

Comparative Study of Six Paint Removers, National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, Natchitoches, LA - Performed scientific testing on historic and modern brick core samples to determine which of six products tested were most effective on historic and modern bricks. Samples were painted with five and eight layers of latex paint and designated samples were weathered using an artificial weathering instrument known as a QUV. Paint removers were applied to samples using product directions. Samples were weighed in triplicate, photographed, and placed under the colorimeter and a Laser Profilometer, an instrument used to map the surface of a sample. Ms. Martin recorded and analyzed the data to determine which of the products performed the best under the varying circumstances. A report was produced and presented at the Association for Preservation Technology's October 2010 Conference in Denver.

Conditions Assessment of 34 George Street, Charleston, SC - Examined three accessible elevations to determine condition of materials and interventions needed to stabilize the building. A basic history and assessment of the architectural style was conducted to determine the building's importance to Charleston, which guided the recommendations of interventions. Ms. Martin produced approximated AutoCAD drawings and photographs, depicting areas of deterioration, biological growth, weathering, and missing elements.

Cultural Landscape Report, Wragg Square, Charleston, SC - Member of a three person team that documented and assessed the importance of Wragg Square to Charleston SC. The team conducted research on the plot of land and the date it became Wragg Square. It was determined that the square was one example of a limited number of urban open spaces on the Charleston Peninsula. Historic photographs, including HABS photographs were consulted to assess changes in the landscape. The square was documents through measure AutoCAD drawings, depicting the plan with dimensions of tree canopies, and three elevations.

Eternal Father of the Sea Naval Chapel Historic Structures Report and Feasibility Study, North Charleston, SC - Member of eleven person team that assessed the condition, integrity, character defining features, and possibility for inclusion on the National Register, as well as devised a possible adaptive use. The team was divided into three groups to research the North Charleston Naval Base, the Chapel itself, and changes to building. These three teams also assessed the exterior, the interior apse, and the interior nave. Legal, economic, community, and code considerations were examined to devise an adaptive use. The local government and community were consulted about the importance of the chapel and needs of the community.

History, Documentation, and Paint Analysis of the Joseph Manigault House, Charleston, SC - Member of a eleven person team that created a historic context and measured drawings of the third floor of the Manigault House. Measured drawings included a plan of the third floor and elevations of every room. Paint analysis was conducted on the southwest room. Samples were taken from every elevation. The team prepared and analyzed the samples to create a paint history of the room.

Repair and Restoration of Lawson's Pond's 1830s Original Cypress Window Sash and Sills, Holly Hill, SC - Member of a three person crew that assessed sash and sill condition, and completed necessary interventions. All windows were removed from the building, pointed, re-glazed, scrapped, sanded, and painted. Several sash and sills required wood consolidant to treat wood deterioration and a few sash and sills required wood epoxy build up or

replacement. New stops, created from Spanish cedar, were screwed into place to prevent damage to the wood framing behind it. All interventions were recorded in a work journal and on a sketch of the building.

Survey of Historic Structures, Upper Saucon Township, PA - Created and conducted a survey for the Environmental Advisory Committee, tracking remaining historic buildings from the 1976 township history. Digital photography and descriptions were used to assess how each building had changed over the past 30 years. Research was conducted on preservation techniques that would preserve both the buildings and the undeveloped land in the township. Ms. Martin provided the township with an assessment of their best options.

Sustainable Infrastructure Assessments, Multiple Air Force Sites - Assessed the condition of exterior architectural materials. Identified potential energy conservation opportunities on the exterior envelop. Inventoried materials and entered results into the Builder database. The assessment was a part of the larger effort on the part of the USAF to comply with Executive Orders 13423 & 13514, EISA 07 addressing Energy & HPSB Requirements of the Military.

Sweet grass Basket Corridor Survey, Georgetown, SC - Member of a three person team surveying the 15 mile section of the Sweet grass basket corridor. Survey included sketches of roof plans and brief building description. The survey's purpose was to document an area with great cultural significance that had been disappearing as a result of the expansion of Mt. Pleasant, SC and development.

Treatment Assessment of Terrestrial Metal Architectural Elements, Charleston, SC - Created a treatment plan, based on the type of metal, the terrestrial corrosion process, and types of interventions available. Ms. Martin consulted with Warren Lasch Research Laboratories, where she X-rayed the elements to determine the state of the base metal, and discussed the Research Laboratories new method of treatment, the subcritical method. Electrolyte Reduction and the Subcritical Method were selected as the two most viable treatment options. Ms. Martin performed Electrolyte Reduction on a sacrificial element and determined that this treatment did not address the salt issue.

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APPENDIX B: DHR Intensive Survey Forms

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Intensive Level Survey**

DHR ID#: 067-0110-0417

Other DHR ID#:

Resource Information

Resource Name(s): Building 396, 396 East Parade Avenue
{Function/Location}
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Office {Current}
Building 396 {Historic}

Date of Construction: ca 1942

Local Historic District :

National Register Eligibility Status

Resource has not been evaluated.*

This Resource is associated with the Fort Pickett
Historic District

* Resource has not been formally evaluated by DHR or
eligibility information has not been documented in DSS
at this time.

Location of Resource

Commonwealth of Virginia

County/Independent City: Nottoway

Magisterial District:

Town/Village/Hamlet: Blackstone

Tax Parcel:

Zip Code: 23824

Address(s): 396 East Parade Avenue {Current}

USGS Quadrangle Name: BLACKSTONE EAST

UTM Boundary Coordinates :

	<u>NAD</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
<i>UTM Center coordinates :</i>	1983	18	311962	4103644
<i>UTM Data Restricted?.</i>	No			

Resource Description

Ownership Status: Public - Local

Government Agency Owner:

Acreage: 750.00

Surrounding area: Town

Open to Public: No

Site Description:

March 2012: Building 396 is located on topographically flat land, most likely graded during construction of the post in 1942. It is bounded by Thirteenth Street on the north and East Parade Avenue on the east. The building is surrounded by grass. Beyond the cleared area, vegetation consists of young growth forest and shrubs.

Secondary Resource Summary:

March 2012: None

Individual Resource Information

<u>Count</u>	<u>Resource Types</u>	<u>Resource Status</u>
1	Classroom Building	Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type.</i>	Classroom Building	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	Yes
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	ca 1942 {Site Visit/Owner}	<i>Accessed?</i>	No Not accessible
<i>Architectural Style:</i>	No Discernable Style	<i>Number of Stories:</i>	1.0
<i>Form:</i>		<i>Condition:</i>	Good
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>		<i>Threats to Resource:</i>	Demolition

March 2012: Building 396, also known as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Office, was constructed in 1942. It is situated on the

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Intensive Level Survey

DHR ID#: 067-0110-0417

Other DHR ID#:

west side of East Parade Avenue.

Building 396 is a rectangular building, resting on a concrete block foundation. It is surmounted by a gabled roof, which is pierced by a brick chimney in the northeast corner, and is clad in asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are sheathed in aluminum siding.

The east elevation has an off-center raised entry, approached by wood steps with wood handrails, and five original eight-over-eight double-hung, wood-sash windows. The west elevation has an off-center raised entry and six window bays. Five of the windows are original windows of the same type as on the east elevation; the sixth is a four-over-four light window. The north elevation has a slightly off-center raised entry and a ground-level entryway, which consists of a set of double half-glazed wood doors. One door has six lights and three flat panels on the lower half; the other has four lights and three raised panels below. The south elevation features a central, gable roof, raised entryway with a single door. The doorway is reached by a flight of wood steps with wood handrails.

Primary Resource Exterior Component Description:

<u>Component</u>	<u>Comp Type/Form</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Material Treatment</u>
Foundation	Foundation - Solid/Continuous	Concrete	Foundation - Block
Structural System	Structural System - Frame	Wood	Structural System - Siding, Aluminum
Roof	Roof - Gable	Asphalt	Roof - Shingle
Chimneys	Chimneys - End	Brick	Chimneys - Bond, American, 5-course
Porch	Porch - Deck	Wood	
Windows	Windows - Sash, Double-Hung	Wood	Windows - 8/8

Historic Time Period(s): Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)

Historic Context(s): Military/Defense

Significance Statement

March 2012: Building 396 does not meet the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation. According to one individual who currently works in Building 396, the building was originally used to train soldiers in withstanding a poisonous gas attack. Thus, Building 396 is directly associated with the training mission of Camp Pickett during World War II. However, Building 396 is recommended not eligible under criterion A because it does not have the integrity to convey its period of significance (see next paragraph for detailed information on its integrity). Documentary research has not indicated that individuals associated with the building were significant in our past; therefore, Building 396 does not meet criterion B. Architecturally, the building does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It was built using a standardized design to facilitate rapid construction of military training bases in the U.S. during World War II. Nonetheless, it is a simple, utilitarian structure, representing a common method of construction, and does not retain its integrity from the World War II era. Therefore, Building 396 is recommended not eligible under criterion C. Building 396 is recommended not eligible under criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield information important in history. This resource would not add important information to the plethora of documentary evidence that already exists on Camp Pickett and the construction and design of Army training bases during World War II.

Building 396 has sustained a renovation since its original construction in 1942. In 1970, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers took over the building and the interior, which was one large open space, was subdivided into offices at that time. Reconfiguration of the interior, given its said historic use for training soldiers how to maneuver through a poisonous gas attack, and the changes to the exterior have compromised the integrity of design, materials, and feeling of the building. The integrity of setting also has been compromised by the demolition of numerous buildings and structures that has occurred in this area of the cantonment.

National Register Eligibility Information (Intensive Level Survey):

<u>NR Count</u>	<u>NR Resource Type</u>	<u>NR Resource Status</u>
1	Building	Non-contributing
		Non-Contributing: 1

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Intensive Level Survey**

DHR ID#: 067-0110-0417

Other DHR ID#:

National Register Criteria:

Period of Significance: 1941-1945

Level of Significance: regional

NR Areas of Significance: Military

Property Retains Integrity of:

1)Association	No	5)Material	No
2)Design	No	6)Setting	No
3)Feeling	No	7)Workmanship	No
4)Location	Yes		

Graphic Media Documentation

<i>DHR Negative #</i>	<i>Photographic Media</i>	<i>Negative Repository</i>	<i>Photo Date</i>	<i>Photographer</i>
	Digital Images		March 21, 2012	K. Martin

Bibliographic Documentation

Reference #: 1

Bibliographic RecordType: Report

Author: Eric Griffiths et al

DHR CRM Report Number:

Notes:

Griffitts, Eric, Christopher L. Bowen, and Dennis Knepper. 2010. Architectural Survey and Historic District Evaluation of MTC-Fort Pickett, Virginia Army National Guard. Prepared for the Virginia Department of Military Affairs-Virginia Army National Guard, Blackstone, Virginia. Prepared by Versar Inc., Springfield, Virginia. May.

Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Events

CRM Event # 1,

Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase II/Intensive

Date of CRM Event: May 21, 2012

CRM Person: Cardno TEC, Inc.

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

Lori Thursby, Principal Investigator
Kimberly Martin

Bridge Information

Cemetery Information

Ownership Information

Name: Unknown Unknown
Company: Nottoway County
 Local Reuse Authority
Address: 2201 Military Road
City: Blackstone
Zip: 23824 *State:* Virginia *Country:* USA
Phone/Extension: 434-292-1110 000-000-0000 / 0000 0000
Relation to the Property: Owner of property

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Intensive Level Survey**

DHR ID#: 067-0110-0418

Other DHR ID#:

Resource Information

Resource Name(s): Water Tower {Descriptive}
 Facility 664 {Historic}
 Water Tower, West Parade Avenue
 {Function/Location}

Date of Construction: ca 1942

Local Historic District :

National Register Eligibility Status

Resource has not been evaluated.*

This Resource is associated with the Fort Pickett
 Historic District

* Resource has not been formally evaluated by DHR or
 eligibility information has not been documented in DSS
 at this time.

Location of Resource

Commonwealth of Virginia

County/Independent City: Nottoway

Magisterial District:

Town/Village/Hamlet: Blackstone

Tax Parcel:

Zip Code: 23824

Address(s): West Parade Avenue {Current}

USGS Quadrangle Name: BLACKSTONE EAST

UTM Boundary Coordinates :

	<u>NAD</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
<i>UTM Center coordinates :</i>	1983	18	237319	4105195
<i>UTM Data Restricted?.</i>	No			

Resource Description

Ownership Status: Public - Local

Government Agency Owner:

Acreage: 750.00

Surrounding area: Town

Open to Public: No

Site Description:

March 2012: Facility 664 is located on topographically flat land, most likely graded during construction of the post in 1942. It is bounded by West Parade Avenue on the east and Armistead Avenue on the east. The building is surrounded by grass. Beyond the cleared area, vegetation consists of young growth forest and shrubs.

Secondary Resource Summary:

March 2012: There is one support structure associated with the water tower. It is of recent construction. Its function is unknown.

Individual Resource Information

<u>Count</u>	<u>Resource Types</u>	<u>Resource Status</u>
1	Water Tower	Contributing
1	Other	Non-Contributing

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Intensive Level Survey**

DHR ID#: 067-0110-0418

Other DHR ID#:

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type:</i>	Other	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	No
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	post 1967 {Site Visit}	<i>Accessed?</i>	No Not accessible
<i>Architectural Style:</i>	No Discernable Style	<i>Number of Stories:</i>	1.0
<i>Form:</i>		<i>Condition:</i>	Good
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>		<i>Threats to Resource:</i>	Demolition

March 2012: The support structure is a rectangular concrete-frame building with a flat concrete roof and a concrete slab foundation. The walls are clad in shotcrete.

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type:</i>	Water Tower	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	Yes
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	ca 1942 {Site Visit/Owner}	<i>Accessed?</i>	No Not accessible
<i>Architectural Style:</i>	No Discernable Style	<i>Number of Stories:</i>	3.0
<i>Form:</i>		<i>Condition:</i>	Good
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>		<i>Threats to Resource:</i>	Demolition

March 2012: Facility 664, a water tower constructed in 1942, is located on the west side of West Parade Avenue. Facility 664 features a cylindrical steel holding container surmounted by a shallow-sloped conical metal roof. It is supported by a ring of eight steel posts and one central metal post. Additional support is provided by two bands of latticed steel beams connected to the posts at regularly spaced levels, which visually divide the height of the posts of the water tower into three stories. Steel cables extend between the posts and the horizontal bands, forming an "X" pattern around the base of the water tower. Like the other water towers erected during the construction at Fort Pickett, Facility 664 is painted in a red and white checked pattern.

Primary Resource Exterior Component Description:

<u>Component</u>	<u>Comp Type/Form</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Material Treatment</u>
Foundation	Foundation - Piers	Concrete	Foundation - Poured
Structural System	Structural System - Frame	Steel	Structural System - Steel

Historic Time Period(s): Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)
S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)

Historic Context(s): Military/Defense

Significance Statement

March 2012: Facility 664 does not meet the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation. Despite the fact that the structure largely retains its integrity, it does not meet any of the criteria for significance. Facility 664 is recommended not eligible under criterion A because it is a typical, minor support structure that was part of the infrastructure of the former Army training base, and thus, is not directly associated with the training mission of Camp Pickett during World War II. Documentary research has not indicated that the water tower is associated with an individual who was significant in our past; therefore, Facility 664 does not meet criterion B. The engineering design for this water tower is typical, and does not embody unique construction techniques or materials. Therefore, Facility 664 is recommended not eligible under criterion C. Facility 664 is recommended not eligible under criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield information important in history. This resource would not add important information to the plethora of documentary evidence that already exists on Camp Pickett and the construction and design of Army training bases during World War II.

National Register Eligibility Information (Intensive Level Survey):

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Intensive Level Survey**

DHR ID#: 067-0110-0418

Other DHR ID#:

<u>NR Count</u>	<u>NR Resource Type</u>	<u>NR Resource Status</u>
1	Structure	Contributing
1	Structure	Undetermined
Contributing: 1		
Undetermined: 1		

National Register Criteria:

Period of Significance: 1941-1945

Level of Significance: regional

NR Areas of Significance: Military

Property Retains Integrity of:

1)Association	Yes	5)Material	Yes
2)Design	Yes	6)Setting	No
3)Feeling	No	7)Workmanship	Yes
4)Location	Yes		

Graphic Media Documentation

<u>DHR Negative #</u>	<u>Photographic Media</u>	<u>Negative Repository</u>	<u>Photo Date</u>	<u>Photographer</u>
	Digital Images		March 21, 2012	K. Martin

Bibliographic Documentation

Reference #: 1

Bibliographic RecordType: Report

Author: Eric Griffitts

DHR CRM Report Number:

Notes:

Griffitts, Eric, Christopher L. Bowen, and Dennis Knepper. 2010. Architectural Survey and Historic District Evaluation of MTC-Fort Pickett, Virginia Army National Guard. Prepared for the Virginia Department of Military Affairs-Virginia Army National Guard, Blackstone, Virginia. Prepared by Versar Inc., Springfield, Virginia. May.

Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Events

CRM Event # 1,

Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase II/Intensive

Date of CRM Event: May 21, 2012

CRM Person: Cardno TEC, Inc

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

Lori Thursby, Principal Investigator
Kimberly Martin

Bridge Information

Cemetery Information

Ownership Information

Name: Unknown Unknown

Company: Nottoway County

Local Reuse Authority

Address: 2201 Military Road

City: Blackstone

Zip: 23824 *State:* Virginia *Country:* USA

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Intensive Level Survey**

DHR ID#: 067-0110-0418

Other DHR ID#:

Phone/Extension: 434-292-1110 000-000-0000 / 0000 0000
Relation to the Property: Owner of property

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Intensive Level Survey**

DHR ID#: 067-0110-0419

Other DHR ID#:

Resource Information

Resource Name(s): Building 873 {Historic}
UAV Pro {Current}
Building 873, 873 West Parade Avenue
{Function/Location}

Date of Construction: 1953

Local Historic District :

National Register Eligibility Status

Resource has not been evaluated.*

This Resource is associated with the Fort Pickett
Historic District

* Resource has not been formally evaluated by DHR or
eligibility information has not been documented in DSS
at this time.

Location of Resource

Commonwealth of Virginia

County/Independent City: Nottoway

Magisterial District:

Town/Village/Hamlet: Blackstone

Tax Parcel:

Zip Code: 23824

Address(s): 873 West Parade Avenue {Current}

USGS Quadrangle Name: BLACKSTONE EAST

UTM Boundary Coordinates :

	<u>NAD</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
<i>UTM Center coordinates :</i>	1983	18	237562	4104906
<i>UTM Data Restricted?.</i>	No			

Resource Description

Ownership Status: Public - Local

Government Agency Owner:

Acreage: 750.00

Surrounding area: Town

Open to Public: No

Site Description:

March 2012: Building 873 is located on topographically flat land, most likely graded during construction of the post in 1942. It is bounded by West Parade Avenue on the west. The building is surrounded by grass. Beyond the cleared area, vegetation consists of young growth forest and shrubs.

Secondary Resource Summary:

March 2012: None

Individual Resource Information

<u>Count</u>	<u>Resource Types</u>	<u>Resource Status</u>
1	Classroom Building	Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type.</i>	Classroom Building	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	Yes
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	1953 {Written Data}	<i>Accessed?</i>	Yes
<i>Architectural Style:</i>	No Discernable Style	<i>Number of Stories:</i>	1.0
<i>Form:</i>		<i>Condition:</i>	Good
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>	Irregular		

Threats to Resource: Demolition

March 2012: Building 873, a former classroom, is currently the unmanned vehicle support training center and offices of UAV Pro, a

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Intensive Level Survey**

DHR ID#: 067-0110-0419

Other DHR ID#:

private business. It is located in the southern portion of LRA Parcel 9 and is situated on the east side of West Parade Avenue.

Building 873 is a rectangular, concrete block building, resting on a concrete slab foundation. The building has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and pierced by a tall brick chimney. There are wood vents in each gable.

The north elevation has five bays of replacement one-over-one, vinyl-sash windows with concrete slip sills, a sectional aluminum overhead door set in a wood frame, and one single door. The south elevation has seven bays of the same type of vinyl windows as the north elevation, and a single door surmounted by a wood transom; the door is a modern replacement, but the transom is original. The west elevation has two sets of double doors, both with projecting concrete lintel headers. Both sets of doors are wood. The double doors at the north corner are half-glazed and original to the building. Both these doors have three wood panels on the lower half and four lights on the top. The east elevation is devoid of openings. However, the east elevation, as well as the north and south elevations, feature projecting concrete block columns.

Primary Resource Exterior Component Description:

<u>Component</u>	<u>Comp Type/Form</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Material Treatment</u>
Foundation	Foundation - Slab	Concrete	Foundation - Poured
Structural System	Structural System - Masonry	Concrete	Structural System - Block
Windows	Windows - Sash, Double-Hung	Vinyl	Windows - 1/1
Windows		Wood	Windows - Transom
Roof	Roof - Gable, Front	Asphalt	Roof - Shingle
Chimneys	Chimneys - End	Brick	Chimneys - Bond, American, 6-course

Historic Time Period(s): S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)

Historic Context(s): Military/Defense

Significance Statement

March 2012: Building 873 does not meet the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation. Building 873 is recommended not eligible under criterion A because it is not associated with an event or pattern of events of impact or significance in the Cold War. This building was constructed during the brief period between 1950 and 1954 when Camp Pickett was reopened for training two different infantry divisions for the Korean War. No unique or critical training is known to have occurred at Camp Pickett during this time, and the function of Building 873 as a classroom is routine to the training mission. Documentary research has not indicated that individuals associated with the building were significant in our past; therefore, Building 873 does not meet criterion B. Architecturally, the building does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. It is a simple, utilitarian structure and represents a common method of construction in both military and civilian architecture. Therefore, Building 873 is recommended not eligible under criterion C. Building 873 is recommended not eligible under criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield information important in history. This resource would not contribute important information to the post-war history of the installation.

Building 873 has sustained a number of alterations since its original construction in 1953 that have removed or altered its character-defining features. In 2005, the building underwent a major renovation, which entailed subdividing the interior space from one large room into several offices, replacing all the original exterior windows, and installing a new asphalt shingle roof. Additionally, the overhead garage door on the north elevation is a replacement. Thus, the historic integrity of the building has been compromised.

National Register Eligibility Information (Intensive Level Survey):

<u>NR Count</u>	<u>NR Resource Type</u>	<u>NR Resource Status</u>
1	Building	Non-contributing
		Non-Contributing: 1

National Register Criteria:

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Intensive Level Survey**

DHR ID#: 067-0110-0419

Other DHR ID#:

<i>Period of Significance:</i>	1950-1954			
<i>Level of Significance:</i>	regional			
<i>NR Areas of Significance:</i>	Military			
<i>Property Retains Integrity of:</i>	1)Association	No	5)Material	No
	2)Design	No	6)Setting	No
	3)Feeling	No	7)Workmanship	No
	4)Location	Yes		

Graphic Media Documentation

<i>DHR Negative #</i>	<i>Photographic Media</i>	<i>Negative Repository</i>	<i>Photo Date</i>	<i>Photographer</i>
	Digital Images		March 21, 2012	K. Martin

Bibliographic Documentation

Reference #: 1
Bibliographic RecordType: Report
Author: Eric Griffiths et al
DHR CRM Report Number:

Notes:
 Griffiths, Eric, Christopher L. Bowen, and Dennis Knepper. 2010. Architectural Survey and Historic District Evaluation of MTC-Fort Pickett, Virginia Army National Guard. Prepared for the Virginia Department of Military Affairs-Virginia Army National Guard, Blackstone, Virginia. Prepared by Versar Inc., Springfield, Virginia. May.

Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Events

CRM Event # 1,
Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase II/Intensive
Date of CRM Event: May 21, 2012
CRM Person: Cardno TEC, Inc.
CRM Event Notes or Comments:
 Lori Thursby, Principal Investigator
 Kimberly Martin

Bridge Information

Cemetery Information

Ownership Information

Name: Unknown Unknown
Company: Nottoway County
 Local Reuse Authority
Address: 2201 Military Road
City: Blackstone
Zip: 23824 *State:* Virginia *Country:* USA
Phone/Extension: 434-292-1110 000-000-0000 / 0000 0000
Relation to the Property: Owner of property

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Intensive Level Survey**

DHR ID#: 067-0110-0420

Other DHR ID#:

Resource Information

Resource Name(s): Building 1112, Armistead Avenue
{Historic/Location}
Vehicle Maintenance {Historic}
Building 1112 {Historic}

Date of Construction: ca 1942

Local Historic District :

National Register Eligibility Status

Resource has not been evaluated.*

This Resource is associated with the Fort Pickett Historic District

* Resource has not been formally evaluated by DHR or eligibility information has not been documented in DSS at this time.

Location of Resource

Commonwealth of Virginia

County/Independent City: Nottoway

Magisterial District:

Town/Village/Hamlet: Blackstone

Tax Parcel:

Zip Code: 23824

Address(s): 1112 Armistead Avenue {Current}

USGS Quadrangle Name: BLACKSTONE EAST

UTM Boundary Coordinates :

	<u>NAD</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
<i>UTM Center coordinates :</i>	1983	18	311962	4103644
<i>UTM Data Restricted?.</i>	No			

Resource Description

Ownership Status: Public - Local

Government Agency Owner:

Acreage: 750.00

Surrounding area: Town

Open to Public: No

Site Description:

March 2012: Building 1112 is located on topographically flat land, most likely graded during construction of the post in 1942. It is bounded by Armistead Avenue on the west and Garnett Avenue on the east. The building is surrounded by grass. Beyond the cleared area, vegetation consists of young growth forest and shrubs.

Secondary Resource Summary:

March 2012: None

Individual Resource Information

<u>Count</u>	<u>Resource Types</u>	<u>Resource Status</u>
1	Shed, Vehicle/Equipment	Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type.</i>	Shed, Vehicle/Equipment	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	Yes
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	ca 1942 {Site Visit/Owner}	<i>Accessed?</i>	No Not accessible
<i>Architectural Style:</i>	Other	<i>Number of Stories:</i>	1.0
<i>Form:</i>		<i>Condition:</i>	Fair
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>		<i>Threats to Resource:</i>	Demolition

March 2012: Building 1112, a vehicle maintenance building, is located on the west side of Armistead Avenue. Building 1112 is

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Intensive Level Survey

DHR ID#: 067-0110-0420

Other DHR ID#:

attached to the north end of Building 1152 (067-0110-0043), which was inventoried in the 2010 architectural survey and historic district evaluation of Fort Pickett. Both the report and the survey form for Building 1152 do not identify Building 1112 as comprising the north half of the building, even though both were built in 1942 and likely share a concrete slab foundation. Both buildings are one story, although Building 1112 is slightly shorter in height than Building 1152, as evidenced by the separation between the side gable roofs of each structure. The roof of Building 1112, like that of Building 1152, is clad in asphalt shingles. The roof of Building 1112 is pierced by a tall, off-center brick chimney within the roof surface of the east slope. The exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding.

Building 1112 has nine eight-over-eight double-hung, wood-sash windows, one four-over-four double-hung, wood sash window, and a set of double half-glazed wood doors on its east elevation. The doors have four lights on the top and three raised wood panels below. The north elevation features three eight-over-eight double-hung, wood sash windows flanked by two aluminum awning windows (one is boarded) and a single door. The west elevation has four aluminum rolling overhead doors, approximately 12 ft high by 12 ft wide, one single and two sets of double eight-over-eight double-hung, wood- sash windows, and a single half-glazed wood door with four lights above and three raised wood panels below.

Primary Resource Exterior Component Description:

<u>Component</u>	<u>Comp Type/Form</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Material Treatment</u>
Foundation	Foundation - Slab	Concrete	Foundation - Poured
Structural System	Structural System - Frame	Wood	Structural System - Siding, Aluminum
Windows	Windows - Sash, Double-Hung	Wood	Windows - 8/8
Windows	Windows - Awning	Aluminum	
Roof	Roof - Gable, Side	Asphalt	Roof - Shingle
Chimneys	Chimneys - End	Brick	Chimneys - Bond, Common

Historic Time Period(s): Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)

Historic Context(s): Military/Defense

Significance Statement

March 2012: Building 1112 does not meet the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation. Based on the overhead doors and listed use of adjoining Building 1152, Building 1112 was originally used as a vehicle maintenance area. Thus, Building 1112 is not directly associated with the training mission of Camp Pickett during World War II, but rather associated with typical maintenance functions performed at military installations throughout the United States and continuing to the present time. Building 396 is recommended not eligible under criterion A because its function is not specifically related to training missions or significant exercises performed at the post. Additionally, it does not have the integrity to convey its period of significance (see next paragraph for detailed information on its integrity). Documentary research has not indicated that individuals associated with the building were significant in our past; therefore, Building 1112 does not meet criterion B. Architecturally, the building does not embody significant merit. It is a simple, utilitarian structure and represents a common method of construction in both military and civilian architecture. Therefore, Building 1112 is recommended not eligible under criterion C. Building 1112 is recommended not eligible under criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield information important in history. This resource would not add important information to the plethora of documentary evidence that already exists on Camp Pickett and the construction and design of Army training bases during World War II.

Building 1112 has sustained alterations to the exterior which have compromised its ability to convey its association to the World War II period. While the original, eight-over-eight windows have been retained, overhead doors on the west elevation and the single door on the south elevation are replacements. Additionally, the fenestration pattern on the south elevations has been altered with the addition of two aluminum windows on the east and west ends of the elevation and the removal of a transom over the single door opening.

National Register Eligibility Information (Intensive Level Survey):

<u>NR Count</u>	<u>NR Resource Type</u>	<u>NR Resource Status</u>
1	Building	Non-contributing
		Non-Contributing: 1

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Intensive Level Survey**

DHR ID#: 067-0110-0420

Other DHR ID#:

National Register Criteria:

Period of Significance: 1941-1945

Level of Significance: regional

NR Areas of Significance: Military

Property Retains Integrity of:

1)Association	No	5)Material	No
2)Design	No	6)Setting	No
3)Feeling	No	7)Workmanship	No
4)Location	Yes		

Graphic Media Documentation

<i>DHR Negative #</i>	<i>Photographic Media</i>	<i>Negative Repository</i>	<i>Photo Date</i>	<i>Photographer</i>
	Digital Images		March 21, 2012	K. Martin

Bibliographic Documentation

Reference #: 1

Bibliographic RecordType: Report

Author: Eric Griffiths et al

DHR CRM Report Number:

Notes:

Griffiths, Eric, Christopher L. Bowen, and Dennis Knepper. 2010. Architectural Survey and Historic District Evaluation of MTC-Fort Pickett, Virginia Army National Guard. Prepared for the Virginia Department of Military Affairs-Virginia Army National Guard, Blackstone, Virginia. Prepared by Versar Inc., Springfield, Virginia. May.

Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Events

CRM Event # 1,

Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase II/Intensive

Date of CRM Event: May 21, 2012

CRM Person: Cardno TEC, Inc.

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

Lori Thursby, Principal Investigator
Kimberly Martin

Bridge Information

Cemetery Information

Ownership Information

Name: Unknown Unknown
Company: Nottoway County
 Local Reuse Authority
Address: 2201 Military Road
City: Blackstone
Zip: 23824 *State:* Virginia *Country:* USA
Phone/Extension: 434-292-1110 000-000-0000 / 0000 0000
Relation to the Property: Owner of property

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Intensive Level Survey**

DHR ID#: 067-5034

Other DHR ID#:

Resource Information

Resource Name(s): FHWA Structure Number 12893 {Current}
Double Box Culvert, Route 643
{Function/Location}
Hurricane Branch Double Box Culvert
{Descriptive}
Standard BC-2A, Route 643 {Historic/Location}
Virginia Structure Number 6190 {Current}

Date of Construction: ca 1940

Local Historic District :

Location of Resource

Commonwealth of Virginia

County/Independent City: Nottoway

Magisterial District:

Town/Village/Hamlet: Blackstone

Tax Parcel:

Zip Code: 23824

Address(s): West Entrance Road

USGS Quadrangle Name: BLACKSTONE EAST

UTM Boundary Coordinates :

	<u>NAD</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
<i>UTM Center coordinates :</i>	1983	18	235001	4105764
<i>UTM Data Restricted?.</i>	No			

National Register Eligibility Status

Resource has not been evaluated.*

* Resource has not been formally evaluated by DHR or eligibility information has not been documented in DSS at this time.

Resource Description

Ownership Status: Public - State

Government Agency Owner: Virginia Department of Transportation

Acreage: 0.25

Surrounding area: Town

Open to Public: Yes

Site Description:

March 2012: This box culvert spans Hurricane Branch on West Entrance Road (Rt 463). West Entrance Road is a two-lane road that extends from Route 40 on the south side of Blackstone into the post, where it intersects with Military Road. As it approaches Fort Pickett, the landscape becomes undeveloped. It has slight hills, rising from the creek and road bed. The land is covered in young growth forest.

Secondary Resource Summary:

March 2012: None

Individual Resource Information

<u>Count</u>	<u>Resource Types</u>	<u>Resource Status</u>
1	Culvert	Contributing

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Intensive Level Survey

DHR ID#: 067-5034

Other DHR ID#:

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type:</i>	Culvert	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	Yes
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	ca 1940 {Written Data}	<i>Accessed?</i>	
<i>Architectural Style:</i>	Other	<i>Number of Stories:</i>	0.0
<i>Form:</i>		<i>Condition:</i>	Good
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>		<i>Threats to Resource:</i>	None

March 2012: This double box culvert is located on West Entrance Road (VA Route 643), just west of the entrance to Fort Pickett. It carries the two-lane road over Hurricane Branch. The culvert is constructed of reinforced concrete, which was poured in place, as evidenced by the outlines of the wood forms imbedded in the surface concrete. It is approximately 25 ft wide (full span) and 8 ft high. The wing walls extend approximately 14 feet along the creek bank.

Primary Resource Exterior Component Description:

<u>Component</u>	<u>Comp Type/Form</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Material Treatment</u>
Structural System	Structural System - Masonry	Concrete	

Historic Time Period(s): Q- World War I to World War II (1917-1945)
 S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)

Historic Context(s): Transportation/Communication

Significance Statement

March 2012: According to Thomas Lester, Structure and Bridge Safety Inspection Program Manager, Richmond District, Virginia Department of Transportation, this culvert was constructed using Standard Plan BC-2A, a standardized design for box culverts dating to 1940. This culvert was inspected for Virginia's inventory of bridges and culverts in 1974. A precise date of construction was not captured in the inventory, so this culvert's date of construction is sometime between 1940 and 1974. Any work that has been completed on the culvert since its construction has not been recorded in the inventory (Thomas Lester, personal communication 2012).

The culvert does not meet the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation. It is recommended not eligible under criterion A because it is not associated with an event or pattern of events that made a significant contribution to the historical and physical development of the nation, state, or region. VA Route 643 is not a historically significant transportation route. It was likely built at or shortly after the same time as Camp Pickett to provide a secondary access route into the cantonment. Its construction did not heavily influence or affect the development or operations of Camp Pickett during World War II or, subsequently the development of Blackstone. Documentary research has not indicated that the culvert is associated with the life of an individual significant in our past; therefore, it does not meet criterion B. The structure retains its integrity overall; however, the culvert does not represent an early or unique example of a type, period, or method of construction for a culvert. Concrete box culverts from the mid- to late-twentieth century are ubiquitous on state roadways. Because of the ubiquity of culverts, standardized designs for this structure type were developed by the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads as early as 1929 (P.A.C. Spero and Company and Louis Berger and Associates 1995, 153). Therefore, the culvert is recommended not eligible under criterion C. The culvert is recommended not eligible under criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield information important in history. Concrete box culverts are well documented in the field of civil engineering. This particular example of a concrete double box culvert would not provide important information on the development or evolution of this culvert type or on materials or construction methods of mid-twentieth century culverts types that are not already widely known or documented.

National Register Eligibility Information (Intensive Level Survey):

National Register Criteria:

Period of Significance: 1940-1974
Level of Significance: regional

NR Areas of Significance: Transportation

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Intensive Level Survey**

DHR ID#: 067-5034

Other DHR ID#:

<i>Property Retains Integrity of:</i>	1)Association	Yes	5)Material	Yes
	2)Design	Yes	6)Setting	Yes
	3)Feeling	Yes	7)Workmanship	Yes
	4)Location	Yes		

Graphic Media Documentation

<i>DHR Negative #</i>	<i>Photographic Media</i>	<i>Negative Repository</i>	<i>Photo Date</i>	<i>Photographer</i>
	Digital Images		March 21, 2012	K. Martin

Bibliographic Documentation

Reference #: 1

Bibliographic RecordType: Report
Author: Spero and Berger
DHR CRM Report Number:

Notes:

P.A.C Spero and Company and Louis Berger and Company. 1995. Historic Highway Bridges in Maryland: 1631–1960: Historic Context Report. Prepared for Maryland State Highway Administration, Maryland State Department of Transportation, Baltimore. October.

Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Events

CRM Event # 1,
Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase II/Intensive
Date of CRM Event: May 21, 2012
CRM Person: Cardno TEC, Inc.
CRM Event Notes or Comments:
 Lori Thursby, Principal Investigator
 Kimberly Martin

Bridge Information

<i>Bridge #</i> 1	<i>Virginia Structure #</i> 12893	<i>Structure ID #</i> 6190	
	<i>Type:</i> Miscellaneous--Culvert		<i>Type of Entity Spanned:</i> Water
	<i>Bridge Use:</i> Road		<i>Name of Entity Spanned:</i> Hurricane Branch
	<i># of Spans:</i> 2		<i># of Lanes:</i> 2

Cemetery Information

Ownership Information

Name: Unknown Unknown
Company: Virginia Department of Transportation
Address: 1401 E. Broad St
City: Richmond
Zip: 23219 *State:* Virginia *Country:* USA
Relation to the Property: Owner of property

Draft Addendum Phase I Survey for Additional Parcels at the Proposed Foreign Affairs Security Training Center

Nottoway County, Virginia

VDHR# 2010-1921

Prepared by:



York, PA

August 1, 2012

U.S. General Services Administration
20 North Eighth Street
Philadelphia, PA 19107

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**Draft Addendum Phase I Archaeological Survey for Additional
Parcels at the Proposed Foreign Affairs Security Training Center,
Nottoway County, Virginia**

VDHR# 2010-1921



Prepared by:
Kimberly M. Sebestyen, M.A.

Cardno TEC, Inc.
York, Pennsylvania

Prepared for:
U.S. General Services Administration
20 North Eighth Street
Philadelphia, PA 19107

August 1, 2012

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ABSTRACT

Cardno TEC Inc., under contract to the U.S. General Services Administration, conducted a Phase I Archaeological Survey of additional parcels at the Army National Guard Maneuver Training Center Fort Pickett and Nottoway County Pickett Park in Nottoway County, Virginia. The surveys were conducted as part of the proposed construction and operation of a U.S. Department of State Foreign Affairs Security Training Center. The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the Phase I survey consists of approximately 80 acres (32 hectares) located within the Nottoway County Local Redevelopment Authority (LRA) Parcel 9, LRA Parcel 10, and VAARNG Parcel 21/20 at Fort Pickett. The former two parcels are owned by Nottoway County and controlled by the LRA, and the latter parcel is owned by the U.S. Government and operated by the Virginia Army National Guard (VAARNG). The additional parcels include: the Grid Parcel, the Parcel 10 Access Road, the Range 8 Classroom R05, and the Officer's Club Parking Lot relocation.

The project acreage is based on the amount of land within these parcels that is usable based on project needs, minus previously disturbed areas, areas of steep slope (greater than 15%), and previously surveyed areas. The Phase I survey focused on locating and identifying archaeological resources that are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The Phase I Survey and Phase II Evaluation were conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and its implementing regulations, 36 Code of Federal Regulations 800: Protection of Historic Properties; the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974; the *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (Virginia Department of Historic Resources 2011), and the Department of Military Affairs *Standard Operating Procedure No. 6 for Conducting Archaeological Surveys*, *Standard Operating Procedure No. 7 for Curation Guidelines*, and *Standard Operating Procedure No. 8 for Archaeological Site Testing and Evaluation*.

The Grid Parcel consists of approximately 70 acres and was surveyed in 1998 and 2007 by CMI and WMCAR. Three isolated prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the Grid Parcel; however, no sites were discovered as part of the survey of the Grid Parcel. The Officer's Club Parking Lot, Parcel 10 Access Road, and Range 8 Classroom R05 were surveyed by Cardno TEC in July 2012. A total of 101 shovel test pits were laid out in the three parcels and 56 were excavated. Only one artifact, a small stoneware sherd, was recovered from the Parcel 10 Access Road and no sites were discovered as part of these surveys.

Conditions on the majority of the surveyed parcels indicated large amounts of ground disturbance associated with the construction and demolition of military buildings, parking lots, roadways, and utilities; the placement of fill; grading activities; as well as steep slopes, wetland containment, and heavy erosion. No resources eligible for the NRHP will be affected by the proposed project. No further work is recommended.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Cardno TEC Inc., under contract to the U.S. General Services Administration conducted a Phase I Archaeological Survey of additional parcels at the Army National Guard Maneuver Training Center Fort Pickett and Nottoway County Pickett Park in Nottoway County, Virginia. The surveys were conducted as part of the proposed construction and operation of a U.S. Department of State Foreign Affairs Security Training Center (FASTC). The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the Phase I survey consists of approximately 80 acres (32 hectares) located within the Nottoway County Local Redevelopment Authority (LRA) Parcel 9, LRA Parcel 10, and VAARNG Parcel 21/20 at Fort Pickett (Figure 1). The former two parcels are owned by Nottoway County and controlled by the LRA, and the latter parcel is owned by the U.S. Government and operated by the Virginia Army National Guard (VAARNG). The additional parcels include: the Grid Parcel, the Parcel 10 Access Road, the Range 8 Classroom R05, and the Officer's Club Parking Lot relocation.

The project acreage is based on the amount of land within these parcels that is usable based on project needs, minus previously disturbed areas, areas of steep slope (greater than 15%), and previously surveyed areas. The Phase I survey focused on locating and identifying archaeological resources that are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The Phase I Survey was conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and its implementing regulations, 36 Code of Federal Regulations 800: Protection of Historic Properties; the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974; the *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (Virginia Department of Historic Resources [VA DHR] 2011), and the Department of Military Affairs *Standard Operating Procedure No. 6 for Conducting Archaeological Surveys*, *Standard Operating Procedure No. 7 for Curation Guidelines*, and *Standard Operating Procedure No. 8 for Archaeological Site Testing and Evaluation*.

Kimberly Sebestyen, M.A., served as the Principal Investigator for the Phase I Survey, and was the primary author of the report addendum. David Jenkins, M.A., served as the Field Director. Field survey was conducted by David Jenkins, Luke DuPont, and John Walters. Fieldwork for the Phase I survey was conducted in July of 2012.

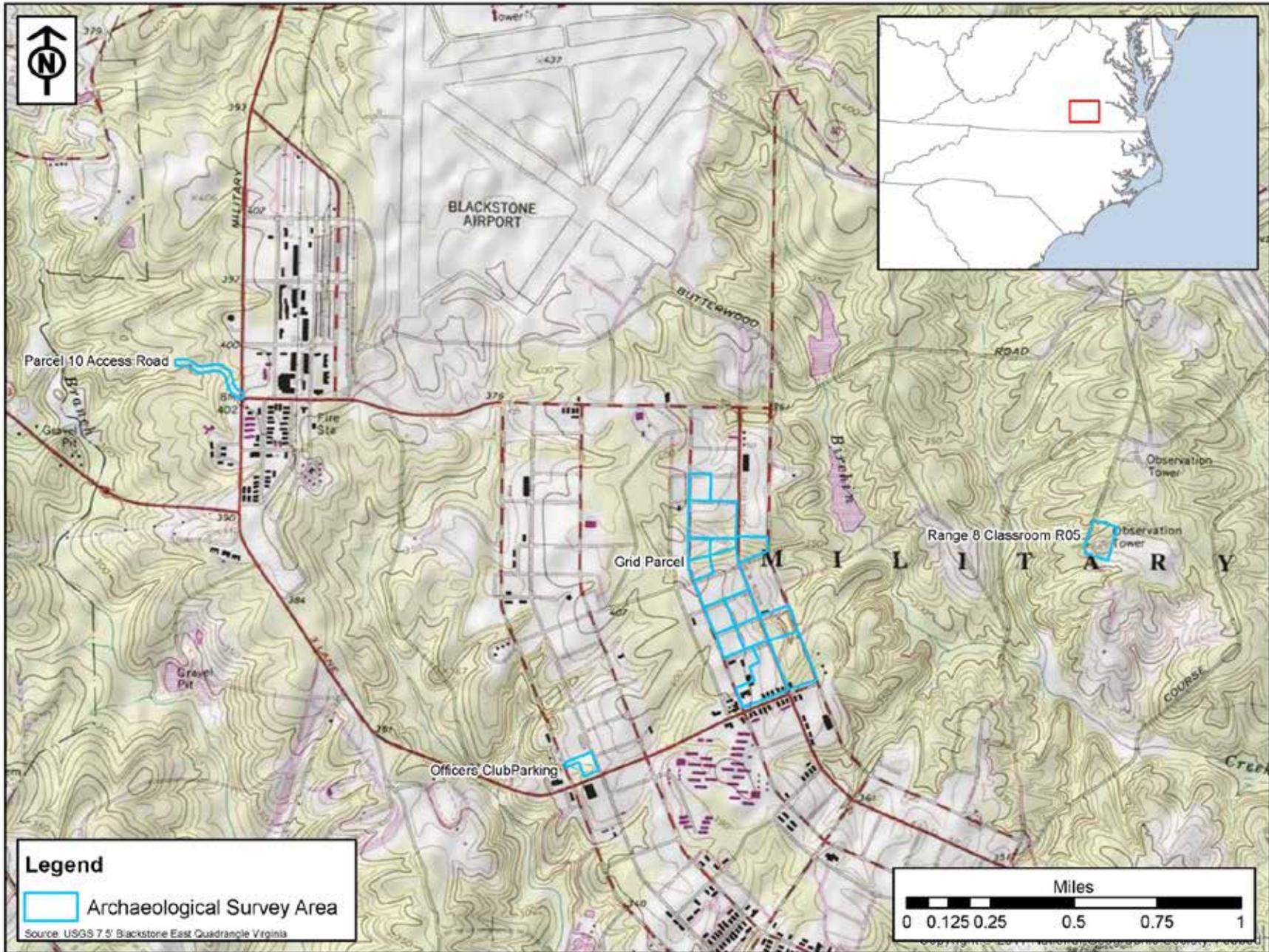


Figure 1. Portion of Blackstone East, VA USGS Quadrangle Map Showing the Proposed Project APE within Fort Pickett

2.0 RESULTS

2.1 GRID PARCEL

The Grid Parcel is located between East Parade Avenue and Dearing Avenue on the west and east sides and by Military Road on the south end and East 12th Street on the north end (Figure 2). The parcel has an irregular boundary, but comprises approximately 18 blocks and 70 acres of land. This area is under the ownership of the VAARNG and in general is not in use at the present time. The majority of the area of the Grid Parcel is currently wooded or is open, vacant land (Plates 1, 2, and 3).

Aerial photos from 1949 through the 1970s show rows of barracks and military buildings filling the blocks between East Parade and Kemper Avenues (Figure 3) (Fort Pickett 1949, 1951, 1954, 1958, 1963, 1971, 1979). Very few of the lots within the Grid Parcel were not covered by buildings throughout that time. The majority of the former buildings within the Grid Parcel have been demolished and the lots generally allowed to return to woodlands, which are comprised of evergreens, hardwoods, and scrub brush. The southern portion of the Grid Parcel between East 18th Street and Military Road is more open due to the more recent removal of military buildings in this area. The area of the Grid Parcel is crossed in several locations by intermittent natural and manmade drainages and by unnamed tributaries of Birchin Creek.



Plate 1. View of general vegetation on the wooded portions of the Grid Parcel



Plate 2. View of areas of former structures in Grid Parcel near Military Road and East Parade Avenue, facing north



Plate 3. View of empty lot near Kemper Avenue and East Parade Avenue, facing north



Figure 2. Aerial map showing the Grid Parcel testing

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Figure 3. Portion of the 1963 Aerial photo, showing military development in the area of the Grid Parcel (Fort Pickett 1963).

Archaeological testing has been completed within the Grid Parcel by the VDMA-VAARNG in-house field crew, Conservation Management Institute (CMI), and by the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR). WMCAR completed a survey of the portion of the Grid Parcel between East 16th Street on the south and halfway between East 15th and East 14th Streets on the north (see Figure 2, Area 1998.01.03 and Q). This area was designated Survey Block 3 and was investigated as part of the 1998 survey of portions of the cantonment area for proposed land disposal under the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act (BRAC) (Huston et al.). One hundred and ninety-six STPs were placed within the block; however, due to disturbances, only 25 were excavated. Results of the survey indicated that the majority of Survey Block 3 was highly disturbed by previous construction and demolition activities associated with former military barracks in this area (Plates 4 and 5). No artifacts were recovered from this area and no additional work was recommended here.



Plate 4. View of Survey Block 3, investigated by WMCAR, facing northwest



Plate 5. View of Survey Block 3 area disturbance, tested by WMCAR, facing northeast

The remaining areas of the Grid Parcel were tested by CMI in the summer of 2007; however, no formal report was completed and submitted to VDHR at that time. A total of 143 shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated within the Grid Parcel and a total of three isolated artifacts, prehistoric debitage, were recovered (Parr 2012). The area was divided into sections based on street blocks. Survey Blocks N, W, P, M, and C were located north of East 15th Street and Survey Blocks J and L were located to the south of East 15th Street (see Figure 2). In general, the survey discovered highly disturbed soils, missing topsoil, and fill associated with previous construction and demolition activities from former military barracks, utilities, sewer lines, parking lots, and roadways in this area. Soil profiles vary greatly even within each of the Survey Blocks, indicating the degree of disturbance in this area. Many of the disturbances were visible above or at the ground surface, including concrete and asphalt paving, sandboxes, concrete blocks and brick, sewer pipes, remnant foundations, and areas of cutting/filling (Plates 6, 7, 8, and 9). A portion of Survey Block L, located between East 18th Street and Military Road, was determined to have been highly disturbed by former buildings and parking lots and was not shovel tested (Parr 2012).

Areas of highest disturbance were found in those locations that appear on historic aerial maps and topographical maps as containing barracks and buildings associated with the military uses of Fort Pickett; however, other areas that appear on aerial photos to be undisturbed, such as Block J in the southeast corner of the Grid Parcel, also exhibited a large amount of disturbance. As in other locations at Fort Pickett this indicates that the use of aerial photos does not always show the degree of disturbance in areas that appear to remain undisturbed.



Plate 6. View of typical ground disturbances in the Grid Parcel near Military Road, facing north



Plate 7. View of concrete barracks piers, facing northwest



Plate 8. Area of former structure near Military Road and Kemper Avenue, facing northeast



Plate 9. View of sewer line disturbance near Dearing Avenue, facing west

2.2 RANGE 8, CLASSROOM R05

Design plans include the construction of a new classroom, Classroom R05, located at existing Firing Range 8 on the 21/20 Parcel (Plate 10; Figure 4). Firing Range 8 is located near the center of the 21/20 Parcel on the east side of Trainfire Road. The APE for the proposed Classroom R05 comprises approximately 5 acres of land located between Trainfire Road and the west edge of the existing firing range. The range consists of an approximately 1,000-foot (343 yard) long grass firing range for small arms and automatic weapons training at Fort Pickett. A gravel driveway leads from Trainfire Road to a small wood and concrete block building, two stationary truck trailers, and a covered firing position with an observation tower (Plates 11 and 12). To the north and south of the structures lie wooded areas that are covered generally in hardwoods and scrub brush (Plate 13). The northwest corner of the Range 8 APE slopes down to a small tributary of Birchin Creek, which drains to the west (Plate 14).



Plate 10. View of Range 8 access road and building, facing east

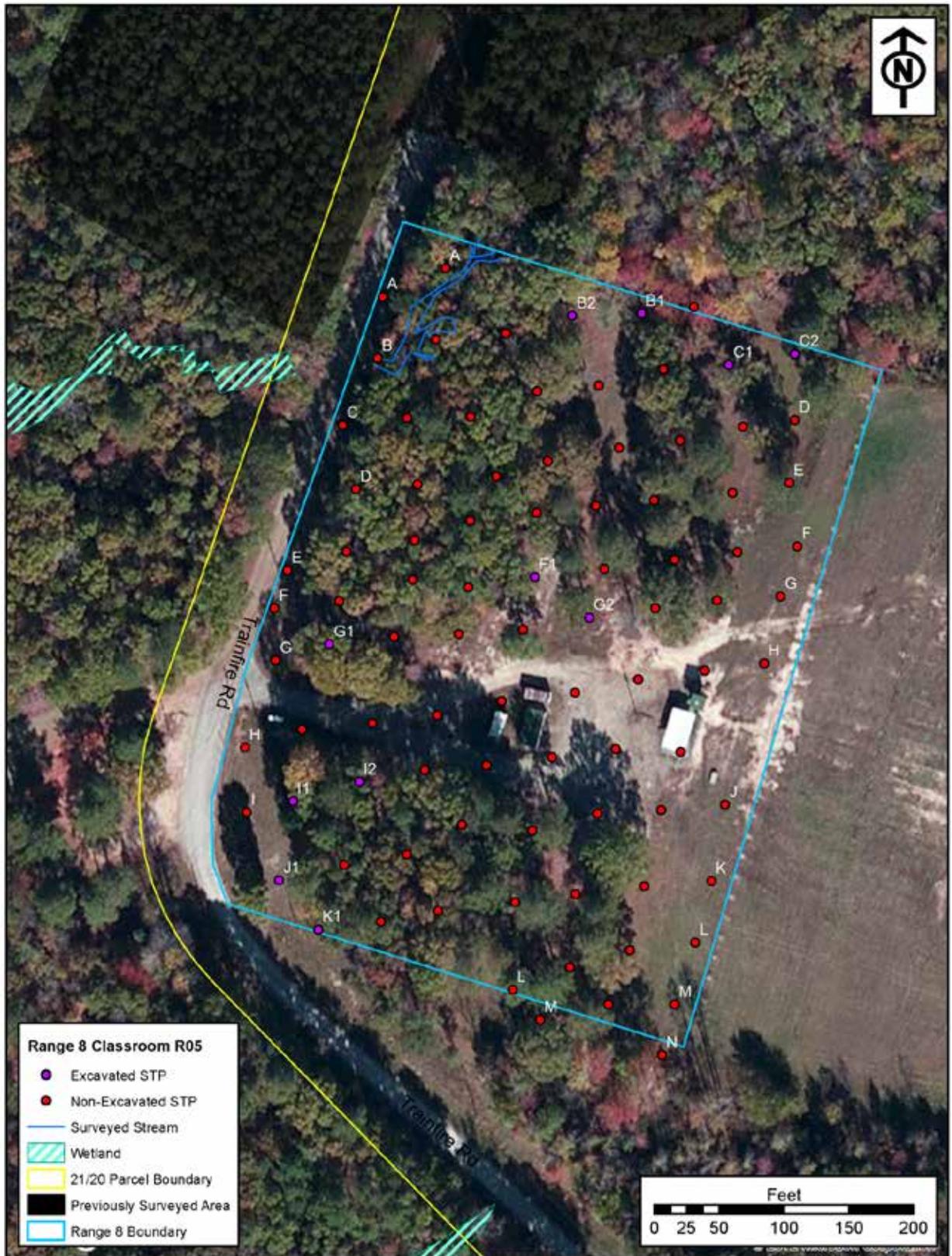


Figure 4. Aerial map showing Range 8 Classroom R05 testing

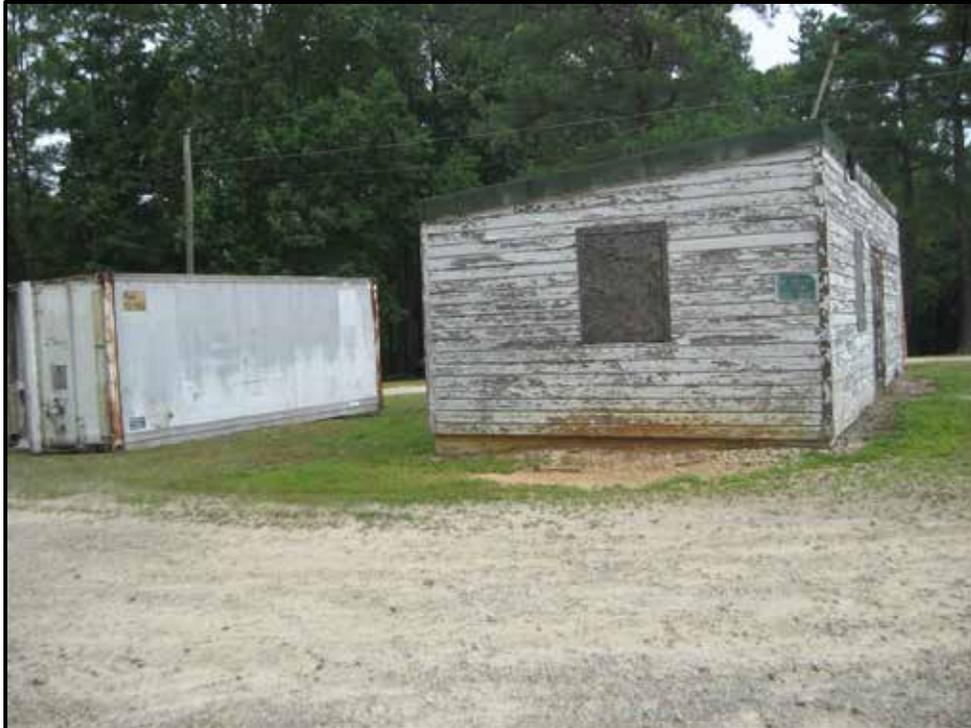


Plate 11. Building and truck trailer at Range 8, facing north



Plate 12. Covered firing position and observation tower, facing northeast



Plate 13. View of wooded area to south of the Range 8 access road, facing southeast



Plate 14. View of wooded area to north of the Range 8 access road, sloping to stream in northwest corner, facing north

Historic aerial photos show that Range 8 was constructed at some time between 1954 and 1963 (Figure 5) (Fort Pickett 1954 and 1963). Disturbances to the wooded areas to the north and south of the access road appear to be low during this time and through aerial photos from the 1990s and early 2000s (Google Earth 2012).



Figure 5. Portion of the 1963 Aerial photo, showing the Range 8 firing range (Fort Pickett 1963)

Initial review of aerial photos and fieldview of the Range 8 APE appeared to indicate that portions of the wooded areas remained undisturbed. During the placement of STP transects by the field crew, it was determined that much of the area has been previously disturbed. Ninety STPs were laid out within the Range 8 APE and 11 were excavated (see Figure 4). In general, it was determined that the APE had been subject to a recent fire and that soils were highly eroded where they were not disturbed by the access road (Plate 15). Some evidence of earthmoving was also noted in portions of the area (Plate 16).

STPs B1, B2, C1, C2, F1, G1, G2, I1, I2, J1, and K1 were excavated but soil profiles for these STPs generally consisted of shallow A-horizon over B-horizon, fill layers, or B-horizon directly at the surface. STP B1 exhibited a shallow A-horizon directly over a clay loam C-horizon. Soils mainly consisted of sand loam to sandy clay loams. The remainder of the STPs exhibited surface conditions that indicated disturbance, extreme erosion, or steep slope and they were not excavated. No artifacts were recovered from the excavated STPs.



Plate 15. View of trees north end of Range 8, showing evidence of fire, facing northwest



Plate 16. View of ground disturbance at Range 8, facing northeast

2.3 OFFICER’S CLUB PARKING LOT

The Officer’s Club parking lot will be relocated from the club’s current location on Military Road to an empty lot across the street (Plate 17). The new lot will be relocated to the block bounded by Military Road on the south, Armistead Avenue on the east, and Garnett Avenue on the west (Figure 6; Plate 18). The area of the proposed parking lot is currently an empty, wooded approximately 2-acre lot covered by pine and hardwood trees and scrub brush. The lot is bisected by a small stream tributary of Hurricane Branch and an underground sewer line (Plate 19). On the parcel is also a wetland that was dammed or redirected at some point in the past. The section of wetland is partially enclosed by a semi-rectangular earthen wall with a partial fieldstone wall in the northwest corner (Plates 20 and 21). It is unclear why the wall and dam were constructed but they likely date to military use of the property in an attempt to control the extent of the wetland or its spread to other areas.

Aerial photos from 1949 through the present show that this tract of land has remained wooded throughout the military occupation of Fort Pickett (Figure 7) (Fort Pickett 1949, 1963, 1979; Google Earth 2012). The location of the stream and wetlands on this small piece of land may indicate why the parcel was never developed.



Plate 17. View of Officer’s Club and current parking lot, facing northwest

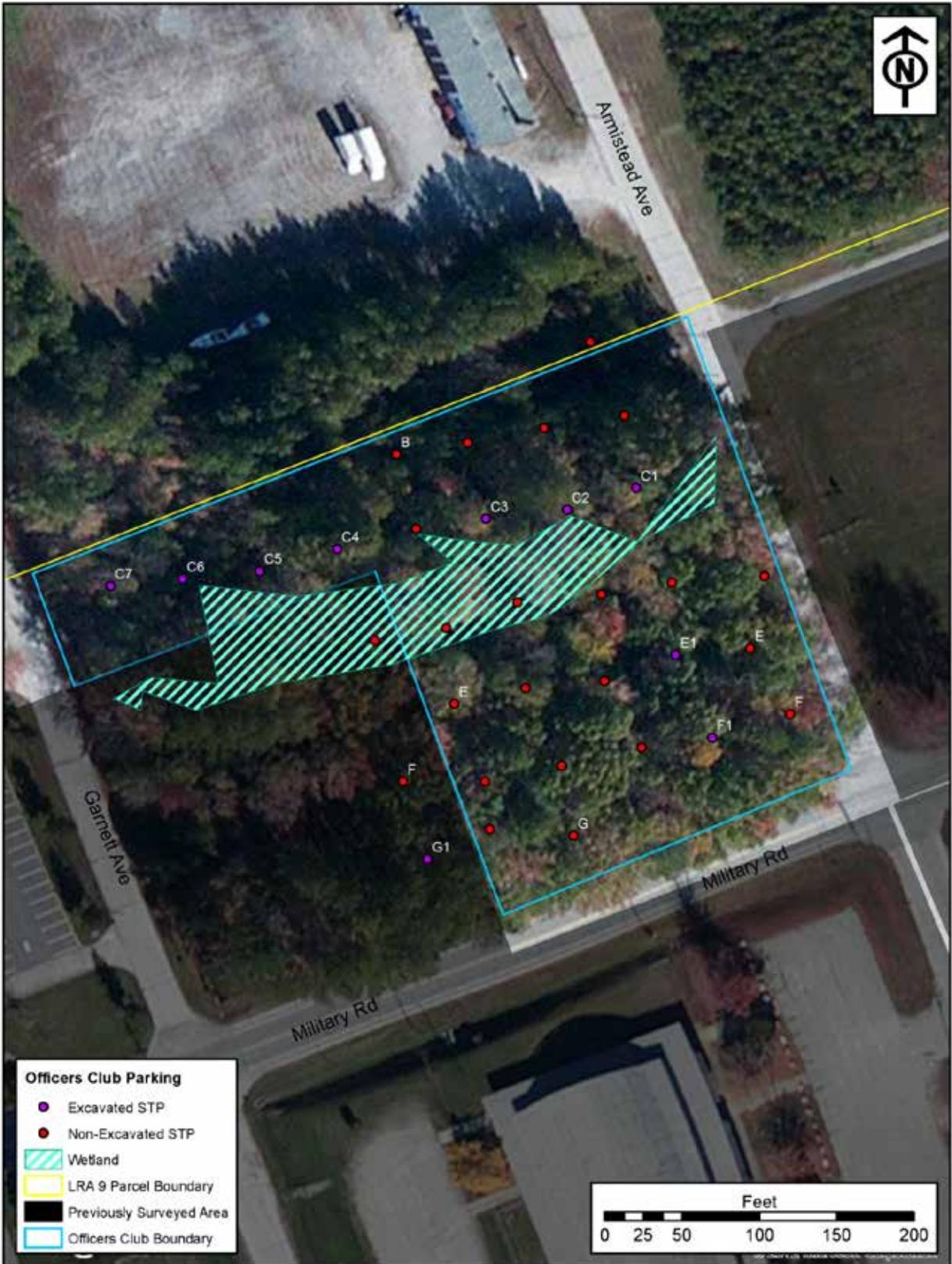


Figure 6. Aerial map showing the Officer's Club Parking Lot testing



Plate 18. View of proposed new Officer's Club parking lot, facing southwest from Armistead Avenue



Plate 19. View of existing underground sewer line that runs through the proposed Officer's Club Parking Lot parcel, facing northwest



Plate 20. View of earthen dam in proposed Officer's Club Parking Lot parcel, facing northwest



Plate 21. Stone wall near northwest corner of the wetland area, facing south



Figure 7. Portion of the 1963 Aerial photo showing the proposed Officer's Club parking lot

Thirty-three STPs were laid out in the proposed Officer's Club parking lot area. Due to prior disturbances, the stream, and the sewer line, 23 of the STPs were not excavated. On the C transect, STPs C1 through C7 were excavated and STPs E1, F1, and G1 (see Figure 6). Soil profiles for STPs that were excavated in this area generally revealed a brown (10YR4/3 to 5/3) to very dark greyish brown (10YR3/2) sand loam or fill layers, over reddish yellow (7.5YR6/8) sand loam to yellow (10YR7/8) silty sand B-horizon. No artifacts were recovered from the STPs in this area.

As with other portions of the facility, although this parcel appeared on aerial photos to have remained wooded throughout the military occupation of Fort Pickett, it is clear that a large amount of disturbance has taken place here.

2.4 PARCEL 10 ACCESS ROAD

The proposed Parcel 10 Access Road is located along the eastern edge of Parcel 10, along Military Road at Tenth Street (Figure 8). The proposed road will allow access to Parcel 10 from Military Road. The road will be approximately 1,200 feet in length and 50 feet in width. An area of approximately 100 feet in width (3 acres) was tested (APE) during this survey due to the possibility of adjustment of the access road to the north or south during the design phase. The proposed access road will be located just north of a stream and delineated wetlands and approximately 100 feet north of an existing sewer line access right-of-way (Plate 22). The unnamed stream and wetlands drain to the west to a tributary of Hurricane Branch. The APE is wooded with evergreens, hardwood, and scrub brush (Plates 23 and 24).

An approximately 100-foot portion of the eastern end of the APE was previously tested by CMI in 2005. Approximately 50 feet of the western end of the access road fell within the Parcel 10 testing area that was surveyed by Cardno TEC in early 2012. No artifacts or sites were found in either the eastern or western previously tested areas.

Aerial photos of the area indicate that the majority of the area of the proposed access road has remained wooded from at least 1949 through present (Figure 9). A small portion of the eastern end of the road appears to have had two barracks or military buildings, along with parking, located on it (Fort Pickett 1949, 1963; Google Earth 2012). These former buildings were located partially within the previously tested area and partially within the current APE. Portions of a building foundation are currently visible in this area (Plate 25). STPs were placed around it; however, no artifacts were recovered.



Plate 22. View of the existing sewer pipeline right-of-way to the south of the Parcel 10 Access Road, facing west

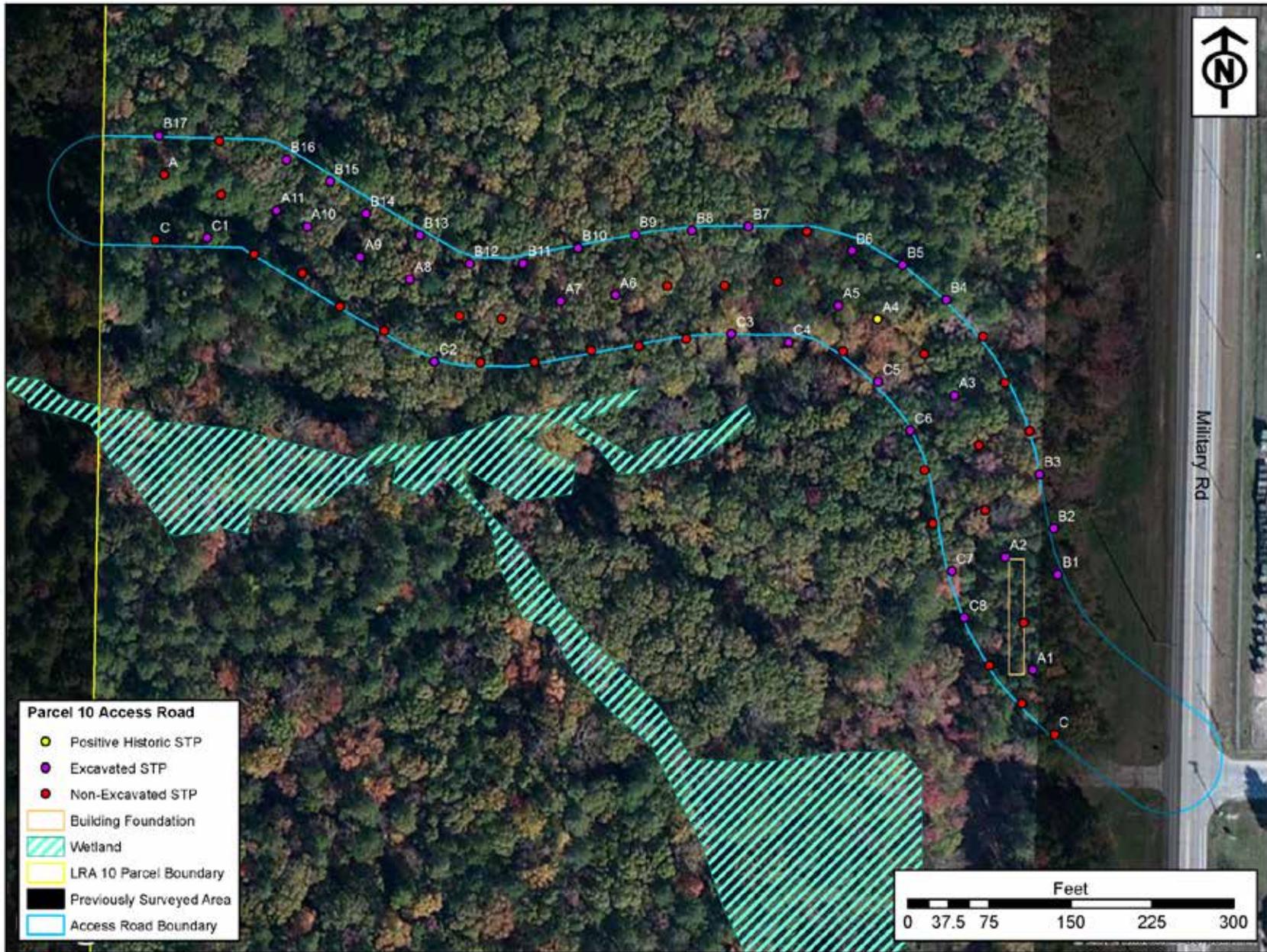


Figure 8. Aerial map showing Parcel 10 Access Road testing



Plate 23. View of area of Parcel 10 Access Road, facing west



Plate 24. View of area of Parcel 10 Access Road, facing northwest

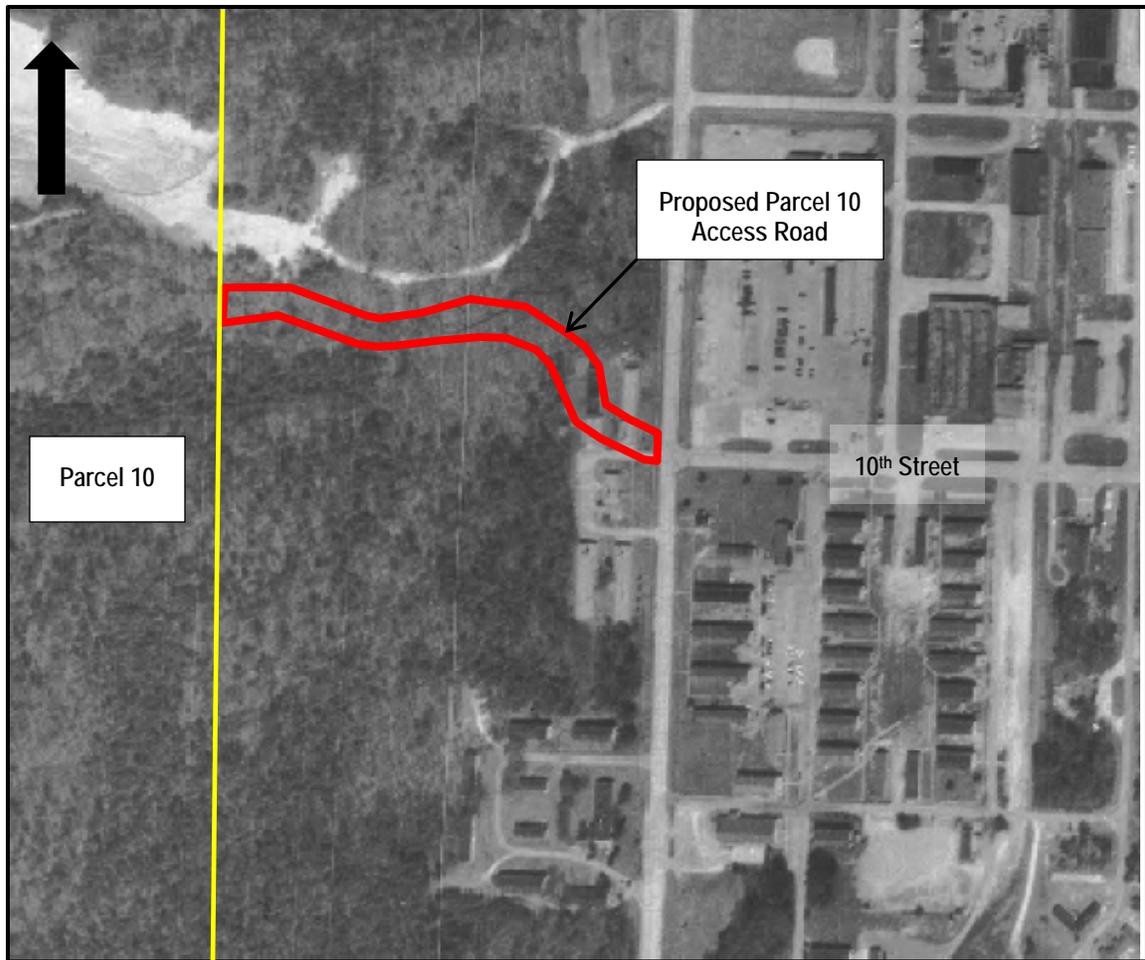


Figure 9. Portion of the 1963 Aerial Photo showing the proposed Parcel 10 Access Road (Fort Pickett 1963)



Plate 25. View of former barracks foundation in eastern portion of Parcel 10 Access Road, facing south

Sixty-eight STPs were laid out on three transects within the Parcel 10 Access Road APE. Thirty-five of the STPs were excavated, mainly on the A and B transects, while the remainder exhibited surface disturbance, steep slope, or wet conditions (see Figure 8; Plate 26 and 27). Soil profiles were highly variable and ranged from grayish brown (10YR5/2) sandy silt to dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) sandy loam to brown (10YR4/3) silty sand A-horizon over a B-horizon of yellow (2.5Y7/6) sandy clay loam to very pale brown (2.5Y7/3) sandy silt to light gray (10YR7/2) sandy loam.

One artifact, a fragment of buff stoneware with Albany slip, was recovered from the A-horizon of STP A4. No other artifacts were recovered from this area.



Plate 26. View of slope in Parcel 10 Access Road, facing north



Plate 27. View of push piles and prior disturbance in Parcel 10 Access Road area, facing west

3.0 CONCLUSIONS

Approximately 80 acres of land on four additional parcels was surveyed as part of the FASTC Project. These parcels include the Grid Parcel, Officer's Club Parking Lot relocation site, Parcel 10 Access Road, and Range 8 Classroom R05. The Grid Parcel consists of approximately 70 acres and was surveyed in 1998 and 2007 by CMI and WMCAR. Three isolated prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the Grid Parcel; however, no sites were discovered as part of the survey of the Grid Parcel. The Officer's Club Parking Lot, Parcel 10 Access Road, and Range 8 Classroom R05 were surveyed by Cardno TEC in July 2012. A total of 101 STPs were laid out in the three parcels and 56 were excavated. Only one artifact, a small stoneware sherd, was recovered from the Parcel 10 Access Road and no sites were discovered as part of these surveys.

Conditions on the majority of the surveyed parcels indicated large amounts of ground disturbance associated with the construction and demolition of military buildings, parking lots, roadways, and utilities; the placement of fill; and grading activities; as well as steep slope, wetland containment, and heavy erosion. No resources eligible for the NRHP will be affected by the proposed project. No further work is recommended.

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Parr, Christopher J.

- 2012 Project CR Summary. Email from Fort Pickett Cultural Resources Department discussing the results of fieldwork conducted by CMI in 2007. June 8.

Draft Addendum Phase II Architectural Survey for Additional Parcels at the Proposed Foreign Affairs Security Training Center

Nottoway County, Virginia

VDHR# 2010-1921

Prepared by:



Annapolis, MD

U.S. General Services Administration
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September 24, 2012

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**Draft Addendum Phase II Architectural Survey for Additional
Parcels at the Proposed Foreign Affairs Security Training Center,
Nottoway County, Virginia**

VDHR# 2010-1921



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ABSTRACT

Cardno TEC Inc., under contract to the U.S. General Services Administration, conducted a Phase II architectural survey of additional parcels at the Virginia Army National Guard Maneuver Training Center Fort Pickett and Nottoway County Pickett Park in Nottoway County, Virginia. The survey was conducted as part of the proposed construction and operation of a U.S. Department of State Foreign Affairs Security Training Center. Combined, the additional parcels comprise approximately 80 acres (32 hectares) located within the Nottoway County Local Redevelopment Authority (LRA) Parcel 9, LRA Parcel 10, and the Parcel 21/20 at Fort Pickett. The former two parcels are owned by Nottoway County and controlled by the LRA, and the latter parcel is owned by the U.S. Government and operated by the Virginia Army National Guard (VAARNG). The additional parcels include: the Grid Parcel, the Range 8 Classroom R05, the Parcel 10 Access Road, and the Officer's Club Parking Lot.

Cardno TEC Inc., conducted a Phase II Architectural Survey of the additional parcels in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended. The objective of the survey was to identify architectural resources 45 years old or older in the four additional parcels and evaluate the resources for their eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

The survey identified no architectural resources in the Parcel 10 Access Road and the Officer's Club Parking Lot Parcels. There are also no architectural resources in the Grid Parcel; however, 47 architectural resources are adjacent to it. Of these architectural resources, 44 were previously inventoried and evaluated and determined to be not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The other three resources adjacent to the Grid Parcel are less than 25 years in age and are recommended as not eligible. The survey inventoried and evaluated two architectural resources in the Range 8 Classroom R05 Parcel. The evaluation concluded that these resources do not meet the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation, and thus, are recommended as not eligible. No further architectural survey work is recommended.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

In March 2012, Cardno TEC, Inc. (Cardno TEC), under contract to the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA), conducted an intensive-level (Phase II) architectural survey of the area of potential effects (APE) at the Virginia Army National Guard Maneuver Training Center Fort Pickett and Nottoway County Pickett Park in Nottoway County, Virginia (Cardno TEC 2012). The survey was conducted as part of the proposed construction and operation of a U.S. Department of State Foreign Affairs Security Training Center (FASTC). The APE consisted of Local Redevelopment Authority (LRA) Parcel 9, LRA Parcel 10, and Virginia Army National Guard (VAARNG) Parcel 21/20 at Fort Pickett. The former two parcels are owned by Nottoway County and controlled by the LRA, and the latter parcel is owned by the U.S. Government and operated by the VAARNG.

Since completion of the final report for this survey in July 2012, additional parcels are being considered for additional space for the FASTC program. The additional parcels include the Grid Parcel, the Range 8 Classroom R05, the Parcel 10 Access Road, and the Officer's Club Parking Lot relocation (Figure 1). GSA contracted Cardno TEC to identify and evaluate architectural resources within the additional parcels (Phase II survey). The Parcel 10 Access Road and the Officer's Club Parking Lot parcels do not include any aboveground resources: the Parcel 10 Access Road Parcel is wooded with evergreens, hardwood, and scrub brush (Plate 1) and the Officer's Club Parking Lot Parcel is an empty, wooded lot covered by pine and hardwood trees and scrub brush (Plate 2). Therefore, this report presents the results of the architectural survey of the Grid Parcel and the Range 8 Classroom R05 Parcel.

This work was conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and its implementing regulations, 36 Code of Federal Regulations 800: Protection of Historic Properties. Lori Thursby, M.A.H., served as principal investigator, and Kimberly Martin, M.S., and Kimberly Sebestyen, M.A., assisted with the survey and report.

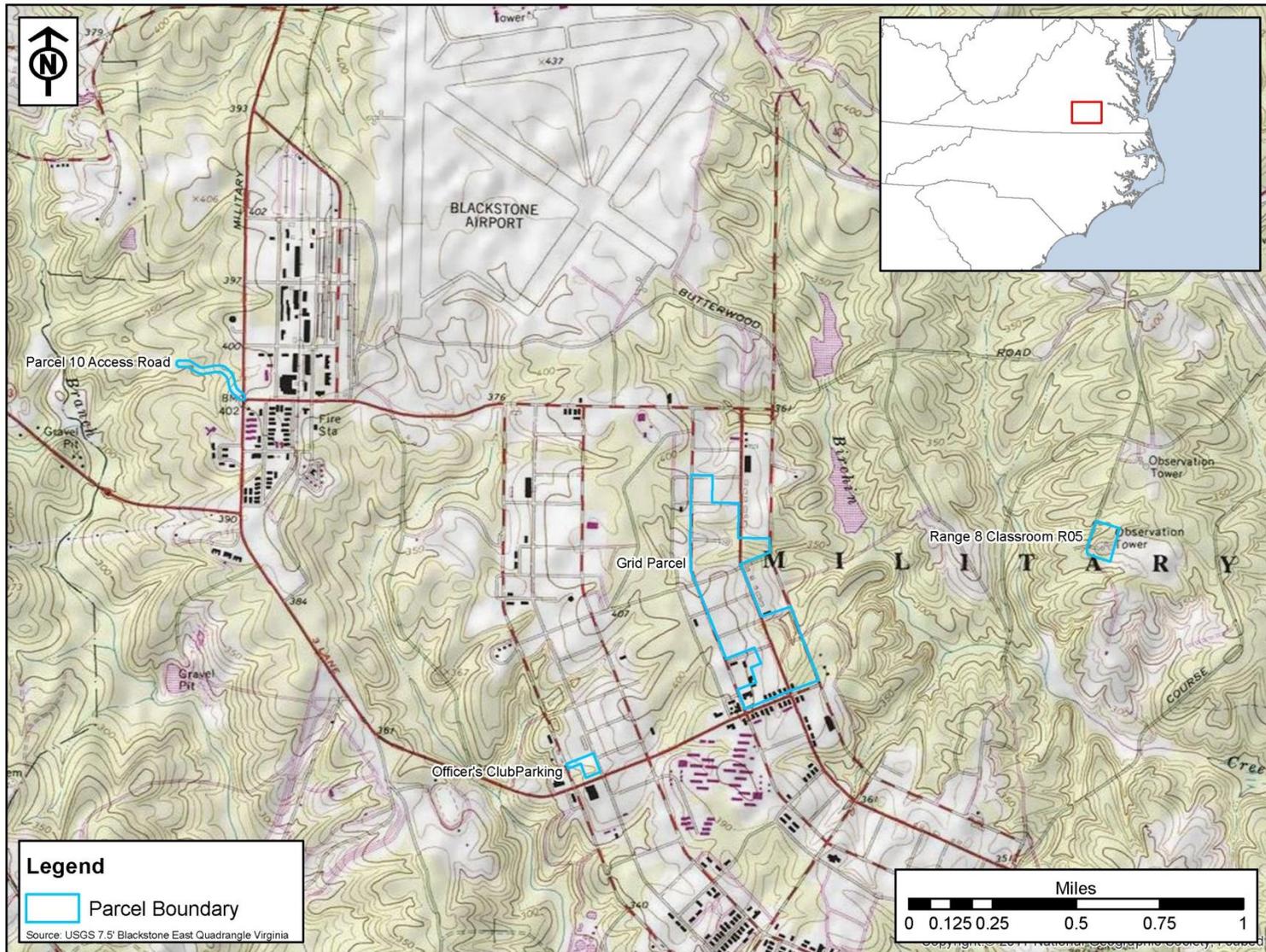


Figure 1. Portion of Blackstone East, VA Quadrangle (USGS 7.5' Topographic Map) Showing the Additional Parcels within Fort Pickett



Plate 1. View of area of Parcel 10 Access Road, facing northwest



Plate 2. View of proposed new Officer's Club parking lot, facing southwest from Armistead Avenue

2.0 PREVIOUSLY INVENTORIED PROPERTIES

There are no previously inventoried architectural resources in the Range 8 Classroom R05 Parcel.

All extant architectural resources 45 years of age or older within the boundaries of the Grid Parcel have been previously inventoried (Figure 2). Seven architectural resources within the boundaries of the Grid Parcel have been demolished within the last couple of years (Table 1). All seven buildings were inventoried and evaluated in the 2010 architectural survey and historic district evaluation of Fort Pickett's World War II-era buildings and structures (Griffitts et al. 2010) and determined by the VAARNG to be not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP (Zollar 2010). The DHR concurred that Fort Pickett does not comprise or include an eligible historic district (Holma 2010).

A total of 44 previously inventoried properties are adjacent to the Grid Parcel (Figure 2). Of these properties, five have been demolished (Table 2). The demolished buildings were located at the southeastern end of the Grid Parcel, near the demolished buildings within the parcel boundaries. The 44 architectural resources adjacent to the Grid Parcel were previously inventoried and evaluated as a part of either the 2004 architectural survey of selected buildings and structures at Fort Pickett (Moffett and Bupp 2004), the 2010 historic district evaluation of Fort Pickett (Griffitts et al. 2010), or the 2012 architectural survey of LRA Parcels 9 and 10 and Parcel 21/20 for the proposed FASTC (Cardno TEC 2012). These resources were determined to be not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP by the VAARNG in 2004 and 2010 and by the GSA in 2012; the DHR concurred with the eligibility determinations of these agencies (Holma 2004; Holma 2010; Zollar 2010; Andrews 2012; Kampinen 2012).

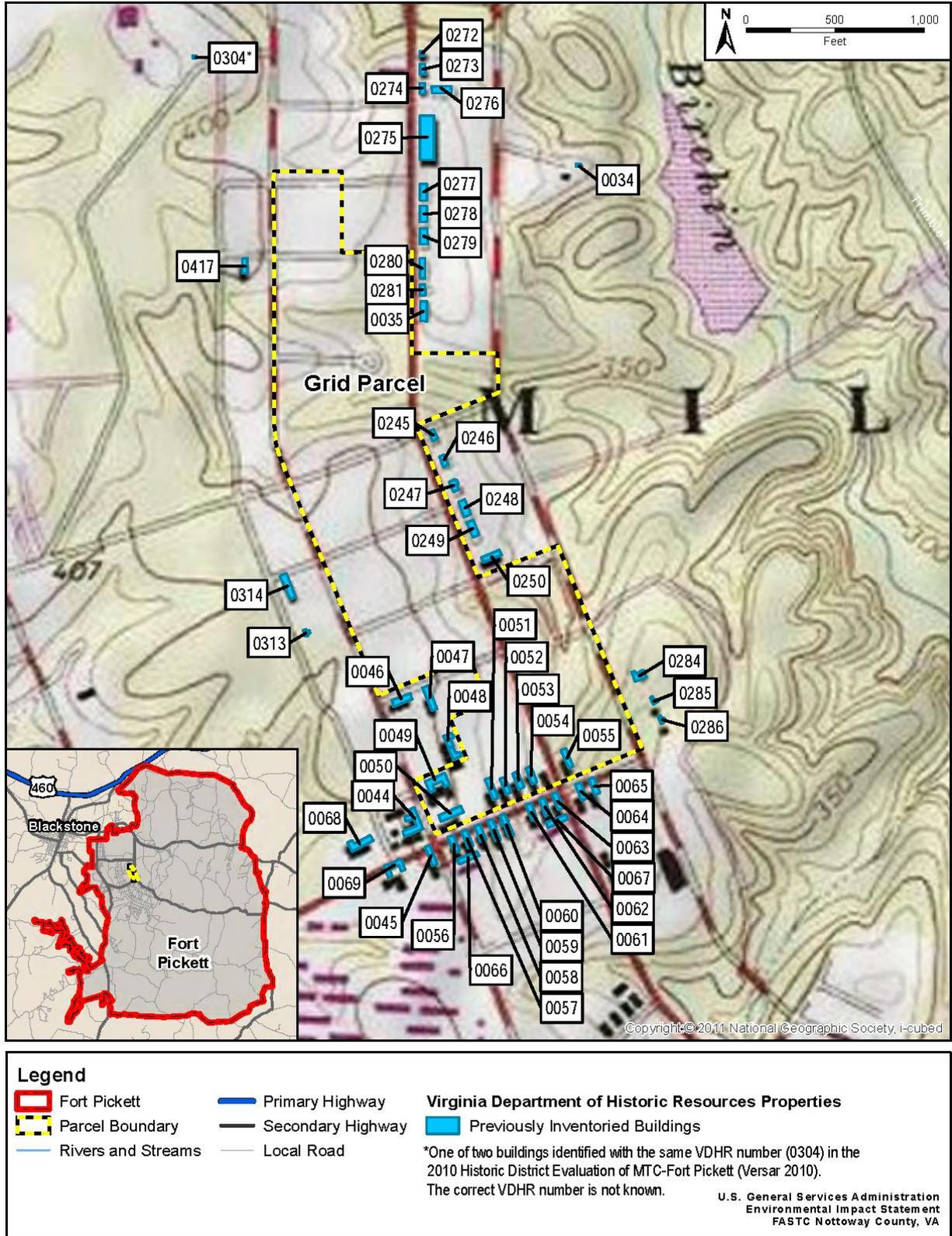


Figure 2. Previously inventoried architectural resources within and adjacent to the Grid Parcel.

Table 1. Previously Inventoried Properties within the Grid Parcel

DHR #067-0110-()	Building Number	Date(s)	Building Name/Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
0049	1317	1942	Classroom	Determined Not Eligible (DNE)*
0050	1319	1942	Barracks	DNE*
0051	1348	1942	Mess Hall	DNE*
0052	1349	1942	Barracks	DNE*
0053	1350	1942	Barracks	DNE*
0054	1351	1942	Barracks	DNE*
0055	1353	1942	Motor Pool	DNE*

* Demolished

Table 2. Previously Inventoried Properties Adjacent to the Grid Parcel

DHR #067-0110-()	Building Number	Date(s)	Building Name/Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
0034	T0580	Ca. 1920	House and Outbuildings	DNE
0035	T0767	1952	Motor Pool	DNE
0044	1307	1942	Telephone Exchange	DNE
0045	1309	1942	Administration	DNE
0046	1311	1942	Barracks	DNE
0047	1312	1942	Barracks	DNE*
0048	1315	1942	Classroom	DNE
0056	1354	1942	Barracks	DNE
0057	1355	1942	Barracks	DNE
0058	1356	1942	Barracks	DNE*
0059	1357	1942	Mess Hall	DNE
0060	1358	1942	Mess Hall	DNE
0061	1360	1942	Barracks	DNE*
0062	1361	1942	Barracks	DNE*
0063	1362	1942	Barracks	DNE*
0064	1363	1942	Barracks	DNE
0065	1364	1942	Barracks	DNE
0066	1365	1942	Company Storehouse	DNE
0067	1367	1942	Company Storehouse	DNE
0068	1386	1942	Vehicle Maintenance Service Station	DNE
0069	1390	1942	Red Cross Building	DNE
0245	972	1942	Motor Pool	DNE
0246	973	1942	Motor Pool	DNE
0247	974	1942	Motor Pool	DNE
0248	975	1942	Motor Pool	DNE
0249	976	1942	Motor Pool	DNE
0250	977	1942	Storage	DNE
0272	562A	1942	Storage	DNE
0273	562	1942	Motor Pool	DNE
0274	563	1942	Administration	DNE
0275	TT564	1942	Vehicle Maintenance	DNE

DHR #067-0110-()	Building Number	Date(s)	Building Name/Type	NRHP Eligibility Status
0276	564A	1942	Motor Pool	DNE
0277	761	1942	Motor Pool	DNE
0278	762	1942	Motor Pool	DNE
0279	763	1942	Motor Pool	DNE
0280	764	1942	Motor Pool	DNE
0281	765	1942	Motor Pool	DNE
0284	1374	1942	Single Family Quarters	DNE
0285	1375	1942	Single Family Quarters	DNE
0286	1376	1942	Single Family Quarters	DNE
0304	507	1942	Motor Pool	DNE*
0313	786	1942	Single Dwelling Quarters	DNE
0314	730	1942	Barracks	DNE
0417	396	1942	Training Building	DNE

*Demolished

3.0 RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 Grid Parcel

The Grid Parcel is located between East Parade Avenue and Dearing Avenue on the west and east sides, and by Military Road on the south and East 12th Street on the north. The parcel has an irregular boundary, but comprises approximately 18 blocks and 70 acres of land. This area is managed by the VAARNG and in general is not in use at the present time. The majority of the area of the Grid Parcel is currently wooded or is open, vacant land (Plates 3–5).

Aerial photos from 1949 through the 1970s show rows of barracks and military buildings filling the blocks between East Parade and Kemper Avenues (Fort Pickett 1949, 1951, 1954, 1958, 1963, 1971, 1979). Very few of the lots within the Grid Parcel were not covered by buildings throughout that time. The majority of the former buildings within the Grid Parcel have been demolished and the lots generally allowed to return to woodlands, which consist of evergreens, hardwoods, and scrub brush. The southern portion of the Grid Parcel between East 18th Street and Military Road is more open due to the more recent demolition of military buildings in this area.



Plate 3. View of general vegetation on the wooded portions of the Grid Parcel



Plate 4. View of areas of former structures in Grid Parcel near Military Road and East Parade Avenue, facing north



Plate 5. View of empty lot near Kemper Avenue and East Parade Avenue, facing north

There are no extant architectural resources within the boundary of the Grid Parcel. Forty-seven architectural resources are adjacent to the Grid Parcel (Figure 3). As indicated in Section 2.0, 44 of the resources have been previously inventoried and evaluated and determined to be not eligible. Three architectural resources adjacent to the Grid Parcel have not been previously inventoried or evaluated. All are pre-engineered metal warehouses (Figure 3; Plates 6–8). The warehouse located on the west side of Dearing Avenue, south of East 15th Street, was likely built between 1987 and 1994 (Plate 6). The 1966 Blackstone East quadrangle (USGS 7.5' topographic map), which was photorevised in 1987, does not indicate the building. The warehouse is shown on a 1994 aerial (Google Earth 2012). A 2008 aerial photograph shows the warehouse on the south side of East 18th Street (Plate 7) was under construction (Google Earth 2012). The warehouse on the west side of East Parade Avenue (Plate 8) was erected within the past four years (Google Earth 2012). Each of the three warehouses is clad in corrugated metal, has a low-sloped gable roof, and rests on a concrete slab foundation.

Because the warehouses are not yet 50 years of age, each would have to possess exceptional significance under NRHP Criteria Consideration G to qualify for inclusion in the NRHP. Using the historic context presented in the 2012 architectural survey report (Cardno TEC 2012), no available information indicates that any of these buildings have exceptional significance and are historically associated with important events, patterns of events, or people in the history of Fort Pickett. Therefore, they are recommended not eligible under Criteria A and B. A warehouse is a utilitarian building type and architecturally, as a pre-engineered metal structure, it is ubiquitous in both military and civilian architecture. As none of them represents exceptional architectural associations, the warehouses are recommended not eligible to the NRHP under Criterion C. There is no indication that the buildings would yield important information about our collective past; therefore, the warehouses are recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

There are no extant architectural resources within or in the vicinity of the Grid Parcel that are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The three warehouses are recommended not eligible for the NRHP because of a lack of exceptional significance. Therefore, no further architectural survey work is recommended.



Figure 3. Aerial map of the Grid Parcel identifying extant and demolished buildings.



Plate 6. East and north elevations of warehouse on Dearing Avenue, facing south



Plate 7. West elevation of warehouse on south side of East 18th Street, facing east-northeast



Plate 8. Streetscape view of East Parade Avenue facing south. New warehouse on far right.

3.2 Range 8 Classroom R05 Parcel

The parcel for the proposed construction of a new classroom, Classroom R05, is located at existing Firing Range 8 on the east side of Trainfire Road and the Parcel 21/20 (Figure 4). The Range 8 Classroom R05 Parcel encompasses approximately 5 acres of land located between Trainfire Road and the west edge of the existing firing range. The range consists of an approximately 1,000-foot-long grass firing range for small arms and automatic weapons training at Fort Pickett. A gravel driveway leads from Trainfire Road to a small wood building, two stationary truck trailers, and a covered firing position with a control tower (Plate 9). To the north and south of the structures lie wooded areas that are covered generally in hardwoods and scrub brush. Historical aerial photos show that Firing Range 8 was developed sometime between 1958 and 1963 (Fort Pickett 1958, 1963).

The wood-frame building at the end of the gravel driveway is the Range Target House (R0060) (067-0110-0421). This building was constructed in 1962 and is one-story with a shed roof and concrete slab foundation (Plates 10 and 11). The walls are sheathed with wood drop siding trimmed with plain wood cornerboards. The entry to the building is centered on the east elevation and consists of a pair of narrow doors of horizontal wood slats. Next to the door is a square opening covered by a hinged plywood panel. Another opening of the same type is centered on the south elevation. The hinged panels obscure whether the openings are glazed. There are no openings on the north and west elevations.



Figure 4. Aerial map of the Range 8 Classroom R05 Parcel identifying architectural resources.



Plate 9. View of Range 8 access road and facilities, facing east

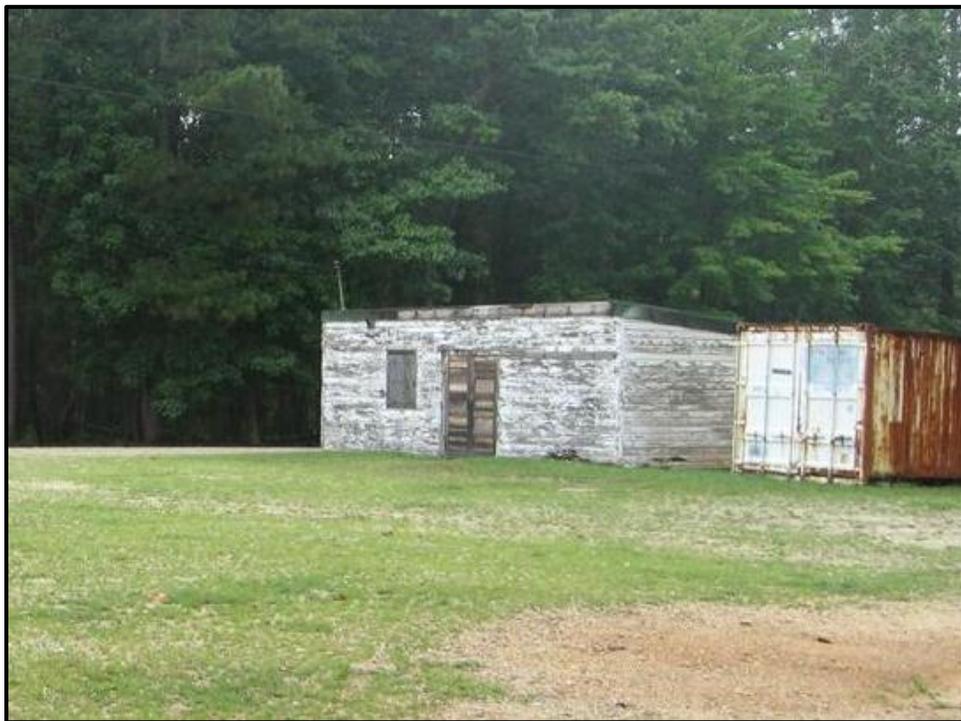


Plate 10. Range Target House (R0060), east and north elevations, facing southwest



Plate 11. Range Target House (R0060), west and south elevations, facing northeast

East of the storage building is a covered firing position (metal canopy of recent construction) and a control tower that was built in 1977 (Plate 12). The wood tower (CTR08) (067-0110-0422) is two stories and comprises an enclosed viewing platform elevated on a braced wood frame (Plate 13). The posts of the wood-frame structure are anchored to square concrete bases. A single flight of wood stairs on the west side of the tower leads to the entrance of the viewing platform. The stairs rise from north to south, parallel to the entrance rather than perpendicular to it. The entrance consists of a single wood door with a window in the upper half. The enclosed platform is sheathed with wood drop siding and capped by a shed roof that overhangs all four sides; the rafter tails are exposed on the east and west sides. Paired, three-light, metal frame casement windows pierce the south and east elevations.

After World War II, the future of Camp Pickett was uncertain. Camp Pickett was closed in 1946, following the end of World War II. The base was reopened for training, and then closed, two more times within the next decade: first in 1948–1949 as a result of the Berlin Blockade, and then again in 1950–1954 for the Korean War (Winter et al. 1997; VAARNG 2011).

The demands of the Cold War on the United States, as well as the need for a facility capable of training division-size Reserve Component units in the mid-Atlantic region, resulted in a more secure position for Camp Pickett. In 1960, the camp was reopened and portions of it were refurbished to house not only Guard/Reserve units, but also Navy and Marine Corps personnel. In 1961, the predecessor of the Virginia National Guard Maneuver Training Center was created at Camp Pickett. The Virginia Army National Guard stored and maintained equipment such as tanks and other armored vehicles, so that visiting units did not have to transport their own equipment to the camp (Global Security 2011).



Plate 12. View of Control Tower (CTR08) and covered firing position, facing northeast



Plate 13. Control Tower (CTR08), east elevation, facing west

Firing Range 8 was built within three years after Camp Pickett was reopened in 1960; the range is evident on a 1963 aerial photograph of the installation (Fort Pickett 1963). The Range Target House (R0060) was an original component of the range, and Control Tower 08 was erected in 1977, three years after the base was redesignated Fort Pickett and its permanent status as a National Guard/Reserve training facility affirmed (Global Security 2011). Fort Pickett training ranges such as Firing Range 8 are used by both National Guard/Reserve and active duty military personnel.

The Range Target House (R0060) is recommended not eligible for the NRHP. This building is recommended not eligible under Criterion A because it is not associated with a significant event or pattern of events of the Cold War. It represents a minor support facility for the routine training activities that occurred at Fort Pickett during the Cold War. No available information indicates that the building is associated with individuals that were significant in our past; therefore, R0060 does not meet Criterion B. The target house is recommended not eligible under Criterion C. It is a simple, utilitarian structure and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master. The Range Target House (R0060) is recommended not eligible under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield information important in history. This resource would not contribute important information to the post-war history of the installation.

Because the Control Tower (CTR08) is less than 50 years of age, it was evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. No available information indicates that this structure is historically associated with an event, pattern of events, or individuals of exceptional significance in the history of Fort Pickett or the Cold War. Therefore, the tower is recommended not eligible under Criteria A and B. Architecturally, the control tower consists of a simple, wood-frame structure and is not representative of an exceptionally significant period, type, or method of construction. It is recommended not eligible to the NRHP under Criterion C. There is no indication that this structure would yield information of exceptional importance about our collective past; therefore, Control Tower (CTR08) is recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

There are no NRHP-eligible architectural resources within the Range 8 Classroom R05 Parcel. The Range Target House (R0060) (067-0110-0421) and Control Tower (CTR08) (067-0110-0422) are recommended not eligible for the NRHP because they do not meet the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation. Therefore, no further architectural survey work is recommended for the Range 8 Classroom R05 Parcel.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

An intensive-level survey of four additional parcels was completed as part of the FASTC Project. The survey revealed that the Parcel 10 Access Road Parcel and the Officer's Club Parking Lot Parcel do not contain any architectural resources, nor does the Grid Parcel, as seven previously inventoried architectural resources have been demolished in recent years. Forty-four previously inventoried architectural resources are adjacent to the Grid Parcel, and all of them were previously evaluated and determined to be not eligible. Also adjacent to the Grid Parcel are three pre-engineered metal warehouses, one approximately 25 years old and the other two less than five years old. None of these buildings meets NRHP Criteria A–D or Criteria Consideration G. The survey inventoried and evaluated two architectural resources in the Range 8 Classroom R05 Parcel. They include the 1962 Range Target House (R0060) (067-0110-0421) and the 1977 Control Tower (CTR08) (067-0110-0422). Neither of these resources is recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The evaluation determined that neither of the resources meets the NRHP Criteria for Evaluation because of a lack of significance. Therefore, no further survey work of the additional parcels is recommended.

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APPENDIX A: DHR Intensive Survey Forms

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**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Intensive Level Survey**

DHR ID#: 067-0110-0421

Other DHR ID#:

Resource Information

Resource Name(s): Range Target House {Descriptive}
Building R0060 {Current}

Date of Construction: ca 1962

Local Historic District :

Location of Resource

Commonwealth of Virginia

County/Independent City: Nottoway

Magisterial District:

Town/Village/Hamlet: Blackstone

Tax Parcel:

Zip Code: 23824

Address(s): Trainfire Road {Current}

USGS Quadrangle Name: BLACKSTONE EAST

UTM Boundary Coordinates :

National Register Eligibility Status

Resource has not been evaluated.*

This Resource is associated with the Fort Pickett Historic District

* Resource has not been formally evaluated by DHR or eligibility information has not been documented in DSS at this time.

<u>NAD</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
1983	18	239868	4105370

UTM Center coordinates :

UTM Data Restricted?. No

Resource Description

Ownership Status: Public - State

Government Agency Owner: Virginia Department of Military Affairs

Acreage: 5.00

Surrounding area: Rural

Open to Public: No

Site Description:

July 2012: Building R0060 is located at existing Firing Range 8 on the east side of Trainfire Road and the 21/20 Parcel. The parcel encompasses approximately 5 acres of land located between Trainfire Road and the west edge of the existing firing range. The range consists of an approximately 1,000-foot-long grass firing range for small arms and automatic weapons training at Fort Pickett. A gravel driveway leads from Trainfire Road to a small wood building, two stationary truck trailers, and a covered firing position with a control tower. To the north and south of the structures lie wooded areas that are covered generally in hardwoods and scrub brush.

Secondary Resource Summary:

July 2012: None

Individual Resource Information

<u>Count</u>	<u>Resource Types</u>	<u>Resource Status</u>
1	Storage	Non-Contributing

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type.</i>	Storage	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	Yes
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	ca 1962 {Owner}	<i>Accessed?</i>	No Not accessible
<i>Architectural Style:</i>	No Discernable Style	<i>Number of Stories:</i>	1.0
<i>Form:</i>		<i>Condition:</i>	Deteriorated
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>		<i>Threats to Resource:</i>	Deterioration

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Intensive Level Survey**

DHR ID#: 067-0110-0421

Other DHR ID#:

September 2012: The Range Target House (R0060) is wood-frame building at the end of a gravel driveway. This building was constructed in 1962 and is one-story with a shed roof and concrete slab foundation. The walls are sheathed with wood drop siding trimmed with plain wood cornerboards. The entry to the building is centered on the east elevation and consists of a pair of narrow doors of horizontal wood slats. Next to the door is a square opening covered by a hinged plywood panel. Another opening of the same type is centered on the south elevation. The hinged panels obscure whether the openings are glazed. There are no openings on the north and west elevations.

Primary Resource Exterior Component Description:

<u>Component</u>	<u>Comp Type/Form</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Material Treatment</u>
Structural System	Structural System - Frame	Wood	Structural System - Weatherboard
Roof	Roof - Shed	Asphalt	Roof - Shed
Windows	other	Unknown	
Foundation	Foundation - Slab	Concrete	Foundation - Poured

Historic Time Period(s): S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)

Historic Context(s): Military/Defense

Significance Statement

July 2012: The Range Target House (R0060) is recommended not eligible for the NRHP. This building is recommended not eligible under Criterion A because it is not associated with a significant event or pattern of events of the Cold War. It represents a minor support facility for the routine training activities that occurred at Fort Pickett during the Cold War. No available information indicates that the building is associated with individuals that were significant in our past; therefore, R0060 does not meet Criterion B. The target house is recommended not eligible under Criterion C. It is a simple, utilitarian structure and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor represent the work of a master. The Range Target House (R0060) is recommended not eligible under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield information important in history. This resource would not contribute important information to the post-war history of the installation.

National Register Eligibility Information (Intensive Level Survey):

<u>NR Count</u>	<u>NR Resource Type</u>	<u>NR Resource Status</u>
1	Building	Non-contributing
		Non-Contributing: 1

National Register Criteria:

Period of Significance: 1962-1989

Level of Significance: statewide

NR Areas of Significance: Military

<i>Property Retains Integrity of:</i>	1)Association	Yes	5)Material	Yes
	2)Design	Yes	6)Setting	Yes
	3)Feeling	Yes	7)Workmanship	Yes
	4)Location	Yes		

Graphic Media Documentation

<u>DHR Negative #</u>	<u>Photographic Media</u>	<u>Negative Repository</u>	<u>Photo Date</u>	<u>Photographer</u>
	Digital Images	DHR	July 21, 2012	K. Sebestyen

Bibliographic Documentation
Reference #: 1

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Intensive Level Survey**

DHR ID#: 067-0110-0421

Other DHR ID#:

Bibliographic RecordType: Report
Author: Cardno TEC
DHR CRM Report Number:

Notes:
Addendum Phase II Architectural Survey for Additional Parcels at the Proposed Foreign Affairs Security Training Center,
Nottoway County, Virginia.

Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Events

CRM Event # 1,
Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase II/Intensive
Date of CRM Event: September 21, 2012
CRM Person: Cardno TEC
CRM Event Notes or Comments:
Lori Thursby, principal investigator

Bridge Information

Cemetery Information

Ownership Information

Name: Unknown Unknown
Company: Virginia Army National Guard
Address: Building 472 Military Hwy
City: Blackstone
Zip: 23824 *State:* Virginia *Country:* USA
Phone/Extension: 434-292-2677 000-000-0000 / 0000 0000
Relation to the Property: Owner of property

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Intensive Level Survey**

DHR ID#: 067-0110-0422

Other DHR ID#:

Resource Information

Resource Name(s): Control Tower {Descriptive}
Building CTR08 {Current}

Date of Construction: ca 1977

Local Historic District :

Location of Resource

County/Independent City: Commonwealth of Virginia
Nottoway

Magisterial District:

Town/Village/Hamlet: Blackstone

Tax Parcel:

Zip Code: 23824

Address(s): Trainfire Road {Current}

USGS Quadrangle Name: BLACKSTONE EAST

UTM Boundary Coordinates :

<u>NAD</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
1983	18	239917	4105392

UTM Center coordinates :

UTM Data Restricted?. No

National Register Eligibility Status

Resource has not been evaluated.*

This Resource is associated with the Fort Pickett Historic District

* Resource has not been formally evaluated by DHR or eligibility information has not been documented in DSS at this time.

Resource Description

Ownership Status: Public - State

Government Agency Owner: Virginia Department of Military Affairs

Acreage: 5.00

Surrounding area: Rural

Open to Public: No

Site Description:

July 2012: Building CTR08 is located at existing Firing Range 8 on the east side of Trainfire Road and the 21/20 Parcel. The parcel encompasses approximately 5 acres of land located between Trainfire Road and the west edge of the existing firing range. The range consists of an approximately 1,000-foot-long grass firing range for small arms and automatic weapons training at Fort Pickett. A gravel driveway leads from Trainfire Road to a small wood building, two stationary truck trailers, and a covered firing position with a control tower. To the north and south of the structures lie wooded areas that are covered generally in hardwoods and scrub brush.

Secondary Resource Summary:

July 2012: Prefabricated metal-framed canopy.

Individual Resource Information

<u>Count</u>	<u>Resource Types</u>	<u>Resource Status</u>
1	Observatory	Non-Contributing
1	Other	Non-Contributing

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Intensive Level Survey

DHR ID#: 067-0110-0422

Other DHR ID#:

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type:</i>	Other	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	No
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	ca 2000 {Site Visit/Photograph}	<i>Accessed?</i>	No Not accessible
<i>Architectural Style:</i>	No Discernable Style	<i>Number of Stories:</i>	1.0
<i>Form:</i>		<i>Condition:</i>	Good
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>		<i>Threats to Resource:</i>	None

July 2012: The firing position is a prefabricated metal canopy supported by metal poles. It is of recent construction.

Individual Resource Detail Information

<i>Resource Type:</i>	Observatory	<i>Primary Resource?</i>	Yes
<i>Date of Construction:</i>	ca 1977 {Owner}	<i>Accessed?</i>	No Not accessible
<i>Architectural Style:</i>	No Discernable Style	<i>Number of Stories:</i>	2.0
<i>Form:</i>		<i>Condition:</i>	Deteriorated
<i>Interior Plan Type:</i>		<i>Threats to Resource:</i>	Deterioration

July 2012: The Control Tower (CTR08) is two stories and comprises an enclosed viewing platform elevated on a braced wood frame. The posts of the wood-frame structure are anchored to square concrete bases. A single flight of wood stairs on the west side of the tower leads to the entrance of the viewing platform. The stairs rise from north to south, parallel to the entrance rather than perpendicular to it. The entrance consists of a single wood door with a window in the upper half. The enclosed platform is sheathed with wood drop siding and capped by a shed roof that overhangs all four sides; the rafter tails are exposed on the east and west sides. Paired, three-light, metal frame casement windows pierce the south and east elevations.

Primary Resource Exterior Component Description:

<u>Component</u>	<u>Comp Type/Form</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Material Treatment</u>
Porch	Porch - Deck	Wood	Porch - Post, Square
Windows	Windows - Casement	Metal	Windows - Paired
Roof	Roof - Shed	Asphalt	Roof - Shingle
Foundation	Foundation - Piers	Concrete	Foundation - Poured
Structural System	Structural System - Frame	Wood	Structural System - Siding, Horizontal

Historic Time Period(s): S- The New Dominion (1946- Present)

Historic Context(s): Military/Defense

Significance Statement

July 2012: Because the Control Tower (CTR08) is less than 50 years of age, it was evaluated under Criteria Consideration G for exceptional significance. No available information indicates that this structure is historically associated with an event, pattern of events, or individuals of exceptional significance in the history of Fort Pickett or the Cold War. Therefore, the tower is recommended not eligible under Criteria A and B. Architecturally, the control tower consists of a simple, wood-frame structure and is not representative of an exceptionally significant period, type, or method of construction. It is recommended not eligible to the NRHP under Criterion C. There is no indication that this structure would yield information of exceptional importance about our collective past; therefore, Control Tower (CTR08) is recommended not eligible under Criterion D.

National Register Eligibility Information (Intensive Level Survey):

<u>NR Count</u>	<u>NR Resource Type</u>	<u>NR Resource Status</u>
1	Building	Non-contributing
		Non-Contributing: 1

National Register Criteria:

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Intensive Level Survey**

DHR ID#: 067-0110-0422

Other DHR ID#:

Period of Significance: 1977-1989
Level of Significance: statewide

NR Areas of Significance: Military

<i>Property Retains Integrity of:</i>	1)Association	Yes	5)Material	Yes
	2)Design	Yes	6)Setting	Yes
	3)Feeling	Yes	7)Workmanship	Yes
	4)Location	Yes		

Graphic Media Documentation

<i>DHR Negative #</i>	<i>Photographic Media</i>	<i>Negative Repository</i>	<i>Photo Date</i>	<i>Photographer</i>
	Digital Images	DHR	July 21, 2012	K. Sebestyen

Bibliographic Documentation

Reference #: 1

Bibliographic RecordType: Report

Author: Cardno TEC

DHR CRM Report Number:

Notes:

Addendum Phase II Architectural Survey for Additional Parcels at the Proposed Foreign Affairs Security Training Center, Nottoway County, Virginia.

Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Events

CRM Event # 1,

Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase II/Intensive

Date of CRM Event: September 21, 2012

CRM Person: Cardno TEC

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

Lori Thursby, principal investigator

Bridge Information

Cemetery Information

Ownership Information

Name: Unknown Unknown
Company: Virginia Army National Guard
Address: Building 472 Military Hwy
City: Blackstone
Zip: 23824 *State:* Virginia *Country:* USA
Phone/Extension: 434-292-2677 000-000-0000 / 0000 0000
Relation to the Property: Owner of property

Addendum Phase II Evaluation
for the Proposed Foreign Affairs
Security Training Center,
Sites 44NT0207 and 44NT0218
Nottoway County, Virginia

VDHR# 2010-1921

Prepared by:



New Cumberland, PA

October 24, 2014

U.S. General Services Administration
20 North Eighth Street
Philadelphia, PA 19107

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**Addendum Phase II Evaluation for the Proposed Foreign Affairs
Security Training Center, Sites 44NT0207 and 44NT0218
Nottoway County, Virginia**

VDHR# 2010-1921



Prepared by:
Kimberly M. Sebestyen, M.A.
David Jenkins, M.A.

Cardno TEC, Inc.
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20 North Eighth Street
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October 24, 2014

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ABSTRACT

Cardno TEC, Inc., under contract to the U.S. General Services Administration, conducted Phase II Evaluations of two historic archaeological sites at the Army National Guard Maneuver Training Center Fort Pickett and Nottoway County Pickett Park in Nottoway County, Virginia. The surveys were conducted for the proposed construction and operation of a U.S. Department of State Foreign Affairs Security Training Center (FASTC). The Area of Potential Effects for the excavations consists of approximately 0.7 acres (0.3 hectares) located within the Nottoway County Local Redevelopment Authority (LRA) Parcel 9 and 0.3 acres (0.1 hectare) in Parcel 21/20 at Fort Pickett. LRA Parcel 9 is owned by Nottoway County and controlled by the LRA, and the latter parcel is owned by the U.S. Government and operated by the Virginia Army National Guard.

Phase II excavations were conducted at Site 44NT0207 and Site 44NT0218, both of which were identified during the Phase I survey for the FASTC project. The Phase II survey focused on determining whether these sites are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Excavations at the sites attempted to determine if any intact subsurface structural remains exist and to possibly determine the economic and social status of each property's inhabitants, as well as examine dietary, agricultural, and slavery issues.

The Phase II Evaluations were conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and its implementing regulations, 36 Code of Federal Regulations 800: Protection of Historic Properties; the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974; the *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (Virginia Department of Historic Resources 2011), and the Department of Military Affairs *Standard Operating Procedure No. 6 for Conducting Archaeological Surveys*, *Standard Operating Procedure No. 7 for Curation Guidelines*, and *Standard Operating Procedure No. 8 for Archaeological Site Testing and Evaluation*.

Excavations at Site 44NT0207 and Site 44NT0218 encountered ground disturbances, fill, and low artifact quantities. No intact subsurface features or foundations relating to the occupations of these sites were discovered. As with many of the historic sites within the boundaries of Fort Pickett (i.e., Sites 44NT0056, Site 44NT0211, Site 44NT0217), both sites exhibited evidence of disturbance from earth-moving equipment, likely occurring at the time of conversion to military use of the area in the early 1940s.

The majority of the artifacts recovered from both sites were recovered from fill or disturbed soils and therefore do not adequately represent the occupations of these sites. The low quantities of artifacts recovered from intact soil layers do not constitute a large enough sample to derive any useful information. Therefore, no assumptions can be made as to economic, social, dietary, domestic, agricultural, or slavery issues at Sites 44NT0207 and 44NT0218.

Due to the amounts of ground disturbance, mixed fill layers, and low artifact quantities recovered, it is recommended that Site 44NT0207 and Site 44NT0218 do not possess the potential to provide information important to the nineteenth century history of Nottoway County. No historic properties eligible for the NRHP will be affected by the proposed project and no further work is recommended.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

APE	Area of Potential Effects
C.	century
cm	centimeters
cmbd	centimeters below datum
cmbs	centimeters below surface
DHR	Department of Historic Resources
FASTC	Foreign Affairs Security Training Center
FM-E	Facilities Management Environmental
LRA	Local Redevelopment Authority
NC CC	Nottoway County Chancery Case
NC DB	Nottoway County Deed Book
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
STP(s)	shovel test pit(s)
TU(s)	test unit(s)
U.S.	United States
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VaARNG	Virginia Army National Guard
VDOT	Virginia Department of Transportation
WWII	World War II

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LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A: Résumés

Appendix B: Artifact Inventories

1 INTRODUCTION

Cardno TEC, Inc., under contract to the United States (U.S.) General Services Administration, conducted Phase II Evaluations of two historic archaeological sites at the Army National Guard Maneuver Training Center Fort Pickett (Fort Pickett) and Nottoway County Pickett Park in Nottoway County, Virginia. The surveys were conducted for the proposed construction and operation of a U.S. Department of State Foreign Affairs Security Training Center (FASTC). The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the excavations consists of approximately 0.7 acres (0.3 hectares) located within the Nottoway County Local Redevelopment Authority (LRA) Parcel 9 and 0.3 acres (0.1 hectare) in Parcel 21/20 at Fort Pickett. LRA Parcel 9 is owned by Nottoway County and controlled by the LRA, and the latter parcel is owned by the U.S. Government and operated by the Virginia Army National Guard (VaARNG).

Phase II excavations were conducted at Site 44NT0207 and Site 44NT0218 (Figure 1), both of which were identified during the Phase I survey for the FASTC project. The Phase II survey focused on determining whether these sites are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Excavations at the sites attempted to determine if any intact subsurface structural remains exist and to possibly determine the economic and social status of each property's inhabitants, as well as examine dietary, agricultural, and slavery issues.

The Phase I Survey and Phase II Evaluation were conducted in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, and its implementing regulations, 36 Code of Federal Regulations 800: Protection of Historic Properties; the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974; the *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (Virginia Department of Historic Resources [DHR] 2011), and the Department of Military Affairs Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan's *Standard Operating Procedure No. 6 for Conducting Archaeological Surveys*, *Standard Operating Procedure No. 7 for Curation Guidelines*, and *Standard Operating Procedure No. 8 for Archaeological Site Testing and Evaluation* (VaARNG 2008).

Kimberly Sebestyen, M.A., served as the Principal Investigator for the Phase II Evaluations, and was the primary author of the report. David Jenkins, M.A., served as the Field Director. Field survey was conducted by Diane Bonn, John Shrider, Samuel Shortle, Abigail Bollinger, Luke Dupont, and John Walters. Fieldwork for the Phase II evaluation was conducted in June and July of 2012. Additional fieldwork was conducted at Site 44NT0218 in September 2014.

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 1. Portion of the Blackstone East, Virginia Quadrangle Map showing the location of sites 44NT0207 and 44NT0218

2 METHODS

The objective of the Phase I Archaeological Survey was to locate archaeological properties, sites, or resources within the APE that may be eligible for the NRHP or the Virginia Landmarks Register. The objective of the Phase II Evaluation was to determine the NRHP-eligibility for each of the two previously surveyed sites.

2.1 Background Research Methods

Background research was undertaken for the project prior to commencement of fieldwork. The purpose of the research was to develop detailed cultural and environmental contexts for the APE. The research included review of archaeological files located at DHR and DHR's Data Sharing System, archaeological journals, and Cultural Resource Management reports. Relevant information on the environment was also examined, including topographic and geological maps, soil surveys, and data on climate, hydrology, and flora and fauna. Historical maps and historical U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) maps were consulted and deed research was conducted for the APE in order to determine former land use patterns.

Additional historical information was obtained from the Fort Pickett Department of Public Works, the VaARNG Facilities Management Environmental (FM-E) Section, the Library of Virginia and Library of Virginia online records, the Virginia Historical Society, the Nottoway County Courthouse, the Nottoway County Commissioner's Office, the Blackstone Library, the Crewe Library, the Virginia Department of Transportation, the Nottoway County Historical Society, and the VaARNG-FM-E Cultural Resources Program.

Special thanks are extended for the assistance of the VaARNG-FM-E Cultural Resources Program and the Nottoway County Historical Society.

2.2 Field Methods

2.2.1 Shovel Testing

Additional shovel tests pits (STPs) were placed at both sites at the discretion of the Field Director to better define the Phase I site boundaries and determine the extent of Phase II testing (VaARNG 2008). STPs were placed along the boundaries of the sites defined during the Phase I survey in an attempt to further delineate areas of artifact concentrations and to help determine the placement of Test Units. At Site 44NT0207, additional STPs were placed to assist in the determination of locations of intact soils versus fill layers and to further define artifact concentrations. On Site 44NT0218, STPs were placed between the edge of the site and the edge of the Tank Trail boundaries. Each STP measured 35 centimeters (cm) (14 inches) in diameter and was excavated no deeper than a maximum of 1 meter (3.2 feet). Excavated soil was screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth. Where feasible, STPs were excavated following discernible stratigraphic levels. Recovered artifacts were collected and bagged separately by STP and excavation level. Artifacts less than 50 years old were noted in the field and discarded.

A description of each STP was recorded in the field. The description included the location of the STP within the APE and information pertaining to the local terrain. In addition, information about the color, texture, composition, and thickness of soil strata were recorded, and the presence or absence of cultural materials and/or features was indicated. After excavation and recordation,

each STP was filled. The location of each STP was recorded with a hand-held GPS unit and noted on project mapping.

Where cultural materials were recovered from an STP, additional STPs were excavated at 7.5-meter (15-foot) intervals around the original STP in each radial direction. These radials were excavated to attempt to determine site boundaries or if the find was isolated in nature.

2.2.2 Test Unit Excavation

Test Units (TUs) measuring 1 meter by 1 meter were placed in areas recommended for additional testing. An objective of these tests was to increase the artifact sample size obtained from the site, further define the site stratigraphy, and to identify features that may provide additional information relating to the occupation of that site. Test units were generally excavated in 10 cm levels within natural strata. Soil was screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth to enhance recovery of artifacts. Data were recorded on TU level forms (indicating at a minimum the top and bottom elevations, soil texture, Munsell soil color, degree of disturbance, and associated artifacts). Forms included reference data for photographs, plans, profiles, and sample (e.g., C14, floatation). In addition, detailed narrative notes concerning aspects of the excavations were noted. Digital photographs were taken of all test units. Measurements for the test units were based on the southwest corner unless otherwise noted.

Identified features were numbered sequentially. Detailed documentation of features included photographs and maps in both plan and profile views, and narrative notes on feature forms describing the feature's shape and dimensions, contents/inclusions, soil texture and color, artifacts, samples, and interpretation of the feature.

2.3 Laboratory Methods

Historic artifacts included ceramics, glass, metal, faunal remains, architectural materials, personal items, and miscellaneous other artifacts. In general, materials recovered that were less than 50 years of age were recorded and discarded in the field. Exceptions may have occurred when the temporary retention of the artifact was needed to verify age or to emphasize disturbance. These materials were then discarded in the lab.

Historic ceramics were characterized by paste, glaze, and decoration techniques. Vessel function was inferred whenever possible, based on vessel shape and size. Where the quality of the evidence permitted, date of manufacture was specified for each vessel in the assemblage. Glass bottles were characterized by color, shape, and where possible by manufacturing technique. Whenever the quality and completeness of the vessel was sufficient, the date of manufacture and the function of the bottle were specified.

Nails were classified by manufacturing process (wrought, die-cut, wire) and function (common nail, roofing nail, brad, etc.) was specified for complete pieces. Bricks were classified by manufacturing process when possible. Other architectural materials were classified by type or use where possible.

Ammunition was classified by caliber and type. Where possible, headstamps were recorded and manufacturer determined, as well as date of production. Military-related artifacts were recorded by type and date of use.

Prehistoric artifacts were categorized according to function as well as by material type. Prehistoric lithics were classified according to type and material. Hafted bifaces were classified, when possible, using standard typologies. Artifacts in other categories, such as cores, ground stone tool fragments, and tools, were identified by function. Debitage was identified by raw material and tabulated according to basic debitage type. Lithic artifacts were classified by material types.

Prehistoric ceramics were identified by temper and surface decoration. Temper was classified by materials such as quartz or grit. Types of surface treatment were identified, such as plain, cordmarked, and fabric-impressed. Classification of diagnostic rims relied on existing typologies.

To date, negotiations are continuing on the final curation of the recovered artifacts. Final curation facility will be either the VaARNG-FM-E Cultural Resources Program or the VDHR facility in Richmond. The final curation facility will be determined prior to the submittal of the final report.

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3 HISTORIC CONTEXT – SOUTHERN PIEDMONT VIRGINIA DURING THE CIVIL WAR AND THE RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH PERIOD

The economic system and way of life in the southern states prior to the Civil War was based on the plantation system and institution of slavery. This system was nurtured over a period of several hundred years, beginning with the introduction of tobacco cultivation. Although early settlers of Virginia had noted the Native Americans' use of tobacco as early as Columbus's visits to the new world, it was not widely cultivated until after the establishment of the Jamestown colony. An English pamphlet of the time noted "The people in the South parts of Virginia esteeme it [tobacco] exceedingly . . . ; they say that God in the creation did first make a woman, then a man, thirdly great maize, or Indian wheat, and fourthly, Tobacco" (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012).

"Sweet Virginia tobacco" was introduced from the West Indies into the colony around 1612 by John Rolfe, who disliked the taste of the native tobacco. Tobacco soon became the staple crop and currency of Virginia, making Virginia one of the richest colonies until the Revolutionary War. In 1615-1616, only 2,300 pounds of tobacco were being shipped to England, but by 1640, almost 1 ½ million pounds were exported (U.S. Department of the Interior 2012). Soon after the introduction of tobacco, the first enslaved Africans were brought to America to work as a cheap and plentiful labor source, replacing most indentured servants.

Beginning in the early eighteenth century, poor English settlers from the Tidewater region began to move to the southern half of the state hoping for a better financial future. These settlers established small subsistence farms. Forming large tobacco plantations in this area was not viable because the rivers in the southern piedmont flowed to the Albemarle Sound in North Carolina, instead of to the Chesapeake, where the large tobacco ports were located (Boyko and Boyko 2007; Winter et al. 1997).

By the 1770s, the price of tobacco had risen and credit was easily obtained; residents of the southern region of the state were then able to purchase enslaved people and expand the scale of their tobacco farms. The agricultural background of Africans made them suited more to slave labor than to servant labor and allowed them to work extensively with crops (Parent 2003: 61). Crops could be produced more cheaply by slaves than servants (Parent 2003: 81). By 1780, 60 percent of the population of Southside Virginia owned slaves. A social elite formed in the area, followed by political and economic stability and increased land ownership (Kulikoff 1986). As the wealth in the region increased, more substantial houses, reflecting popular styles, were built. In order to regulate the saturated tobacco market, the Virginia General Assembly enacted legislation in 1784, which allowed only five commercial ports in the Commonwealth, one of them being in Richmond.

In the 1780s, tobacco cultivation began to wane in most parts of the south, especially the Tidewater region of Virginia. In the southern piedmont, however, tobacco cultivation flourished. The introduction of clover as a crop rotation and the use of gypsum and marle additives to soil increased the soil's ability to yield tobacco (Huston et al. 1995:22). During this time, the county was mainly agricultural in nature, producing over two million pounds of tobacco each year (Turner 1932). The number of enslaved people also increased dramatically and by 1840, Nottoway County contained a population of 2,490 whites, 7,071 slaves, and 158 free negroes,

totaling 9,719 persons. Nearly three times as many enslaved blacks as whites were living and working in Nottoway County at this time (Blake 2003).

By the 1850s, better farming practices were taking hold. Improved farm machinery and better livestock raising techniques improved output (Cummins 1970: 12). Although other crops and goods were produced in southern Virginia at this time, tobacco remained the staple and most important export. Tobacco curing houses were vigorously constructed at this time, with the size of the curing house reflecting the size of the owners yield (Winter et al. 1997). Improved transportation networks in the nineteenth century enabled wider distribution of goods. Significant changes to the county's landscape during the nineteenth century resulted from the development of internal improvements, such as canals, turnpikes, and railroads. The rail line to Blackstone was constructed by 1849-50, giving access to Petersburg and points east (Cummins 1970: 94). The introduction of the rail system allowed tobacco grown in the region to be carried to new markets with relative ease.

By 1860, the census indicates that the population of Nottoway County included 2,270 white persons, 6,468 slaves, and 98 freed colored persons. At that time, there were approximately 95 large slave owners in Nottoway County who owned 20 or more slaves each, accounting for 4,311 slaves or 67% of the total slaves in the county. The rest of Nottoway County's slaves were held by 280 slave owners (Blake 2003).

In general, the small planter did not have enough money to buy slaves, while those with extra cash could afford to purchase slaves and increase productivity, in turn creating enough money to buy more slaves. This process led to the creation of large Tidewater plantations run predominately on slave power (Breen 1985). As noted by W.R. Turner (1932):

The planter had time to cultivate the elegancies of life, to engage much in social intercourse, and to become familiar with all current political topics. Consequently it was during this period that Virginia produced many of her greatest men, and from this system, there arose that hospitality for which her people were noted. Nowhere were the wishes and wants of the guest more regarded, and nowhere was the character of a true gentleman held more sacred. No people had a clearer sense of honor nor higher regard for womankind.

The time of prosperity enjoyed by Nottoway County during the middle decades of the nineteenth century was shattered with the advent of the Civil War in 1861. While the region supported the Confederate Army by providing companies of men and the use of their homes as hospitals, the area saw very little action during the war. A Confederate Convalescent Hospital was established in Blacks and Whites in 1862, near the later location of the freight station, to care for men injured in the war. Later in the war, a large hospital was also established in Burkeville (Turner 1932).

Only one battle took place in the area, known as the Battle of Nottoway Courthouse or Battle of the Grove in June 1864. Union troops, led by Generals August Krautz and James Wilson, entered Nottoway County for the purpose of destroying the Southside rail line between Blackstone and Nottoway Court House, an important supply line for the Confederate Army (Cummins 1970: 78). Initially successful, the raid destroyed two steam engines, several miles of tracks, and a number

of rail cars. General Kautz moved ahead to Burkeville to destroy the lines between there and Nottoway, while General Wilson stayed behind and was met by Confederate cavalry of Major General W.H.F. “Rooney” Lee’s Brigade (Turner 1932). Following a nine-hour fight over the rail line, the Union troops withdrew and continued on their raiding mission. In the process of the fighting, the Nottoway County Clerk’s records were burned or destroyed (Green 2006).

In addition to the human toll, the Civil War took a severe toll on the built environment. Countless houses, farms, mills, railroads, and bridges were destroyed throughout the south. Nottoway County planters were left with land but no laborers and few resources. Many areas struggled with poverty, homelessness, and starvation. The war had freed nearly four million slaves and left thousands of whites displaced from their homes.

The freed slaves were suddenly on their own, without direction and no jobs or homes of their own (Cummins 1970). Even before the end of the war, in March 1865, the government established the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands (the Freedmen’s Bureau) to provide relief efforts to former slaves and impoverished whites in the south (Plate 1). The Freedmen’s Bureau was responsible for providing employment, food, medical care, and clothing; locating missing family members; operating hospitals; settling freedmen on abandoned or confiscated lands; investigating reports of violence, forced labor, and black codes; and work for social equality and citizenship for the freed African Americans. Field offices were established throughout fifteen southern states and the District of Columbia (U.S. National Archives and Records Administration 2013).



Plate 1. Freedmen’s Bureau photo (U.S. National Archives and Records Administration 2014)

The Civil War dealt the final blow to the plantation system as the landed gentry were no longer able to depend on slave labor to support their way of life. Charles Poland (1976:278) described the post-Civil War Reconstruction era as a period of "Disharmonious Reunion" riddled by political graft and corruption. This was also a period of readjustment, not only economic, but social and political readjustment of attitudes towards the lately emancipated slaves. Many southerners found it difficult if not impossible to view their former slaves as American citizens with rights, creating new laws called black codes to restrict their freedoms and enraging the northern states. Virginia was placed under the temporary control of Provisional Governor Francis H. Pierpont in May of 1865 (Library of Virginia 2013).

In 1866, after failing to pass the Fourteenth Amendment that would have given African Americans citizenship and other civil rights, the southern states were subjected to implementation of the Reconstruction Act (U.S. Government 2013). These acts were utilized to better govern the former states and created five military districts commanded by generals who would serve to keep the peace and protect the citizens, while ensuring that African Americans were given their fair share. Southern states would not be allowed to return to the union until they passed the Fourteenth Amendment (Alabama State Legislature 2013). Virginia was designated Military District No. 1 under the military administration of Major General John Schofield (Library of Virginia 2013; Turner 1932).

Under military administration of the state, former slaves were able to vote on delegates for a constitutional convention in October 1867 and several African American delegates were elected to the convention, which met from December 3, 1867 to April 17, 1868 (Library of Virginia 2013). During the period of reconstruction, Radical Republicans who desired to punish the south for seceding from the union pushed for measures to give the freed slaves political, economic, and social rights. During this time, African Americans were elected to Federal, State, and Local government positions and the Fifteenth Amendment, guaranteeing the right to vote for African Americans, was adopted in 1870 (History 2014a).

Many northerners moved south in the hopes of making money from taking over old plantations and reviving businesses. These opportunists were labeled "carpetbaggers". Many others went to the south to help with reconstruction and assist in reform with ideas of reshaping southern society in the image of the north. They helped to set up new schools and businesses, assisted with the Freedman's Bureau, and established societal rights for freed blacks (History 2014b).

Virginia was readmitted to the Union on January 26, 1870 (Turner 1932); however, Republicans kept a tight hand on the governing of the state until after the 1876 presidential election between Rutherford B. Hayes and Samuel Tilden. A compromise for northern Republicans to step back from southern politics in exchange for a concession for Hayes to take the presidential office was made. The Compromise of 1877 removed Federal troops from southern states and effectively ended the Reconstruction Period in the south.

Soon after the end of the war, ex-Confederate soldiers organized a "social club", naming it the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) in imitation of Greek college fraternities. Supposedly begun with innocent motives, the group's practice of wearing sheets, pointed head coverings, and masks and riding

horses through dark streets soon led to terrorizing former slaves. Fueled by southerners' fears of insurrection among former slaves and hatred of carpet-baggers, the KKK quickly gained members and power in the south (Eyewitness to History 2006). Nighttime raids ended in whippings, burnings, and killings of blacks and some white sympathizers (Guiseppi 2013). One eyewitness to the violence recalled years later for the WPA Slave Narrative Project the hanging of a former slave.

I never will forget when they hung Cy Guy. They hung him for a scandalous insult to a white woman an' they comed after him a hundred strong.

They tries him there in the woods, an' they scratches Cy's arm to get some blood, an' with that blood they writes that he shall hang 'tween the heavens and the earth till he is dead, dead, dead, and that any n---r what takes down the body shall be hanged too (Guiseppi 2013).

Although the Klan's Grand Wizard disbanded the group in 1869, many local groups continued to work throughout the south, leading to the passage of the Force Act in 1870 and the Ku Klux Klan Act in 1871, which allowed for the use of Federal troops and greater prosecution of members (Guiseppi 2013). In general the Klan's reign ended in 1871, although it would reemerge again in the early twentieth century (Eyewitness to History 2006).

In addition to changing the lives of blacks and ending the plantation way of life, southern women's lives were greatly affected by the Civil War. Prior to the war, southern women were seen as creatures to be supported and protected, helpless, with no concepts of politics or knowledge of war. Privileged ladies from slaveholding families had based the entirety of their position in society on the concept of slavery and with the defeat of the south likewise suffered the complete loss of identity (Faust 1996).

Southern women offered up their husbands, fathers, and sons to war and were left alone to oversee the management of the home, farm, and business – roles they had rarely, if ever, played in the past. Many women excelled at the new tasks thrust upon them, successfully running households while directing plantings and harvests, managing slaves, and caring for livestock. When slavery was outlawed female family members banded together to provide the power necessary to continue running the farms. Others, eager to play their part in the war effort, joined organizations and relief associations. They gathered foodstuffs and knitted socks for care packages. Concerts and fairs were organized to raise money to send bandages and long underwear (Faust 1996). Some women even took jobs outside of the home in order to provide for their families or served as nurses to the thousands of injured soldiers.

As the war continued, gender roles began to blur and women became more empowered. Some who felt their patriotic duty was overwhelming dressed as men and served in battle. Yet others who couldn't bring themselves to actually join the war formed homeguard militias. The young women of LaGrange, Georgia drilled weekly for two years and practiced target shooting in anticipation of protecting their hometown, which they successfully did when Sherman's troops passed through in 1864.

By the end of the war, returning soldiers found farms struggling to continue with no slaves and women working outside of the home. In those households where no male returned home, the woman continued on as best she could. Those women who continued to work out of necessity found need of greater levels of education, leading to more respectability in women's colleges. Many women now supported themselves and began to celebrate their independence from pre-war male dependency. In later years, this independence would lead to gathering ideas on female suffrage and eventually to women's right to vote (Faust 1996).

Following the end of the Civil War, the area around Fort Pickett remained mostly rural. Tobacco was still the main crop, but was grown in reduced percentages (Turner 1932). Other crops such as corn and wheat were being grown and many farms began raising cattle and producing milk. Farmers also began to harvest timber from their farms. Around this time, dark leaf tobacco grown in the piedmont of Virginia was being passed over for the light leaf tobacco grown in North Carolina and used for cigarette production. Blacks and Whites emerged as a center for the local tobacco industry and the town's economy flourished (Boyko and Boyko 2007).

Millions of former slaves were left without work and homes after the war. Many expected to be granted land in recompense for being enslaved, but most lands returned to their former owners, who in turn were left without workers to farm the land. Many blacks fell into the system of sharecropping, under which they would rent small parcels of land in return for a portion of the yearly harvest. Sharecroppers also borrowed tools, animals, seeds, and equipment as well as the house they lived in from the landowner (North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources 2014). These practices soon tied the freed slaves to the land and former slaveowners in another type of slavery. Only approximately 30,000 African Americans owned their land by 1870 while the majority were sharecropping (History 2014c).

Many poor whites also fell into sharecropping and tenant farming after years of low yields and unstable prices, creating a cycle of indebtedness. Three out of four black farmers and one out of three white were sharecropping or tenant farmers by 1890 (North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources 2014). In some parts of the south, this way of life only died out in the 1940s and 1950s. In other areas some freed blacks were able to purchase land and begin a new life by the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries.

Following World War II, a "Second Reconstruction" had begun, which would lead into the Civil Rights movement of the 1960s. Racial violence and segregation continued into the 1950s throughout the south but continued work by several presidents and men such as Martin Luther King, Jr. would lead to the Civil Rights Acts and desegregation of the 1960s.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Site 44NT0207

4.1.1 Site Description

Site 44NT0207 was discovered during the Phase I survey of LRA 9 Area I located in the northwest corner of the Fort Pickett cantonment area (Plate 2; Figure 2). The site was comprised of a light historic artifact concentration, which measured approximately 60 meters north/south by 40 meters east/west (Figure 3). Part of the site is located in an open field near the helicopter landing pad and part within the wooded area along Quartermaster Road Extension. Thirty-eight STPs and radial STPs were placed in this area to attempt to determine the existence of possible remains from a historic house located on maps from 1864 (Graves; Gilmer). A total of 42 artifacts, including salt-glazed stoneware, whiteware, ironstone, vessel glass, cut and wire nails, and a porcelain doorknob, were recovered from this area (Table 1). At this time, the artifacts along with the approximate location a nineteenth century house were taken to indicate a mid- to late-nineteenth century occupation of the site.

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Plate 2. Area of historic scatter, east edge of LRA 9 Area I, facing south

During the Phase I survey, determination of the overall soil profile for Site 44NT0207 was difficult as portions of the site appeared to have intact A-horizon over B-horizon soils, while other portions seemed to exhibit both modern and possibly historic fill episodes. No intact above-ground foundations were discovered as part of the Phase I survey; however, it could not be determined if subsurface remains of a nineteenth century farmstead were present at the site. Additional excavations in the form of 1 meter by 1 meter test units were recommended to assist in the determination of accurate soil profiles at the site and to determine if any subsurface features are present.

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 2. Aerial photo of location of Site 44NT0207

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 3. Phase I survey map of Site 44NT0207 showing initial site boundary

Table 1. Artifacts recovered from Phase I survey at Site 44NT0207

Cat #	STP #	Artifact Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
1	L3	1	vessel glass		cobalt blue
2	L4	1	cable fragment		iron
3	L5	1	wire nail	1880+	
3	L5	3	window glass		
4	L6	1	salt glazed stoneware	1820-1860	buff
5	M1	1	vessel glass		cobalt blue; base fragment
6	K10 +5N	1	whiteware	1820-1860	plain; rim sherd
7	L3 +5N	1	vessel glass fragment		clear
7	L3 +5N	1	ironstone fragment	1840+	base; plain
7	L3 +5N	2	vessel glass fragments		amber; 1 with mold seam
8	L3+5E	1	ironstone fragment	1840+	plain
8	L3+5E	1	vessel glass		aqua
8	L3+5E	1	vessel glass		clear
8	L3+5E	1	bottle glass		clear; with mold seam
9	M1+5E	3	unidentified iron fragments		heavily rusted
9	M1+5E	1	vessel glass fragment		clear
10	M1+5S	4	unidentified iron fragments		flat
10	M1+5S	1	earthenware		hard-paste; cream glaze
10	M1+5S	1	vessel glass fragment		clear; molded
13	L5+5W	2	glass bottle fragment		clear; panel
14	L5+5W+5N	2	salt glazed stoneware	1820-1860	1 grey; 1 ginger beer bottle
14	L5+5S+5W	1	wire/wire nail fragment	1880+	
14	L5+5S+5W	1	porcelain door knob		broken
14	L5+5S+5W	1	earthenware		cream colored; not creamware
15	L5+5W+10N	2	vessel glass		clear
16	L5+5W+10S	1	glass vessel fragment	1858+	aqua; mason jar
16	L5+5W+10S	1	glass vessel fragment		clear
16	L5+5W+10S	1	whiteware, plain	1820-1860	
17	L5+15W	1	window glass		clear
18	L5+10W+10N	2	cut nails	1820-1860	

4.1.2 Research Issues

Phase II background research and field survey focused on determining whether data were present to address research issues relevant to the historic occupation of the Golder Site (44NT0207). The following research issues were developed for the Golder Site.

1. Little data is available from mid-nineteenth century rural, agricultural sites in the region. Could excavations at the Golder Site provide new information regarding low-income, agricultural properties in Nottoway County and/or Southside Virginia?
2. Of available research on sites in Nottoway County and/or Southside Virginia what similarities and differences are evident between the deposits at the Golder Site and other mid- to late-nineteenth century deposits in rural, agricultural village, or farmstead settings?

3. What was the socio-economic standing of the property's occupants and how is this reflected in the artifactual deposits? Were goods locally manufactured? Were there differences in subsistence practices? Do these differences reflect temporal, economic, cultural, or social differences?
4. Were the properties' inhabitants slaves or former slaves and is this evident in the artifactual deposits? Is there dietary refuse in the deposits that can be compared to other African-American or white deposits from other sites?
5. Are any building techniques intact? Are they comparable to other historic sites in the area?

4.1.3 Historic Mapping

Historic mapping indicates that a building may have stood on or near this location during the mid-nineteenth century. The 1864 Graves map indicates the presence of a house in this general area belonging to a "Mrs. Golder" (Figure 4). The road system and topography in this area have been extensively altered over the years due to military activities. A road formerly ran northeast to southwest through the approximate location of the current helicopter pad (Jones Mill Road) and intersected with Tucker Road (current Military Road). The map also shows that the majority of the area of and surrounding Site 44NT0207 was open and cleared of woods, similar to its current condition. The Golder (or Goulder) house is also marked on a second map (Gilmer 1864) (Figure 5). Both maps were produced by the Confederate States of America Topographical Engineering Department during actions in southwestern Virginia in 1864.

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 4. Portion of 1864 Graves map, showing the location of Mrs. Golder's house

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 5. Portion of the 1864 Gilmer map showing location of the Golder (Goulder) house

No house is visible in this location on the 1895 Amelia USGS quadrangle map (Figure 6). It appears that the road alignment may have been altered slightly between the 1864 maps and the 1895 map. This road configuration is approximately the same as that shown on the 1941 War Department real estate map (Fort Pickett). A structure does appear on the south side of the road opposite of the former location of the Golder house.

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 6. Location of former Golder House near the current intersection of Military Road and West Entrance Road (USGS 1895)

The 1941 War Department map indicates that the property was owned by the Richard Epes Estate, the whole parcel being comprised of 42.66 acres of land. A 1946 Master Plan map for Camp Pickett shows the location of a rail siding line that runs along the northern portion of the current helicopter landing area and ends at a point near Military Road (Figure 7).

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 7. Camp Pickett Master Plan map showing the railroad spur (Camp Pickett 1946)

4.1.4 Historic Aerial Photos

A more thorough investigation of the historic aerial photos was conducted and available photos were rectified to current mapping to provide more accurate locations. An aerial photo was found for 1937 (Figure 8); however, writing and markings on the original photo obscure portions of the area of the former Golder house and the site. The 1937 photo does show road and field configuration in this location.

During military occupation of Fort Pickett, extensive disturbances have occurred in the area of Site 44NT0207. Following the military occupation of this area in the early 1940s, road alignments were altered, barracks and support buildings were constructed, and open ground surfaces were utilized for personnel and equipment training purposes. In 1949 and 1951, disturbances are visible in the field immediately north and south of the site (Figure 9). It is

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 8. 1937 aerial photo of Site 44NT0207 area (VDOT 1937)

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 9. 1949 aerial photo of Site 44NT0207 area (VDOT 1949)

unclear the exact extent of disturbances; however, the ground surface appears to have been cleared in these areas. There also does not appear to be any trees in the general area that is currently wooded at the site. The roadway that formerly ran northeast to southwest through this area has disappeared and the former intersection of the Jones Mill Road and Tucker Road (Military Road) has been altered. In addition, the rail siding appears to have been removed from the field by 1951.

By 1963, an access road (dirt or gravel) is visible running north to south through Site 44NT0207 (Figure 10). Trees appear to have started growing back in the general area that is currently wooded. From the aerial photos it appears that the only portion of the site that may not have suffered previous ground disturbance is along the northeastern edge.

By 1979, a helicopter pad had been constructed to the northwest of Site 44NT0207, which impacted the western side of the site (Figure 11). Although hard to distinguish on the photo, disturbances from the construction of the helicopter pad are clearly visible at the site. The northeast, east, and southern portions of the pad area have been graded while northern portions along Quartermaster Circle East have been filled and graded. Recent aerials (1994+) indicate that little disturbance has occurred to the area following the transfer of the property to the Nottoway County Redevelopment Authority. The field currently remains a partially open/partially wooded lot with no structures on it.

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 10. 1963 aerial photo of Site 44NT0207 area (VDOT 1963)

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 11. 1979 aerial photo of Site 44NT0207 area (VDOT 1979)

4.1.5 Historic Context

Records for the property were found through a combination of deed book and census record research and information obtained from a chancery case partitioning the subject property between heirs of its owner in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Some records for the property dating to the mid-nineteenth century have not been discovered as deed books and other information in the Nottoway County Clerks' Office were destroyed by the Federal Army during the Appomattox campaign of the Civil War.

The earliest reference to the owner of the property surrounding Site 44NT0207 is to a Sarah A. Goulder, who is charged with having 434 acres of land in 1862 (Nottoway County Chancery Case [NC CC] #1255, Index number 1925-010). [*The name is alternately spelled Golder and Goulder. It is indicated in this text depending on the spelling for that year of census data. Otherwise the name is spelled Golder in the text.*] The property is also referred to as being formerly owned by George Edwin W. Goulder in a chancery case from 1925. The 1850 Federal Census lists a George W. Golder, age 46, and Susan (Sarah) Ann Tucker Golder, 43, in Nottoway County (U.S. Census 1850a). Also listed in the census are the Golders' eight children, ranging from 19 to one year of age. George Golder is listed as a brick mason and was born in neighboring Prince Georges County in 1804 (U.S. Census 1850a). The 1850 Agricultural Census indicates that Sarah Goulder owned 380 acres of land valued at \$3,000 near the town of Blacks and Whites (current Blackstone). The property had two horses, two milk cows, two oxen, and eight swine valued at \$325 and it produced 92 bushels of wheat, 150 bushels of Indian corn, 150 bushels of oats, and 2,000 bushels of tobacco (U.S. Census 1850b). Although Sarah is listed as owning the property, George Golder is recorded in the 1850 slave schedule as owning six slaves, ranging from 11 to 60 years of age, valued at \$4,200 (Duda 2013; U.S. Census 1850c).

An 1864 map (Graves) of the Blackstone area that was created by the Confederate Army notes that a Mrs. Golder is living at the house at that time (Figure 12). George Golder died in 1856 and the property appears to have passed to Sarah (Ancestry.com 2013). The 1860 census lists Sarah Golder and children Virginia, Indianna, Rebecca, and Emma as well as James Golder, a brick mason, and two farm laborers, Renfrow Clary and Thomas Westbrook, at the house (U.S. Census 1860a). Slave schedule records in 1860 for S.A. Goulder listed her as owning seven slaves, ranging from one year old to 65 years old (U.S. Census 1860b). By 1860, Susan Golder owned 220 acres of land worth \$3,870, along with three horses, five milk cows, two oxen, eight other cattle, three sheep, and 20 swine worth \$470. The farm produced 60 bushels of wheat, 400 bushels of Indian corn, 150 bushels of oats, and 5,000 bushels of tobacco in that year (U.S. Census 1860c).



Figure 12. Portion of 1864 Graves map, showing the location of Mrs. Golder's house

Susan A. Goulder is listed in the 1870 Census as having a farm of \$3,000 value and was living with daughters Fletcher and Emma, Susan and her husband Thomas Bowen, as well as James Walker, a 17-year old farm laborer, and Betty Pollard, a six-year old black girl (U.S. Census 1870). It is unclear why Betty is living in the house with the Golders; however, she may have been the young daughter of one of the former slaves associated with the property. Susan Golder's son-in-law Thomas Bowen and hired hand James Walker likely did the majority of the work on the farm at this time. Like many Southern women of the period during and after the Civil War, Mrs. Golder would have had to run the farm and household on her own with the help of her adult children. In 1860, she possessed slaves who would have worked the property and fields; however, the Golder slaves would have been freed during the war, making it difficult for her to continue to produce tobacco at a level of the 5,000 bushels that were produced in 1860 (U.S. Census 1860c).

Susan died in 1871 and she and George are buried in the Butterwood Methodist Cemetery in Darvills (Plate 3); however, the Goulders were buried originally in the Sullivan Cemetery, which was located north of Route 40 near the Blackstone Army Airfield and were moved to Butterwood following the creation of Fort Pickett (Parker 2012).

It is likely that Sarah died intestate as land books indicate her estate was transferred to Emma Golder, Thomas Bowen (son-in-law), T.D. Moore, John Smith (son-in-law), J.M. Sullivan, and L.H. Wilson in 1872 (NC CC #1255, Index number 1925-010). The Golder's youngest daughter Emma Jane Thomas Golder acquired 64 acres in the division of the S. A. Goulder estate (Table 2) (NC CC #1255, Index number 1925-010). Sometime after 1870, Emma had married John W. Tunstall (Tunstall), who was likely a neighbor to the Golders as he appeared on the same page in

the 1860 Agricultural Census (U.S. Census 1860c). It is unlikely that Emma and John Tunstall occupied the house marked Mrs. Golder on the 1864 Graves map as they only owned the property for a short time.



Plate 3. Gravestones of Sarah and George Goulder in Butterwood Methodist Cemetery

Table 2. Chain of Title for Site 44NT0207

Grantor	Grantee	Book/Page	Year/Mo./Day	Description
Epes, Richard estate	U.S. government	87/92	1942	Containing 48,883 acres
Alan Epes, trustee	Richard Epes	63/373	1925/6/20	\$187.72; Covers R.Epes 21 1/3 acres and adds 21 1/3 acres from Isaac Epes
Epes, Richard Epes, Alice Lorena	Alan Epes, trustee	63/373	1925/6/20	\$1
Jones, W.R., Special Commissioner	Epes, Richard Epes, Rena Towler	63/371	1925/6/20	\$170; 21 1/3 acres of Isaac Epes partitioned in chancery cause of Sarah Gayle, Richard Epes, and Isaac Epes; sold at auction
Epes, Richard Epes, Isaac	Jones, W.R., Special Commissioner	63/371		

Table 2. Chain of Title for Site 44NT0207

Grantor	Grantee	Book/Page	Year/Mo./Day	Description
Partition of lands by Nottoway County	Epes, Richard Epes, Isaac Gayle, Sarah Epes	61/368 61/370	1923/10/1	Case for partition of lands – As Sallie Epes died intestate and land was never recorded 21 1/3 acres having located there-on the dwelling house/outhouses erected by Richard Epes 21 1/3 acres to Sarah Epes Gayle with house and improvements made by her husband (Adolphus Gayle) 21 1/3 acres to Isaac Epes
Epes, Sallie estate	Epes, Richard Epes, Isaac Gayle, Sarah Epes	Chancery case	1922	Seized in fee simple 1/3 interest Sallie Epes, died 5/10/1909 Parcel of land containing 62 acres No deed recorded; adverse possession
Tunstall, J.W. and Tunstall, Emma	Epes, Sallie	6/520	1885/10/5	2 acres of land on which the house sat conveyed to Sallie Epes and children, colored, by deed \$100
Golder, Sarah A.	Tunstall, J.W. and Tunstall, Emma J. (Golder Bowen)	6/520	1886/10/25	2 acre tract partitioned to Emma Goulder in the division of S.A. Goulder estate
Golder, George W. estate	Golder, Sarah A.	N/A	1856	Records destroyed by Federal army; property falls to Sarah Golder; 434 acres
Epes, John	Epes, Sallie	Chancery case	n/a	62 acres reverts to Sallie when John dies intestate
Jordan, J.W.	Epes, John	Chancery case	1906	"Acquired in whole fee simple by muniments of title, which were lost or destroyed"
Epes, Henry	Jordan, Josiah W.	6/726	1887/4/13	Conveyed one-half interest in 62 acres of land for \$169.23
Fowlkes, Sterling E. Fowlkes, Sarah F. Smith, Julia A. Bradshaw, James A.	Epes, Henry Epes, John Smithing, William	4/3	1878/4/16	62 acres conveyed to Henry and John Epes, brothers, colored, and William Smithing, colored, for \$372
Smith, Julia	Fowlkes, Sterling and wife Smith, Julia A. Bradshaw, James	Chancery case	1873	62 acres; legatees in the Peter Smith estate
Smith, Peter R. estate	Smith, Julia A.	4/3	1873/11/7	Peter died intestate and the property passed to Julia
Smith, John F. Smith, Indiana (Golder)	Smith, Peter R.	3/302	1872/9/2	62 acres in consideration of \$372.00
Tunstall, Emma (Golder)	Smith, John F. Smith, Indiana (Golder)	Chancery case	N/A	62 acres
Golder, Sarah A. estate	Golder, Emma Bowen, Thomas Moore, T.D. Smith, John Sullivan, J.M. Wilson, L.H.	Chancery case	1872	No deed recorded; transferred in land books from Sarah Golder's estate; 434 acres

Table 2. Chain of Title for Site 44NT0207

Grantor	Grantee	Book/Page	Year/Mo./Day	Description
Golder, George W. estate	Golder, Sarah A.	N/A	1856	Records destroyed by Federal army; property falls to Sarah Golder; 434 acres

According to a 1925 chancery case, 62 acres of the property was then passed to John F. Smith, who was married to another of the Golders' daughters, Indianna. John is listed in the 1870 census as a house carpenter and he and Indianna had three children (U.S. Census 1870). Dates for the transfer to John Smith do not appear in the case paperwork. It is not likely that John and Indianna lived in the house.

In 1872, the property was sold to Peter R. Smith, likely a relative of John Smith and judging by his age possibly John's father, for \$72 (NC CC #1255, Index number 1925-010). Peter and his wife, Julia, were in their sixties in 1870 and he is listed as a farmer living in Blacks and Whites (U.S. Census 1870). Shortly afterward, in 1873, Peter died intestate and the property passed to Julia Smith. An appraisal was made of Peter's personal property on November 6, 1873 and a public sale was held to disburse his belongings on November 20th. Also in November, a chancery cause was filed by Peter and Julia's daughters Sarah F. and her husband, Sterling Fowlkes, and Mary A. and her husband, James Bradshaw, to divide the real estate of their father. In consideration of the annual sum of \$130.50, Julia relinquished the rights to the lands (NC CC 1873-010).

In the 1870 census, Sterling E. Fowlkes, wife Sarah F., and their two children had been listed as living near the Golders. Sterling's occupation was listed as farm laborer and he may have served in the Civil War in the 18th Virginia Regiment (U.S. Census 1870). No other information is available regarding the Sterling Fowlkes family and it is unknown if they ever resided at the property. Sterling's association with the influential Fowlkes family is unknown; however, as his occupation is listed as farm laborer he is likely not a direct member of that family.

Shortly afterward (1878), the property was sold to Henry and John Epes, and William Smithing, all colored, for \$372 (Nottoway County Deed Book [NC DB] 4, page 3). Henry and John Epes were brothers and were living in Nottoway County as early as 1870 (U.S. Census 1870). Nothing is known of William Smithing after this time (NC CC #1255, Index number 1925-010). It is not clear where the Epes family came from. Testimony from the chancery case indicated that they may have come from Lunenburg County (NC CC #1255, Index number 1925-010); however, it is more likely that they may have been former slaves of the Epes family, who was influential in Nottoway County in the nineteenth century.

Including slaveowners who owned less than 10 slaves, there were nine white Epes landowners in Nottoway County in 1850 who owned a total of 283 slaves with a combined total value of approximately \$193,000 (Duda 2013). There were seven white Epes slaveowners in Nottoway County listed on the 1860 Census as owning more than ten slaves. The lowest amount owned was 26 and the most was 87. A survey indicates that of the 85 Epes-surnamed slaves living in the U.S. in 1870, 70 were born and lived in Nottoway County (Blake 2003).

They could also have come from a nearby estate of Samuel F. Epes (Battle View) or Richard Epes (Poplar Hill), which both lay on the west side of the town of Blackstone (Barrow 1871). The 1860 slave schedule indicates that S. Epes was hiring out slaves to local farms, including to *John F. Smith* in District 3 (prior to his ownership of the subject property) (U.S. Census 1860b). In 1860, Samuel F. Epes owned 27 slaves, valued at \$18,950, 600 acres of land, and crops and livestock valued at \$2,538 (Duda 2013; U.S. Census 1850b).

In 1887, Henry Epes conveyed a half-interest in the 62-acre property to Josiah W. Jordan for \$169, although he only held rights to a one-third interest (NC DB 6, page 726). Nothing further is known of Mr. Jordan following this time and he was dropped from the land books in 1906. Testimony from the chancery case indicates that John Epes bought out Mr. Jordan's share of the property in which circumstance he "acquired in whole fee simple by muniments of title, which were lost or destroyed" (NC CC #1255, Index number 1925-010). Official deeds were never recorded with the County Clerks' Office. John Epes and his wife Sallie took possession of it at some point between the 1880s and 1906, although later testimony indicates that they may have been living in the old Golder house as early as 1878. Sallie Epes or the children began paying taxes around 1890 and paid taxes on the property for the entire time the Epeses owned the land (NC CC #1255, Index number 1925-010).

Around 1885, the 2-acre parcel of the property containing the Golder house was formally sold by J.W. Tunstall and wife Emma to Sallie Epes (NC DB 6, page 520). Three of the Golder children and Mr. Epes had passed away before 1900. Testimony from the chancery case varies but indicates that John Jr., Richard, Isaac, and Sarah were living in the house called the Golder house along with Sallie Epes, Sarah's husband Adolphus, and possibly Richard's first wife for a period of time before Sallie instructed the children to build separate houses on the property. John and Isaac Epes continued to live in the house with their mother, while Richard and his sister Sarah Epes Gayle took possession of portions of the property and constructed houses on them. Richard and his wife constructed a house on the southern portion of the property, while Sarah and her husband Adolphus Gayle constructed a house on the northern portion of the property. Adolphus testified that he and all of the Epes brothers were farming the property and cutting and selling the timber off of the land, as well as working at a nearby planing mill (NC CC #1255, Index number 1925-010).

Around 1909, Sallie Epes died intestate and the property was claimed by the four Epes children. Richard's testimony indicated that he paid for the casket and buried his mother "On the place below the house" (NC CC #1255, Index number 1925-010). It is unclear if Richard was simply referring to a spot on the property that was near the former Golder house, to a location below (south of) his house, or to an existing cemetery somewhere in the vicinity of the Epes property. The real estate map for Fort Pickett indicates that there was a cemetery within the 2-acre parcel that held the house (Figure 13); however, the cemetery was relocated in the 1940s (Parker 2012).

Testimony from Richard in the chancery case indicated that the Golder house burnt down sometime around the death of Sallie, and Adolphus Gayle also noted in his testimony that all that was left of the house were two chimneys. At some time after this, Isaac Epes moved to Petersburg and John Jr. constructed a small shed near the former Golder house where he stayed at night. John Jr. died from the flu sometime near the end of World War I (likely the Spanish flu

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 13. Location of Former Cemetery on the 2-Acre Epes Parcel (War Department 1944)

epidemic), leaving the property to the surviving three siblings (NC CC #1255, Index number 1925-010).

In 1923, Sarah Gayle brought a chancery case against her brothers Richard and Isaac over division of the property and Richard counter-sued her for payment of property taxes and burial fees for Sallie and John Jr. As a result of the chancery case, the property was divided into equal parts of $21 \frac{1}{3}$ acres for each of the three children (NC Book 61, page 369), with Sarah Epes Gayle receiving the northern parcel on which her husband had built a house and improvements (Figure 14). Isaac received the center portion of the property and the two-acre piece containing the remains of the Golder house, while Richard received the southern portion containing a dwelling house and outhouses erected by him. Richard was also awarded a portion of the property taxes and burial costs incurred by him, to be paid by Isaac and Sarah (NC CC #1255, Index number 1925-010).

In 1925, Isaac's portion of the property was put up for public auction for failure to pay the judgments awarded to Richard (Figure 15). The auction was held on May 2, 1925 at the First National Bank in Blackstone. Richard purchased the property for \$170 and had a new deed drawn up for combining his property with the additional $21 \frac{1}{3}$ acres (NC Book 63, page 373). Richard Epes then sold the property to Allen Epes, trustee, on the same date in 1925 (NC DB 63, page 371). It is presumed that the property, consisting of the $42 \frac{2}{3}$ acres, was then repurchased by Richard.

There are no records for Richard or Sarah following the chancery case. The property was sold to the U.S. government in 1942 by the Richard Epes estate. The total amount of property seized by the military for Fort Pickett included 48,883 acres of land. The deed for the transfer to the U.S. government is noted in Deed Book 87, Page 92 and included as a lump transfer; however, no individual deed reference is made.

Following the sale of the property to the government, Camp Pickett was established and the roadways and landscape were altered. Three graves were reported to have been removed from this general area in 1941, including John Epes, Sarah Gayle, and a third, unidentified grave (possibly Sally Epes) (Parker 2011). The general area was utilized for military related training activities from World War II (WWII) through present, possibly including tank trails, obstacle course use, and other ground altering activities, as well as a railroad siding line. Sometime between 1963 and 1979, a helicopter pad was constructed in this area, causing a good deal of ground disturbance.

By the 2000s, this property was included in a purchase by the Nottoway County Redevelopment Authority for their use. Currently the property is not in use although it is maintained by Nottoway County.

Commissioner's Sale

of

Valuable Tract of Land in Bellefonte District, Nottoway County, Virginia.

In pursuance to and execution of a decree of the Circuit Court of Nottoway County entered at the March, 1925, term thereof, in the chancery cause of Sarah Epes Gayle v. Isaac Epes, et als., I shall, as special commissioner of the court in said cause, offer for sale, at

PUBLIC AUCTION

to the highest bidder, in front of the First National Bank of Blackstone, Nottoway County, Virginia, at 12 o'clock noon, on

Saturday, May 2nd, 1925,

that certain tract of land situated in the Bellefonte District, Nottoway County, Virginia, about 2 miles east of Blackstone, containing 21 1/3 acres, according to a survey and plat thereof made by F. L. Dunn, surveyor, October 1st, 1923, belonging to Isaac Epes, and bounded as follows, to wit:

On the north by the land of Sarah Gayle, on the east by the land of R. H. Fredericksen, on the south by the land of Richard Epes and on the west by The Old Mill Road.

Two acres of this land is on the west side of said Mill Road and is bounded on the north by the land of Towler, on the east by said Mill Road, and on the south and west by the land of Geo. Watkins.

This piece of land has considerable timber upon it.

TERMS OF SALE: One-third cash and the balance in two equal installments, payable in six and twelve months from date of sale with 6 per cent interest, or for all cash at the option of the purchaser, said sale to be subject to the confirmation of the court and title to be retained until paid for in full.

W. R. JONES, Special Commissioner.

J. BLACK JONES, Auctioneer.

VIRGINIA: In the Clerk's office of Nottoway Circuit Court.
I, J. Lindsay Cobb, Clerk, do hereby certify that the bond required of said special commissioner has been duly given.

J. LINDSAY COBB, Clerk.

Blackstone Courier Print.
Blackstone, Va.,
May 2nd, 1925.

PLEASE POST.

The above described tract of land was sold to Richard Epes for the sum of \$170.00 upon the aforesaid terms, that being the highest bid received therefor. The said Richard Epes thereupon stated he desired to pay said purchase money cash.

J. Black Jones AUCTIONEER.

Figure 15. Copy of the Public Auction poster for the Isaac Epes property

4.1.6 Results

Excavations at the site were undertaken to attempt to determine if any intact subsurface structural remains exist and to possibly determine the economic and social status of the property's inhabitants. Analysis of recovered artifacts may allow for the discovery of dietary information and possibly provide evidence of the presence of slaves on the property.

Prior to excavating 1 meter by 1 meter test units, an additional nine STPs were excavated at the site to better delineate the boundaries, to determine areas of artifact concentration, and to better determine the soil profile for the site (natural versus disturbed). A great variety of soil profiles were found in the Phase I testing, making it difficult to determine the nature of intact and disturbed areas of the site or whether any of the fill was historic in nature and associated with subsurface building remains. Additional STPs were placed at the discretion of the Field Director to test the east and central portions of the site (Figure 16). In response to DHR comments in November 2012, four additional STPs were also placed on the east side of the site between the site and Quartermaster Road Extension to verify the eastern edge of the site.

No additional radials were placed on the western edge of the site due to the previous disturbance caused by the construction of the helicopter pad. To the north the site slopes down to Quartermaster Road Extension and no additional STPs were placed there. Additionally, there is previous disturbance on the northeast/east edge of the site where it slopes down to the road, possibly the cut of a former road bed associated with military use of the facility (Plates 4 and 5). This disturbance, road traces, and possible terracing continue on the east side of Quartermaster Road Extension (Plate 6).



Plate 4. View of disturbed area to east of Site 44NT0207, facing south

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FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 16. Map of Site 44NT0207 showing Phase I and Phase II testing

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Plate 5. View of ground disturbance on east side of Site 44NT0207, facing southwest



Plate 6. View of former road bed or tank trail on east side of Quartermaster Road Extension, facing southeast

STPs M1+5E+5S and M1+10E+5S were placed as radials to STP M1+5E. They contained eroded A-horizon soils and M1+10E+5S yielded two fragments of unidentified clear vessel glass. To the east of these radials the ground surface slopes down to Quartermaster Road Extension and appears to be disturbed by a possible former road cut that continues on the east side of the road. Examination of this disturbed area showed B-horizon soils immediately under a thin humus layer; therefore, no additional STPs were placed between M1+10E+5S and the road. STP M1+10S was placed to the south of STP M1 and yielded seven artifacts including a brick fragment, a wire nail, thick vessel glass, and unidentified iron fragments. The next STP, original STP M2, was negative. To the east of STP M2 the ground surface slopes down to Quartermaster Road Extension and appears to be disturbed as well; no additional STPs were placed to the east of this.

To the south of M2, radial STPs M1+20S, M1+20S+5E, M1+20S+5W, and M1+25S+5W were placed to better define the east site boundary. These radials exhibited a normal A-horizon (10YR4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt loam) over B-horizon (10YR5/4 to 5/8 yellowish brown compact coarse sand or sandy clay). No additional artifacts were recovered from these STPs. Original STPs M3 and N1 were also negative.

STPs L-4+5S, L-5+5S, L-5+5N were placed in between Phase I STPs in an attempt to determine if any intact soil profiles existed in this area and to add to the artifact collection. As with the rest of the site, concentration was extremely light, resulting in the recovery of only 11 additional artifacts from these three STPs. These additional STPs verified that in general the area along the central and western sides of the site have been disturbed by military activities in the field and by construction of the helicopter pad in the 1970s.

Eight TUs were placed within the boundaries of Site 44NT0207. TUs placed on the eastern side of the site would help to determine the existence of any subsurface remains that could possibly be associated with a house on the 1864 Graves map (see Figure 12). Although a very low quantity of artifacts was recovered from this site in the Phase I survey, the potential presence of historic fill and ornamental trees indicated the possibility of recovery of additional artifacts or the identification of features associated with the house. TUs in the central and western portions of the site would be utilized to determine the nature and extent of prior disturbances from military use of the property. Each TU is described below.

4.1.6.1 Test Unit 1

TU 1 (N539.30 E504.85) was placed in the eastern portion of the site on a flat spot just within the wooded area. To the east and north the landform slopes down to Quartermaster Road Extension. The TU was placed to test an artifact concentration in the area of STPs M-1, M-1+5S, M-1+5E, M-1+10S, and M-1+10E+5S. These STPs generally exhibited an intact A-horizon over B-horizon soil profile; however, only 20 artifacts were recovered from shovel testing here.

Three strata were identified during excavations of TU 1 (Plate 7). Stratum I was identified as a thin (5 cm deep) A-horizon comprised of a very dry, light brownish gray (10YR6/2) silty sand, extending to 14 cm below datum. Stratum I yielded seven historic artifacts, including window and vessel glass, ironstone, a glass bead, related to domestic activities at the site (Table 3).



Plate 7. TU 1 west wall profile, base of excavation, facing west

Table 3. Artifacts recovered from TU 1

Cat. #	TU #	Depth (cmbd)	Strat	Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
24	TU 1	9-14	I	1	flat glass		clear
24	TU 1	9-14	I	1	vessel glass		amethyst
24	TU 1	9-14	I	1	vessel glass		aqua
24	TU 1	9-14	I	2	window glass		
24	TU 1	9-14	I	1	ironstone fragment	1840+	plain
24	TU 1	9-14	I	1	glass bead		green
25	TU 1	14-22	II	2	vessel glass		clear
25	TU 1	14-22	II	2	ironstone fragment	1840+	plain
25	TU 1	14-22	II	1	milk glass	1869+	canning jar lid liner

Stratum II was identified as a B-horizon comprised of very pale brown (10YR8/2 mottled with 10YR7/3) silty sand which extended to 22 cm below datum. Five historic artifacts were recovered from the top of Stratum II.

Stratum III was identified as a C-horizon comprised of pale brown (2.5Y8/2) silty sand, which extended to 32 cm below datum. No artifacts were recovered from this stratum. TU 1 was terminated at the base of Stratum III (Figure 17).

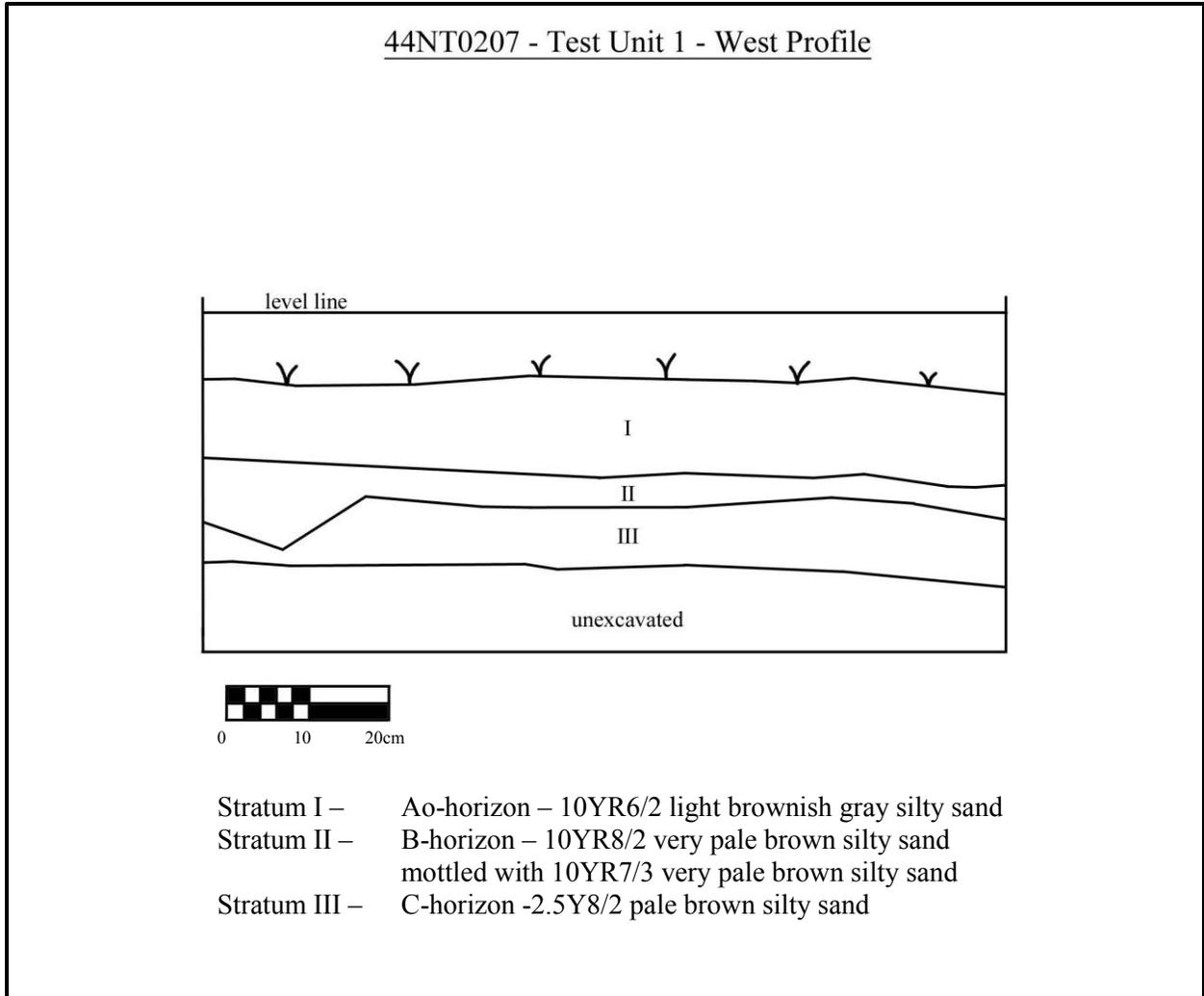


Figure 17. TU 1 west wall profile

4.1.6.2 Test Units 2 and 7

TUs 2 (N525 E498) and 7 (N523.4 E497.7) were placed in the southeastern portion of the site near the edge of the tree line to attempt to relocate what appeared to be intact soils discovered in this area during the Phase I survey. Few artifacts were recovered from this area during the Phase I survey; however, the relatively flat topography along the edge of the wood line appeared to be a good location for possible house remains. The ground to the east begins to slope down to Quartermaster Road Extension and is outside of the site boundaries. Aerial photos from the mid-twentieth century show that this area remained partially wooded and partially utilized during this period. The aerials indicate that the entire area may have been cleared in the 1950s, but portions were allowed to grow back in subsequent years.

Four strata were identified during excavations of TU 2. Stratum I consisted of a thin (4 cm thick) fill layer comprised of yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silt loam, which extended to 13 cm below datum. Seven fragments of modern brown glass and two fragments of window glass were recovered from this stratum.

Stratum II was identified as a fill layer comprised of brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam with quartzite gravels, which extended to 20 cm below datum. Forty-six historic artifacts were recovered from this stratum, including a mix of modern beer bottle glass, cut and wire nails, canning jar glass, ironstone, and modern table china (Table 4). The majority of the glass artifacts were heavily abraded, indicating bulldozer activity in this area.

Stratum III was identified as a fill layer comprised of yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sandy loam, which extended to 25 cm below datum. Eighteen historic artifacts associated with architectural and domestic activities at the site were recovered from this stratum (Table 4). Stratum IV was identified as a B-horizon comprised of reddish yellow (7.5YR6/6) silty clay loam with small quartzite gravels, which extended to 35 cm below datum. No artifacts were recovered from Stratum IV. TU 2 was terminated at the base of this stratum (Plate 8; Figure 18).

Table 4. Artifacts recovered from TU 2

Cat. #	TU #	Depth (cmbd)	Strat	Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
26	TU 2	9-13	I	7	bottle glass	20th/21st C.	brown; modern
26	TU 2	9-13	I	2	window glass		
27	TU 2	13-20	II	18	bottle glass	20th/21st C.	brown; modern
27	TU 2	13-20	II	4	wire nail	1880+	
27	TU 2	13-20	II	3	cut nails	1820-1860	
27	TU 2	13-20	II	1	unidentified iron fragments		rusted
27	TU 2	13-20	II	1	jar glass	1858+	canning jar
27	TU 2	13-20	II	1	window glass		
27	TU 2	13-20	II	11	vessel glass		clear
27	TU 2	13-20	II	3	unidentified glass		red
27	TU 2	13-20	II	4	ironstone fragment	1840+	plain
27	TU 2	13-20	II	1	porcelain		green stripe; china
28	TU 2	20-25	III	2	ironstone fragment	1840+	plain
28	TU 2	20-25	III	2	brick fragment		
28	TU 2	20-25	III	1	window glass		
28	TU 2	20-25	III	5	vessel glass		clear; 1 cut
28	TU 2	20-25	III	3	wire nail	1880+	
28	TU 2	20-25	III	5	unidentified iron fragments		rusted



Plate 8. TU 2 north wall profile, base of excavation, facing north

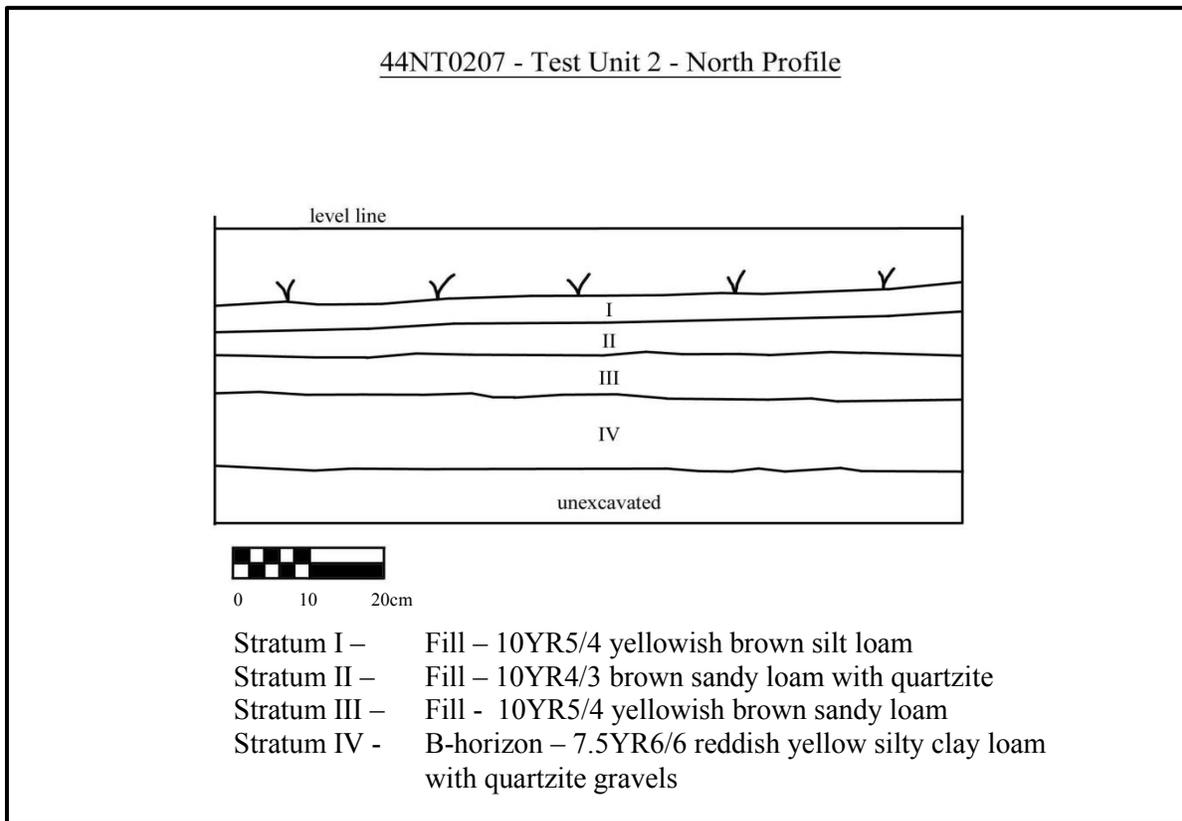


Figure 18. TU 2 north wall profile

TU 7 (N523.4 E497.7) was placed directly south of TU 2 in the southeastern portion of the site to further investigate the moderate number of artifacts recovered in TU 2. Four strata were identified during excavations and although TU 7 was in close proximity to TU 2, the soil profile differed slightly. Stratum I consisted of a 6-cm organic/fill layer that was dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) sandy clay loam. Seven historic artifacts, including earthen drain pipe, modern beer bottle glass, yellowware, whiteware, and a ceramic insulator, as well as Styrofoam and unknown metal fragments (discarded), were recovered from Stratum I (Table 5).

Stratum II was identified as a fill layer comprised of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) mottled with brown (10YR4/3) sandy clay loam extending to 22 cm below datum. Twelve historic artifacts, including vessel glass, whiteware, Coke bottle glass, cut nails, canning jar lid liner fragment, and pieces of a ceramic insulator and iron cover (matching to Cat. #39), were recovered from this stratum (Table 5).

Stratum III was identified as a transition to the B-horizon comprised of yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silt clay loam and mottled with brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam extending to 30 cm below datum. A root or rodent disturbance was noted in the northeast corner wall. Four historic artifacts were recovered from this stratum (Table 5). Stratum IV was identified as a sterile B-horizon comprised of yellowish brown (10YR5/6) compact clay loam which extended to 40 cm below datum. No artifacts were recovered from this stratum and TU 7 was terminated at the base of Stratum IV (Plate 9, Figure 19).

Table 5. Artifacts recovered from TU7

Cat. #	TU #	Depth (cmbd)	Strat	Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
39	TU 7	10-16	I	1	drain pipe		earthen pipe fragment
39	TU 7	10-16	I	3	bottle glass		brown; beer; modern
39	TU 7	10-16	I	1	yellowware		plain
39	TU 7	10-16	I	1	vessel glass		clear
39	TU 7	10-16	I	1	whiteware	1820+	plain
39	TU 7	10-16	I	1	insulator		ceramic; broken
40	TU 7	16-22	II	3	vessel glass		clear
40	TU 7	16-22	II	1	whiteware	1820+	plain
40	TU 7	16-22	II	1	insulator cover		iron cover for insulator from cat. 39
40	TU 7	16-22	II	2	bottle glass		Coke
40	TU 7	16-22	II	3	cut nails	1820-1860	1 large; rusted
40	TU 7	16-22	II	1	milk glass	1869+	canning jar lid liner fragment
40	TU 7	16-22	II	3	insulator		ceramic insulator fragments from cat. 39
41	TU 7	22-30	III	1	stoneware		salt-glazed; grey
41	TU 7	22-30	III	1	vessel glass		clear
41	TU 7	22-30	III	1	lamp glass		



Plate 9. TU 7 north wall profile, base of excavation, facing north

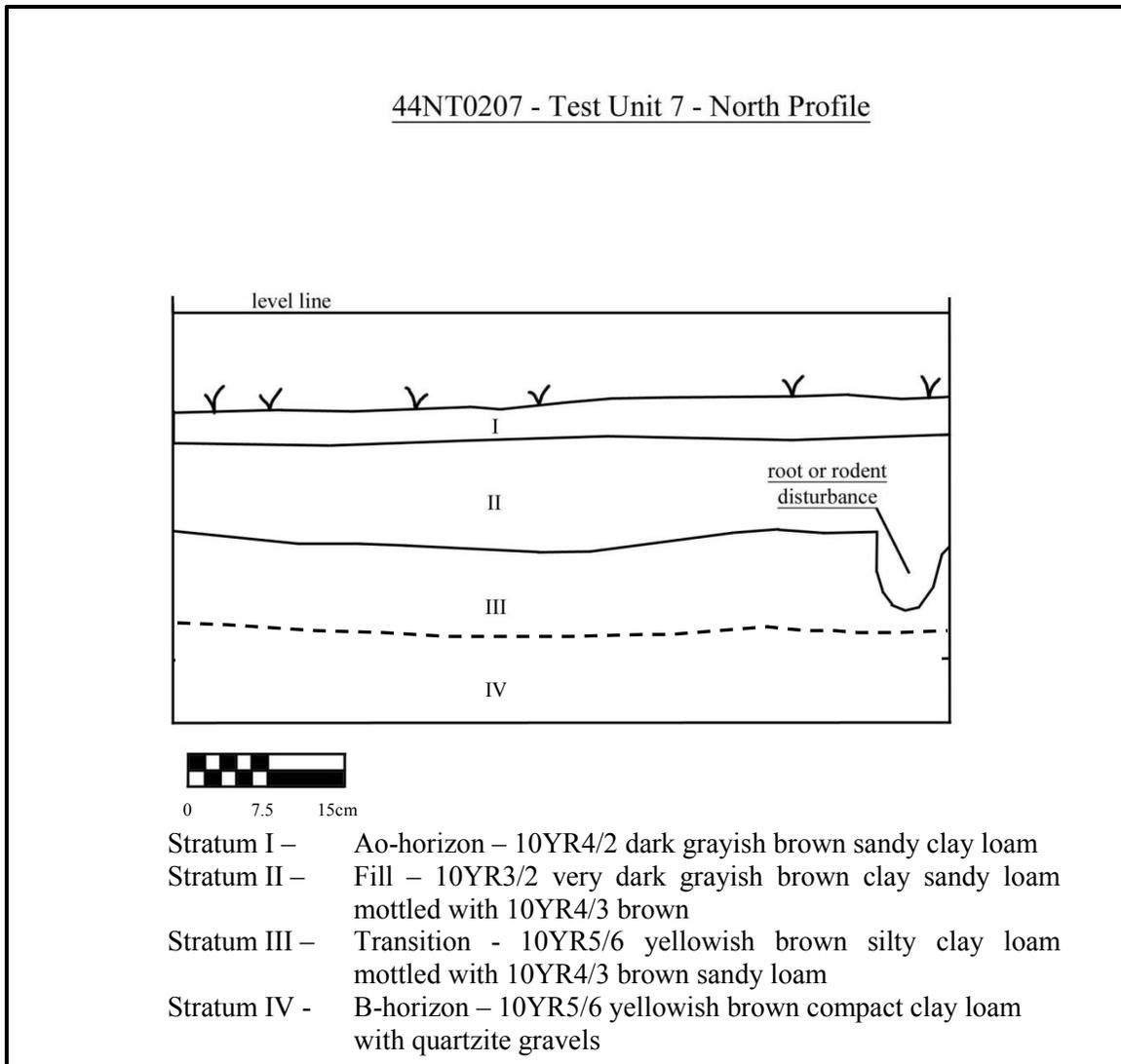


Figure 19. TU 7 north wall profile

Although no artifacts were recovered from this location during the Phase I testing, its flat topography and location along the wood line indicated a potential for subsurface structural remains or features related to the Golder house; however, testing in TUs 2 and 7 indicated that this area had been disturbed previously, likely during military use of the property. Due to this area remaining wooded throughout the twentieth century, grading or filling activities in the open field would have ended at the wood line. This would indicate why a STP placed only five meters to the east (M1+20S) and within the woods still retained an intact soil profile.

4.1.6.3 Test Units 3 and 6

TUs 3 (N543.2 E493.2) and 6 (N550 E492) were placed on a small knoll in the central portion of the site to attempt to locate evidence of structural foundations or other intact historic features. Although little was recovered from this area during the Phase I survey, it was topographically the highest point on the site. This, along with the presence of pine and cedar trees, indicated a potential for subsurface structural remains in this area (Plate 10).

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Plate 10. View of high spot at Site 44NT0207, facing south

Five strata were identified during excavation of TU 3. Stratum I consisted of an organic/fill layer that was dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) sandy loam, which extended to 17 cm below datum. One fragment of green glass was recovered from this stratum.

Stratum II was identified as a fill layer comprised of yellow (10YR7/6) silty sand mottled with light brownish gray (10YR6/2) silt sand extending to 28 cm below datum. Seventy historic artifacts, including a clay marble, brick and mortar fragments, window glass, semi-porcelain, cut and wire nails, vessel glass, and a possible military riveted snap/button were recovered from Stratum II (Table 6). A number of fist-sized granite rocks, which resembled the ballast stone in a nearby railroad spur bed, were recovered from Stratum II.

Stratum III was identified as a thin layer of fill comprised of brown (7.5YR4/4) clayey sand mixed with brown (7.5YR5/4) silty sand. A piece of metal rebar was discovered in the southeast corner of TU 3, and was left in situ. One fragment of glass and a piece of copper wire were recovered from Stratum III.

Stratum IV was a fill layer comprised of a dark grayish brown (2.5Y4/2) silty sand mottled with yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silty sand extending to 36 cm below datum. Evidence of thermal alteration (charcoal flecking, charcoal, and coal) was encountered in the southeast corner and along the south wall of TU 3 and bands of ash were mixed throughout, possibly representing remains from the burnt Golder house. Mortar fragments and crumbled brick also were observed but not retained. Evidence of mechanical alteration was observed in the floor of the unit and especially in the western half of TU 3 (Plate 11). Here the floor was rough and pitted, most likely the result of bulldozer activity removing the topsoil and cutting into the top of the B-horizon. One hundred and twenty-five historic artifacts were recovered from Stratum IV, including a mix of ceramics, cut and wire nails, vessel glass, and a piece of plastic (Table 6). Seventy-two

window glass fragments were recovered from Stratum IV, most of them showing evidence of abrasion likely associated with bulldozer activity.

Stratum V was identified as a B-horizon comprised of strong brown (7.5YR5/6) silty clay mottled with reddish yellow (5YR6/6) silty sand extending to 55 cm below datum. Due to the mottled nature of the top of Stratum V, half of the unit was excavated an additional 10 cm to verify that this was B-horizon soil. No artifacts were recovered from Stratum V. TU 3 was terminated at the base of this stratum (Plate 12; Figure 20).

Table 6. Artifacts recovered from TU 3

Cat. #	TU #	Depth (cmbd)	Strat	Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
29	TU 3	14-20	I	1	vessel glass		green; melted
30	TU 3	16-28	II	1	marble		clay; broken in 3 pieces
30	TU 3	16-28	II	1	mortar		
30	TU 3	16-28	II	2	brick fragment		
30	TU 3	16-28	II	1	button	WWII-era	iron; possible military; rusted
30	TU 3	16-28	II	1	button		"... Rubber Company"
30	TU 3	16-28	II	3	vessel glass		olive green
30	TU 3	16-28	II	30	window glass		
30	TU 3	16-28	II	2	vessel glass		clear
30	TU 3	16-28	II	1	semi-porcelain	1880+	plain; plate rim
30	TU 3	16-28	II	1	bottle glass		clear
30	TU 3	16-28	II	2	unident iron fragments		flat
30	TU 3	16-28	II	2	cut nails	1820-1860	
30	TU 3	16-28	II	2	wire nail	1880+	
30	TU 3	16-28	II	20	vessel glass		clear; 1 with "AS"; 1 with "Trade VA"; 1 flat panel
30	TU 3	16-28	II	1	copper		flat fragment
31	TU 3	25-28	III	1	copper wire		
31	TU 3	25-28	III	1	vessel glass		clear; thick
32	TU 3	28-36	IV	11	stoneware		salt-glazed; grey; body
32	TU 3	28-36	IV	1	bottle glass		brown
32	TU 3	28-36	IV	4	whiteware	1820+	plain; 1 rim; 1 base
32	TU 3	28-36	IV	8	vessel glass		aqua
32	TU 3	28-36	IV	1	unident iron fragments		flat; rusted; possible rotor
32	TU 3	28-36	IV	1	fabric		Cotton; modern
32	TU 3	28-36	IV	1	screw		
32	TU 3	28-36	IV	6	wire nail	1880+	rusted
32	TU 3	28-36	IV	6	cut nails	1820-1860	rusted
32	TU 3	28-36	IV	72	window glass		abraded
32	TU 3	28-36	IV	11	vessel glass		clear; 1 bottle rim
32	TU 3	28-36	IV	1	plastic	20th/21st C	
32	TU 3	28-36	IV	2	bone		burnt bone or tooth fragments



Plate 11. TU 3, base of Stratum IV showing pitting and disturbance from mechanical alteration, facing west



Plate 12. TU 3 south wall profile, base of excavation, facing south

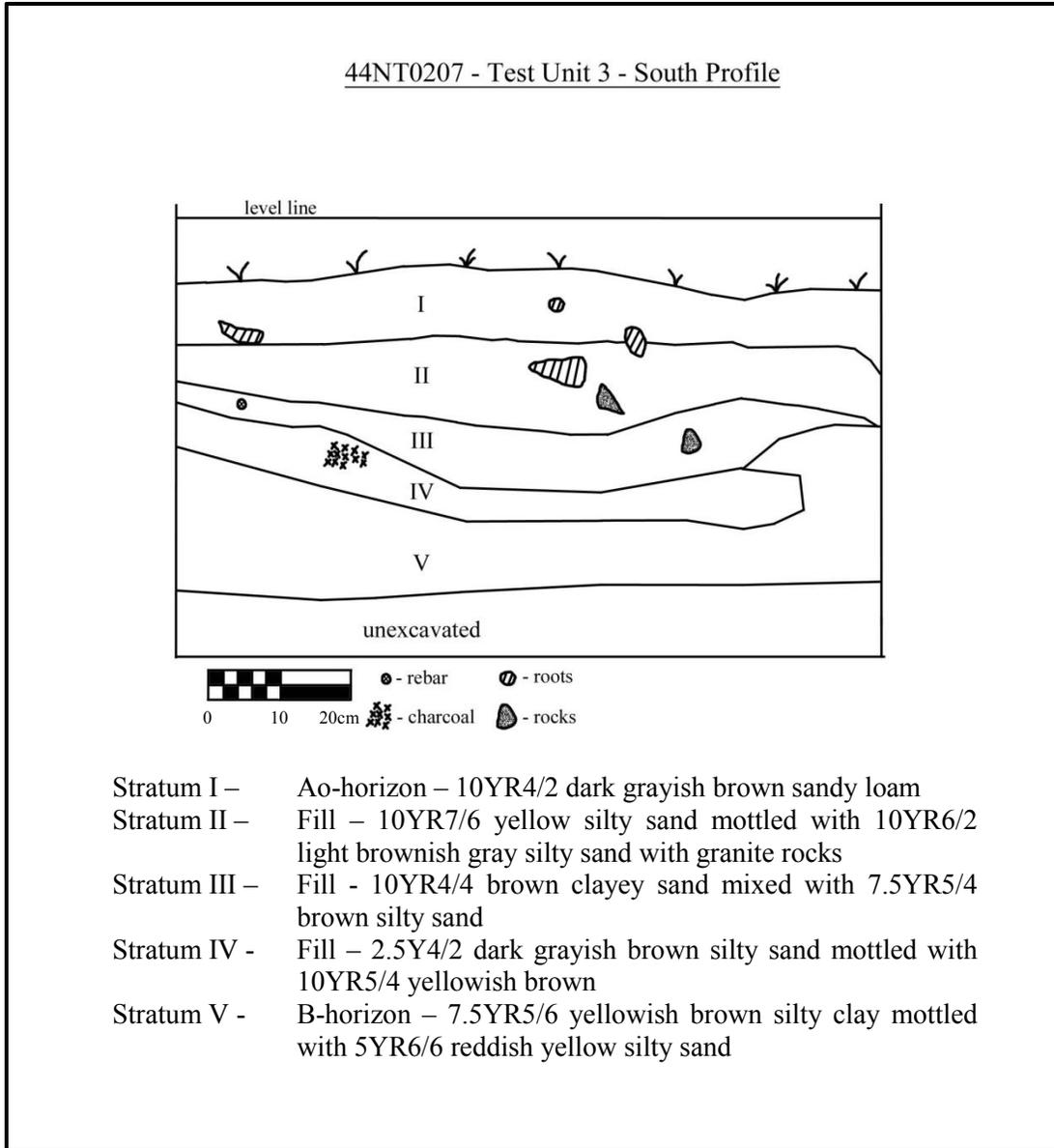


Figure 20. TU 3 south wall profile

TU 6 (N550 E492) was placed on the small knoll in the northern portion to the northwest of TU 3. Three strata were identified during excavation of TU 6. Stratum I consisted of a very thin organic/fill layer of dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy loam, which extended to 10 cm below datum. Four historic artifacts, including a brick fragment, two pieces of amethyst vessel glass, and a flat piece of unidentified iron, were recovered from the interface of Strata I and II.

Stratum II was identified as a layer of fill comprised of grayish brown (2.5Y5/2) sandy loam mottled with strong brown (7.5YR5/8) silt clay loam extending to 20 cm below datum. Stratum II also contained approximately 75 percent granite rocks, possibly railroad ballast. The wall of Stratum II showed what appeared to be bulldozer bucket bite marks that then were filled in with ballast stones (Plate 13). This likely occurred during removal of topsoil and grading activities in



Plate 13. TU 6 north wall profile, base of excavation, facing north

this area. Nine historic artifacts showing heavy abrasion from bulldozer activity were recovered from Stratum II (Table 7). The 1963 aerial photo shows that a roadway ran approximately in the location of TU 6 and may be the likely source of the disturbance activities in this area, as well as possible disturbances from the construction of the helicopter landing pad in the 1970s.

Stratum III was identified as a B-horizon comprised of strong brown (7.5YR5/8) silty clay, which extended to 30 cm below datum. No artifacts were recovered from the B-horizon. TU 6 was terminated at the base of this stratum (Figure 21).

Table 7. Artifacts recovered from TU 6

Cat. #	TU #	Depth (cmbd)	Strat	Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
37	TU 6	4-10	I	1	brick fragment		
37	TU 6	4-10	I	1	unidentified iron fragments		flat
37	TU 6	4-10	I	2	vessel glass		amethyst; burnt?
38	TU 6	10-20	II	3	whiteware	1820+	plain
38	TU 6	10-20	II	2	vessel glass		clear
38	TU 6	10-20	II	1	vessel glass		light green
38	TU 6	10-20	II	3	wire nail	1880+	

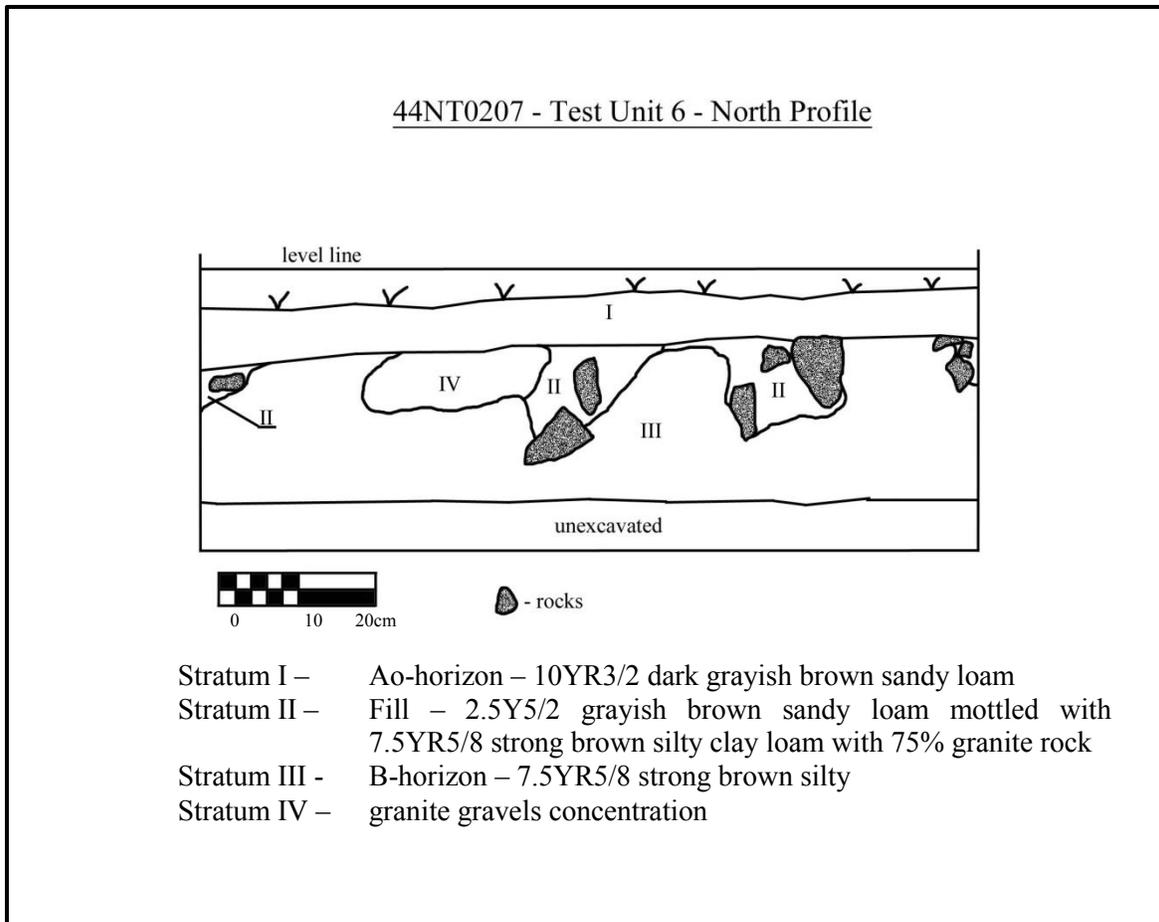


Figure 21. TU 6 north wall profile

TUs 3 and 6 were placed near the north end of Site 44NT0207 on a slight knoll where the potential for discovery of intact subsurface deposits associated with the former Golder house was believed to be high. Both TUs exhibited fill layers and extensive disturbance, likely from mechanical equipment used during the military occupation of this area, the construction of a roadway in 1963, and the construction of the helicopter pad in the 1970s. Although many nineteenth century artifacts were recovered from Stratum IV of TU 3, wire nails, possible modern fabric, and a piece of plastic indicate that the fill is mixed and contains later modern items. Artifacts recovered here exhibited abrasions likely also related to military construction, grading, and filling activities. The recovery of 201 historic artifacts and the presence of burnt mortar and brick indicate the possibility that a house or building may have once stood on or near this location, but any remains were likely destroyed by twentieth century grading and filling activities and the construction of a roadway in this area.

4.1.6.4 Test Unit 4

TU 4 (N532.5 E502) was placed in the eastern portion of the site along the edge of the tree line to further investigate an intact soil profile thought to have been discovered during the Phase I survey (STPs M-1+5S, M-2). Only six artifacts were recovered from the Phase I STPs here. In addition, seven artifacts and intact soils were discovered in the Phase II additional shovel testing

just east of where TU 4 was placed (STP M-1+10S). To the east of STP M-1+10S, the topography drops off to Quartermaster Road Extension.

Four strata were identified during excavations of TU 4. Stratum I consisted of a grayish brown (10YR5/2) sandy loam organic layer, which extended to 15 cm below datum. However, approximately 70 percent of Stratum I was comprised of fist-sized granite rocks likely associated with a nearby railroad spur (Plate 14). A 1946 Master Plan map of Camp Pickett shows the location of a railroad spur line that that stopped approximately 450 feet northwest of Site 44NT0207 (Figure 22) (Camp Pickett 1946). It is unclear why stone from the former railroad spur would be found as far south as Site 44NT0207 although it may have been spread here during filling and grading activities associated with the military uses of the property as well as with the construction of the helicopter landing pad in the 1970s. Although the rail line may have run further south at some time no other maps showing the railroad in this area have been identified. Three historic artifacts, a piece of whiteware and two fragments of window glass, as well as plastic fragments that were discarded in the field, were recovered from Stratum I.



Plate 14. View of the remains of the former railroad spur located north of Site 44NT0207

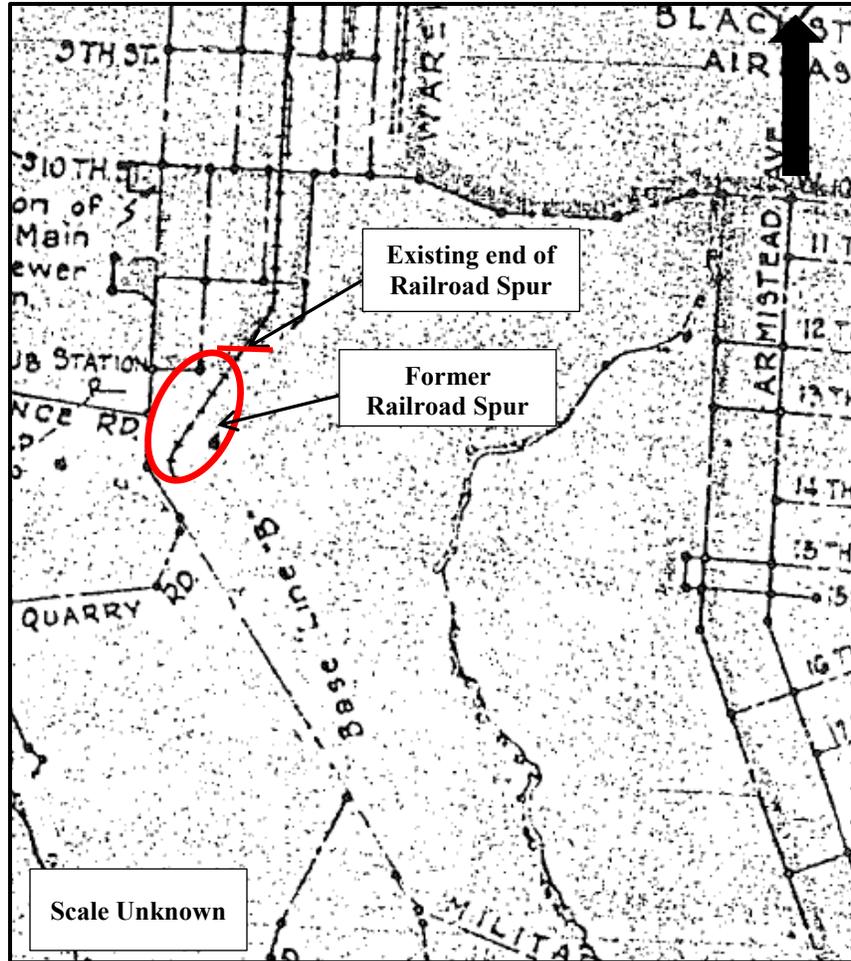


Figure 22. Portion of the Camp Pickett Master Plan map showing the railroad spur (Camp Pickett 1946)

Stratum II was identified as a layer of fill comprised of light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sandy loam extending to 22 cm below datum. Like Stratum I, Stratum II contained approximately 70 percent railroad ballast rock. No artifacts were recovered from this stratum.

Stratum III was identified as a possible truncated buried A-horizon comprised of grayish brown (10YR5/2) sandy loam which extended only approximately 3 cm in depth. No ballast rocks were observed in Stratum III and this layer may represent the historic A-horizon. Seven artifacts were recovered from this stratum, including whiteware, unidentified iron fragments, a piece of vessel glass, and a brick fragment (Table 8).

Stratum IV was identified as a very compact B-horizon comprised of light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sandy loam mottled with strong brown (7.5YR5/8) silt clay loam extending to 34 cm below datum. No artifacts were recovered from Stratum IV and TU 4 was terminated at the base of this stratum (Plate 15; Figure 23).

Table 8. Artifacts recovered from TU 4

Cat. #	TU #	Depth (cmbd)	Strat	Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
33	TU 4	9-15	I	2	window glass		
33	TU 4	9-15	I	1	whiteware	1820+	plain
34	TU 4	22-24	III	2	brick fragment		
34	TU 4	22-24	III	3	unidentified iron fragments		possible wire
34	TU 4	22-24	III	1	whiteware	1820+	plain; rim fragment
34	TU 4	22-24	III	1	vessel glass		clear



Plate 15. TU 4 east wall profile, base of excavation, facing east

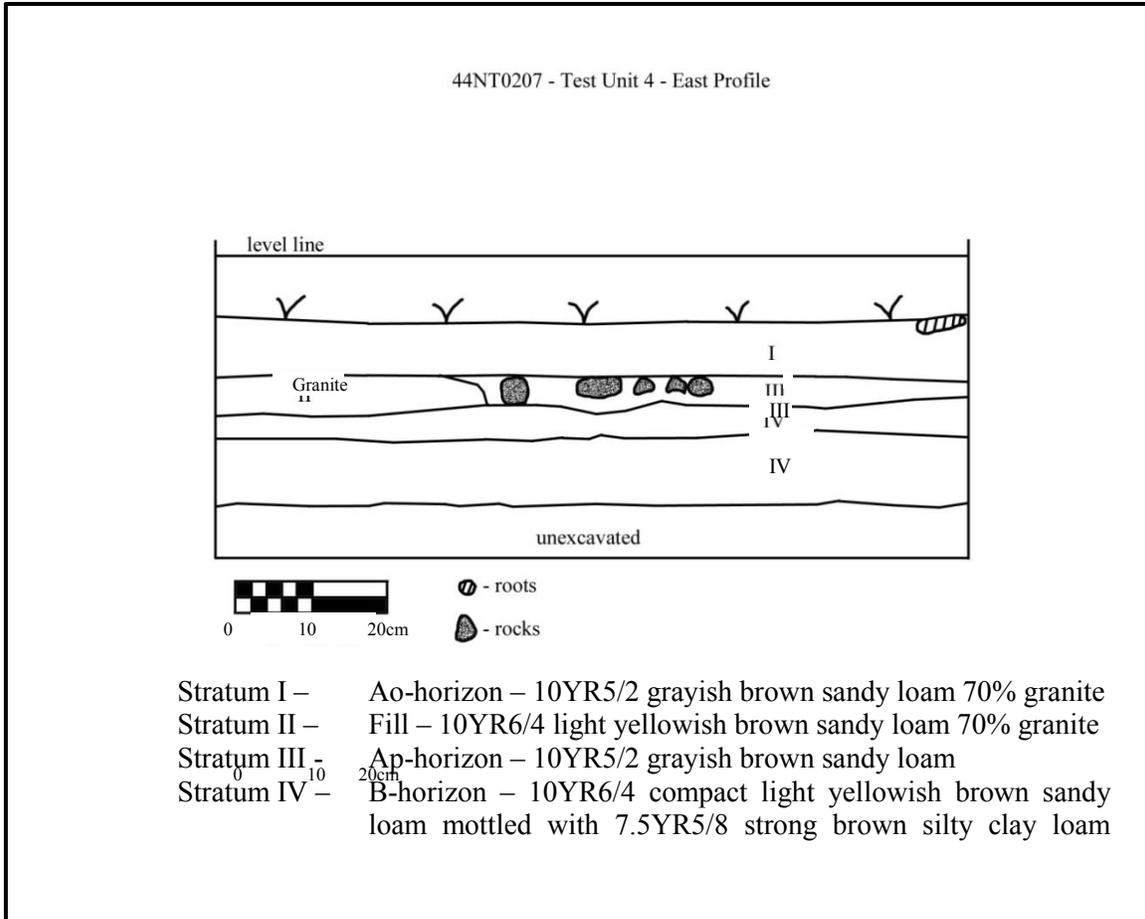


Figure 23. TU 4 east wall profile

4.1.6.5 Test Unit 5

TU 5 (N528 E477.25) was placed on the edge of the area disturbed by the helicopter pad, in the western portion of the site among artifact concentrations in STPs L-5, L-5+5W, L-5+5W+5S, L-5+5W+10S, and L-5+10W+10N. Soil profiles in these STPs and negative STPs in this area varied widely during the Phase I survey. TU 5 was placed to better define the soil profile in this area and to determine the nature of any disturbances. In addition, STPs were placed to fill in the gaps in this area, including additional radials of positive STPs L-4 L-5, and L-6. The additional STPs verified that in general the area along the central and western sides of the site have been disturbed by military activities in the field during WWII and by construction of the helicopter landing pad in the 1970s. Excavation of TU 5 also verified the nature of the soil profile in this area.

Four strata were identified during excavations of TU 5. Stratum I consisted of an organic layer that was very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy loam, which extended to 13 cm below datum. No artifacts were recovered from Stratum I.

Stratum II was identified as a layer of fill comprised of reddish brown (5YR4/4) clay loam extending to 21 cm below datum. Three historic artifacts, all unidentified vessel and bottle glass, were recovered from this stratum (Table 9).

Stratum III was identified as a second layer of fill comprised of yellowish brown (10YR5/6 mottled with 10YR5/4) and dark gray (10YR4/1) sandy loam. Stratum III extended to 23 cm below datum. Two historic artifacts were recovered from Stratum III (Table 9).

Stratum IV was identified as a transition to the B-horizon comprised of yellowish brown (10YR5/6) silty clay mottled with strong brown (7.5YR5/6) silty clay extending to 33 cm below datum. No artifacts were recovered from Stratum IV. Below Stratum IV lay the B-horizon and TU 5 was terminated at the base of this stratum (Plate 16, Figure 24).

Table 9. Artifacts recovered from TU 5

Cat. #	TU #	Depth (cmbd)	Stratum	Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
35	TU 5	13-21	II	1	bottle glass		brown
35	TU 5	13-21	II	1	vessel glass		olive green
35	TU 5	13-21	II	1	vessel glass		light blue
36	TU 5	21-23	III	1	vessel glass		clear
36	TU 5	21-23	III	1	wire nail	1880+	rusted

These layers of fill indicate the disturbed nature of the soils along the western edge of the site, which were most likely graded and filled during construction of the helicopter pad as well as having been disturbed by military activities in this area during WWII.



Plate 16. TU 5 east wall profile, facing east

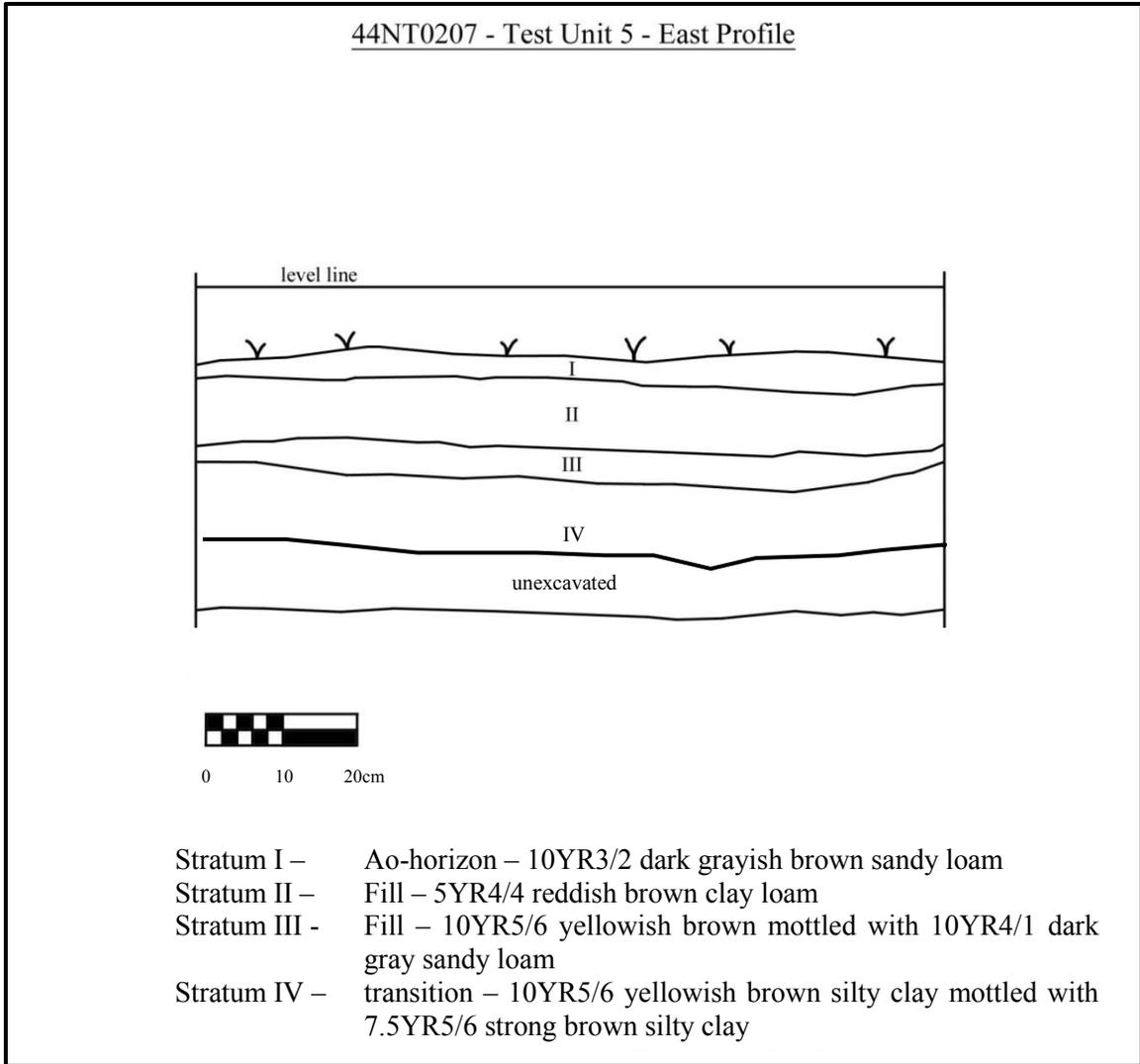


Figure 24. TU 5 east wall profile

4.1.6.6 Test Unit 8

TU 8 (N523 E 489.34) was placed in the southern portion of the site near positive STPs L-5 and L-5+5S. Five historic artifacts were recovered from these STPs. Four strata were identified during excavation of TU 8. Stratum I consisted of a fill layer comprised brown (10YR5/3) with pockets of light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) and red (2.5YR4/6) red sandy loam with approximately 40 percent gravels extending to 22 cm below datum. Forty-seven historic artifacts were recovered from this stratum (Table 10).

Stratum II was identified as a layer of fill comprised of brown (10YR5/3) silty clay loam extending to 33 cm below datum. Stratum II also contained approximately 60 percent limestone road gravels, which primarily came from what appeared to be a roadbed in the western half of TU 8 (Plate 17; Figure 25). Analysis of a 1963 aerial photo of the area indicates that there was a roadbed running north to south through the center of LRA 9 Area I (Figure 26). This is likely the origin of the roadbed that was uncovered in TU 8. Eighty-nine historic artifacts, including a porcelain button, a .22 cal. shell casing, and a metal buckle, were recovered from Stratum II (Table 10).



Plate 17. View of gravel roadway in western half of TU 8 and fill episodes, facing north

Stratum III was identified as a layer of fill comprised of light gray (10YR7/2) compact silt loam mixed with tiny gravels, yellowish red (5YR5/8) clay loam, and dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silt loam extending to 33 cm below datum in the eastern portion of the test unit. This layer was removed separately from the roadbed in the western half of TU 8. Fifty historic artifacts were recovered from Stratum III (Table 10).

Table 10. Artifacts recovered from TU 8

Cat. #	TU #	Depth (cmbd)	Stratum	Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
42	TU 8	9-22	I	4	vessel glass		possible small canning jar; design at rim
42	TU 8	9-22	I	4	jar glass		possible Duraglas - 1940s
42	TU 8	9-22	I	1	redware		unglazed
42	TU 8	9-22	I	1	canning jar lid liner		Zinc canning jar lid liner
42	TU 8	9-22	I	1	brick fragment		handmade
42	TU 8	9-22	I	1	bottle glass	20th/21st C.	brown; beer; modern
42	TU 8	9-22	I	2	whiteware		plain
42	TU 8	9-22	I	1	stoneware	1840-1900	salt-glazed; thin body; buff
42	TU 8	9-22	I	4	unidentified iron fragments		flat; rusted
42	TU 8	9-22	I	12	window glass		
42	TU 8	9-22	I	1	plastic	20th/21st C.	flat; clear
42	TU 8	9-22	I	2	vessel glass		clear
42	TU 8	9-22	I	2	vessel glass		aqua
42	TU 8	9-22	I	2	vessel glass		green tinted
42	TU 8	9-22	I	6	wire nail	1880+	
42	TU 8	9-22	I	3	cut nails	1820-1860	rusted
43	TU 8	22-33	II	5	stoneware	1840-1900	buff; Albany slip
43	TU 8	22-33	II	7	jar glass	1858+	aqua; canning jar
43	TU 8	22-33	II	2	jar glass		cobalt blue; 1 lip; possible Vicks
43	TU 8	22-33	II	1	button		white porcelain
43	TU 8	22-33	II	1	ironstone fragment	1840+	plain
43	TU 8	22-33	II	1	shell casing		.22 caliber short; headstamp US
43	TU 8	22-33	II	1	buckle		iron
43	TU 8	22-33	II	1	rubber		fragment
43	TU 8	22-33	II	29	window glass		
43	TU 8	22-33	II	1	lamp glass		
43	TU 8	22-33	II	3	vessel glass		clear
43	TU 8	22-33	II	1	bottle glass		clear; embossed
43	TU 8	22-33	II	3	vessel glass		aqua
43	TU 8	22-33	II	1	plate glass		
43	TU 8	22-33	II	5	unidentified ceramic		brown glaze; semi-porcelain?
43	TU 8	22-33	II	12	wire nail	1880+	rusted
43	TU 8	22-33	II	1	cut nails	1820-1860	rusted
43	TU 8	22-33	II	14	unidentified iron fragments		possible can; rusted
44	TU 8	15-25	III	1	wire fragment		iron
44	TU 8	15-25	III	3	unidentified iron fragments		possible shot gun shell base or cap

Cat. #	TU #	Depth (cmbd)	Stratum	Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
44	TU 8	15-25	III	1	semi-porcelain	1880+	plate rim; china
44	TU 8	15-25	III	1	bottle glass		clear; base fragment; octagonal?
44	TU 8	15-25	III	1	whiteware	1820+	plain
44	TU 8	15-25	III	13	lamp glass		1 rim
44	TU 8	15-25	III	16	window glass		
44	TU 8	15-25	III	2	vessel glass		clear
44	TU 8	15-25	III	1	plate glass		
44	TU 8	15-25	III	10	wire nail	1880+	rusted
44	TU 8	15-25	III	1	cut nails	1820-1860	rusted; head missing
45	TU 8	33-38	IV	11	wire nail	1880+	
45	TU 8	33-38	IV	3	unidentified nail		rusted
45	TU 8	33-38	IV	3	cut nails	1820-1860	
45	TU 8	33-38	IV	1	tack		
45	TU 8	33-38	IV	5	unidentified iron fragments		rusted; flat
45	TU 8	33-38	IV	12	vessel glass		clear
45	TU 8	33-38	IV	1	vessel glass		amethyst
45	TU 8	33-38	IV	1	milk glass	1869+	canning jar lid liner
45	TU 8	33-38	IV	22	window glass		
45	TU 8	33-38	IV	7	jar glass	1858+	aqua; canning jar
45	TU 8	33-38	IV	2	vessel glass		green tinted
45	TU 8	33-38	IV	4	lamp glass		
45	TU 8	33-38	IV	1	unidentified ceramic		possible stoneware; very thin; greenish glaze
45	TU 8	33-38	IV	5	whiteware	1820+	plain; 1 rim
45	TU 8	33-38	IV	1	whiteware	1820+	handpainted; rim

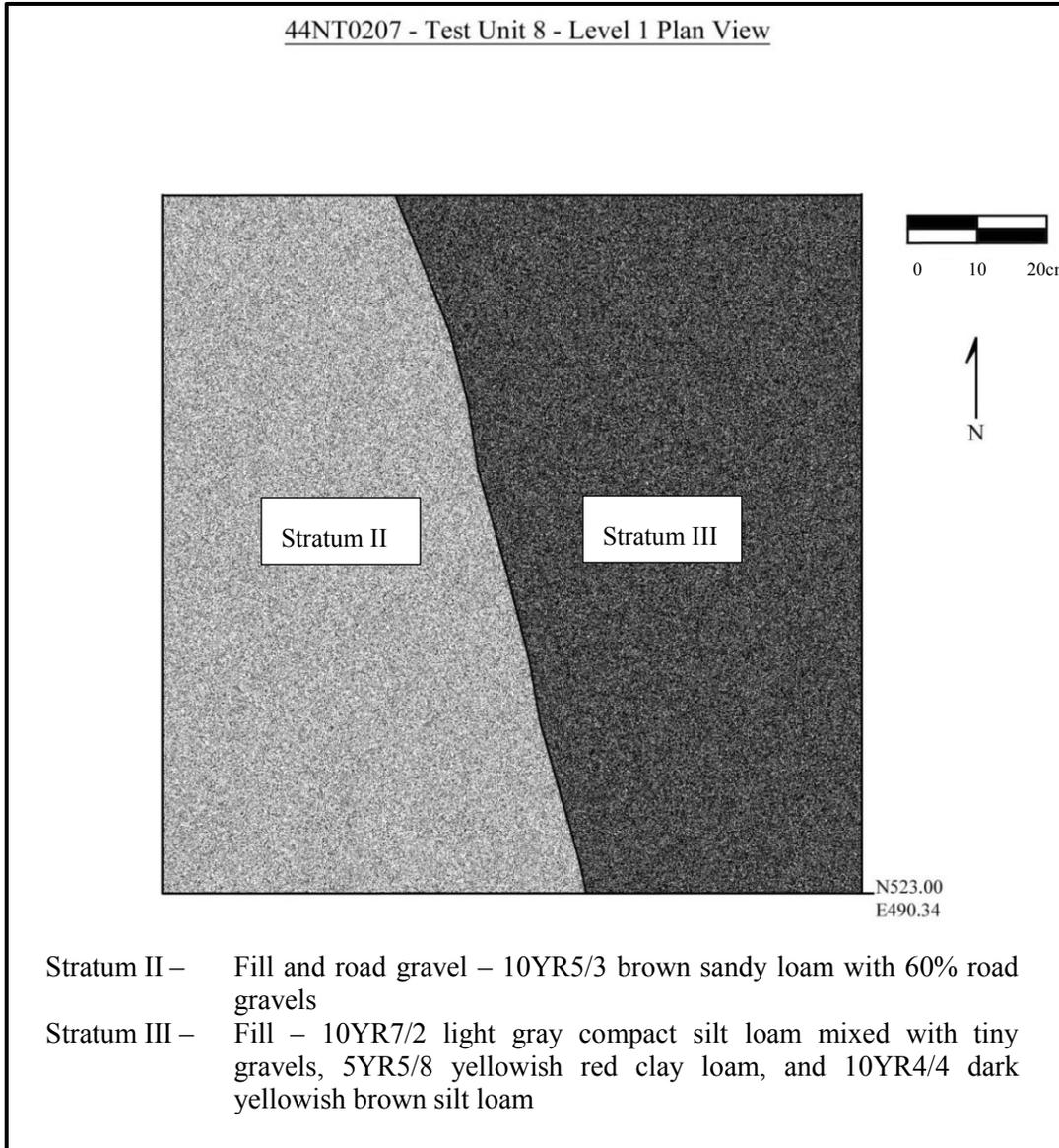


Figure 25. Plan View of TU 8, Strata II and III

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 26. Portion of the 1963 aerial photo of LRA 9, Area I, showing roadway and disturbances at Site 44NT0207 (Fort Pickett 1963)

Stratum IV consisted of a thin fill layer across the entire TU floor and exhibited a light gray (10YR7/2) sandy loam that was very compacted. Seventy-nine historic artifacts were recovered from Stratum III (Table 10). An additional 47 pieces of unidentified metal were observed but not retained.

Stratum V was identified as a B-horizon comprised of strong brown (7.5YR5/8) silt clay loam mottled with yellowish brown (10YR5/6) and red (2.5YR4/8) clay loam, which extended to 48 cm below datum. No artifacts were recovered from Stratum V. TU 8 was terminated at the base of Stratum V (Figure 27; Plate 18).

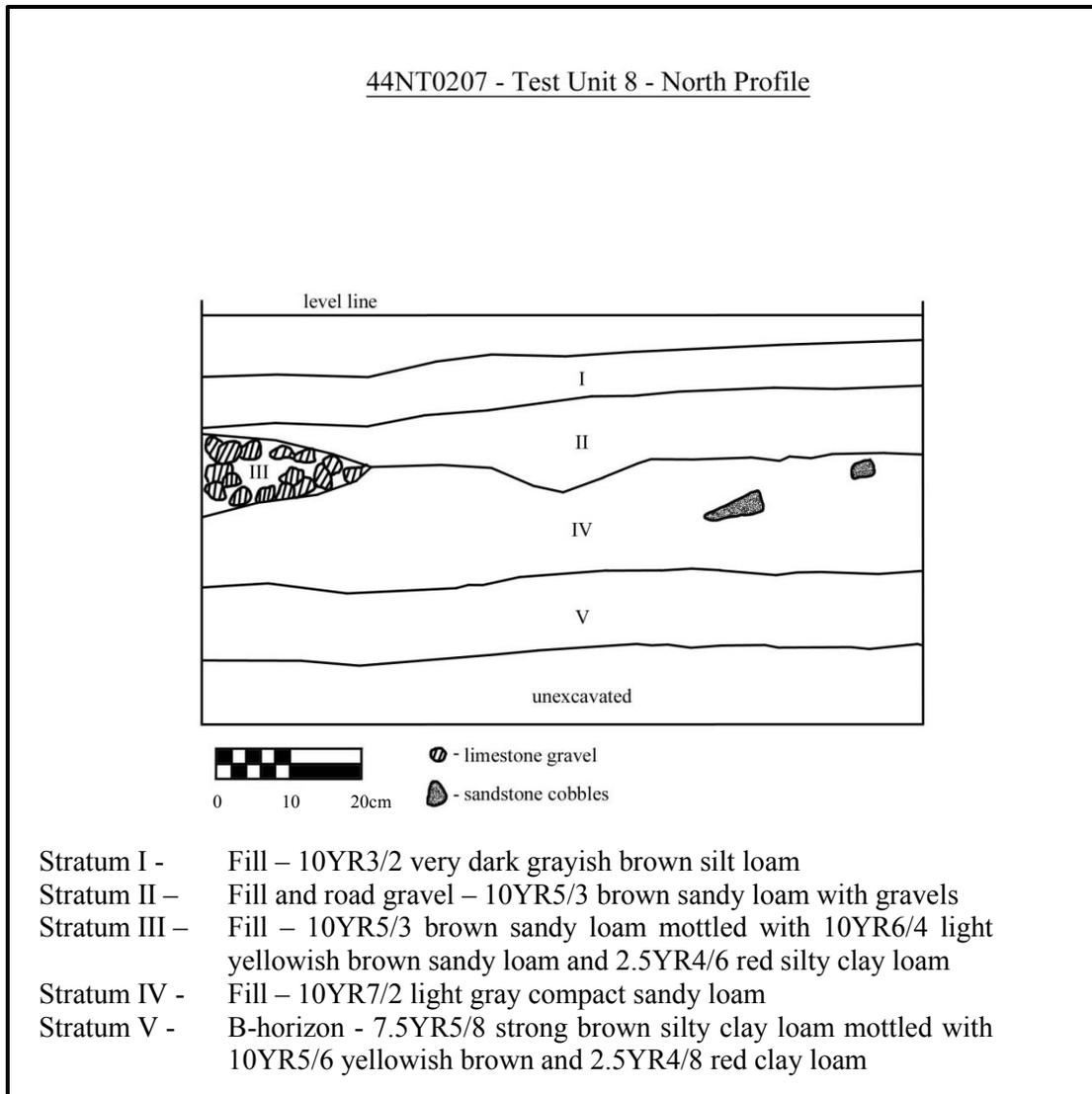


Figure 27. TU 8 north wall profile



Plate 18. TU 8 north wall profile, base of excavation, facing north

4.1.7 Site 44NT0207 Summary

Eight TUs and 12 additional STPs were placed at Site 44NT0207 during the Phase II excavations. Excavations revealed that disturbed soils and fill were located throughout most of the site. Examination of a 1963 aerial photo of the area indicates that WWII-era disturbances at this site may have been greater than originally thought. Disturbance from military activities is visible to the north and south of the site in 1963 and a dirt or gravel roadway that crosses north-south through the site is also visible. Disturbance associated with the helicopter pad, which was constructed in the 1970s, was found along the western edge of the site, while evidence of mechanical alteration (i.e., bulldozer activity) was observed in other areas of the site.

TU 1, located near the northeastern edge of the site, was the only test unit that appeared to exhibit a natural A-horizon over B-horizon soil profile; however, the A-horizon was very thin (less than 5 cm in depth) in this area and likely truncated by grading. Only 12 artifacts were recovered from TU 1 intact soils. TU 4 was placed approximately 30 feet to the south of TU 1, along the top of the small ridge just within the existing wood line. Soils here consisted of fill and granite cobbles on top of a very thin (approximately 3 cm) buried A-horizon over the B-horizon. Only seven artifacts were recovered from the A-horizon, including non-descript brick, glass, and iron fragments and one plain ironstone sherd. No additional test units were placed in this area due to the truncated A-horizon, low artifact concentrations at TUs 1 and 4 and the neighboring STPs, and because the ground surface slopes down from TU 1 to the north and east to Quartermaster Road Extension. On the west side of TUs 1 and 4 extensive fill episodes and disturbance from military use of the property have destroyed any possible intact cultural remains. The immediate area of TUs 1 and 4 appears to be the only portion of the site with intact soils (Figure 28).

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 28. Site 44NT0207 area of intact soils

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TU 2 was placed near the southeast edge of the site, where potential for structural remains was thought to be possible due to it being a flat area along the edge of the wood line. Seventy-four artifacts were recovered here; however, soils appeared to be disturbed and many of the artifacts recovered appeared to be abraded from mechanical disturbance. A second unit, TU 7, was placed in close proximity to the south of TU 2 in an attempt to better determine the nature of the soil profile here. TU 7 verified that soils in this location were disturbed fill layers on top of an intact B-horizon. Twenty-five additional artifacts were recovered from TU 7 and no buried remains were discovered here. Although in close proximity to one another, differences in the soil profiles of TUs 2 and 7 also show the nature and extent of disturbances on the site. Due to this area being located at the open edge of the wooded area throughout much of the twentieth century, grading or filling activities in the field would have ended at the wood line. This may explain why shovel testing 5 meters to the east produced a more natural soil profile.

TUs 3 and 6 were placed on a small knoll near the northern end of the site where potential for evidence of structural remains was estimated to be greatest due to the size and shape of the landform. Both of these TUs exhibited extensive ground disturbance from heavy earth-moving equipment, fill layers, and topsoil removal down to the B-horizon. A roadway, visible on the 1963 aerial photo, may have created the disturbances in TU 6. Any structural remains that may have been located here would have been destroyed. Two hundred and ten artifacts were recovered from these units but all of them were recovered from fill layers and many exhibited evidence of abrasion from mechanical earth-moving activities.

Although three test units (TUs 3, 4, and 6) contained large concentrations of granite rocks, which were most likely used as ballast for a demolished railroad line that formerly ran to the north and west of the site, it is unclear if the railroad ever actually ran through the site. Older maps from the 1860s (Graves 1864; Gilmer 1864) do not show a rail line in this area and a line does not appear here on the 1895 Amelia quadrangle map. A rail spur associated with the military occupation of Fort Pickett does appear on a 1946 Master Plan map of the facility (Fort Pickett); however, the spur formerly ended approximately 450 feet north of the site. It is possible that rock from the rail line was distributed around Site 44NT0207 during grading activities associated with military uses of the property or construction of the adjacent helicopter pad in the 1970s.

4.1.8 Site 44NT0207 Conclusions

Six hundred and twenty-two artifacts were recovered from the Phase II excavation at Site 44NT0207 and 42 artifacts from the Phase I survey, for a total of 664 artifacts from the combined Phase I and Phase II surveys. Of the total 664 artifacts recovered from the site, only 51 (Phase I and II) were recovered from intact soil layers.

The majority of the artifacts recovered at the site are architectural 46.4% (308) and domestic 43.1% (286) in nature, with minor amounts of ammunition 0.2% (1), dietary 0.3% (2), personal 1.1% (7), and other 9.0% (60) (Figure 29). Architectural remains comprised the largest number of artifacts at the site, including cut and wire nails as well as brick fragments, a porcelain doorknob, and window glass fragments. Personal items included a glass bead, porcelain and rubber buttons, a clay marble, an iron buckle, and pieces of possibly modern cotton fabric. Domestic materials included predominately small fragments of non-descript ceramics and vessel glass.

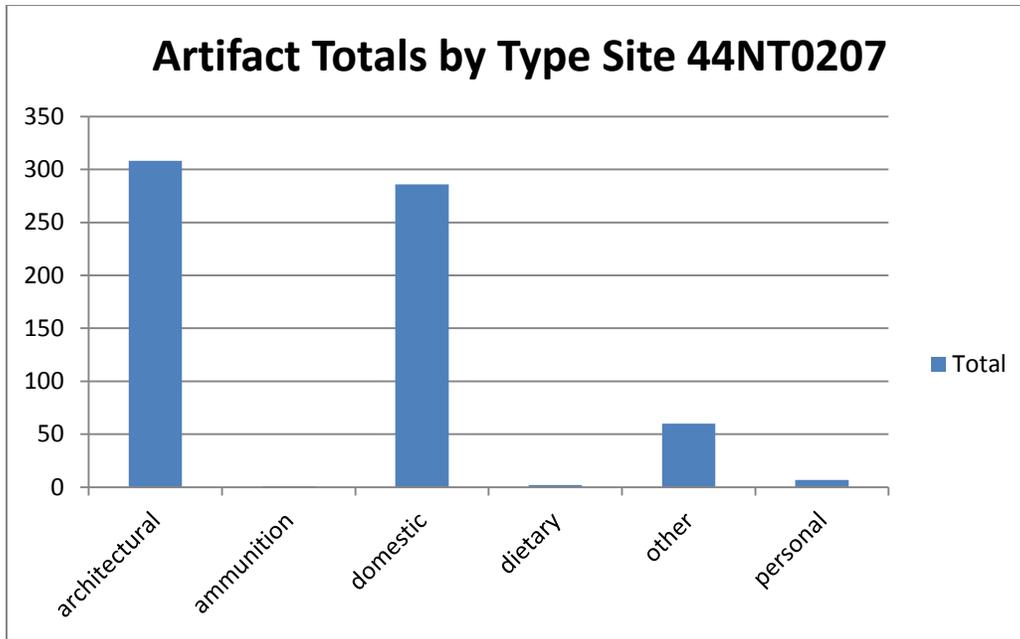


Figure 29. Artifact totals by type recovered from Site 44NT0207

The majority of the artifacts recovered from Site 44NT0207 were found in fill or disturbed contexts and thus, little information on the occupation of the site can be determined. Of the 51 artifacts recovered from intact A-horizon and the top of the B-horizon, 31 (60.8%) were domestic, 7 (13.7%) were architectural, 1 (2%) was personal, and 12 (23.5%) were other. These artifacts included ironstone, whiteware, gray stoneware, handmade brick, unidentified vessel glass, and a green glass bead, as well as wire nails.

It is not possible to determine any economic status or derive any other real information on the occupation of Site 44NT0207 from the small artifact collection recovered there. It is known from documentary research that an African-American family occupied the property in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries; however, the artifact collection is not large enough to make any assumptions regarding socio-economic status. No farm related or agricultural artifacts were recovered from the site and therefore, no assumptions can be made as to the types of machinery, animals, or crops present on the property. The only dietary materials recovered were two small fragments of possibly burnt bone or tooth and thus no comparison of dietary refuse to other sites is possible.

Following the Phase II excavations, information was obtained from a 1923 chancery case that describes the location of an additional house on the property southeast of the Golder house. This house was constructed sometime around the turn of the twentieth century by Richard Epes, the son of the then-owner of the Golder house, Sallie Epes. A plat survey map associated with that case shows the location of the former Golder house and the location of the Richard Epes house (see Figure 14). The comparison of historic and modern maps, the plat map, descriptions of the property from the chancery case, and rectified maps of the site indicate that artifacts recovered from Site 44NT0207 are likely associated with the Richard Epes house and not the adjacent Golder house.

Although some mid-nineteenth century artifacts were recovered from Site 44NT0207 and some minor evidence of burning (as would be expected from the fire that occurred at the Golder house) was found, these factors could be explained by the excessive amounts of disturbance at the site. The distance between the two houses was approximately 300-600 feet and thus ground disturbances caused by military activities, construction of the rail line, road grading, and construction of the helicopter pad may have introduced the older artifacts to the site. Conversely, testimony in the chancery case indicates that the Epes family was of the lower class and older objects from the Golder house may have been reused in the Epes household or brought there following the house fire. Evidence of burning in TU 6 may relate to demolition of the Epes house or any number of military activities in the area.

The actual location of the Golder house has not been found. Calculations based on the plat survey map and descriptions indicate that it was likely located near the current end of the rail siding near the intersection of Quartermaster Circle West and Quartermaster Circle East. This area is outside of the project area for the FASTC project and was not tested during Phase I survey. Several STPs were placed in the wooded area just south of this location during the Phase I and no artifacts were recovered. It is likely the site has been destroyed.

The Golder family occupied this site in the nineteenth century, including George and Sarah Golder and their children. The Golders were farming the property in 1850 through the early 1870s and were producing wheat, oats, corn, and tobacco, and held assets and land worth over \$3,325 in 1850 (U.S. Census 1850). Census records indicate that the Golders held slaves in the 1850s and 1860s. Following the deaths of the Golders, the land passed into the possession of the African-American Epes family. Disputes between the Epes family members over taxes, production of crops, and other matters led to the partition of the property into three parcels in 1923. Testimony provided in the chancery case provides a large part of the history of the property and an insight into the economic and social lives of a former slave or first generation free African family. Information provided by the case and data derived from census and other documentary sources provides a more comprehensive look at these two families than the archaeological record has provided.

4.2 Site 44NT0218

4.2.1 Site Description

Site 44NT0218 is located approximately 90 meters southwest of the intersection of MRTC Road and Darvills Road (State Route 40) within the Parcel 21/20 of Fort Pickett (Figure 30). This intersection is utilized by the VaARNG for tanks and heavy equipment. Site 44NT0218 was discovered during Phase I survey testing of this area for a proposed new tank trail. The site measures approximately 23 meters north to south by 55 meters east to west. The proposed tank trail would replace another tank trail in this area and would serve the VaARNG's military needs. The site is relatively flat and is heavily wooded with evergreen trees, hardwoods, bushes, and other vegetation (Plate 19). Birchin Creek runs from north to south approximately 445 feet (136 meters) to the west of the site.



Plate 19. View of heavy vegetation at Site 44NT0218, facing west

During the Phase I survey, 15 STPs were placed in this area to test the proposed tank trail APE, which is approximately 150 feet (46 meters) wide in this location (Figure 31). Site 44NT0218 was initially identified by the presence of surface features, including a stone-lined well, possible structural depressions, and large trees (Plate 20). Positive STPs were located near the centerline of the APE, to the west of the well. A number of large hardwood trees were located in and around the site and appeared to indicate the former location of an access road onto the property (Plate 21). Twenty-three artifacts, including a horse shoe, window glass, cut and wire nails, vessel glass, bottle glass, and a brick fragment, were recovered from seven of the STPs, which were all located along the B transect (Table 11). No positive STPs were located on the A transect along the south side of the APE; however, several depressions were located to the south of the well. A large depression (approximately 10 feet by 8 feet) and several smaller depressions were located approximately 50 feet south/southeast of the well.

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 30. Aerial photo of Site 44NT0218 location

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 31. Map of 44NT0218 showing the Phase I survey site boundary



Plate 20. View of stone-lined well at Site 44NT0218, facing east



Plate 21. View of large hardwood trees marking a possible access road onto the property

Table 11. Artifacts recovered from the Phase I testing at Site 44NT0218

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmts)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
stB31.1	B31	0-22	1	1	horse shoe		small
stB31+5S.1	B31+5S	13-29	2	1	window glass		
stB31+5S.1	B31+5S	13-29	2	1	vessel glass		clear
stB31+5W.1	B31+5W	0-16	1	1	unidentified iron ring		
stB31+5N.1	B31+5N	0-20	1	1	cut nail	1820-1860	
stB31+5N.1	B31+5N	0-20	1	1	unidentified nail		
stB31+5N.1	B31+5N	0-20	1	3	window glass		
stB31+5N.1	B31+5N	0-20	1	3	bottle glass		cobalt blue; 1 lip, mold-seam
stB31+5N.1	B31+5N	0-20	1	4	vessel glass		clear; 1 with mold-seam
stB32.1	B32	0-25	1	1	vessel glass		amethyst
stB32+5N.1	B32+5N	0-27	1	1	wire nail	1880+	
stB32+5E.1	B32+5E	15-33	3	2	window glass		
stB32+5E.1	B32+5E	15-33	3	2	vessel glass		aqua
stB32+5E.1	B32+5E	15-33	3	1	brick fragment		

Soils at Site 44NT0218 are mainly Appling coarse sandy loams with minor amounts of Cecil, Colfax, and Worsham sandy loams (U.S. Department of Agriculture 2012). Soil profiles for the East Tank Trail consisted of brown (10YR5/3) to gray (10YR5/1) to dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy loam organic layer over an A-horizon of very pale brown (10YR7/4) to light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sand to sandy loam. C-horizon soils consist of silty to clayey loams.

4.2.2 Research Issues

Phase II background research and field survey focused on determining whether data were present to address research issues relevant to the historic occupation of the Tank Trail East Site (44NT0218). The following research issues were developed for the Tank Trail East Site.

1. Little data is available from mid-nineteenth century rural, agricultural sites in the region. Could excavations at the Tank Trail East Site provide new information regarding low-income, agricultural properties in Nottoway County and/or Southside Virginia?
2. Of available research on sites in Nottoway County and/or Southside Virginia what similarities and differences are evident between the deposits at the Tank Trail East Site and other mid- to late-nineteenth century deposits in rural, agricultural village, or urban farmstead settings?
3. What was the socio-economic standing of the property's occupants and how is this reflected in the artifactual deposits? Were goods locally manufactured? Were there differences in subsistence practices? Do these differences reflect temporal, economic, cultural, or social differences?

4. Were the property's inhabitants slaves or former slaves and is this evident in the artifactual deposits? Is there dietary refuse in the deposits that can be compared to other African-American or white deposits from other sites?
5. Are any building techniques intact? Are they comparable to other historic domestic/agricultural sites in the area?

4.2.3 Historic Mapping

Roads in the area of Site 44NT0218 have been extensively altered over the years. It was originally believed that this site could be associated with a historic house shown in this general area on an 1864 map (Graves) that is labeled Crenshaw (Figure 32). The Crenshaw house is also marked on a second map from the same year (Gilmer 1864). Both maps were produced by the Confederate States of America Topographical Engineering Department during actions in southwestern Virginia in 1864. It is located on the south side of Cryor's Road (present Route 40) near the head of a tributary of Birch Creek. Closer assessment and rectification of the maps with current mapping indicates that road alterations in this area would have placed the Crenshaw house on the east side of an access road and thus, further from the location of Site 44NT0218. However, in the nineteenth century the site would have been part of the Crenshaw farm property.

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 32. Location of Crenshaw house on 1864 map of the Blackstone area (Graves)

The Crenshaw house appears to be gone by 1895 and there do not appear to be any structures in the area of the site (Figure 33). A 1941 map of the properties encompassed by Fort Pickett shows that the subject property was owned by Mary C. Wilson et al. and was comprised of approximately 411 acres of land (Figure 34) (War Department 1941). No other maps are available for the area between 1895 and 1941.

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 33. Portion of 1895 Amelia USGS map showing the location of Crenshaw farm

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 34. Real Estate Map of Fort Pickett Showing Location of Site 44NT0218 (War Department 1941)

4.2.4 Historic Aerial Photos

A more thorough investigation of the historic aerial photos was made and available photos were rectified to current mapping to provide more accurate locations. A 1937 aerial photo was found, which provides a more accurate location than was available during the Phase I survey. Changes to roadways over time indicate that the Crenshaw house may have been on the opposite side of an access road that was altered over time and would likely have placed it further to the east than previously assumed.

The 1937 aerial photo indicates that a farm was located in the area of the site at that time (Figure 35) (VDOT 1937). Trees cover a large portion of the site, but the photo shows what appears to be a farmyard, a garden plot, and field delineation as well as two possible outbuildings. The proposed tank trail would cover the majority of the farmhouse lot. Following the establishment of Camp Pickett in the early 1940s, the farm appears to have been demolished. The 1949 aerial photo indicates that the house and buildings were razed following the takeover by the military (Figure 36); however, the original tree-lined driveway is still visible (VDOT 1949). By the late 1950s and early 1960s, disturbances are visible on the north and east sides of the site and a number of access roads crisscross the area (Figure 37) (VDOT 1963). Several of the aerials appear to show a north-south running access road that may be lined with trees (Figure 38). Some of these may correspond with large trees that are currently growing at the site (see Plate 21).

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 35. 1937 Aerial photo of the area of Site 44NT0218 (VDOT 1937)

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 36. 1949 Aerial photo of the area of Site 44NT0218 (VDOT 1949)

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 37. 1963 Aerial photo of the area of Site 44NT0218 (VDOT 1963)

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 38. 1979 Aerial photo of the area of Site 44NT0218 (VDOT 1979)

4.2.5 Historic Context

Information on the property was found through a combination of deed book and census record research and from an early-twentieth century chancery case. Records for the property prior to 1865 have not been discovered as deed books and other information in the Nottoway County Clerks' Office were destroyed by the Federal Army during the Appomattox campaign of the Civil War.

Initial research indicated the presence of a house, labeled Crenshaw, near the location of Site 44NT0218 in the mid-nineteenth century (Figure 39). The family living here in 1850 included Martha M. Crenshaw, age 47, who is listed as a farmer, and her five children: Martha V., Larkin H. (1834), John R., Archer D., and Mary E. Crenshaw. A Rebecca Tucker, age 35, is also listed as living with the Crenshaw family (U.S. Census 1850a). Her husband, John, is not listed in the census and it is likely Mr. Crenshaw was deceased at that time.

FIGURE REMOVED FROM PUBLIC USE

Figure 39. Location of Crenshaw house on 1864 map of the Blackstone area (Graves)

Her real estate value was listed as \$4,000 in 1850, and assets included over 770 acres of land, three horses, five milk cows, four oxen, eight cattle, 22 sheep, and 24 swine valued at \$523 (Duda 2013; U.S. Census 1850b). Produced on the farm were 313 bushels of wheat, 400 bushels of Indian corn, 120 bushels of oats, and 7,000 bushels of tobacco (U.S. Census 1850b). Also in 1850, Mrs. Crenshaw owned slaves, including eight females and five males, valued at \$8,800 (U.S. Census 1850c).

By 1860, only a J.R. (male) and M.A. (female) are listed as living with Mrs. Crenshaw (Weaver 1993). A slave schedule shows that the number of Mrs. Crenshaw's slaves had increased to 17 (U.S. Census 1860b). Although Mrs. Crenshaw is listed as being illiterate, her property and assets are noted as worth over \$22,000 (Weaver 1993). The 1862 land book indicates that Mrs. Crenshaw now owned approximately a little over 410 acres (Nottoway County Land Book [NC LB] 1862). By the 1870s, the Crenshaw slaves would have gone and she may have relied on her children to do the majority of the work on the farm at this time. Like many Southern women of

the period during and after the Civil War, Mrs. Crenshaw would have had to run the farm and household on her own with the help of her adult children and hired hands. In 1860, she possessed slaves who would have worked the property and fields; however, they would have been freed during the war, making it difficult for her to continue to produce tobacco at a level of the 7,000 bushels that were produced in 1850.

When purchased by the U.S. government in the 1940s, the property was comprised of 411 acres (parcel F-37), consisting of four main parcels. Due to an inordinate number of liens placed on the property over the years and chancery cases filed against its owners, the deeds' lines were difficult to trace. The main chain of ownership will be presented for the four parcels (Table 12).

Parcel A consisted of 100 ¼ acres of land and was traced to E.B. McCollough at the end of the nineteenth century. McCollough's property was auctioned to cover debts he owed to D.S. Baker (NC DB 6, Page 196). Two parcels were auctioned off by W.H. Mann, trustee for Citizen's Bank, and 125 ¼ acres were purchased by Major Ward in 1888 (NC DB 8, page 93). Twenty-five acres of this property were subsequently purchased by Cora Ward, Major's sister in 1897 (later part of Parcel D). A deed was recorded in 1892 for Major Ward; however, he failed to repay the bank and a lien was placed on the property. Local businessman Joel Upson (Upson and Son [Upson Family Association of America 1940]) lent \$200 to Ward in January 1901 to cover the unpaid amount on the loan from W.H. Mann, trustee for Citizens Bank on the 100 ¼-acre parcel of land. Ward then failed to repay Upson for the loan. In order to recover the loss, Upson filed suit against Ward and in 1904, the property was auctioned to cover the loan as well as two creditors of Ward (NC CC #577, Index 1904-002). The 100 ¼ acres were purchased by Joel A. Upson for \$320 (NC DB 17, page 610).

Table 12. Chain of Title for Wilson Property

Parcel	Grantor	Grantee	Book/Page	Year/Mo./Day	Description
Parcels A, B, C, and D Combined	Wilson, Rodney C.	U.S. government	87/90	1942	Deed for all lots included in Fort Pickett; no individual parcel information
	Wilson, Roy L.	Wilson, Mary Wilson, Rodney G.	82/517	1939/7/28	Sold share in lots - \$5
	T. Freeman Epes, trustee	Wilson, Rodney Wilson, Mary C. Wilson, Roy L.	70/189	1930/10/6	3 lots, \$2,850
	Wilson, George W. Wilson, Mary E. Wilson, Beulah Wilson, Maurice and Virginia	Epes, T. Freeman, trustee	70/187	1930/10/6	\$2,935. Payment of debt. 3 lots- 166 2/3, 130, 43.5
Parcel D 166 2/3 acres	Wilson, George W.	T. Freeman Epes, trustee	70/187	1930/10/6	166 2/3 acres
	Wilson, Ida B.	Wilson, George W.	70/187	1930/10/6	1/3 interest to G.W. Wilson
	Mother of Ida B. Wilson	Wilson, Ida B.			1917 land book notes inherited from mother; 1902 first year Ida is listed

Parcel	Grantor	Grantee	Book/Page	Year/Mo./Day	Description
Parcel C 130 acres	Wilson, George W.	T. Freeman Epes, trustee	70/187	1930/10/6	130 acre
	Wilson, Ida B.	Wilson, George W.	51/109	1919	130 acre
	Crenshaw, Larkin H. Crenshaw, Annie	Wilson, Ida B.	14/439	1900/2/10	130 acre, \$325
	Crenshaw, Martha M.	Crenshaw, Larkin H.	LVA WB 1 Reel 48, pg 165	1868	
Parcel B 68 1/5 acres	Peterschell, Matthew	Wilson, Maurice Crenshaw	55/309	1919/10/31	\$2,250; 43 1/3 acres
	Lizzie Northern and husband	Peterschell, Matthew	48/342	1919/2/19	\$2,250
	Jones, W.F. Jones, Sue B.	Northern, Lizzie Northern, F.P.	36/362	1914/1/24	\$1,000
	Bradshaw, G.L. and wife	Jones, W.F.	36/362		
	Collins, D. Collins, A.M.M. Ward, Hattie H. Ward, M.W. Ward, Obedience (widow)	Bradshaw, G.L. Jones, H.I.	33/44 33/19	1912/12/17	Conveyed to Bradshaw and Jones Trading to cover Hattie Ward debt; 8 ½ acres; \$85
	Epes, T. Freeman., trustee	Collins, D. Collins A.M.M.	32/12 33/19 33/44	1912/5/8	\$184.10; \$84.00; \$100 Three parcels of land – 25 acres, 10 acres, 8.5 acres Conveyed to cover debt
	Collins, D. and wife	Epes, T. Freeman, trustee	30/350		\$184
	Ward, Hattie H. and husband	Collins, D.	32/10	1912/5/8	\$170
	Ward, M.W. Ward, Hattie H. Collins, D.	Mann, William Hodges trustee (Citizens Bank)	32/10	1912/5/8	\$170
	Upson, Joel A. Upson, Susie	Ward, Hattie H.	31/531	1904/10/1	Approximately 43.5 acres of land north of Cora Ward parcel
	Ward, M.W. Ward, Hattie H. Ward, Obedience Ward, Jack	Mann, William Hodges trustee (Citizens Bank)	18/289	1904/10/1	2 tracts of land containing 47 ½ acres; conveyed to cover a lien of \$200 and secure payment of 2 judgements
	Upson, Joel A.	Ward, M.W.	18/289		43 ½ acres
	Ward, Cora J.	Upson, Joel A.	18/289		25 acre parcel from McCullough auction; inherited by Obedience and Major Ward on death of Cora Ward
Parcel A 100 acres	Meade Haskins, special commission	Upson, Joel	17/610	1904/3/3	100 ¼ acres from chancery case – Robertson & Tucker vs. M.W. Ward; \$320
	Mann, W.H., trustee	Ward, M.W.	8/93	1892/1/9	100 ¼ acres; Mann held

Parcel	Grantor	Grantee	Book/Page	Year/Mo./Day	Description
	(Citizens Bank)				bank note for Ward; 25 acres sold to Cora Ward
	Baker, D.S. and wife	Mann, W.H. (Citizens Bank)	6/196 chancery case	1888/12/24	Property sold to cover the debts of E.B. McCollough to D.S. Baker; 2 parcels auctioned; 125 ¼ acre bought by Ward

The land comprising Parcel B consisted of approximately 68.5 acres of land and was the subject of a number of liens and lawsuits. Around the turn of the century, Parcel B was owned by Major W. Ward and wife Hatty (Hattie) H. Ward and Jack and Obedience Ward. Major and Hattie are listed in the 1900 census as renting a farm near Blackstone. Jack and Obedience Ward lived next door. Interestingly, Major, Hattie, and two of their five children are listed as being literate, and Hattie is listed as a teacher. Jack Ward’s occupation is listed as farmer (U.S. Census 1900). In the 1910 census, Major is listed as a self-employed Book Agent (U.S. Census 1910).

It is not clear where Major Ward came from; however, he was born around 1861 and it is likely that his parents would have been slaves in Nottoway County in the nineteenth century. Including slaveowners who owned less than 10 slaves, there were three Ward landowners in Nottoway County in 1850 who owned a total of 196 slaves with a combined total value of approximately \$133,030 (Duda 2013). There were three white Ward slaveowners in Nottoway County on the 1860 Census who are listed as owning more than ten slaves. The least amount owned is 28 and the largest amount is 96. These owners are all listed as residing in District 2. A survey indicates that of the 2,525 Ward-surnamed slaves living in the U.S. in 1870, 13 were born and lived in Nottoway County (Blake 2003). Hattie Ward is listed as having been born in North Carolina around 1865, so she would not have been born into slavery (U.S. Census 1920).

Twenty-five acres of this parcel was bought by Cora Ward, Major’s sister, following his purchase of the 125 ¼-acre McCollough parcel in 1888 (see Parcel A). Cora is listed as 14 years of age in the 1870 census and as living with her parents Jackson and Obedience. She is also listed as being a domestic servant at that time (U.S. Census 1870). Cora died prior to 1904 and the 25-acre property passed to her mother Obedience and brother, M.W. Ward (Table 12) (NC DB 18, page 289). Hattie Ward appears to have had a number of unpaid debts in the early 1900s. From descriptions of a portion of the general property taken from a chancery case filed against Hattie Ward in 1916, the family was living on a 28 ¾ acre-portion of the property on which was constructed a house (NC CC #901, Index 1916-015).

The remaining 43 ½ acres of this property were deeded from Joel Upson to M.W. Ward. In order to cover a lien to W.H. Mann of Citizens Bank, this parcel had been conveyed to Joel and Susie Upson on October 1, 1904 (NC DB 18, page 289). This property was passed back to Hattie Ward on the same day (NC DB 31, page 531). However, as Upson held the title papers to the land until it was paid off, there are a number of deeds of trust associated with the property. Upson is listed in the 1900 census as a Capitalist and living with wife Susie and their five children (U.S. Census 1900).

Thirty-five and then 25 acres of the property were then conveyed at different times to D. and A.M.M. Collins in 1912 to secure bank notes for the Wards through William Hodges Mann,

trustee for the Citizens Bank (NC DB 30, page 350; NC DB 32, page 12; NC CC #901, Index 1916-015).

A chancery case was filed by W.I. Jones for the failure of Hattie Ward to make payment on several debts. The case lists existing liens on the Ward's properties and indicates that a large amount of the property had been sold or deeded over to make payment on a number of debts. The Wards were able to make payment prior to a public sale of the 28-acre portion of the property that contained their house and remained there (NC CC #901, Index 1916-015). This portion of the property was later sold and is shown as Tract No. F-14 on the 1941 property map (War Department 1941), owned by Ruffin H. Ward, son of Hattie and Major Ward.

The parcel then appears to have passed to G.L. Bradshaw and H.I. Jones, partners of Bradshaw and Jones Trading of Blackstone in 1912 (NC DB 33, page 19 and 44). Bradshaw and Jones were manufacturers of lumber and were in the business of buying standing timber and saw milling to provide building materials for construction. The parcel was conveyed to cover a debt of \$400 held by Hattie and Major Ward possibly in conjunction with D. and A.M.M. Collins (NC CC #901, Index 1916-015). Bradshaw and Jones had a survey conducted for the property at this time; however, the plat map was never recorded with the deed. Bradshaw then conveyed his interest in the parcels to his partner Jones in 1913 (NC DB 35, pages 277 and 280).

The parcel was then conveyed from Jones for \$1,000 in 1914 to Lizzie and F.P. Northern (NC DB 36, page 362). No information can be found on the Northern's, although a mention in one of the deeds indicates that they held other property adjacent to this parcel. The property was then conveyed to Matthew Peterschell in 1919 for \$2,250 (NC DB 48, page 342). Peterschell is listed as an Italian immigrant living on College Street in Blackstone in 1910. He is listed as being a factory fireman and residing with his wife and two adopted children (U.S. Census 1910). It is unlikely that Peterschell ever lived on the property, as he sold it eight months later to Maurice Crenshaw Wilson for \$2,250 (NC DB 55, page 309). Between 1919 and 1939, the property was passed between members of the Wilson family, likely in order to cover debts. In 1920, Maurice was 22 years of age and married to M. Virginia Wilson with a daughter, Helen V. who was less than 1 year old. Maurice and his wife appear to have been living with Maurice's parents, George William and Ida Belle Wilson, and siblings Roy, Beulah, and Rodney (U.S. Census 1920). It is unclear if they were living on the subject property because the family was already living on Cryor's Road by 1910 (U.S. Census 1910). No further records were found for Maurice.

Parcel C contained 130 acres of land and was traced to Larkin H. Crenshaw. Larkin was the oldest son of Martha M. Crenshaw, who owned the property prior to 1868. Mrs. Crenshaw died in 1868 and left the property to Larkin (NC WB 1, page 165). Larkin and wife Annie sold the property to Ida B. Wilson for \$325 in 1900 (NC Book 14, page 439). Ida later transferred the parcel to husband George W. Wilson in 1919 (NC DB Book 51, page 109). George Wilson passed the property through trustee T. Freeman Epes to his children George Wilson, Mary Wilson, Beulah Wilson, Maurice Wilson, and Virginia Wilson (NC DB Book 70, page 187).

Parcel D was comprised of 166 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres and was also owned by Ida B. Wilson. This parcel could not be traced back past the twentieth century, but a notation in the 1917 land book for Nottoway County indicated that Ida inherited this parcel from her mother (no name given). The first year Ida Wilson's name appears in reference to the parcel is 1902 (NC LB 1902-1903). Ida

granted a 1/3 interest in her property to her husband George W. Wilson in 1930 (NC DB 70, page 187). George Wilson passed the property through trustee T. Freeman Epes to his children George Wilson, Mary Wilson, Beulah Wilson, Maurice Wilson, and Virginia Wilson (NC DB Book 70, page 187).

In 1930, the full property was sold to cover debts of Maurice and George. Their siblings, Mary E., Roy L., and Rodney G. Wilson purchased the property. The property was conveyed to T. Freeman Epes, solicitor, in 1930 to cover a debt (NC DB 70, page 187). The property was repurchased by the Wilsons on the same day (NC DB 70, page 189). It is unclear if the Wilsons were living on the property as Roy and Rodney appear to have been residing in Washington, D.C. in 1930 (U.S. Census 1930), where Roy was employed by the Postal Service and Rodney as a grocery clerk. By 1940, Rodney was married and living in Montgomery County, Maryland where he managed a grocery (U.S. Census 1940).

The final deed was found through the Grantee Index, recording the transfer of property to Rodney C. and Mary Wilson from their brother Roy (NC DB 82, page 517). Roy sold his share in the property to Rodney for \$5 in 1939.

The property was sold to the U.S. government in 1942 by Rodney C. Wilson. The total amount of property seized by the military for Fort Pickett included 48,883 acres of land. The deed for the transfer to the U.S. government is noted in Deed Book 87, Page 92 and was included as a lump transfer; however, no individual deed reference is made.

4.2.6 Results

Prior to excavating the test units, additional STPs were excavated at the site to better delineate the boundaries, to determine areas of artifact concentration, and to better determine the soil profile for the site (Figure 40). All STPs placed at Site 44NT0218 exhibited extremely compacted soils. Seven STPs were excavated at 7.5-meter intervals along Transect C, which was placed between Transects A and B to identify areas of high artifact density. In general, the C-transect STP soil profiles compared to those of the B-transect and consisted of a thin A/Ao-horizon of grayish brown (2.5Y5/2) sand loam over a leached-out plowzone of pale yellow (2.5Y7/4) sand loam and a B-horizon of strong brown (7.5YR5/8) silty sand. Two STPs (C-2 and C-4) and three of the radials yielded historic artifacts, however, as it was along Transect B during the Phase I survey, artifact density was extremely light along Transect C (n=13). Two additional radials off of the B transect produced only three artifacts

The stone-lined well is located in the eastern portion of the site. Four radial STPs were excavated at 5-meter intervals in the four cardinal directions around the well; no artifacts were recovered. As a result, no test units were placed in this area. It is unclear why the well is located within what is believed to have been an access road; however, its location here between the large, old trees that were likely left standing during the period of heavy military use saved it from being destroyed.

In response to DHR comments provided in November 2012, 26 supplementary STPs were excavated in December 2012 to determine the need for further work at the site and to verify the site boundaries on the east and south sides. Additional STPs placed in the area to the west of the road bed (see Figure 40) appear to be disturbed, missing topsoil, or contained asphalt chunks

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Figure 40. Map of Site 44NT0218 showing the Phase II testing

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possibly related to the former road. Two plain ironstone sherds were recovered from radial C1+15S. A more open area to the west of STPs C2+15S+5E and C2+20S+5E and south of STP C4+10S+5E contains much younger trees and appears to have been disturbed, possibly graded in the past. A roadway is shown in this general area on the 1951 and 1958-59 aerial photos. STP C4+10S+5E exhibited disturbed soils, containing multiple layers of fill above the B-horizon, while a second in this area only exhibited a small amount of organic material over subsoil.

A second possible road bed was more visible in December without the summer vegetation. This bed runs adjacent to the larger road bed between the old trees and appears to merge with it near STP C1. Radial STPs C1+5N and C1+10N were placed in this bed. Both exhibited thin Ao-horizons and a compacted, leached-out Ap-horizon over B-horizon soils. To the east and south of the well, STP C0 and radials were placed to determine the site boundary on the east side. STPs C0, C0+5S, C0+5S+5W, and C0+5S+5E exhibited similar soil profiles of dark brown (10YR3/3) silt loam over reddish brown (2.5Y5/4) sandy silt. Two glass fragments were recovered from Level 2 of C0+5S. STP C0+10S+5W was placed between TUs 4 and 8 and exhibited disturbed soils over a B-horizon of yellowish red (5YR5/8) clay with mica, indicating possible additional ground disturbance in this area. One fragment of clear glass and a sherd of Albany slipped stoneware were recovered from STP C0+10S+5W fill layers.

To the south and east of TUs 1 and 4, additional radial STPs were excavated at 5-meter intervals to better define the site boundaries on this side. Originally, TUs 1 and 4 were placed here to determine if the large and small depressions were related to domestic use of the site or to military disturbances. Radial STPs TU1+5S, TU1+5S+5E, TU4+5S+5W, TU4+5S, TU4+5S+5E, TU4+5S+10E, TU4+5S+15E, TU4+5S+10E, TU4+15E, and TU4+5S+15E were excavated around TUs 1 and 4. Six of the radial STPs to the east of TU 4 exhibited a natural profile of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy silt loam over yellowish brown (10YR5/6) coarse sand to yellowish red (5YR5/8) sandy clay. Three of these STPs yielded an additional four artifacts, including glass, a wire nail, and a 30.06 dummy round from military use of the area. A fragment of modern beer bottle glass was also recovered but discarded in the field.

Radial STPs to the south of TUs 1 and 4, including TU1+5S, TU1+5S+5E, TU4+5S+5W, and TU+5S, exhibited soils that appeared to be disturbed, with a thin Ao-horizon over a possible fill layer of light olive brown (2.5Y5/4) over a B-horizon of strong brown (7.5YR5/8). Two fragments of whiteware and a wire nail were recovered from TU1+5S.

In 2014, a transect (D) was placed 15 m south of the A transect on the south side of the tank trail boundary to determine if the site continued outside of the project boundary. STPs D1 through D7 yielded two clear glass fragments and a fragment of ironstone. In addition, two 30-.06 rounds were recovered from a radial. Radials on these STPs were negative and the south boundary of the site was defined. A final transect (E) was placed 15 m north of the B transect on the north side of the northern boundary. One fragment of canning jar glass was recovered from STP E2.

Overall, artifact distribution was very light in all the areas where additional STPs were placed (Table 13).

Table 13. Artifacts recovered from the Phase II STP testing at Site 44NT0218

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
stC0+5S.1	C0+5S	9-30	2	1	vessel glass		clear
stC0+5S.1	C0+5S	9-30	2	1	vessel glass		milk glass – flower pot?
stC0+10S+5W.1	C0+10S+5W	0-35	Fill	1	stoneware		Albany slipped
stC0+10S+5W.1	C0+10S+5W	0-35	Fill	1	vessel glass		clear
stC1+15S.1	C1+15S	10-25	2	2	ironstone	1840+	plain
TU1+5S.1	TU1+5S	5-30	2	2	whiteware	1820+	plain
TU1+5S.1	TU1+5S	5-30	2	1	wire nail	1880+	
TU4+5S.1	TU4+5S	5-35	2	1	vessel glass		aqua
TU4+10E.1	TU4+10E	12-18	2	1	bottle glass		clear
TU4+5S+5E.1	TU4+5S+5E	2-21	2	1	wire nail	1880+	
TU4+5S+5E.1	TU4+5S+5E	2-21	2	1	30.06 dummy round	20 th C.	military
TU4+5S+10E.1	TU4+5S+10E	3-22	2	1	vessel glass		clear
stD2.1	D2	0-13	1	2	vessel glass		clear
stD5+7.5W.1	D5+7.5W	9-18	2	2	dummy round	20 th C.	
stD6.1	D6	7-18	2	1	ironstone	1840+	plain
stE2.1	E2	15-26	2	1	vessel glass		aqua: canning jar

Nine TUs were placed within the boundaries of Site 44NT0218 to determine the existence of remains of any structures that may have been associated with this house site. Although a very low quantity of artifacts were recovered from this site in the Phase I survey (n=23 from 15 STPs), the presence of a stone-lined well, depressions, and large hardwood trees indicated the possibility of recovery of additional artifacts or the identification of features associated with the house. Each TU is described in the following sections.

A site datum (N500 E500) was established near the southwestern edge of the site.

4.2.6.1 Test Units 1, 4, and 8

TU 1 (N495.5 E532.75), TU 4 (N495.8 E544.1), and TU 8 (N499.15 E535.4) were placed in the southeastern corner of the site to examine a series of irregular depressions that had been identified during the Phase I survey. One large depression and a smaller depression lie approximately 50 feet (15 meters) southeast of the stone-lined well and several small depressions lie 36 feet (11 meters) south of the well. No artifacts were recovered from this area during Phase I testing; however, the location of the depressions in proximity to the well necessitated further investigation in this area.

Five strata were identified during excavations of TU 1. Stratum I consisted of an organic layer of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silt loam, which extended to 10 cm below datum. Stratum I yielded three historic artifacts related to modern activities at the site, including a wire nail, an aluminum pull tab, and a fragment of vessel glass.

Stratum II was isolated in the northern one-third of the unit, and consisted of a yellowish red

(5YR5/6) silty clay loam mottled with a brown (10YR5/3) sandy loam extending to 17 cm below datum. This stratum was identified as a layer of fill likely originating from excavation of the adjacent pit anomalies. Three historic artifacts were recovered from this stratum (Table 14). One metal cigarette lighter roller was recovered from this level, also indicating that this layer is associated with more modern activities.

Stratum III was identified as a fill layer comprised of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) sandy loam with pockets of yellowish red (5YR5/6) silty clay loam containing approximately 50 percent quartzite gravels, and extended to 25 cm below datum. This stratum yielded 116 historic artifacts ranging from whiteware, stoneware, and cut nails to plastic and tin foil (discarded), wire nails, semi-porcelain, and an early twentieth century shotgun shell base (1898-1932), indicating the mixed nature of this level.

Stratum IV was identified as a thin, leached out Ap-horizon comprised of yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sandy loam containing approximately 60 percent quartzite gravel, and extended to 35 cm below datum. This stratum yielded 41 historic artifacts mainly near the upper portion of the level (Table 14). Stratum V was identified as a Bt-horizon comprised of brown (7.5YR5/4) silty clay loam also containing approximately 60 percent quartzite gravel, and extended to 45 cm below datum (Plate 22; Figure 41). This stratum did not contain any artifacts and TU 1 was terminated here.

Table 14. Artifacts recovered from TU 1

Cat #	TU #	Depth (cmbd)	Level	Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
tu1.1	TU1	8-10	I	1	aluminum pull tab	20th C.+	
tu1.1	TU1	8-10	I	1	wire nail	1880+	
tu1.1	TU1	8-10	I	1	vessel glass		clear
tu1.2	TU1	10-14	II	1	window glass		clear
tu1.2	TU1	10-14	II	1	lighter roller	20th C.+	
tu1.2	TU1	10-14	II	1	ceramic		burnt; unidentified
tu1.3	TU1	15-25	III	7	stoneware		buff saltglazed; 1 handle frag
tu1.3	TU1	15-25	III	1	whiteware	1820+	pink transfer-print
tu1.3	TU1	15-25	III	2	semi-porcelain	1880+	plain
tu1.3	TU1	15-25	III	1	plastic	20 th C.+	burnt?
tu1.3	TU1	15-25	III	1	key fragment		broken; modern
tu1.3	TU1	15-25	III	3	unidentified		brass oval; broken
tu1.3	TU1	15-25	III	5	iron wire fragments		
tu1.3	TU1	15-25	III	19	window glass		green tint
tu1.3	TU1	15-25	III	8	jar glass	1858+	aqua; Mason jar
tu1.3	TU1	15-25	III	17	vessel glass		clear
tu1.3	TU1	15-25	III	20	lamp glass		
tu1.3	TU1	15-25	III	2	whiteware	1820+	plain
tu1.3	TU1	15-25	III	2	shell casings		1 .22 marked U; 1 .38 rimfire marked W (Winchester)
tu1.3	TU1	15-25	III	1	shot gun shell base	1898-1932	"Western Field No. 12";

Cat #	TU #	Depth (cmbd)	Level	Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
							Western Cartridge Co.
tu1.3	TU1	15-25	III	1	cut glass		clear; burnt
tu1.3	TU1	15-25	III	2	staples		iron
tu1.3	TU1	15-25	III	1	vessel glass		amethyst; rim
tu1.3	TU1	15-25	III	1	cast iron fragment		unidentified
tu1.3	TU1	15-25	III	2	porcelain		plain; 1 base
tu1.3	TU1	15-25	III	2	ceramic		burnt; unidentified
tu1.3	TU1	15-25	III	12	wire nail	1880+	rusted; 1 brad
tu1.3	TU1	15-25	III	15	cut nail	1820-1860	rusted
tu1.3	TU1	15-25	III	1	cut nail	1820-1860	unidentified use
tu1.3	TU1	15-25	III	1	shoe heel		rubber; womans; modern?
tu1.4	TU1	25-35	IV	18	vessel glass		clear; 1 base; 1 burnt
tu1.4	TU1	25-35	IV	6	window glass		Green tint
tu1.4	TU1	25-35	IV	4	vessel glass		amethyst
tu1.4	TU1	25-35	IV	1	unidentified iron		heavily rusted
tu1.4	TU1	25-35	IV	1	stoneware		saltglazed; match to TU1.18
tu1.4	TU1	25-35	IV	2	jar glass	1858+	aqua; Mason jar
tu1.4	TU1	25-35	IV	2	porcelain		1 banded rim
tu1.4	TU1	25-35	IV	1	brick fragment		
tu1.4	TU1	25-35	IV	6	cut nail	1820-1860	rusted



Plate 22. View of TU 1, base of excavation, facing north

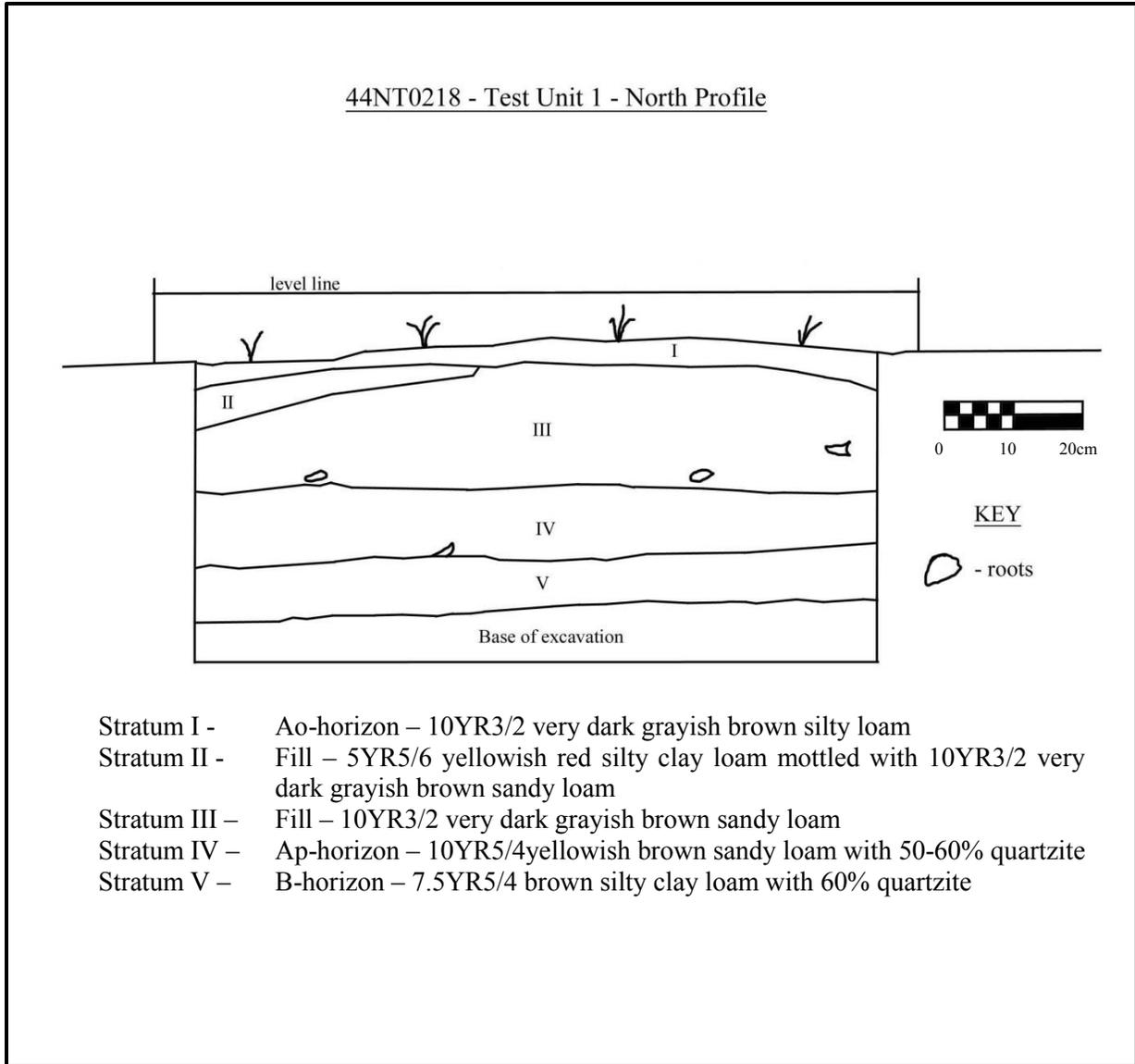


Figure 41. TU 1 north wall profile

A partially open and disturbed area to the west of TU 1 along the southern tank trail APE boundary may be the former location of the house. Several STPs placed in this area (A-24, C4+10S+5E, and a judgmental STP) indicate that soils in this location have been removed down to subsoil. No artifacts were recovered here. This area is partially tree covered on the 1937 aerial photo and it is not possible to determine the exact nature of the disturbance.

TU 4 (N495.8 E544.1) was placed in the far southeastern corner of the site (approximately 33 feet [10 meters] east of TU 1) to further examine a larger depression, measuring approximately 10 feet by 8 feet, identified during the Phase I survey. At that time, the depression was thought to possibly indicate a structure associated with a house indicated on an 1864 map (Graves) of the area. TU 4 was placed along the west edge of the depression and partially on a mounded area at the lip of the depression (Plate 23). Four strata were identified during excavations. Stratum I consisted of an organic layer of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loam, and extended to 13 cm below datum. No artifacts were recovered from this stratum.

Stratum II was identified as a layer of fill comprised of yellowish red (5YR5/8) clay mottled with yellowish red (7.5YR5/6 and 7.5YR4/6) clay loam extending to 23 cm below datum. Mortar was observed in the northern quarter of the test unit; however, it did not appear to be in-situ or related to a feature and was removed with Stratum II. Soils were heavily compacted and dry. Sixteen artifacts, including cut and wire nails, vessel glass, and a quartz biface fragment, possibly a scraper, were recovered from this stratum.

Stratum III was identified as a second layer of fill comprised of reddish yellow (7.5YR6/6) sandy silt extending to 31 cm below datum. Forty-two historic artifacts and one possibly modified quartz cobble were recovered from this stratum (Table 15). Five unidentified metal fragments also were recovered but were discarded in the field.



Plate 23. Area of TU 4 along edge of large depression, facing north

Stratum IV was identified as a B-horizon comprised of reddish yellow (7.5YR7/6) sandy loam extending to 41 cm below datum (Plate 24; Figure 42). No artifacts were recovered from this stratum. TU 4 was terminated at the base of this stratum. Soils were extremely compacted in Strata III and IV due to dry field conditions.

Table 15. Artifacts recovered from TU 4

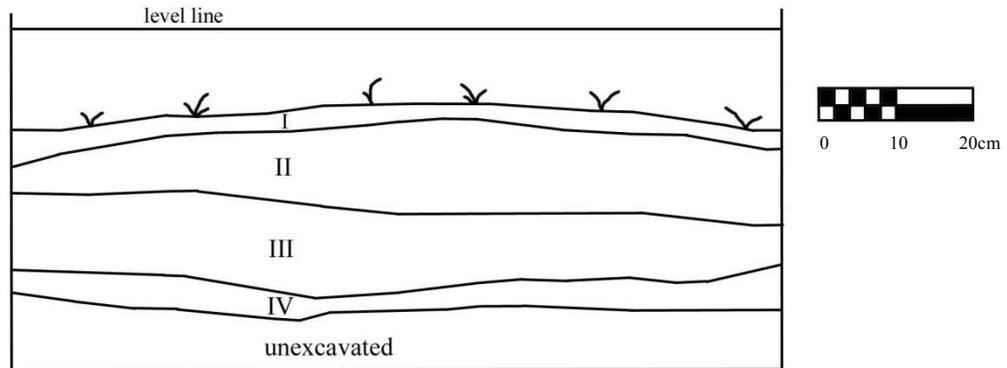
Cat. #	TU #	Depth (cmbd)	Stratum	Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comment
tu4.2	TU4	10-23	II	1	cut nail	1820+	
tu4.2	TU4	10-23	II	1	wire nail	1880+	or wire fragment
tu4.2	TU4	10-23	II	4	window glass		
tu4.2	TU4	10-23	II	3	vessel glass		clear
tu4.2	TU4	10-23	II	3	vessel glass		amethyst
tu4.2	TU4	10-23	II	1	biface fragment		quartz; distal section; possible point reworked on distal end
tu4.3	TU4	23	II	1	cut nail	1820-1860	
tu4.3	TU4	23	II	2	vessel glass		clear
tu4.4	TU4	21-31	III	2	stoneware		buff; saltglazed; 1 with blue decoration
tu4.4	TU4	21-31	III	1	jar glass	1858+	aqua; Mason jar lip
tu4.4	TU4	21-31	III	2	window glass		
tu4.4	TU4	21-31	III	11	vessel glass		clear; 1 with possible mold seam
tu4.4	TU4	21-31	III	1	cut nail	1820-1860	
tu4.4	TU4	21-31	III	1	lamp glass		

Cat. #	TU #	Depth (cmbd)	Stratum	Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comment
tu4.4	TU4	21-31	III	9	ironstone	1840+	plain; 3 base
tu4.4	TU4	21-31	III	15	Semi-porcelain	1880+	plain; 2 with handle fragments
tu4.4	TU4	21-31	III	1	modified cobble		quartz; possible modification on two sides



Plate 24. View of TU 4, base of excavation, facing north

44NT0218 - Test Unit 4 - South Profile



- Stratum I - Fill – 10YR3/2 very dark grayish brown loam
- Stratum II - Fill – 5YR5/8 yellowish red silty clay mottled with 7.5YR5/6 and 4/6 yellowish red loamy clay
- Stratum III – Fill – 7.5YR6/6 reddish yellow silty sand
- Stratum IV – B-horizon – 7.5YR7/6 reddish yellow sandy loam

Figure 42. TU 4 south wall profile, base of excavation

TU 8 (N499.15 E535.4) was placed approximately 33 feet (10 meters) southeast of the well to examine an area of greater artifact concentration in TU 1 and to verify the nature of the soil profile in this area. Three strata were identified during excavations. Stratum I consisted of an organic layer comprised of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silt loam, and extended to 14 cm below datum. One historic artifact, a small fragment of clear vessel glass, was recovered from this stratum.

Stratum II was identified as a thin, truncated A/Ap-horizon comprised of brown (10YR5/3) sandy loam with gravels extending to 20 cm below datum. Thirty-two historic artifacts, mainly nails and vessel glass, were recovered from this stratum (Table 16).

Stratum III was identified as a B-horizon comprised of light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sandy loam extending to 40 cm below datum (Plate 25; Figure 43). This stratum was excavated in two separate 10-cm levels. Gravel concentration increased from approximately 5 percent in the upper level to approximately 80 percent in the lower level. The upper level of Stratum III (top 10 cm) yielded 11 historic artifacts, including three wire nails (Table 16), while the lower level did not contain any artifacts. TU 8 was terminated at the base of this stratum. No features were discovered in TU 8.

Table 16. Artifacts recovered from TU 8

Cat. #	TU #	Depth (cmbd)	Stratum	Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comment
tu8.1	TU8	11-14	I	1	vessel glass		clear
tu8.2	TU8	14-18	II	1	brick fragment		possible industrial
tu8.2	TU8	14-18	II	1	whiteware	1820+	plain
tu8.2	TU8	14-18	II	1	ceramic		unidentified; burnt
tu8.2	TU8	14-18	II	1	staples		rusted
tu8.2	TU8	14-18	II	3	window glass		
tu8.2	TU8	14-18	II	5	vessel glass		clear
tu8.2	TU8	14-18	II	1	lamp glass		
tu8.2	TU8	14-18	II	6	jar glass	1858+	aqua; possible Mason jar
tu8.2	TU8	14-18	II	3	cut nail	1820-1860	fragments
tu8.2	TU8	14-18	II	1	screw		rusted
tu8.2	TU8	14-18	II	9	wire nail	1880+	rusted
tu8.3	TU8	20-30	III	1	jar glass	1858+	aqua; possible Mason jar
tu8.3	TU8	20-30	III	4	vessel glass		clear; 1 with molded, decorative edge
tu8.3	TU8	20-30	III	1	lamp glass		
tu8.3	TU8	20-30	III	3	wire nail	1880+	
tu8.3	TU8	20-30	III	1	horse tack		possible bridle fragment
tu8.3	TU8	20-30	III	1	vessel glass		milk glass



Plate 25. View of TU 8, base of excavation, facing north

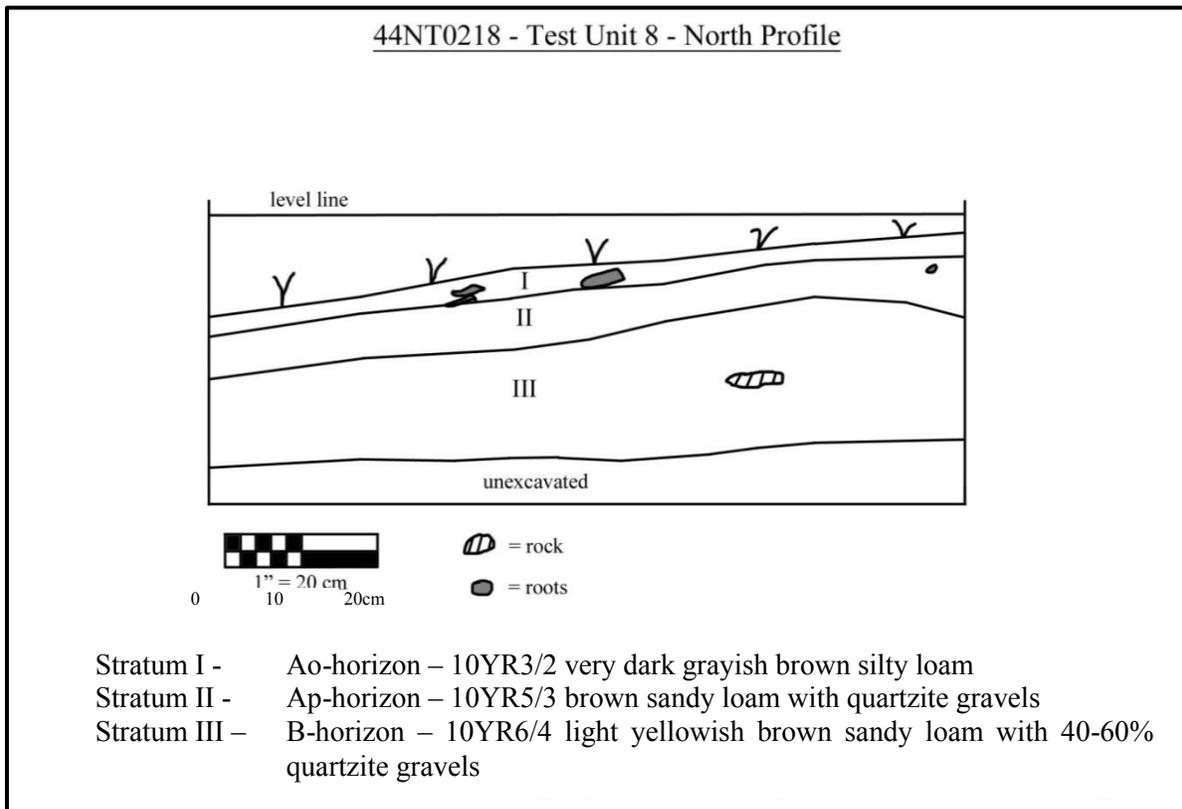


Figure 43. TU 8 north wall profile, base of excavation

Fill and ground disturbances are present in the southeastern portion of the site, south of the well, and are indicated by the mixture of historic and modern artifacts as well as two prehistoric lithic artifacts. An artifact-bearing A-horizon is present in TUs 1 and 8, but it is thin and appears to have been truncated by earth-moving equipment. No features were discovered in the three units placed in this part of the site. The depressions located adjacent to and in the area of TUs 1, 4, and 8 do not appear to be associated with the historic component of the site, but are instead most likely associated with military activities at Fort Pickett, including possibly fox holes and trenches for military training exercises. It is likely that deposits related to the historic uses of Site 44NT0218 were present in the southeastern portion of the site (indicated by the presence of historic artifacts in the remaining Ap-horizon) but that these deposits have been disturbed by both clearing/grading of the area for military uses in the 1940s and 1950s, and by the excavation of foxholes and trenches for training purposes. As with other domestic sites located within Camp Pickett, the former house may have been demolished subsequent to the conversion of this land from private ownership to military facility.

4.2.6.2 Test Unit 2

TU 2 (N509.4 E493.5) was placed along the western edge of the site adjacent to a minor artifact concentration in STPs B-31, B-31+5S, B-31+5W, and B-31+5W+5S. Three strata were identified during excavations of TU 2. Stratum I consisted of an organic layer that was very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silt, and extended to 17 cm below datum. Stratum I yielded one lamp glass fragment. An irregular but well-defined transition to Stratum II was noted.

Stratum II was identified as a newly developing A-horizon (fill) comprised of brown (10YR5/3) fine sandy loam extending to 26 cm below datum. Twenty-eight historic artifacts were recovered, as well as wire nails and a twentieth/twenty-first century battery core (Table 17). Abraded, flat window pane glass fragments are included in the artifact assemblage, and may show signs of mechanical alteration (i.e., bulldozer disturbance).

The interface of Stratum II and Stratum III was irregular, indicating that portions of the topsoil had been removed at some point. Stratum III was identified as a truncated Ap-horizon comprised of light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sandy loam extending to 36 cm below datum. No artifacts were recovered from this stratum. Soils in TU 2 were heavily compacted and dry. TU 2 was terminated at the base of this stratum, which overlays a B-horizon comprised of yellow (10YR7/6) sandy loam (Plate 26; Figure 44).

Table 17. Artifacts recovered from TU 2

Cat. #	TU #	Depth (cmbd)	Level	Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comment
tu2.1	TU2	11-17	I	1	lamp glass		clear
tu2.2	TU2	18-26	II	3	wire nail	1880+	rusted
tu2.2	TU2	18-26	II	2	wire fragments		rusted
tu2.2	TU2	18-26	II	1	bolt		possible; rusted
tu2.2	TU2	18-26	II	1	cut nail	1820+	rusted
tu2.2	TU2	18-26	II	1	unidentified iron object		
tu2.2	TU2	18-26	II	1	unidentified cast iron object		possible stove part

Cat. #	TU #	Depth (cmbd)	Level	Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comment
tu2.2	TU2	18-26	II	1	battery core	20th C. +	modern
tu2.2	TU2	18-26	II	1	jar glass		cobalt blue, rim
tu2.2	TU2	18-26	II	2	vessel glass		clear
tu2.2	TU2	18-26	II	2	bottle glass		clear; cracked; 1 rim
tu2.2	TU2	18-26	II	1	unknown glass		thick; cut
tu2.2	TU2	18-26	II	1	coal		
tu2.2	TU2	18-26	II	6	window glass		Green tint
tu2.2	TU2	18-26	II	1	vessel glass	1858+	aqua; possible Mason jar
tu2.2	TU2	18-26	II	1	lamp glass		
tu2.2	TU2	18-26	II	2	ironstone	1840+	plain
tu2.2	TU2	18-26	II	1	ceramic		burnt; unidentified



Plate 26. View of TU 2, base of excavation, facing north

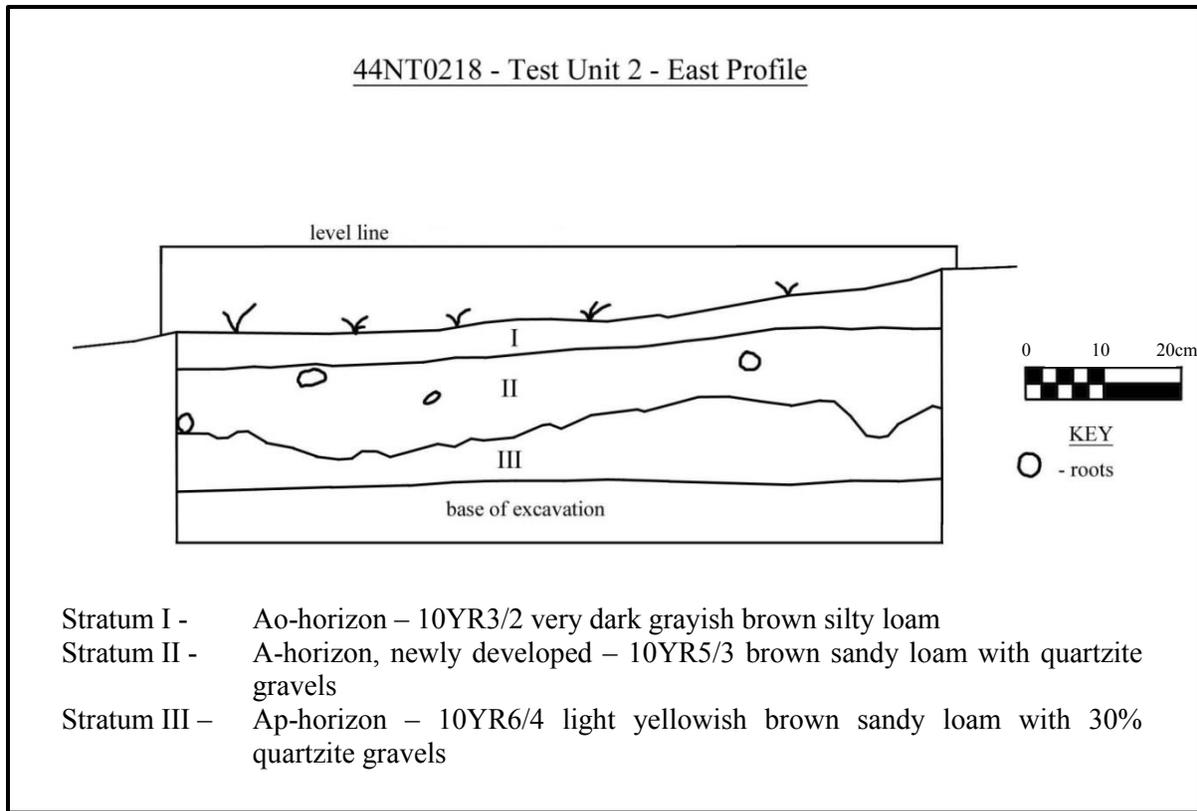


Figure 44. TU 2 east wall profile, base of excavation

4.2.6.3 Test Unit 3

TU 3 (N514.25 E497.35) was placed near the northwest corner of the site adjacent to historic artifact concentrations (n=4) within STPs B-31, B-31+5N, and B-31+5W. Three strata were identified during excavations of TU 3. Stratum I consisted of an organic layer that was very dark brown (10YR5/2) sandy loam, and extended to 22 cm below datum. No artifacts were recovered from this stratum.

Stratum II was identified as a fill layer comprised of pale brown (2.5Y6/3) sandy silt mottled with grayish brown (10YR5/2) sandy loam. In the north half of the unit this stratum ended at 35 cmbd. In the south half of the unit Stratum II continued to a depth of approximately 45 cmbd, having cut partially into the underlying B-horizon. This deeper area may represent a backhoe gouge or hole that was dug in this location, in association with military uses of the property, and was later filled with the same fill layer as Stratum II. This trench or hole contained a quantity of burnt twentieth century trash, including a glass milk bottle, a Coca-Cola bottle, and an unidentified glass soda bottle that were wrapped in plastic, as well as a number of aluminum beer and soda cans, various metal and glass fragments, a plastic spoon, plastic fragments and wrappers, and the remains of a charred book or magazine (Plate 27; Figure 45). These items were left in situ or discarded in the field as they were related to the disturbance and not to the historic period of the site.



Plate 27. View of disturbance and trash dump in TU 3, facing east

In addition to the trash left in TU 3, 41 artifacts, including one prehistoric quartzite flake fragment, wire nails, ironstone, window and vessel glass, 30.06 shell casings (1 marked LC 56; 1 TW 57; 1 unreadable), terra cotta, cigarette filters, and mortar and brick fragments were recovered from Stratum II (Table 18). The mixture of artifacts, including a prehistoric flake, nineteenth century ceramic, military shell casings, aluminum cans, and cigarette filters, in Stratum II illustrates the disturbed nature of soils in this area. The shell casings date to the mid-1950s and it is likely the disturbance occurred at this time.

Stratum III was identified in the north half of the unit as a B-horizon comprised of pale brown (2.5Y7/4) sandy silt extending to approximately 40 cm below datum (Figure 46). No artifacts were recovered from Stratum III and the unit was terminated here.

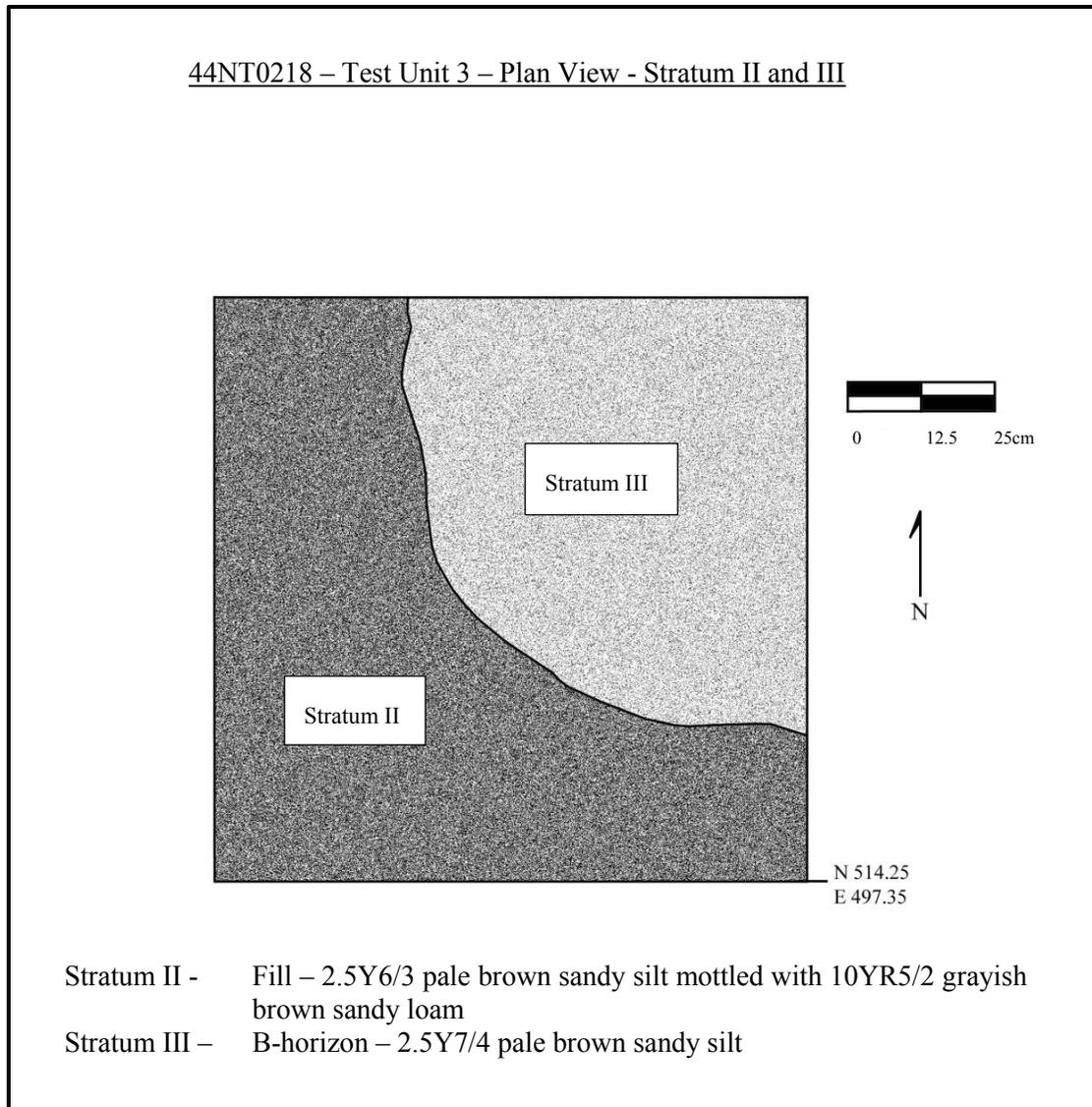


Figure 45. Planview of TU 3, Stratum II and III

Table 18. Artifacts recovered from TU 3

Cat. #	TU #	Depth (cmbd)	Stratum	Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comment
tu3.1	TU3	22-44	II	2	wire nail	1880+	
tu3.1	TU3	22-44	II	1	flake fragment		grey quartzite
tu3.1	TU3	22-44	II	2	brick fragment		handmade
tu3.1	TU3	22-44	II	14	vessel glass		clear; 1 burnt; 1 molded
tu3.1	TU3	22-44	II	2	mortar		
tu3.1	TU3	22-44	II	1	ironstone	1840+	plain; plate base
tu3.1	TU3	22-44	II	3	window glass		
tu3.1	TU3	22-44	II	1	vessel glass		amethyst

Cat. #	TU #	Depth (cmbd)	Stratum	Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comment
tu3.1	TU3	22-44	II	1	terra cotta		
tu3.1	TU3	22-44	II	2	vessel glass	20 th C.	brown; modern beer
tu3.1	TU3	22-44	II	1	vessel glass	1858+	aqua; possible Mason jar
tu3.1	TU3	22-44	II	1	spring		
tu3.1	TU3	22-44	II	5	unidentified nails		rusty; possible wire
tu3.1	TU3	22-44	II	3	shell casings	20 th C.	30.06; 1 LC 56; TW 57; 1 unreadable
tu3.1	TU3	22-44	II	2	cigarette filter	20 th C.	

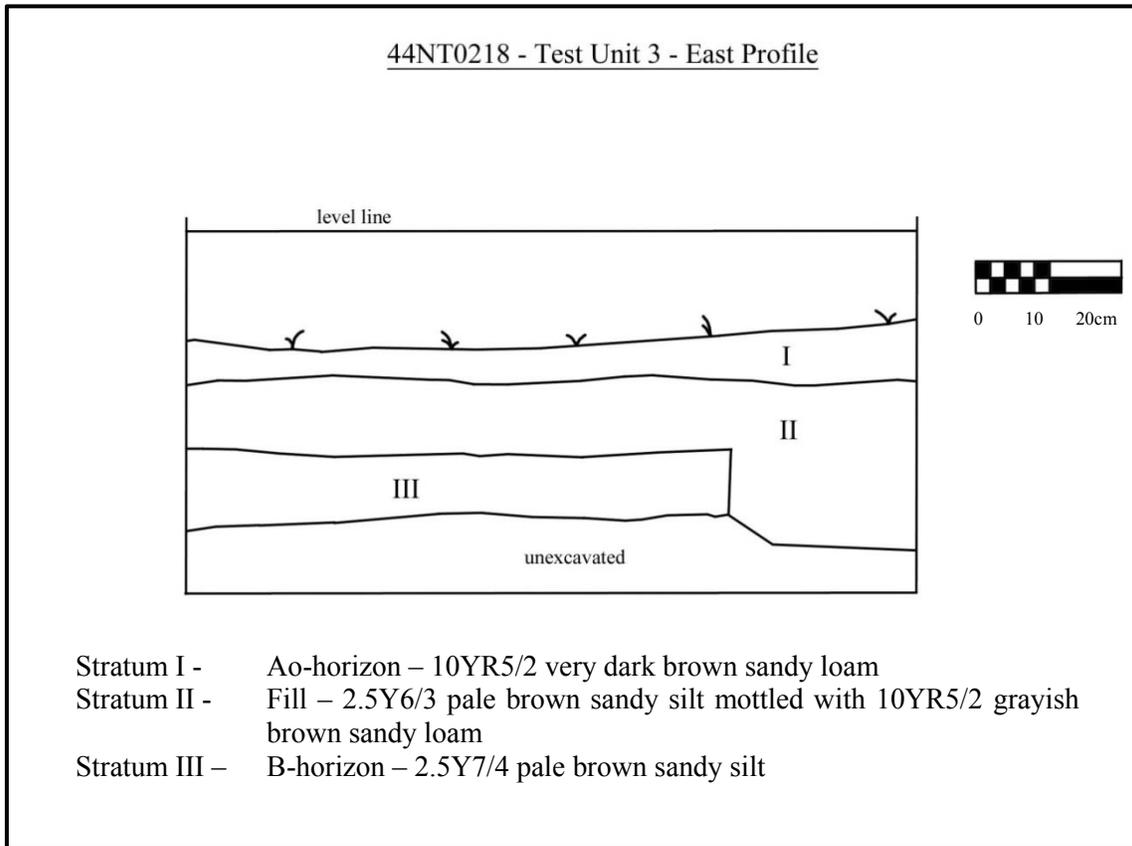


Figure 46. TU 3 east wall profile, base of excavation

4.2.6.4 Test Unit 5

TU 5 (N514.5 E513.5) was placed in the north central area of the site among a minor artifact concentration (n=9) within STPs B-32, B-32+5N, B-32+5E, and B-32+5N+5E. Four strata were identified during excavations. Stratum I consisted of an organic layer that was very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silt loam, and extended to 14 cm below datum. One clear vessel glass fragment was recovered from this stratum.

Stratum II was identified as a thin, newly-developed A-horizon (fill) comprised of brown (10YR5/3) sandy loam extending to 17 cm below datum. The boundary between Stratum II and Stratum III was irregular and abrupt indicating that part of Stratum III may have been removed in the past. Four historic artifacts were recovered (Table 18). Soils were very compacted and dry.

Stratum III was identified as an Ap-horizon comprised of light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sandy loam extending to 27 cm below datum. Thirteen historic artifacts were recovered from this stratum (Table 19).

Table 19. Artifacts recovered from TU 5

Cat. #	TU #	Depth (cmbd)	Level	Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comment
tu5.1	TU5	12-14	I	1	vessel glass		clear
tu5.2	TU5	14-17	II	1	unidentified iron fragment		rusted
tu5.2	TU5	14-17	II	2	vessel glass		clear
tu5.2	TU5	14-17	II	1	window glass		
tu5.3	TU5	17-27	III	1	unidentified iron fragment		rusted
tu5.3	TU5	17-27	III	2	vessel glass		brown
tu5.3	TU5	17-27	III	1	vessel glass		aqua
tu5.3	TU5	17-27	III	4	vessel glass		clear; solarized
tu5.3	TU5	17-27	III	5	window glass		

Stratum IV was identified as a B-horizon comprised of pale brown (10YR6/3) sandy loam with an increasing quartzite gravel content, which extended to 37 cm below datum (Plate 28; Figure 47). No artifacts were recovered from this stratum and TU 5 was terminated at the base. A total of only 27 artifacts were recovered from TU 5 and the surrounding STPs.



Plate 28. View of TU 5, base of excavation, facing north

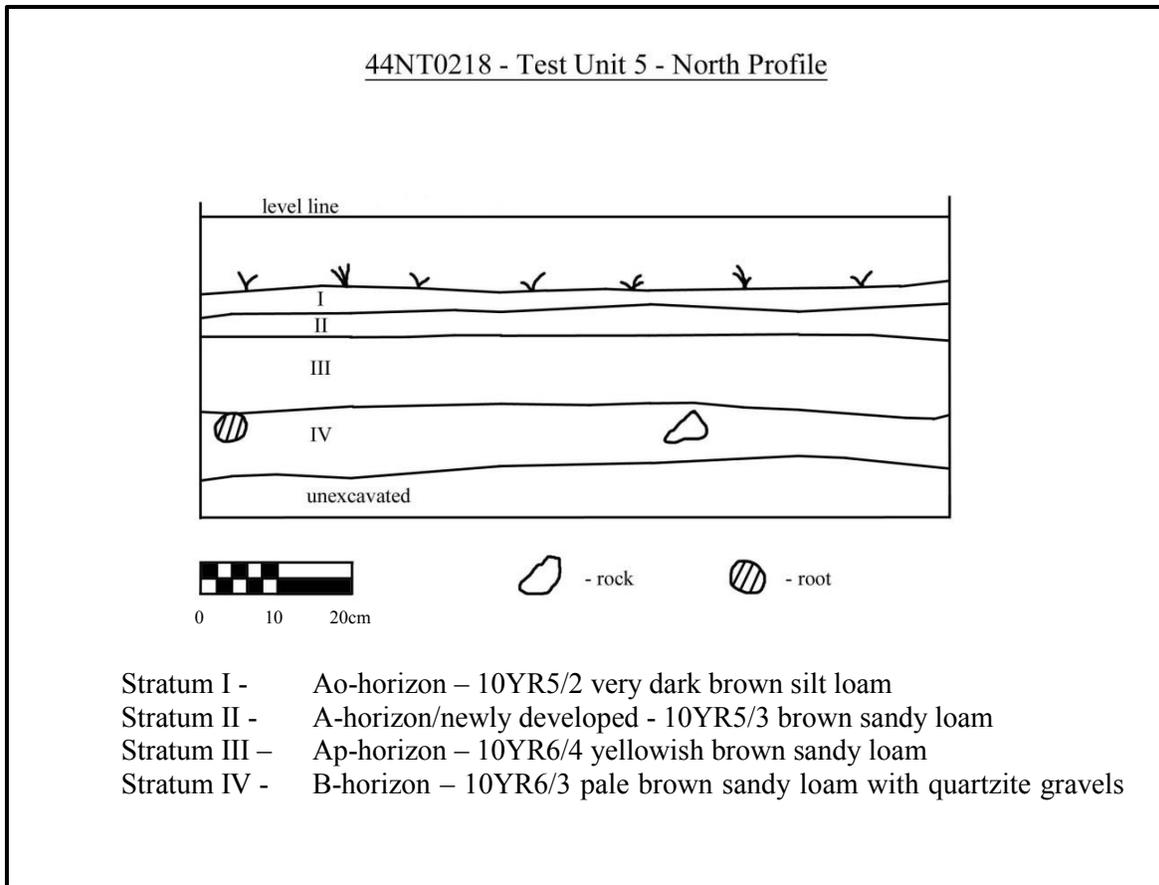


Figure 47. TU 5 north wall profile, base of excavation

4.2.6.5 Test Unit 6

TU 6 (N503.15 E505.75) was placed in the southwestern portion of the site near a minor artifact concentration (n=8) within STPs C-4 and C-4+5E. Three strata were identified during excavations of this unit. Stratum I consisted of a very thin organic layer that was dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) sandy loam, and extended to 11 cm below datum. The only artifact recovered from Stratum I was one brick fragment.

Stratum II was identified as an Ap-horizon comprised of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) sandy loam approximately 13 cm wide. Five historic artifacts were recovered from Stratum II (Table 20) as well as seven modern objects that were discarded in the field, including a cigarette butt, wire nails, and miscellaneous metal fragments.

Stratum III was identified as a B-horizon comprised of pale brown (2.5Y7/4) sandy loam extending to 28 cm below datum (Plate 29; Figure 48). Soils were heavily compacted due to dry conditions in the field. No artifacts were recovered from this stratum. TU 6 was terminated at the base of Stratum III, which ended at the stratum break to the BC-horizon. A total of only 14 artifacts were recovered from TU 6 and the surrounding STPs.

Table 20. Artifacts recovered from TU 6

Cat. #	TU #	Depth (cmbd)	Stratum	Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comment
tu6.1	TU6	9-14	I	1	brick fragment		industrial
tu6.2	TU6	14-21	II	1	wire fragments		barbed
tu6.2	TU6	14-21	II	1	wire nail	1880+	
tu6.2	TU6	14-21	II	1	shell casings	20 th C.	30.06
tu6.3	TU6	21-25	II	1	wire nail	1880+	
tu6.3	TU6	21-25	II	1	vessel glass		clear



Plate 29. View of TU 6, base of excavation, facing south

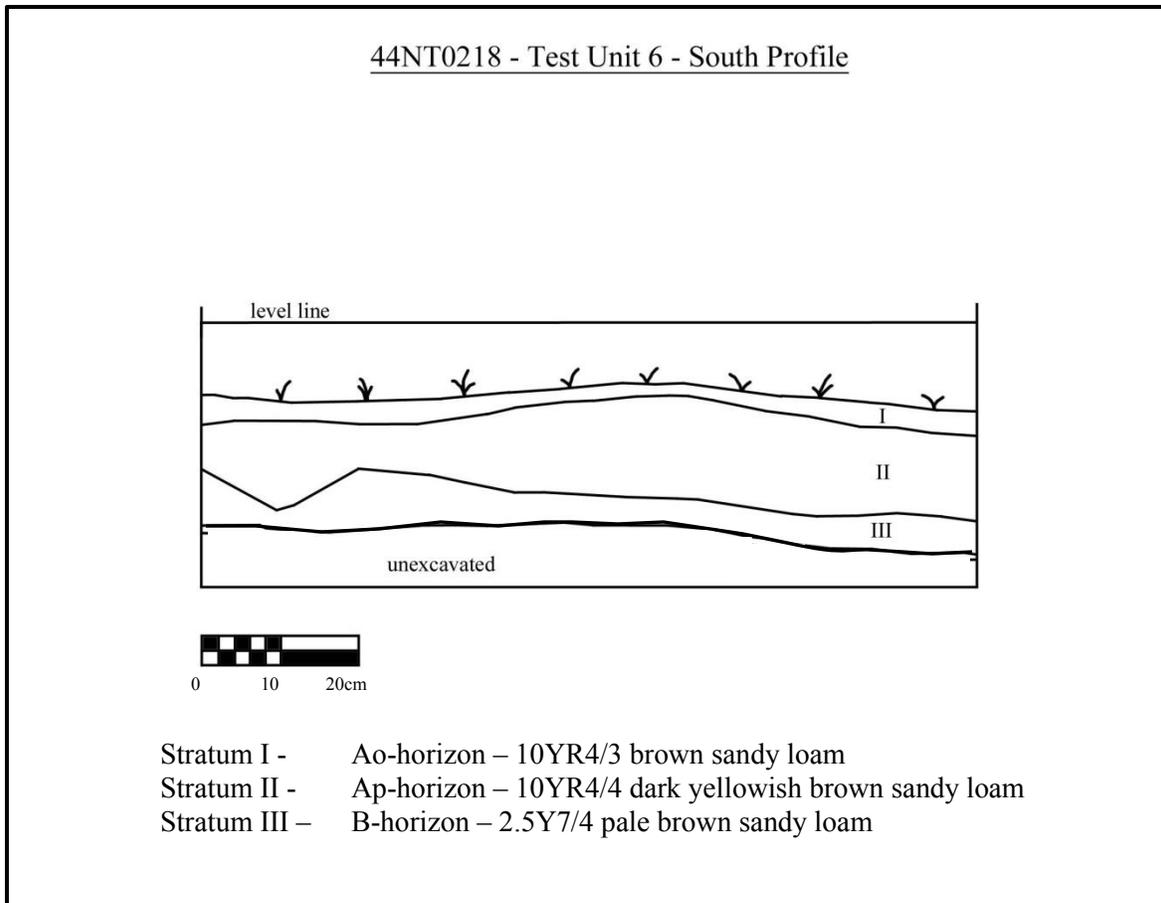


Figure 48. TU 6 south wall profile, base of excavation

4.2.6.6 Test Unit 7

TU 7 (N510.6 E507.2) was placed in the approximate center of the site to determine the degree of artifact concentration there. No artifacts were recovered in this immediate area in the Phase I testing. Three strata were identified during excavations of TU 7. Stratum I consisted of an organic layer of a brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam, and extended to 18 cm below datum. Four modern artifacts, including a cigarette filter and a beer can pull tab were recovered but not retained. No historic artifacts were recovered.

Stratum II was identified as a thin, leached out A-horizon comprised of pale brown (10YR6/3) compact sandy loam extending to 25 cm below datum. Seven historic artifacts, including window and vessel glass, unidentified iron fragments, and a battery core (20th C.) were recovered (Table 21) as well as six additional modern artifacts, which were recovered but discarded in the field.

Stratum III was identified as a B-horizon comprised of light yellowish brown (2.5Y6/4) compact sandy loam extending to 35 cm below datum (Plate 30; Figure 49). No artifacts were recovered from this stratum. Soils were heavily compacted and dry. TU 7 was terminated at the base of Stratum III. A total of only seven artifacts were recovered from TU 7 and surrounding STPs.

Table 21. Artifacts recovered from TU 7

Cat. #	TU #	Depth (cmbd)	Stratum	Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comment
tu7.1	TU7	15-25	II	2	unidentified iron fragment		rusted
tu7.1	TU7	15-25	II	1	battery core	20th C.	
tu7.1	TU7	15-25	II	2	vessel glass		clear
tu7.1	TU7	15-25	II	2	window glass		



Plate 30. View of TU 7, base of excavation, facing east

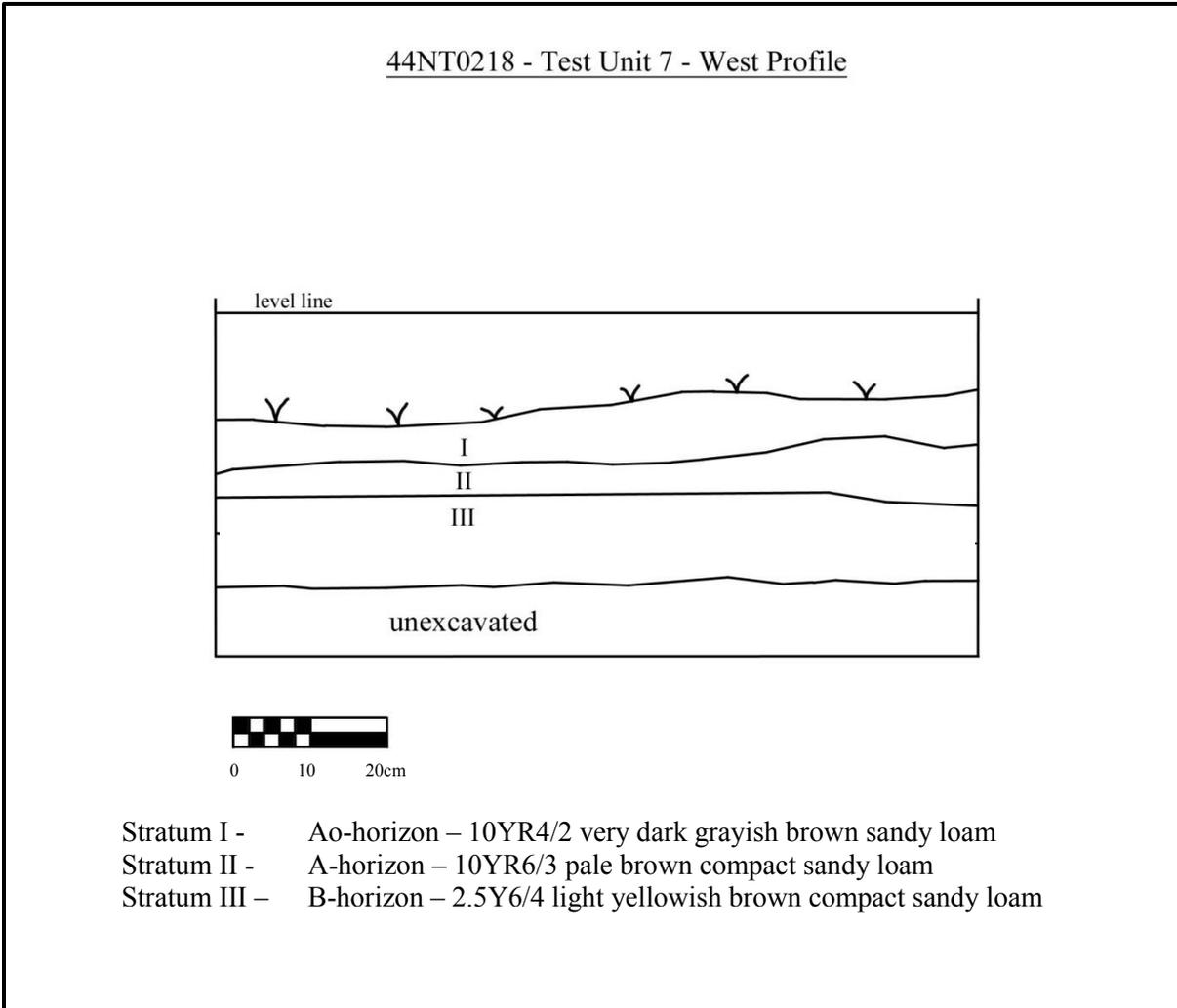


Figure 49. TU 7 west wall profile, base of excavation

4.2.6.7 Test Unit 9

TU 9 (N509.35 E519.4) was placed in the east central portion of the site among a very light artifact concentration in STPs C-2, C-2+5E, C-2+5N, B-32+5N, B-32+5E, and B32+5N+5E (n=12). TU 9 is located to the west of the well and the access roads. Soils in this area appear to be intact as evidenced by the presence of the open well. Three strata were identified during excavation of TU 9. Stratum I consisted of an organic layer that was very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty loam, and extended to 13 cm below datum. Two fragments of glass, one vessel glass and one window were recovered from this stratum.

Stratum II was identified as a thin, leached-out A-horizon comprised of pale brown (10YR6/3) sandy loam with minimal amounts of gravel, which extends to 19 cm below datum. Twenty historic artifacts, including wire nails and a twentieth century battery core, were recovered from Stratum II (Table 22).

Stratum III was identified as a B-horizon comprised of light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sandy loam extending to 29 cm below datum (Plate 31; Figure 50). Gravel concentration increased to approximately 45 percent. No artifacts were recovered and TU 9 was terminated at the base of this stratum.

Table 22. Artifacts recovered from TU 9

Cat. #	TU #	Depth (cmbd)	Stratum	Quantity	Artifact Description	Period	Comment
tu9.1	TU9	10-13	I	1	vessel glass		clear
tu9.1	TU9	10-13	I	1	window glass		
tu9.2	TU9	13-19	II	1	brick fragment		possible industrial
tu9.2	TU9	13-19	II	1	vessel glass		cobalt blue
tu9.2	TU9	13-19	II	1	jar glass	1858+	aqua; possible Mason jar
tu9.2	TU9	13-19	II	1	battery core	20th C.	
tu9.2	TU9	13-19	II	1	whiteware	1820+	plain; possible burnt
tu9.2	TU9	13-19	II	1	window glass		
tu9.2	TU9	13-19	II	11	vessel glass		clear
tu9.2	TU9	13-19	II	2	wire nail	1880+	rusted
tu9.2	TU9	13-19	II	1	cut nail	1820-1860	possible, rusted



Plate 31. View of TU 9, base of excavation, facing north

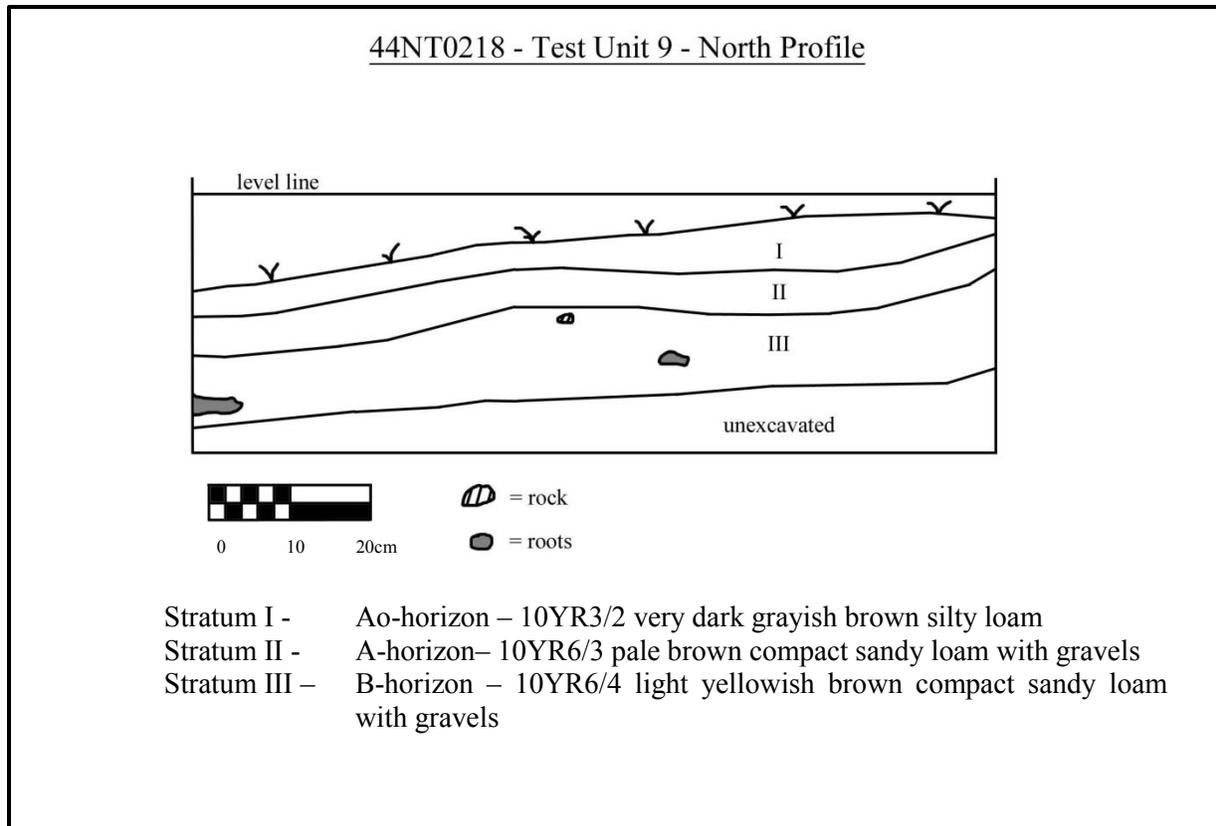


Figure 50. TU 9 north wall profile, base of excavation

4.2.7 Site 44NT0218 Summary

In general Site 44NT0218 exhibited disturbed and truncated soil profiles and low artifact quantities. Several irregular depressions south of the intact well were initially thought to be associated with building remains, but upon additional examination and excavations, are most likely the results of mechanical and/or human alteration related to the military occupation of the site. A-horizon soils in TUs 1 and 8 were truncated and contained low quantities of artifacts, while TU 4 had been removed down to subsoil. None of these test units contained evidence of subsurface structural foundations or other intact historic features. This portion of the site has been disturbed by clearing/grading activities for military uses in the 1940s and 1950s, the grading of roadways, and by the excavation of foxholes and trenches for training purposes.

A disturbed area to the west of TU 1 along the southern tank trail APE boundary may be the former location of the house. STPs in this area indicate that soils in this location have been removed down to subsoil and no artifacts were recovered here. As at other locations on the facility, it is likely the house was destroyed following the establishment of Fort Pickett in the 1940s.

The remaining TUs (2, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 9) were placed in areas of the site to the west of the stone-lined well in an attempt to locate possible features, such as outbuildings, and to add to the artifact collection in the hopes of determining social and economic status of the inhabitants and aspects of the agricultural uses of the property. In general, there appears to have been stripping of topsoil and grading at the site in the past. Due to the fact that a humus layer has developed and a

possible new A-horizon appears to be developing, these activities likely took place in the more distant past. All six TUs exhibited very low artifact quantities and no features related to the domestic or agricultural uses of the property were discovered. TUs 2 and 3 exhibited fill layers and disturbances while TUs 5 and 6 appeared to contain intact but truncated A-horizons, possibly the result of earth moving equipment.

Additional STPs were placed during the Phase II excavations to verify the site boundaries on the south, southeast, northeast, and east sides of the site. The boundaries were extended slightly on the south, southeast, and northeast sides (see Figure 40). Testing on the south side of the site, outside of the project boundary, revealed only a few additional artifacts and assisted in the definition of the southern boundary of the site.

4.2.8 Site 44NT0218 Conclusions

A total of 457 artifacts were recovered from the Phase I survey and Phase II excavations at Site 44NT0218. The three test units located nearest the depressions (TUs 1, 4 and 8) had the highest artifact counts of the nine test units (n=174, n=58, and n=44, respectively). However, only 84 of the total artifacts from these units were recovered from intact soil horizons; the remainder was recovered from fill soils. In total, only 173 artifacts were recovered from intact soils (Phase I and II) at Site 44NT0218.

Artifact percentages by category include 31.9% (146) architectural, 56.2% (257) domestic, 0.4% (2) prehistoric, 0.2% (1) personal, 0.7% (3) farm related, 2.2% (10) ammunition, and 8.3% (38) modern and other (Figure 51). Domestic artifacts related to everyday use of the house made up the highest percentage of artifacts at the site. Recovered artifacts did not generally assist in the identification of tenants or social/economic status. Ceramics that were recovered were typically plain whiteware, ironstone, and semi-porcelains, with only one transfer-printed ware.

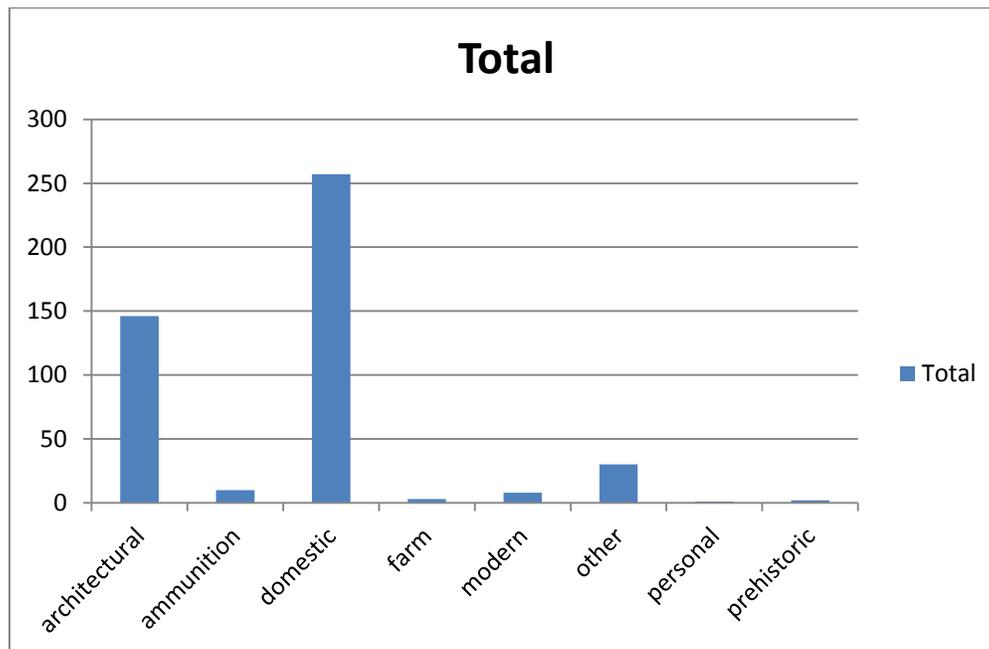


Figure 51. Artifact Totals by Type recovered from Site 44NT0218

Of the 173 artifacts that were recovered from intact soils, 94 (54.3%) were domestic, 61 (35.3%) were architectural, 2 (1.2%) were farm related, 4 (2.3%) were ammunition, and 12 (6.9%) were other. The artifacts included cut and wire nails, plain ironstone, plain whiteware, salt-glazed stoneware, unidentified vessel glass, brick, and unidentified horse tack, as well as modern garbage and military ammunition. It is not possible to determine any economic status or derive any other real information on the occupation of Site 44NT0218 from the small artifact collection recovered there.

The sampling of artifacts from the site is not substantial enough to make a conclusive determination regarding social class and economic status. No dietary refuse was recovered. Farm related objects included a small horse shoe, possible horse bridle tack, and an unidentified iron object. A woman's rubber shoe heel (possibly modern) was the only personal item recovered from the site. In addition, as the majority of the artifacts recovered from Site 44NT0218 were found in fill or disturbed contexts, little information on the occupation of the site can be determined.

Research indicates that the family that occupied this property in the mid-nineteenth century was Martha M. Crenshaw and her five children. Mrs. Crenshaw was farming the property in 1850, held assets and land worth over \$4,000, and was producing wheat, oats, corn, and large quantities of tobacco. Mrs. Crenshaw held slaves in the 1850s and 1860s and this would have allowed for her success as a farmer at that time period. Following the deaths of the Crenshaws, the land passed into the possession of the African-American Ward family in the late nineteenth century. Major and Hattie Ward were known to have been residing in a house on the northwestern portion of the property (later sold to son, Ruffin), and so it is unclear who was residing at Site 44NT0218. It is possible the house was constructed following the Ward's tenure, possibly by the Wilson family. Chancery cases were filed against the Ward family over property liens, failure to pay loans, and other legal matters. Testimony provided in the chancery cases provides a good part of the history of the property and an insight into the lives of the Ward family. Information provided by the cases and data derived from census and other documentary sources provides a more comprehensive look at these families than the archaeological record has provided.

Following the Phase II excavations, a 1937 aerial photo was obtained and alterations in roadways were studied in greater detail. In addition, the 1864 map was rectified to the 1937 aerial and modern mapping. Indications are that the nineteenth century Crenshaw house may have been on the opposite side of an access road that was altered over time and would likely have placed it farther to the east than previously assumed; making it likely that Site 44NT0218 is not directly associated with the Crenshaw house. An 1895 quadrangle map shows no structures in the location of Site 44NT0218 at that time; however, a farmstead is present on the 1937 aerial, indicating a late nineteenth to early twentieth century construction date (Figure 52).

Further review of aerial photos from 1937 through the 1970s indicates that the area of Darvills and MRTC Roads has suffered more ground disturbance than originally thought. The aerials indicate clearing and roadways through the area of Site 44NT0218, but do not indicate the presence of any standing structures after 1937. Based on the aerials and the garbage pit found in TU 3, it is likely that the majority of the disturbances occurred in the 1940s or 1950s.

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Figure 52. Location of Crenshaw House compared to Site 44NT0218

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5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Phase II excavations were conducted at two historic nineteenth century archaeological sites identified during the Phase I survey at Fort Pickett. Excavations at Site 44NT0207 and Site 44NT0218 encountered ground disturbances, fill, and low artifact quantities. No intact subsurface features or foundations relating to the occupations of these sites were discovered; therefore, no assumptions as to building techniques or comparisons to other similar sites can be made. As with many of the historic sites within the boundaries of Fort Pickett (i.e., Sites 44NT0056, Site 44NT0211, Site 44NT0217), both sites exhibited evidence of disturbance from earth-moving equipment, likely occurring at the time of conversion to military use of the area.

The majority of the artifacts identified at both of these sites were recovered from later fill deposits or disturbed soils and therefore do not adequately represent the occupations of these sites. The low quantities of artifacts recovered from intact soil layers do not constitute a large enough sample to derive any useful information. Therefore, no assumptions can be made as to economic, social, dietary, domestic, agricultural, or slavery issues at Sites 44NT0207 and 44NT0218. In all, the information provided by documentary research, including census, deed, and chancery cases, allowed a better look at the lives of the property's occupants than the archaeological record.

Due to the extreme amounts of ground disturbance, mixed fill layers, and low artifact quantities recovered, it is recommended that Site 44NT0207 does not provide answers to the research questions and does not possess the potential to provide information important to the history of Nottoway County. Additional information acquired following the Phase II excavations indicates that Site 44NT0207 is not associated with the mid-nineteenth century Golder house but with a late-nineteenth/early-twentieth century house built by a later occupant of the property. No historic properties eligible for the NRHP will be affected by the proposed project and no further work is recommended.

Due to the amount of ground disturbance, mixed fill layers, and low artifact quantities recovered, it is recommended that Site 44NT0218 does not provide answers to the research questions and does not possess the potential to provide information important to the history of Nottoway County. Additional information indicates that Site 44NT0218 is likely not associated with the mid-nineteenth century Crenshaw house, but with a house built in the late nineteenth/early twentieth century. No historic properties eligible for the NRHP will be affected by the proposed project and no further work is recommended.

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Appendices

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APPENDIX A: RÉSUMÉS

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**KIMBERLY SEBESTYEN
ARCHAEOLOGIST
CARDNO TEC, INC. - YORK, PA**

EDUCATION

1993/B.A./Anthropology/Kutztown University
2005/M.A./American Studies/Pennsylvania State University

YEARS EXPERIENCE: 19

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Ms. Sebestyen has conducted and managed historic and prehistoric archaeological investigations throughout the Mid-Atlantic, northeastern, and southeastern United States, including Phase IA assessments, Phase I surveys, Phase II evaluations, and Phase III data recoveries. She has extensive lab work experience including the processing and identification of both historic and prehistoric artifacts, database creation and maintenance, curation of artifact collections to state and federal standards, processing of floatation samples, and curation of photographic and record documentation. She has also assisted in historic structures survey and determinations of eligibility, NEPA clearance for cell and emergency services towers, viewshed analyses, development of Memorandums of Agreement, tribal consultation, development of public involvement plans, and public meetings.

Phase I Archaeological Survey, PVR Phase 1C Gathering Line, Lycoming County, PA - Principal Investigator for portions of a 6.3-mile gas gathering line that fell under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Pedestrian reconnaissance of six of the minor stream crossings indicated that these areas had a low potential for archaeological resources due to excess slope, lack of soil deposition, and incised stream beds. Crossing 1 included both banks of the Lycoming Creek and geomorphological investigations were conducted there. Investigations of Crossing 1 indicated that high-velocity historic flooding had scoured both banks of the creek, cut new back channels, ripped out trees, and redeposited sediment and cobble outwash materials. One section on the east bank was located on an outwash terrace and was shovel tested to determine if any archaeological sites were present. No sites were discovered here. A negative survey form was completed for the proposed project. No further work was recommended for any of the crossings.

Punxsutawney Hunting Club Steel Pipeline Project Phase I Archaeological Survey, Lawrence Township, Clearfield County, Pennsylvania. - Principal Investigator for portions of a 13,394 foot gas gathering line that fell under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Pedestrian reconnaissance of 5 of the stream crossings indicated that they fell in previously disturbed areas of a Penelec First Energy power line right-of-way. Three other crossings were investigated by pedestrian reconnaissance and shovel testing. No artifacts were recovered from the 3 tested crossings. Serious erosion, existing gas lines and roadways, and previous logging activities had significantly disturbed these areas. A negative survey form was completed for the proposed project. No further work was recommended for any of the crossings.

Geomorphology and Phase I Archaeological Investigation, Aqua Gathering Line Project, Wyoming County, PA - Principal Investigator for portions of a 7-mile water gathering line that fell under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Preliminary geomorphological investigations and background research, as well as a previously recorded site adjacent to the line, indicated that portions of the line that crossed the floodplain of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River had a high potential for the recovery of prehistoric archaeological materials. Eight 1m x 1m test units were excavated on the floodplain, but very little prehistoric material was recovered. No additional work was recommended for this area. Pedestrian reconnaissance of the other stream crossings indicated that these areas had a low potential for prehistoric archaeological resources. No further work was recommended for the project.

Phase I Archaeological Survey, Meshoppen Gathering Line, for the PVR 9-Mile Pipeline, Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, PA - Principal Investigator for portions of a 9-mile natural gas gathering line that fell under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Preliminary geomorphological investigations and background

research indicated that approximately 3,000 feet of the gathering line running along White Creek and the creek crossing had high potential for the discovery of prehistoric archaeological resources. Shovel testing and pedestrian reconnaissance of the area did not recover any prehistoric artifacts or sites. Pedestrian reconnaissance of the other stream crossings and wetland areas indicated that these areas had a low potential for prehistoric archaeological resources. Under consultation with the PHMC, a negative survey form was prepared indicating that no further work was recommended for the project.

Phase IB Archaeological Investigation for Demolition Lexington Road, Woodlawn, Maryland – Principal Investigator for archaeological survey of an existing nineteenth century house site slated for demolition. Shovel testing was completed within the area of demolition effects to determine the presence and extent of previously recorded site 18BA577. Architectural and domestic artifacts relating to the existing house home were recovered; however, they were mainly from areas of previous disturbance and fill from renovation and construction activities at the house. One feature, a possible outbuilding foundation, was discovered in the rear yard of the house. Although the foundation is located under layers of fill, the potential exists for intact soils and the recovery of information pertaining to the lives of the higher class Freeman family. Because this portion of the site could potentially be eligible for the NRHP under Criteria D, avoidance or additional work are recommended for this area.

Archaeological Phase I Survey for Social Security Administration and Internal Revenue Service Lease Construction Project, York, PA - Project Manager and Principal Investigator for a Phase I Archaeological Survey of an approximately 4-acre property located in East York for a proposed lease construction project for a new federal building. As part of the initial investigations, a geomorphological assessment was completed in accordance with Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC) guidelines to determine the soil profile for the property and if shovel testing would need to be completed for the entire 4-acre site. Assessment of the site determined that soils along the unnamed intermittent stream were highly eroded and likely would not contain any archaeological deposits while the remainder of the site contained intact soils. Shovel testing was conducted to determine the probability of the presence of archaeological sites within the project APE. One historic artifact scatter was discovered in the southeast portion of the APE and designated the Limestone Outcrop Site, 36YO0426. The site was determined to be not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Environmental Assessment and Associated Studies, Proposed Social Security Administration National Support Center, Woodlawn and Urbana, MD - Cardno TEC completed Phase I surveys of parcels in Woodlawn, Baltimore County and Urbana, Frederick County for a proposed new Social Security Administration facility. Intensive level shovel testing and reconnaissance was conducted to determine the presence of historic or prehistoric archaeological sites on the properties. Three historic nineteenth century farmstead sites were located on the Woodlawn parcel and were recorded on Maryland Inventory of Historic Places site forms. None of the three sites were recommended for additional work or for listing on the National Register of Historic Places due to the lack of potential to provide information pertinent to the history of Baltimore County. One historic nineteenth century farmstead was discovered at the Urbana parcel. This site was determined to be partially disturbed and that it lacked the potential to provide information pertinent to the history of Baltimore County. The Maryland Historical Trust concurred with the determination that no properties eligible for listing on the National Register would be affected at either of the properties.

Environmental Assessment for NASA Wallops Flight Facility Unmanned Aerial Systems Airstrip, Wallops Island, VA - Cardno TEC prepared an Environmental Assessment for a proposed new airstrip construction at the Wallops Flight Facility in Virginia. Served as Principal Investigator for the assessment of the effects of the proposed airstrip on Revolutionary War era earthworks and a 1952 North Observation Mound. Completed the eligibility documentation required by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) to evaluate the two resources and assisted in the completion of Cultural Resources sections of the Environmental Assessment documentation. Mitigation alternatives for the preservation and maintenance of the earthworks were developed. Concurrence was received from the VDHR that the North Observation Mound was not eligible for the NRHP.

DAVID G. JENKINS

WORK EXPERIENCE

Field Director, Cardno TEC, Inc., York, PA 2012

- Supervised daily activities of 1-4 archaeological field technicians on Phase II excavations at FASTC EIS project at Fort Pickett, Blackstone, Virginia.

Crew Chief, Cardno TEC, Inc. York, PA 2011-2012

- Conducted archaeological fieldwork, assisted in supervision of daily activities of up to 12 archaeological technicians, assisted Field Director on Phase I survey at FASTC EIS Project at Fort Pickett, Blackstone, Virginia.

Field Director, R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc., Tallahassee, FL 2008

- Scheduled and supervised daily activities of 1-12 archaeological field technicians, recorded and managed field data via Trimble GPS, managed and updated Excel spreadsheets, communicated daily with clients and right-of-way land agents, provided logistical support that resulted in a more efficient fieldwork approach.

Instructor, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC 2006-2007

- Taught three sections of ANT 251 (Introduction to Physical Anthropology) consisting of 75 students each, prepared and graded exams, held study sessions and office hours, thoroughly explained difficult material in a manner that resulted in greater student comprehension.

Project Manager, Legacy Research Associates, Inc., Durham, NC 2006

- Scheduled and supervised daily activities of 3-8 archaeological field technicians, authored and edited 10+ technical reports, prepared cost proposals, recorded and managed field data via Trimble GPS, communicated daily with clients, provided logistical support that resulted in a more efficient fieldwork approach.

Office Manager/Project Manager, Brockington, Inc., Raleigh, NC 2004-2006

- Managed daily activities of branch office, scheduled and supervised daily activities of 1-6 archaeological field technicians, authored and edited 25+ technical reports, prepared cost proposals, communicated daily with clients, developed client relations, provided logistical support that resulted in a more efficient fieldwork approach.

Project Manager, Brockington, Inc., Raleigh, NC and Norcross, GA 2001-2004

- Scheduled and supervised daily activities of 1-10 archaeological field technicians, authored and edited 25+ technical reports, prepared cost proposals, communicated daily with clients, provided logistical support that resulted in a more efficient fieldwork approach.

Field Technician, Michael Baker, Jr., Inc., Coraopolis, PA 1997-2001

- Conducted archaeological fieldwork, co-authored and edited 15+ technical reports, recorded and managed field data via Garmin GPS, conducted archival research.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

MA/Anthropology, University of Montana, Missoula, MT 1997

BA/English, Hampden-Sydney College, Hampden-Sydney, VA 1993

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APPENDIX B: ARTIFACT INVENTORIES

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Artifact Inventory
Phase II Evaluation Site 44NT0207

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Depth (cmbd)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
1	L3	5		1	1		vessel glass		cobalt blue
2	L4	0-9		1	1	1	cable fragment		iron
3	L5	0-8		1	1	1	wire nail	1880+	
3	L5	0-8		1	3		window glass		
4	L6	18-24		2	1		salt glazed stoneware	1820-1860	buff
5	M1	0-13		1	1		vessel glass		cobalt blue; base fragment
6	K10+5N	0-9		1	1		whiteware	1820+	rim sherd; plain
7	L3 +5N	0-15		1	1		vessel glass fragment		clear
7	L3 +5N	0-15		1	1		ironstone fragment	1840+	base; plain
7	L3 +5N	0-15		1	2		vessel glass fragments		amber; 1 with mold seam
8	L3+5E	4-22		2	1		ironstone fragment	1840+	plain
8	L3+5E	4-22		2	1		vessel glass		aqua
8	L3+5E	4-22		2	1		vessel glass		clear
8	L3+5E	4-22		2	1		bottle glass		clear; with mold seam
9	M1+5E	0-9		1	3		unidentified iron fragments		heavily rusted
9	M1+5E	0-9		1	1		vessel glass fragment		clear
10	M1+5S	0-17		1	4		unidentified iron fragments		flat
10	M1+5S	0-17		1	1		earthenware		hard-paste; cream glaze
10	M1+5S	0-17		1	1		vessel glass fragment		clear; molded
13	L5+5W	0-15		1	2		glass bottle fragment		clear; panel
14	L5+5W+5N	19-31		2	2		salt glazed stoneware	1820-1860	1 grey; 1 ginger beer bottle
14	L5+5S+5W	8-18		2	1		wire/wire nail fragment	1880+	
14	L5+5S+5W	8-18		2	1		porcelain door knob		broken
14	L5+5S+5W	8-18		2	1		earthenware		cream colored; not creamware
15	L5+5W+10N	0-13		1	2		vessel glass		clear
16	L5+5W+10S	3-14		2	1		glass vessel fragment		aqua; mason jar
16	L5+5W+10S	3-14		2	1		glass vessel fragment		clear
16	L5+5W+10S	3-14		2	1		whiteware, plain	1820+	
17	L5+15W	0-5		1	1		window glass		clear
18	L5+10W+10N	18-25		2	2		cut nails	1820-1860	
19	M1+10S	0-9		1	1		brick fragment		handmade
19	M1+10S	0-9		1	2		wire nail	1880+	
19	M1+10S	0-9		1	2		unidentified iron fragments		
19	M1+10S	0-9		1	2		vessel glass		clear; thick; refit
20	M1+10E+5S	0-8		1	2		vessel glass		clear; thick
21	L4+5S	0-5		1	2		cut nails	1820-1860	rusted
21	L4+5S	0-5		1	1		ironstone fragment	1840+	plain; base
21	L4+5S	0-5		1	2		vessel glass		clear; thick
21	L4+5S	0-5		1	1		window glass		

Artifact Inventory
Phase II Evaluation Site 44NT0207

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Depth (cmbd)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
22	L5+5S	0-9		1	1		wire nail	1880+	
23	L5+5N	0-13		1	1		wire nail	1880+	
23	L5+5N	0-13		1	1		window glass		
23	L5+5N	0-13		1	2		vessel glass		clear
24	TU 1		9-14	I	1		flat glass		clear
24	TU 1		9-14	I	1		vessel glass		amethyst
24	TU 1		9-14	I	1		vessel glass		aqua
24	TU 1		9-14	I	2		window glass		
24	TU 1		9-14	I	1		ironstone fragment	1840+	plain
24	TU 1		9-14	I	1		glass bead		green
25	TU 1		14-22	II	2		vessel glass		clear
25	TU 1		14-22	II	2		ironstone fragment	1840+	plain
25	TU 1		14-22	II	1		milk glass	1869+	canning jar lid liner
26	TU 2		9-13	I	7		bottle glass		brown; modern
26	TU 2		9-13	I	2		window glass		
27	TU 2		13-20	II	18		bottle glass	20th/21st C.	brown; modern
27	TU 2		13-20	II	4		wire nail	1880+	
27	TU 2		13-20	II	3		cut nails	1820-1860	
27	TU 2		13-20	II	1		unidentified iron fragments		rusted
27	TU 2		13-20	II	1		jar glass	1858+	canning jar
27	TU 2		13-20	II	1		window glass		
27	TU 2		13-20	II	11		vessel glass		clear
27	TU 2		13-20	II	3		unidentified glass		red
27	TU 2		13-20	II	4		ironstone fragment	1840+	plain
27	TU 2		13-20	II	1		porcelain		green stripe; china
28	TU 2		20-25	III	2		ironstone fragment	1840+	plain
28	TU 2		20-25	III	2		brick fragment		
28	TU 2		20-25	III	1		window glass		
28	TU 2		20-25	III	5		vessel glass		clear; 1 cut
28	TU 2		20-25	III	3		wire nail	1880+	
28	TU 2		20-25	III	5		unidentified iron fragments		rusted
29	TU 3		14-20	I	1		vessel glass		green; melted
30	TU 3		16-28	II	1		marble		clay; broken in 3 pieces
30	TU 3		16-28	II	1		mortar		
30	TU 3		16-28	II	2		brick fragment		
30	TU 3		16-28	II	1		button	WWII	iron; possible military; rusted
30	TU 3		16-28	II	1		button		"... Rubber Company"
30	TU 3		16-28	II	3		vessel glass		olive green
30	TU 3		16-28	II	30		window glass		

Artifact Inventory
Phase II Evaluation Site 44NT0207

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Depth (cmbd)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
30	TU 3		16-28	II	2		vessel glass		clear
30	TU 3		16-28	II	1		semi-porcelain	1880+	plain; plate rim
30	TU 3		16-28	II	1		bottle glass		clear
30	TU 3		16-28	II	2		unidentified iron fragments		flat
30	TU 3		16-28	II	2		cut nails	1820-1860	
30	TU 3		16-28	II	2		wire nail	1880+	
30	TU 3		16-28	II	20		vessel glass		clear; 1 with "AS"; 1 with "Trade VA"; 1 flat panel
30	TU 3		16-28	II	1		copper		flat fragment
31	TU 3		25-28	III	1		copper wire		
31	TU 3		25-28	III	1		vessel glass		clear; thick
32	TU 3		28-36	IV	11		stoneware		salt-glazed; grey; body
32	TU 3		28-36	IV	1		bottle glass		brown
32	TU 3		28-36	IV	4		whiteware	1820+	plain; 1 rim; 1 base
32	TU 3		28-36	IV	8		vessel glass		aqua
32	TU 3		28-36	IV	1		unidentified iron fragments		flat; rusted
32	TU 3		28-36	IV	1		fabric		cotton
32	TU 3		28-36	IV	1		screw		
32	TU 3		28-36	IV	6		wire nail	1880+	rusted
32	TU 3		28-36	IV	6		cut nails	1820-1860	rusted
32	TU 3		28-36	IV	72		window glass		abraded
32	TU 3		28-36	IV	11		vessel glass		clear; 1 bottle rim
32	TU 3		28-36	IV	1		plastic	20th/21st C	
32	TU 3		28-36	IV	2		bone		burnt bone or tooth fragments
33	TU 4		9-15	I	2		window glass		
33	TU 4		9-15	I	1		whiteware	1820+	plain
34	TU 4		22-24	III	2		brick fragment		
34	TU 4		22-24	III	3		unidentified iron fragments		possible wire
34	TU 4		22-24	III	1		whiteware	1820+	plain; rim fragment
34	TU 4		22-24	III	1		vessel glass		clear
35	TU 5		13-21	II	1		bottle glass		brown
35	TU 5		13-21	II	1		vessel glass		olive green
35	TU 5		13-21	II	1		vessel glass		light blue
36	TU 5		21-23	III	1		vessel glass		clear
36	TU 5		21-23	III	1		wire nail	1880+	rusted
37	TU 6		4-10	I	1		brick fragment		
37	TU 6		4-10	I	1		unidentified iron fragments		flat
37	TU 6		4-10	I	2		vessel glass		amethyst; burnt?
38	TU 6		10-20	II	3		whiteware	1820+	plain
38	TU 6		10-20	II	2		vessel glass		clear

Artifact Inventory
Phase II Evaluation Site 44NT0207

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Depth (cmbd)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
38	TU 6		10-20	II	1		vessel glass		light green
38	TU 6		10-20	II	3		wire nail	1880+	
39	TU 7		10-16	I	1		drain pipe		earthen pipe fragment
39	TU 7		10-16	I	3		bottle glass	20th/21st C.	brown; beer; modern
39	TU 7		10-16	I	1		yellowware	1830-1900	plain
39	TU 7		10-16	I	1		vessel glass		clear
39	TU 7		10-16	I	1		whiteware	1820+	plain
39	TU 7		10-16	I	1		insulator		ceramic
40	TU 7		16-22	II	3		vessel glass		clear
40	TU 7		16-22	II	1		whiteware	1820+	plain
40	TU 7		16-22	II	1		insulator cover		iron cover for insulator from cat. 39
40	TU 7		16-22	II	2		bottle glass		Coke
40	TU 7		16-22	II	3		cut nails	1820-1860	1 large; rusted
40	TU 7		16-22	II	1		milk glass	1869+	canning jar lid liner fragment
40	TU 7		16-22	II	3		insulator		ceramic insulator fragments from cat. 39
41	TU 7		22-30	III	1		stoneware		salt-glazed; grey
41	TU 7		22-30	III	1		vessel glass		clear
41	TU 7		22-30	III	1		lamp glass		
42	TU 8		9-22	I	4		vessel glass		possible small canning jar; design at rim
42	TU 8		9-22	I	4		jar glass		possible Duraglas - 1940s
42	TU 8		9-22	I	1		redware		unglazed
42	TU 8		9-22	I	1		canning jar lid liner	1869+	zinc
42	TU 8		9-22	I	1		brick fragment		handmade?
42	TU 8		9-22	I	1		bottle glass	20th/21st C.	brown; beer; modern
42	TU 8		9-22	I	2		whiteware	1820+	plain
42	TU 8		9-22	I	1		stoneware		salt-glazed; thin body; buff
42	TU 8		9-22	I	4		unidentified iron fragments		flat; rusted
42	TU 8		9-22	I	12		window glass		
42	TU 8		9-22	I	1		plastic		flat; clear
42	TU 8		9-22	I	2		vessel glass		clear
42	TU 8		9-22	I	2		vessel glass		aqua
42	TU 8		9-22	I	2		vessel glass		green tinted
42	TU 8		9-22	I	6		wire nail	1880+	
42	TU 8		9-22	I	3		cut nails	1820-1860	rusted
43	TU 8		22-33	II	5		stoneware		buff; Albany slip
43	TU 8		22-33	II	7		jar glass	1858+	aqua; canning jar
43	TU 8		22-33	II	2		jar glass		cobalt blue; 1 lip; possible Vicks
43	TU 8		22-33	II	1		button		white porcelain
43	TU 8		22-33	II	1		ironstone fragment	1840+	plain

Artifact Inventory
Phase II Evaluation Site 44NT0207

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Depth (cmbd)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
43	TU 8		22-33	II	1		shell casing		.22 caliber; headstamp US
43	TU 8		22-33	II	1		buckle		iron
43	TU 8		22-33	II	1		rubber		fragment
43	TU 8		22-33	II	29		window glass		
43	TU 8		22-33	II	1		lamp glass		
43	TU 8		22-33	II	3		vessel glass		clear
43	TU 8		22-33	II	1		bottle glass		clear; embossed
43	TU 8		22-33	II	3		vessel glass		aqua
43	TU 8		22-33	II	1		plate glass		
43	TU 8		22-33	II	5		unidentified ceramic		brown glaze; semi-porcelain?
43	TU 8		22-33	II	12		wire nail	1880+	rusted
43	TU 8		22-33	II	1		cut nails	1820-1860	rusted
43	TU 8		22-33	II	14		unidentified iron fragments		possible can; rusted
44	TU 8		15-25	III	1		wire fragment		iron
44	TU 8		15-25	III	3		unidentified iron fragments		possible shot gun shell base or cap
44	TU 8		15-25	III	1		semi-porcelain	1880+	plate rim; china
44	TU 8		15-25	III	1		bottle glass		clear; base fragment; octagonal?
44	TU 8		15-25	III	1		whiteware	1820+	plain
44	TU 8		15-25	III	13		lamp glass		1 rim
44	TU 8		15-25	III	16		window glass		
44	TU 8		15-25	III	2		vessel glass		clear
44	TU 8		15-25	III	1		plate glass		
44	TU 8		15-25	III	10		wire nail	1880+	rusted
44	TU 8		15-25	III	1		cut nails	1820-1860	rusted; head missing
45	TU 8		33-38	IV	11		wire nail	1880+	
45	TU 8		33-38	IV	3		unidentified nail		rusted
45	TU 8		33-38	IV	3		cut nails	1820-1860	
45	TU 8		33-38	IV	1		tack		
45	TU 8		33-38	IV	5		unidentified iron fragments		rusted; flat
45	TU 8		33-38	IV	12		vessel glass		clear
45	TU 8		33-38	IV	1		vessel glass		amethyst
45	TU 8		33-38	IV	1		canning jar lid liner	1869+	milk glass
45	TU 8		33-38	IV	22		window glass		
45	TU 8		33-38	IV	7		jar glass	1858+	aqua; canning jar
45	TU 8		33-38	IV	2		vessel glass		green tinted
45	TU 8		33-38	IV	4		lamp glass		
45	TU 8		33-38	IV	1		unidentified ceramic		possible stoneware; very thin; greenish glaze
45	TU 8		33-38	IV	5		whiteware	1820+	plain; 1 rim
45	TU 8		33-38	IV	1		whiteware	1820+	handpainted; rim

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Artifact Inventory
Phase II Evaluation Site 44NT0218

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Depth (cmbd)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
stB31.1	B31	0-22		1	1		horse shoe		small
stB31+5S.1	B31+5S	13-29		2	1		window glass		
stB31+5S.1	B31+5S	13-29		2	1		vessel glass		clear
stB31+5W.1	B31+5W	0-16		1	1		unidentified iron ring		
stB31+5N.1	B31+5N	0-20		1	1		cut nail	1820+	
stB31+5N.1	B31+5N	0-20		1	1		unidentified nail		
stB31+5N.1	B31+5N	0-20		1	3		window glass		
stB31+5N.1	B31+5N	0-20		1	3		bottle glass		cobalt blue; 1 lip, mold-seam
stB31+5N.1	B31+5N	0-20		1	4		vessel glass		clear; 1 with mold-seam
stB32.1	B32	0-25		1	1		vessel glass		amethyst
stB32+5N.1	B32+5N	0-27		1	1		wire nail	1880+	
stB32+5E.1	B32+5E	15-33		3	2		window glass		
stB32+5E.1	B32+5E	15-33		3	2		vessel glass		aqua
stB32+5E.1	B32+5E	15-33		3	1		brick fragment		
stB31+5S+5W.1	B31+5S+5W	0-14		1	1		unidentified iron fragment		heavily rusted
stB32+5N+5E.1	B32+5N+5E	0-19		1	1		wire nail		
stB32+5N+5E.1	B32+5N+5E	0-19		1	1		cut nail	1820+	broken; rusted
stC2.1	C2	8-20		2	1		vessel glass		clear
stC4.2	C4	11-30		2	1		cut nail	1820+	rusted
stC2+5E.1	C2+5E	9-21		2	1		vessel glass		brown
stC2+5E.1	C2+5E	9-21		2	1		vessel glass		clear; thick
stC2+5N.1	C2+5N	12-27		2	2		vessel glass		clear; thin
stC4+5E.1	C4+5E	0-15		1	1		unidentified iron object		agricultural?
stC4+5E.1	C4+5E	0-15		1	1		iron wire fragments		rusted
stC4.1	C4	0-11		1	4		bottle glass		"WINE"
stC4.1	C4	0-11		1	1		bottle glass		green; Coke bottle; "Newport News VA"
stC0+5S.1	C0+5S	9-30		2	1		vessel glass		clear
stC0+5S.1	C0+5S	9-30		2	1		vessel glass		milk glass- flower pot?
stC0+10S+5W.1	C0+10S+5W	0-35		fill	1		stoneware		Albany slipped
stC0+10S+5W.1	C0+10S+5W	0-35		fill	1		vessel glass		clear
stC1+15S.1	C1+15S	10-25		2	2		ironstone	1840+	plain
tu1+5S.1	TU1+5S	5-30		2	2		whiteware	1820+	plain

Artifact Inventory
Phase II Evaluation Site 44NT0218

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Depth (cmbd)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
tu1+5S.1	TU1+5S	5-30		2	1		wire nail	1880+	
tu4+10E.1	TU4+10E	12-18		2	1		bottle glass		clear
tu4+5S+5E.1	TU4+5S+5E	2-21		2	1	1	wire nail	1880+	
tu4+5S+5E.1	TU4+5S+5E	2-21		2	1		dummy round	20th C.	military; CI 78
tu4+5S+10E	TU4+5S10E	3-22		2	1		vessel glass		clear
tu4+5S.1	TU4+5S	5-35		2	1		vessel glass		aqua
tu1.1	TU1		8-10	I	1	1	aluminum pull tab	20th C.	
tu1.1	TU1		8-10	I	1		wire nail	1880+	
tu1.1	TU1		8-10	I	1		vessel glass		clear
tu1.2	TU1		10-14	II	1		window glass		
tu1.2	TU1		10-14	II	1		lighter roller	20th C.	unidentified period
tu1.2	TU1		10-14	II	1		ceramic		burnt; unidentified
tu1.3	TU1		15-25	III	7		stoneware		saltglazed; 1 handle fragment
tu1.3	TU1		15-25	III	1		whiteware	1820+	pink transfer-print
tu1.3	TU1		15-25	III	2		semi-porecelain		plain
tu1.3	TU1		15-25	III	1		plastic	20th/21st C.	
tu1.3	TU1		15-25	III	1		key fragment		iron; broken
tu1.3	TU1		15-25	III	3		unidentified		brass oval; broken
tu1.3	TU1		15-25	III	5		iron wire fragments		
tu1.3	TU1		15-25	III	19		window glass		
tu1.3	TU1		15-25	III	8		jar glass		aqua; Mason jar
tu1.3	TU1		15-25	III	17		vessel glass		clear
tu1.3	TU1		15-25	III	20		lamp glass		
tu1.3	TU1		15-25	III	2		whiteware	1820+	plain
tu1.3	TU1		15-25	III	2		shell casings		1 .22 marked U on base; 1 marked W on base
tu1.3	TU1		15-25	III	1		shot gun shell base	1898-1932	"Western Field No. 12"; Western Cartridge Co. 1898-1932
tu1.3	TU1		15-25	III	1		cut glass		clear; burnt
tu1.3	TU1		15-25	III	2		staples		iron
tu1.3	TU1		15-25	III	1		vessel glass		amethyst; rim
tu1.3	TU1		15-25	III	1		cast iron fragment		unidentified
tu1.3	TU1		15-25	III	2		porcelain		plain; 1 base

Artifact Inventory
Phase II Evaluation Site 44NT0218

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Depth (cmbd)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
tu1.3	TU1		15-25	III	2		ceramic		burnt; unidentified
tu1.3	TU1		15-25	III	12		wire nail	1880+	rusted; 1 brad
tu1.3	TU1		15-25	III	15		cut nail	1820-1860	rusted
tu1.3	TU1		15-25	III	1		cut nail	1820-1860	unidentified use
tu1.3	TU1		15-25	III	1		shoe heel		rubber; womans
tu1.4	TU1		25-35	IV	18		vessel glass		clear; 1 base; 1 burnt
tu1.4	TU1		25-35	IV	6		window glass		
tu1.4	TU1		25-35	IV	4		vessel glass		amethyst
tu1.4	TU1		25-35	IV	1		unidentified iron		heavily rusted
tu1.4	TU1		25-35	IV	1		stoneware		saltglazed; match to FS A11
tu1.4	TU1		25-35	IV	2		jar glass	1858+	aqua; Mason jar
tu1.4	TU1		25-35	IV	2		porcelain		1 banded rim
tu1.4	TU1		25-35	IV	1		brick fragment		
tu1.4	TU1		25-35	IV	6		cut nail	1820+	rusted
tu2.1	TU2		11-17	I	1		lamp glass		clear
tu2.2	TU2		18-26	II	3		wire nail	1880+	rusted
tu2.2	TU2		18-26	II	2		wire fragments		rusted
tu2.2	TU2		18-26	II	1		bolt		possible; rusted
tu2.2	TU2		18-26	II	1		cut nail	1820-1860	rusted
tu2.2	TU2		18-26	II	1		unidentified iron object		
tu2.2	TU2		18-26	II	1		unidentified iron object		possible stove part
tu2.2	TU2		18-26	II	1		battery core	20th C.	modern
tu2.2	TU2		18-26	II	1		jar glass		cobalt blue, rim
tu2.2	TU2		18-26	II	2		vessel glass		clear
tu2.2	TU2		18-26	II	2		bottle glass		clear; cracked; 1 rim
tu2.2	TU2		18-26	II	1		unknown glass		thick; cut
tu2.2	TU2		18-26	II	1		coal		
tu2.2	TU2		18-26	II	6		window glass		
tu2.2	TU2		18-26	II	1		vessel glass		aqua; possible Mason jar
tu2.2	TU2		18-26	II	1		lamp glass		
tu2.2	TU2		18-26	II	2		ironstone	1840+	plain
tu2.2	TU2		18-26	II	1		ceramic		burnt; unidentified

Artifact Inventory
Phase II Evaluation Site 44NT0218

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Depth (cmbd)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
tu3.1	TU3		22-44	II	2		wire nail	1880+	
tu3.1	TU3		22-44	II	1		flake fragment		grey quartzite
tu3.1	TU3		22-44	II	2		brick fragment		handmade
tu3.1	TU3		22-44	II	14		vessel glass		clear; 1 burnt; 1 molded
tu3.1	TU3		22-44	II	2		mortar		
tu3.1	TU3		22-44	II	1		ironstone	1840+	plain; plate base
tu3.1	TU3		22-44	II	3		window glass		
tu3.1	TU3		22-44	II	1		vessel glass		amethyst
tu3.1	TU3		22-44	II	1		terra cotta		
tu3.1	TU3		22-44	II	2		vessel glass	20th C.	brown; modern beer
tu3.1	TU3		22-44	II	1		vessel glass		aqua; possible Mason jar
tu3.1	TU3		22-44	II	1		spring		
tu3.1	TU3		22-44	II	5		unidentified nails		rusted; possible wire
tu3.1	TU3		22-44	II	3		shell casings	20th C.	30.06
tu3.1	TU3		22-44	II	2		cigarette filter	20th C.	
tu4.1	TU4		10-23	II	1		cut nail	1820-1860	
tu4.1	TU4		10-23	II	1		wire nail	1880+	or wire fragment
tu4.1	TU4		10-23	II	4		window glass		
tu4.1	TU4		10-23	II	3		vessel glass		clear
tu4.1	TU4		10-23	II	3		vessel glass		amethyst
tu4.1	TU4		10-23	II	1		biface fragment		quartz; distal section; possible point reworked on distal end
tu4.2	TU4		23	II	1		cut nail	1820-1860	
tu4.2	TU4		23	II	2		vessel glass		clear
tu4.3	TU4		21-31	III	2		stoneware		buff; saltglazed; 1 with blue decoration
tu4.3	TU4		21-31	III	1		jar glass		aqua; Mason jar lip
tu4.3	TU4		21-31	III	2		window glass		
tu4.3	TU4		21-31	III	11		vessel glass		clear; 1 with possible mold seam
tu4.3	TU4		21-31	III	1		cut nail	1820-1860	
tu4.3	TU4		21-31	III	1		lamp glass		
tu4.3	TU4		21-31	III	9		ironstone	1840+	plain; 3 base
tu4.3	TU4		21-31	III	15		porcelain		plain; 2 with handle fragments

Artifact Inventory
Phase II Evaluation Site 44NT0218

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Depth (cmbd)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
tu5.1	TU5		12-14	I	1		vessel glass		clear
tu5.2	TU5		14-17	II	1		unidentified iron fragment		rusted
tu5.2	TU5		14-17	II	2		vessel glass		clear
tu5.2	TU5		14-17	II	1		window glass		
tu5.3	TU5		17-27	III	1		unidentified iron fragment		rusted
tu5.3	TU5		17-27	III	2		vessel glass		brown
tu5.3	TU5		17-27	III	1		vessel glass		aqua
tu5.3	TU5		17-27	III	4		vessel glass		clear; solarized
tu5.3	TU5		17-27	III	5		window glass		
tu6.1	TU6		9-14	I	1		brick fragment		industrial
tu6.2	TU6		14-21	II	1		wire fragments		barbed
tu6.2	TU6		14-21	II	1		wire nail	1880+	
tu6.2	TU6		14-21	II	1		shell casings	20th C.	30.06
tu6.3	TU6		21-25	II	1		wire nail	1880+	
tu6.3	TU6		21-25	II	1		vessel glass		clear
tu7.1	TU7		15-25	II	2		unidentified iron fragment		rusted
tu7.1	TU7		15-25	II	1		battery core	20th C.	
tu7.1	TU7		15-25	II	2		vessel glass		clear
tu7.1	TU7		15-25	II	2		window glass		
tu8.1	TU8		11-14	I	1		vessel glass		clear
tu8.2	TU8		14-18	II	1		brick fragment		possible industrial
tu8.2	TU8		14-18	II	1		whiteware	1820+	plain
tu8.2	TU8		14-18	II	1		ceramic		unidentified; burnt
tu8.2	TU8		14-18	II	1		staples		rusted
tu8.2	TU8		14-18	II	3		window glass		
tu8.2	TU8		14-18	II	5		vessel glass		clear
tu8.2	TU8		14-18	II	1		lamp glass		
tu8.2	TU8		14-18	II	6		jar glass		aqua; possible Mason jar
tu8.2	TU8		14-18	II	3		cut nail	1820-1860	fragments
tu8.2	TU8		14-18	II	1		screw		rusted
tu8.2	TU8		14-18	II	9		wire nail	1880+	rusted
tu8.3	TU8		20-30	III	1		jar glass		aqua; possible Mason jar

Artifact Inventory
Phase II Evaluation Site 44NT0218

Cat #	STP #	Depth (cmbs)	Depth (cmbd)	Level	Artifact Quantity	Quantity discarded	Artifact Description	Period	Comments
tu8.3	TU8		20-30	III	4		vessel glass		clear; 1 with molded, decorative edge
tu8.3	TU8		20-30	III	1		lamp glass		
tu8.3	TU8		20-30	III	3		wire nail	1880+	
tu8.3	TU8		20-30	III	1		horse tack		possible
tu8.3	TU8		20-30	III	1		vessel glass		milk glass
tu9.1	TU9		10-13	I	1		vessel glass		clear
tu9.1	TU9		10-13	I	1		window glass		
tu9.2	TU9		13-19	II	1		brick fragment		possible industrial
tu9.2	TU9		13-19	II	1		vessel glass		cobalt blue
tu9.2	TU9		13-19	II	1		jar glass	1858+	aqua; possible Mason jar
tu9.2	TU9		13-19	II	1		battery core	20th C.	
tu9.2	TU9		13-19	II	1		whiteware	1820+	plain; possible burnt
tu9.2	TU9		13-19	II	1		window glass		
tu9.2	TU9		13-19	II	11		vessel glass		clear
tu9.2	TU9		13-19	II	2		wire nail	1880+	rusted
tu9.2	TU9		13-19	II	1		cut nail	1820-1860	possible, rusted