

**REPORT >**

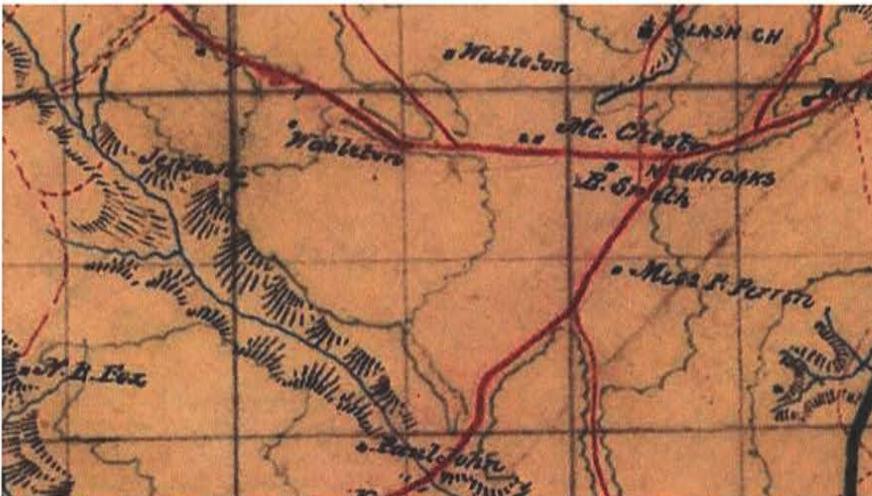
# Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the ±87.9-Hectare (±217.4-Acre) Project Tiger

VDHR File Number 2019-0791

**LOCATION >** Hanover County, Virginia

**DATE >** December 2019

**PREPARED FOR >**  
Timmons Group



**PREPARED BY >**  
Dutton + Associates, LLC

**Dutton + Associates**

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY, PLANNING, AND MANAGEMENT



**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE  
±87.9-HECTARE (±217.4-ACRE) PROJECT TIGER PROJECT AREA**

**HANOVER COUNTY, VIRGINIA**

**VDHR File Number 2019-0791**

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**DECEMBER 2019**

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**ABSTRACT**

*In November 2019, Dutton +Associates, LLC (D+A) conducted a Phase I cultural resource survey (Phase I) of the ±89.7-hectare (±217.4-acre) Tiger project area in Hanover County, Virginia. The effort involved both archaeological and architectural investigations of the property to confirm the presence or absence of cultural resources located within the project area and assess their potential eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The project area is located at the southwest corner of the intersection of Ashcake Road (Route 657) and Sliding Hill Road (Route 294). It is bounded by Ashcake Road on the north, Sliding Hill Road on the east, Egypt Road on the west, and Garnett Road on the south.*

*A total of 1,310 shovel test pits were excavated across the property. This subsurface testing revealed somewhat poorly drained but relatively intact soils across the project area. Soils became more poorly drained towards the center of the parcel, much of which had been delineated as wetland.*

*A cemetery was noted directly west of the project boundary, with grave markers dating to the mid-to-late twentieth century. No evidence of grave markers or depressions was noted within the project area, but the edge of the cemetery appears to abut the edge of the project area. **A 30-meter (100-foot) buffer between the cemetery and any ground disturbance is recommended.***

*Because the northern edge of the project area lies partly within an avenue of approach for the Hanover Court House Battlefield (VDHR# 042-0086), a metal detector survey was employed along Ashcake Road. No Civil War-era material was recovered. The portion of the avenue of approach for the battlefield that is located within the project area is outside of the area that is considered potentially eligible for the NRHP by the ABPP, and it is also outside of the core of the battlefield. Therefore, **D+A recommends that no further consideration of Hanover Court House Battlefield is warranted for this project.***

*One site was identified during survey and designated VDHR# 44HN0449. It consists of a diffuse scatter of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century material. The site is late dating and does not appear to possess stratigraphic integrity. It has little archaeological research potential, and **it is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.***

*One previously identified site was delineated during survey. This was VDHR# 44HN0326. This site was originally identified by Gray and Pape in 1999 during an effort to locate Merry Oaks Tavern. The remains of a structure with a brick foundation and English basement measuring 7.3 by 13.4 meters (24 by 44 feet) with an external end chimney were identified. The artifacts identified were typical of an early-nineteenth century domestic site, and Gray and Pape determined that the site was not the tavern, but a dwelling constructed in the early nineteenth century. However, research does suggest that the site may have been the residence of the tavern owner.*

*A total of 264 artifacts were recovered from Area A, and the majority of these appear to be associated with the site. The assemblage was dominated by brick fragments and nails. Diagnostic artifacts included pearlware, blue transfer-printed whiteware, a single sherd of creamware, a few*

*sherds of ironstone, dark green bottle glass, cut nails, and a small quantity of solarized glass. These diagnostics suggest a long range of occupation for the site with a primary occupation during the early nineteenth century.*

*Although Gray and Pape initially recommended the site not eligible, their effort was focused on identifying whether the site was Merry Oaks Tavern, and little archaeological work was conducted to determine whether intact deposits are present in the yard space around the structure. The current survey identified early-nineteenth century materials and relatively intact soils that extend far beyond the originally-recorded site boundary, suggesting a potential for other secondary buildings or intact features in the yard space around the main dwelling. Based on these factors, **D+A recommends Site 44HN0326 potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Additional investigation and data recovery are recommended.***

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

From November 6 through 26, 2019, Dutton +Associates, LLC (D+A) conducted a Phase I cultural resource survey (Phase I) of the ±87.9 hectare (±217.4 acre) Tiger project area in Hanover County, Virginia. The Phase I was conducted for planning purposes in order to confirm the presence or absence of cultural resources located on the property. Background research and field reconnaissance were used to develop an appropriate survey strategy, which was then implemented. The results of the survey include recommendations regarding potential National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility of identified resources. The project area is located in Ashland, Virginia, and it is bounded on the north by Ashcake Road, on the west by Egypt Road, on the east by Sliding Hill Road, and on the south Garnett Road (Figures 1-1 and 1-2).

J. Hope Smith, Ph.D., served as the Principal Investigator, prepared the research design, oversaw the course of fieldwork, and coauthored the report. Dara Friedberg, M.S., conducted background research and coauthored the report. Henry Foote, Delaney Hunter, Shannon Sullivan, Natalie Williams, and Atticus Woodruff served as field crew. Copies of all field notes, maps, correspondence, and research materials are on file at D+A's main office in Midlothian, Virginia.

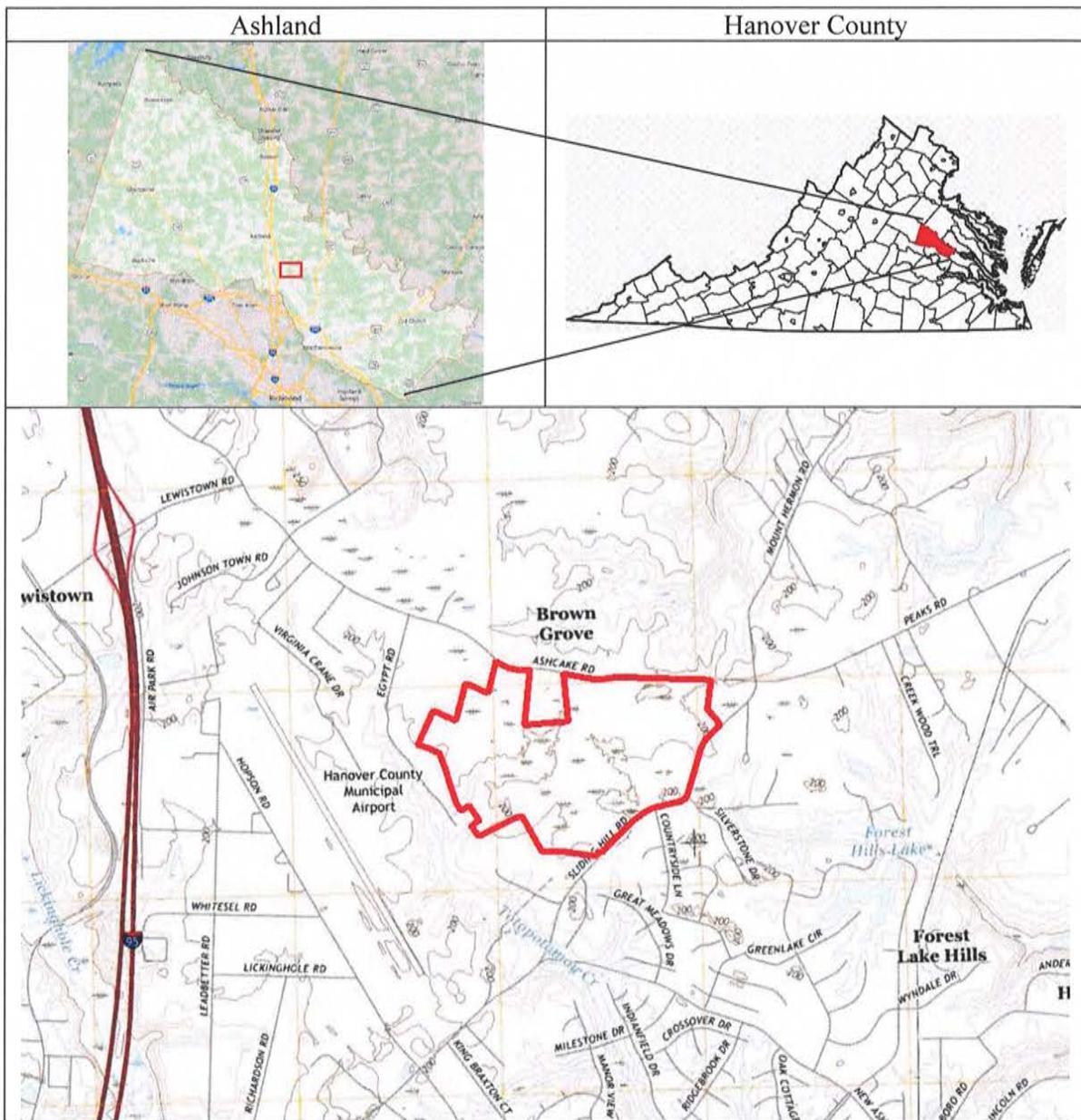


Figure 1-1: General location of the project area.



Figure 1-2: Aerial view of project area shown in red. Source: Google Earth 2018

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## 2. RESEARCH DESIGN

The Phase I cultural resource survey of the Project Tiger project area was undertaken in order to confirm the existing condition of the property, note any surface evidence of cultural activity, recommend and implement an appropriate survey methodology for the property based upon the results of the background research and field reconnaissance, and identify the presence or absence of cultural resources on the property. The background research, field reconnaissance, and field survey methodologies are summarized below.

### ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

In October 2019, D+A conducted background research with the goal of identifying all previously recorded historic properties located within and in the vicinity of the project area in accordance with VDHR's guidance document titled *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resources Survey in Virginia* (Revised October 2017). Background research was conducted at the VDHR and on the internet and including the following sources:

- VDHR V-CRIS site files; and
- National Park Service, American Battlefield Protection Program, maps and related documentation.

As part of this Phase I study, D+A checked resource data at each of the above sources to verify accuracy and ensure the information was up to date at the time of the survey. In further preparation for the Phase I survey, D+A conducted additional review of the following documents and sources for information relative to unrecorded historic property locations in the project area:

- County Tax Assessors records;
- USDA Historic Aerial Imagery;
- U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Maps;
- Previous historic resource survey documents; and
- Local historical society archives.

The additional review conducted in support of the Phase I survey was designed to identify all properties greater than 50 years of age located within the project area. Historic properties include architectural resources, historic and cultural landscapes, battlefields, and historic districts.

### CONTEXT DEVELOPMENT

Information from the literature review and background search was used in conjunction with additional research to develop a cultural and historical context to place the project area and any identified historic resources within their appropriate context for evaluations of historical significance. This context was developed through review of previous cultural resource studies, published and unpublished manuscripts, historic maps, aerial photographs, local histories, and a variety of internet sources.

For the purposes of this effort, a comprehensive cultural context of Hanover County was prepared summarizing general historical trends, settlement patterns, and development with a focus on the vicinity of the project area. Further analysis and context development was undertaken for the defined survey area so that newly recorded resources could be effectively evaluated.

## **FIELD SURVEY**

### *Architectural Resources*

No standing architectural resources are present within the project area. The Hanover Courthouse Battlefield (VDHR# 042-5019) is the only architectural resource within the project area.

### *Archaeological Resources*

At the outset of field investigations, a limited pedestrian survey of the project area was conducted to document existing conditions and to note surface evidence of cultural activity or material and identify areas with the potential for intact subsurface archaeological resources. For any newly encountered archaeological resources identified during the reconnaissance, photographs were taken of the general vicinity and of any visible features. A field map was prepared showing feature locations, permanent landmarks, topographic and vegetation variation, as well as sources of disturbance. Sufficient information was included on the map to permit easy re-identification of the resources.

Following the pedestrian survey, systematic shovel testing was conducted throughout the high probability sections, with shovel test placement avoided in areas of documented or visible significant ground disturbance, slopes in excess of 15 percent, and areas in statutory wetlands or water saturated soils at the time of the survey. Shovel tests were excavated at a maximum of 15-meter (50-foot) intervals along transects spaced 15 meters (50 feet) apart. The soil excavated from all shovel tests was passed through 0.63-centimeter (1/4-inch) mesh screen and all shovel tests were approximately 0.38 meters (15 inches) in diameter and excavated to sterile subsoil or the practical limits of excavation. Isolated positive shovel tests were bracketed with radial shovel tests (half the distance to the next shovel test in all four directions) until two negative shovel tests in each direction were documented.

For any archaeological resources identified during the survey, photographs were taken of the general vicinity and of any visible features. A field map was prepared showing site limits, feature locations, permanent landmarks, topographic and vegetational variation, sources of disturbance, and all surface and subsurface investigations. GPS coordinates for all identified site locations were recorded and sufficient information was included on maps to permit easy relocation of sites. Notes were taken on surface and vegetational conditions, soil characteristics, dimensions and construction of features evident, and the amount and distribution of cultural materials present. All subsurface archaeological excavations were backfilled and returned to pre-survey conditions.

### LABORATORY ANALYSIS

All artifacts generated in the course of the survey were provenienced in the field and recorded. Following fieldwork, the artifacts were transported to the D+A laboratory facilities where they were cleaned, sorted, and identified. After processing, all artifacts were inventoried using Microsoft Excel. A computer-printed artifact inventory of prehistoric and historic artifacts is included as an appendix to this report.

Identification of diagnostic artifacts was made by consulting existing comparative collections and available regional literature regarding artifact types. Artifacts were assigned dates through the comparison of identified artifacts with other material culture classes having documented use-popularity patterns. Ceramics and glass provided primary chronological information. All artifacts were placed in polyethylene re-sealable storage bags and placed in acid free boxes suitable for permanent curation. At the conclusion of the survey, arrangements will be made with the client regarding final deposition of the artifacts.

### REPORT AND RECORD PREPARATION

Information from field survey was used in conjunction with background research and context development to assess each identified cultural resource for potential NRHP-eligibility. A results section was prepared that summarizes the field findings, assessment of significance and NRHP-eligibility. The results of the study are accompanied by maps and photographs as appropriate and were synthesized and summarized in this report along with the research design, archives search, and cultural contexts. All research material and documentation generated by this project are on file at D+A's office in Midlothian, Virginia. VDHR site forms (Virginia Cultural Resources Information System or V-CRIS) were completed for all cultural resources, 50 years of age or older, identified during the survey. Site forms for archaeological sites are include as an appendix to this report.

### QUALIFICATIONS AND STANDARDS

The D+A personnel who directed and conducted this survey meet the professional qualification standards of the Department of the Interior (48 FR 44738-9). All work was conducted in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (Federal Register 48:44716-44742, September 29, 1983), and VDHR's *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resource Survey in Virginia* (rev. 2017).

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### 3. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

#### PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Project Tiger survey area consists of  $\pm 87.9$  hectares ( $\pm 217.4$  acres) of land situated in the Piedmont physiographic region in Virginia (Figure 3-1). The survey area is located between Ashcake Road to the north and Sliding Hill Road to the east, with Egypt Road to the west. Vegetation exclusively of woodlands. Runoff from the project area drains north towards an unnamed tributary of Campbell Creek, a tributary of the Pamunkey River.



Figure 3-1: Aerial view of the Tiger project area (red). Source: Google Earth 2018

#### GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The project area topography is characterized by one relatively flat landform across the whole project area that gently slopes to two shallow draws in the southwest. Broad upland with low to moderate slopes are associated with the Outer Piedmont subprovince of the Piedmont region. The area is underlain by Marine terraces. A well-dissected, dendritic drainage pattern occurs throughout this region with broad, low ridge, extensive upland “flats” and shallow, sluggish drainage ways. The elevation of the project area ranges from approximately  $\pm 59$  meters (193.6

feet) above mean sea level (AMSL) at the southern edge of the project area and ±61 meters (200.1 feet) AMSL in the northern edge of the project area.

**HYDROLOGY**

The project area drains into an unnamed tributary of Campbell Creek to the north which drains into Mechumps Creek. This then runs into the Pamunkey River, a tributary of the York River, then the Chesapeake Bay before ultimately flowing into the Atlantic Ocean.

**PEDOLOGY**

The project area is dominated by soils of the Piedmont region which are characterized by slopes from 0-17%, and are poorly drained to well drained (Figure 3-2 and Table 3-1). The most prominent soil types within the project area are Dunbar fine sandy loam, Coxville loam, and Norfolk fine sandy loam. A total of 23.1% of the soils located within the project area are considered poorly drained. These poorly-drained soils make up the portion of the project area that is classified as not prime farmland by the USDA.

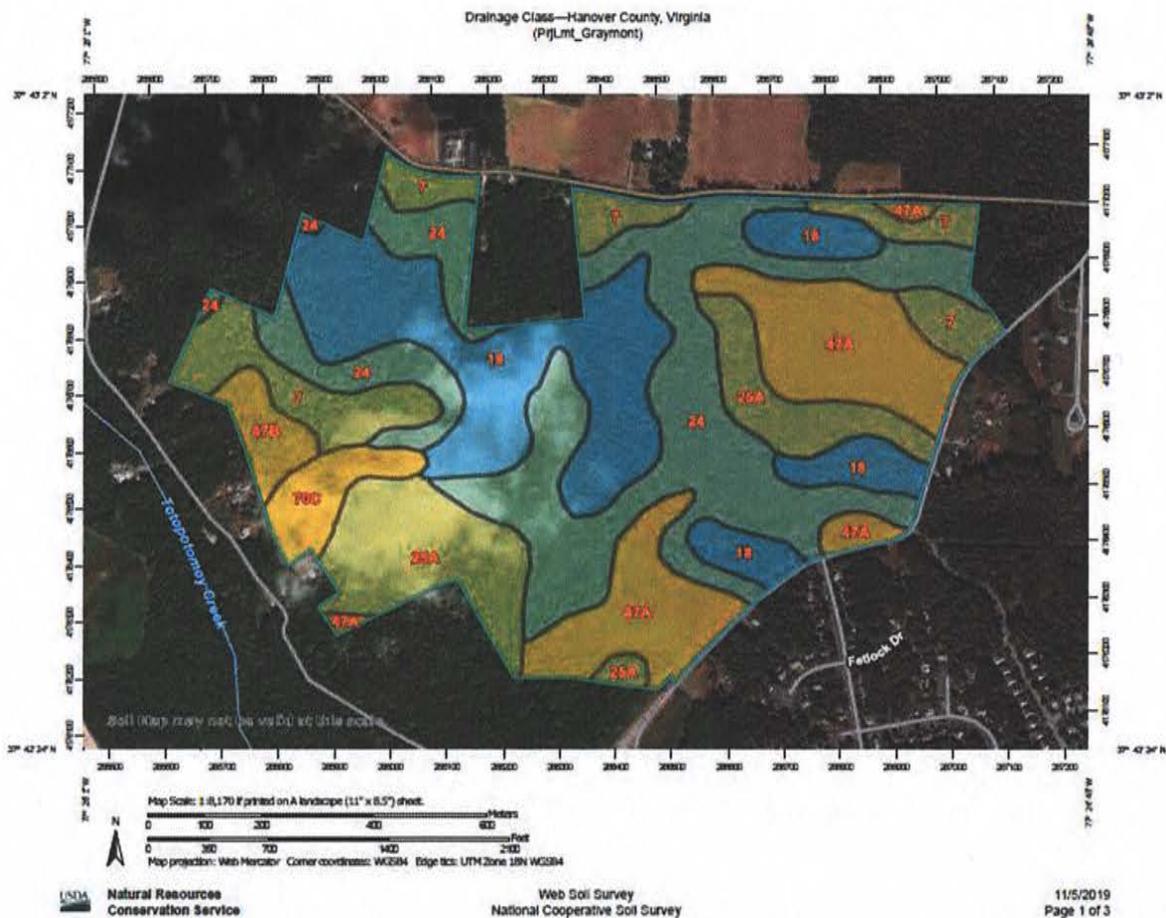


Figure 3-2: Soil Survey of the Tiger project area showing soil types. Source: USDA

Table 3-1: Unit summary of soils within the Tiger project area. Source: USDA

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
7	Atlee loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes	Moderately well drained	23.7	10.9%
1B	Coxville loam	Poorly drained	50.2	23.1%
24	Dunbar fine sandy loam	Somewhat poorly drained	66.1	30.4%
25A	Duplin fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Moderately well drained	29.0	13.4%
47A	Norfolk fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Well drained	36.4	16.7%
47B	Norfolk fine sandy loam, 2 to 7 percent slopes	Well drained	5.1	2.4%
70C	Udults-Ochrepts complex, sloping	Well drained	6.6	3.1%
Totals for Area of Interest			217.4	100.0%

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## 4. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

This section includes a summary of all the cultural resource management events that have taken place within the project area registered at VDHR through October 2019. It also lists all previously identified architectural resources and archaeological sites located within the project area, as well as within one mile of the project area.

### PREVIOUS SURVEYS RELEVANT TO THE SITE

Research at the VDHR reveals that eight surveys have been conducted within one mile of the project area (Figure 4-1). Of these, one took place at the eastern edge of the project area. This was an *Interim Report of Phase I Archaeological Investigations of a Two-Acre Parcel Owned by Air Park Associates* that took place in 1996 by Gray & Pape, Inc. Additionally, though not included in V-CRIS, Gray & Pape, Inc. completed an archaeological investigation of site 44HN0326 within the project area in 2000.

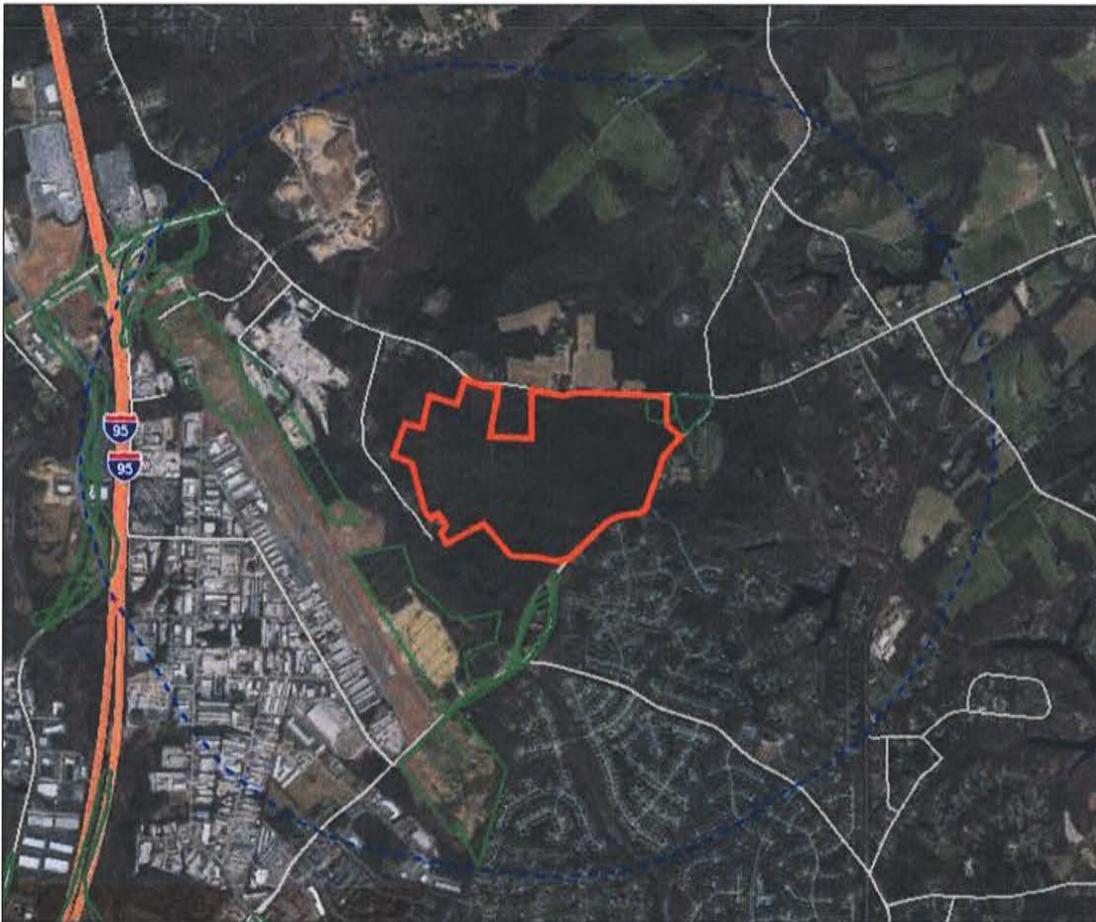


Figure 4-1: Previous surveys (green hatched) conducted within 1.0 mile (dotted blue) of the project area (orange). Source: V-CRIS

**PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WITHIN ONE MILE**

There are 16 previously recorded archaeological sites located within one mile of the project area, one of which is located within the project area (Figure 4-2, Table 4-1). This is an eighteenth century, Euro-American dwelling site (VDHR #44HN0326) that has not been formally evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP. Included among the remaining sites artifact scatter are a camp, cemeteries, dwellings, lithic scatters, three multi component sites, and a mill. These sites range in date from the prehistoric period to the twentieth century. VDHR has formally evaluated seven sites for inclusion in the NRHP and found them to be not eligible for listing.

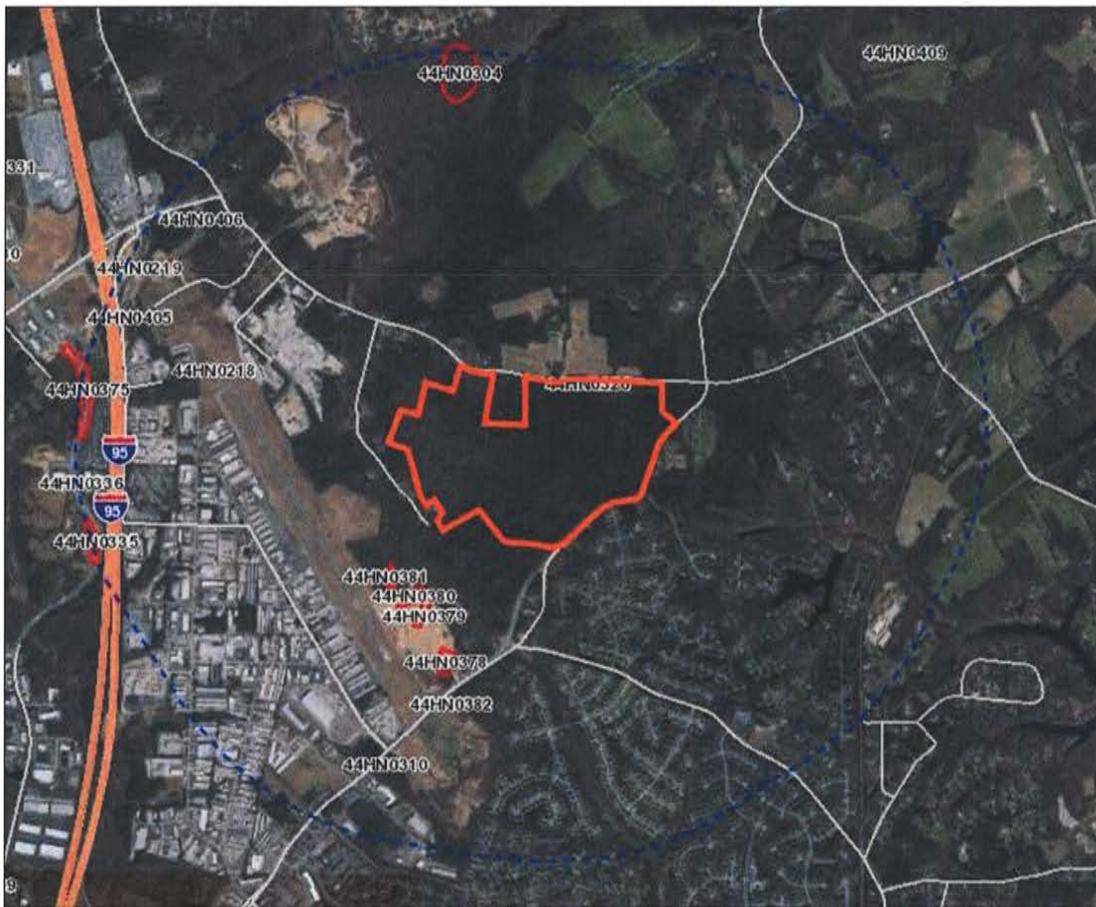


Figure 4-2: Map detailing all archaeological resources (red) within 1.0 mile (dotted blue) of the project area (orange). Source: V-CRIS

Table 4-1: Previously identified archaeological sites located within 1.0 mile of the project area. Resources in bold is located within the project area.

VDHR ID#	Site Types	Cultural Designation	Temporal Association	NRHP Status
44HN0218	null	Indeterminate	19th Century: 2nd/3rd quarter (1825 - 1874)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44HN0219	Cemetery	Indeterminate	20th Century (1900 - 1999)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44HN0304	Mill	Indeterminate	20th Century: 1st quarter (1900 - 1924)	Not Evaluated

VDHR ID#	Site Types	Cultural Designation	Temporal Association	NRHP Status
44HN0310	Dwelling, single	Euro-American	Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916), World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945), The New Dominion (1946 - 1988)	Not Evaluated
<b>44HN0326</b>	<b>Dwelling, single</b>	<b>Euro-American</b>	<b>18th Century (1700 - 1799)</b>	<b>Not Evaluated</b>
44HN0335	Dwelling, single, Farmstead, Lithic scatter	Native American, Euro-American	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 19th Century (1800 - 1899), 20th Century (1900 - 1999)	Not Evaluated
44HN0336	Dwelling, single, Farmstead, Lithic scatter	Native American, Euro-American	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 19th Century (1800 - 1899), 20th Century (1900 - 1999)	Not Evaluated
44HN0375	Dwelling, single, Farmstead, Lithic scatter	Native American, Indeterminate	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 18th Century: 1st quarter (1700 - 1724), 19th Century: 1st half (1800 - 1849)	Not Evaluated
44HN0378	Lithic scatter, Trash scatter	Native American, Indeterminate	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 19th Century (1800 - 1899), 20th Century (1900 - 1999)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44HN0379	Lithic scatter, Trash scatter	Native American, Indeterminate	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), 19th Century (1800 - 1899), 20th Century (1900 - 1999)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44HN0380	Camp, temporary	Native American	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.), Woodland (1200 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44HN0381	Lithic scatter	Native American	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. - 1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44HN0382	Artifact scatter	Indeterminate	Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916), World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945)	Not Evaluated
44HN0405	Cemetery	Euro-American	Historic/Unknown	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44HN0406	Dwelling, single	Euro-American	20th Century (1900 - 1999)	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
44HN0412	Artifact scatter	Indeterminate	Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916)	Not Evaluated

#### PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN ONE MILE

Review of VDHR records identifies 39 previously recorded architectural resources located within one mile of the project area; one of these resources are located within the project area (Figure 4-3, Table 4-2). This is the Hanover Court House Battlefield (VDHR #042-5019) and have been determined to be potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP. Included among the remaining previously recorded resources are an archaeological site, a battle site, cemeteries, churches, a commercial building, a mobile home, road traces, and single dwellings. The resources range in date from the early eighteenth century to the late twentieth century. There is one resource that is listed in the NRHP, Slash Church (VDHR #042-0033) and there is an additional resource determined potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP (Battle of Bethesda Church, VDHR #042-

5022). The remaining resources have been determine not eligible or have not been formally evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP.



Figure 4-3: Map detailing all architectural resources (blue hatched) within 1.0 mile (dotted blue) of the project area (orange). Source: V-CRIS

Table 4-2: Previously identified architectural resources located within 1.0 mile of the project area. Resources in bold are located within the project area. Those resources highlighted orange are listed in the NRHP or have been determined to be potentially eligible for listing.

VDHR ID#	Resource Name	Type	Year	NRHP Status
<b>042-0033</b>	<b>Slash Church</b>	<b>Church/Chapel</b>	<b>1729</b>	<b>NRHP Listing, VLR Listing</b>
042-0253	Candlewick	Single Dwelling	1840Ca	Not Evaluated
042-0270	J. Prestone House	Single Dwelling	1900Ca	Not Evaluated
042-0271	Prestone House	Single Dwelling	1890Ca	Not Evaluated
042-0277	Bowe Farm	Single Dwelling	1825Ca	Not Evaluated
042-0280	Lebanon Methodist Church	Church/Chapel	1842Ca	Not Evaluated
042-0282	Campell Farm	Single Dwelling	1840Ca	Not Evaluated
042-0734	Perrin's Mill Site	Archaeological Site	1815Ca	Not Evaluated

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

VDHR ID#	Resource Name	Type	Year	NRHP Status
042-0944	Johnson House	Single Dwelling	1900Ca	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
042-5002	Archibald Williams Cemetery, Sliding Hill Road	Cemetery	1899	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
042-5005	House, 9638 Sliding Hill Road	Single Dwelling	1940Ca	DHR Staff: Not Eligible; Not Extant
042-5006	House, 9602 Sliding Hill Road	Single Dwelling	1950Ca	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
042-5007	House, 9624 Sliding Hill Road	Single Dwelling	1940Ca	DHR Staff: Not Eligible; Not Extant
042-5008	House, 9622 Sliding Hill Road	Single Dwelling	1940Ca	DHR Staff: Not Eligible; Not Extant
042-5009	House, 9632 Sliding Hill Road	Single Dwelling	1960Ca	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
042-5010	Road Trace	Road/Road Trace	1980Ca	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
<b>042-5019</b>	<b>Hanover Court House Battlefield</b>	<b>Battle Site</b>	<b>1862</b>	<b>DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible</b>
042-5022	Battle of Bethesda Church	Battle Site	1864Ca	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible
042-5025	House, 11216 Brook Spring Road	Single Dwelling	1940Ca	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
042-5032	La Madeline Farm	Single Dwelling	1940Ca	Not Evaluated
042-5141	Tyler House, 10097 Lewistown Rd	Single Dwelling	1940Ca	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
042-5284	Dwelling, 9209 Sliding Hill Road	Single Dwelling	1940Ca	Not Evaluated
042-5285	Dwelling, 9323 Sliding Hill Road	Single Dwelling	1930Ca	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
042-5452	Cemetery, SE of Sliding Hill Rd	Cemetery	no data	Not Evaluated
042-5453	Road Trace, NW of Sliding Hill Road	Road/Road Trace	1938Pre	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
042-5476	Single Dwelling, 9340 New Ashcake	Single Dwelling	1955Ca	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
042-5502	House, 10084 Ashcake Road	Single Dwelling	1940Ca	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
042-5503	House, 10076 Ashcake Road	Single Dwelling	1940Ca	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
042-5504	Commercial Building, 10076 Ashcake Rd	Commercial Building	1930Ca	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
042-5506	House, 10103 Lewistown Road	Mobile Home/Trailer	1960Ca	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
042-5507	Tyler House, 10095 Lewistown Rd	Single Dwelling	1948	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
042-5545	House, 9658 Sliding Hill Road	Single Dwelling	1966Ca	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
042-5546	House, 9638 Sliding Hill Road	Single Dwelling	1940Ca	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
042-5547	House, 9606 Sliding Hill Road	Single Dwelling	1950Ca	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
042-5548	House, 9303 Sliding Hill Road	Single Dwelling	1950Ca	DHR Staff: Not Eligible

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PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

<b>VDHR ID#</b>	<b>Resource Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>NRHP Status</b>
042-5549	Cemetery, off Sliding Hill Road	Cemetery	1930Ca	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
042-5550	House, 11225 Brook Spring Road	Single Dwelling	1958Ca	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
042-5551	House, 11208 Brook Spring Road	Single Dwelling	1967Ca	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
042-5552	House, 11200 Brook Spring Road	Single Dwelling	1967Ca	DHR Staff: Not Eligible

## 5. CULTURAL CONTEXT

The following section provides a brief summary of the general overarching regional prehistoric and historic themes relevant to Virginia and Hanover County. The primary emphasis of this context focuses on the anthropological and material culture trends in prehistory and history, and describes how people throughout time could have left their archaeological mark on the landscape of the project area specifically. Prehistoric and historic occupation statistics and trends were analyzed, as were historic maps and available first-hand accounts which aided in establishing the appropriate cultural context for the project area as defined by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' *How to use Historic Contexts in Virginia: A Guide for Survey, Registration, Protection, and Treatment Projects* (VDHR 2017).

### PALEOINDIAN PERIOD (PRIOR TO 8000 B.C.)

Recent archaeological findings in Virginia have found the first Paleoindians are projected to have arrived in the southeast of North America between 15,000 and 11,000 years ago (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997). Two of the earliest archaeological sites associated with Paleoindian occupation in Virginia are the Cactus Hill site (VDHR #44SX0202) located along the Nottoway River in Sussex County and the Thunderbird Site (VDHR #44WR0011) in Warren County. These early populations coincided with the late glacial era when sea levels were approximately 230 feet below their present-day level (Anderson et al. 1996:3). The Laurentide Ice Sheet covered much of northern North America, lowering temperatures in the region and creating an ideal environment for a boreal forest (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981). Paleoindians apparently survived in this environment through opportunistic hunting and gathering of smaller mammals, fish, and wild plants (Fiedel 2001). Seasonably mobile, these Paleoindians utilized different food sources at different times of the year, an extensive subsistence pattern that required a large territory.

Accordingly, the Paleoindians may have maintained a central base camp located either in a diverse ecozone where flora and fauna were easily procured or near lithic sources that contained cryptocrystalline stone. Wider ranging satellite camps would then have been seasonally occupied to exploit other natural resources, be they lithic material, flora, or fauna (Anderson et al 1996; Daniel 1996; Binford 1980). Most Paleoindian sites are small and scattered, suggesting that the groups lived in small familial bands distributed across the landscape. The lack of status items among their archaeological remains suggests that these groups recognized little differentiation in status, and probably employed an egalitarian social structure. Ethnographic analogies suggest that Paleoindians might have maintained this rough equality by shunning aspiring leaders, and methods of property redistribution.

The Paleoindians relied upon durable and easily-shaped cryptocrystalline materials such as chert and jasper for their tools. They fashioned these rocks into a variety of instruments, among which were scrapers, graters, and adzes. Paleoindian projectile points tended to be fluted and bifacially sharpened. Due to time and rising sea levels, many Paleoindian material culture finds are limited to isolated projectile points. Researchers differentiate the Paleoindian Period into three smaller periods reflecting changes in the morphology of projectile points. These periods include the Early

Paleoindian (9500-9000 B.C.), the Middle Paleoindian (9000-8500 B.C.), and the Late Paleoindian (8500-8000 B.C.).

During the Early Paleoindian, Paleoindians produced large fluted Clovis points, a style widespread throughout North America, which could be affixed to a spear shaft. Sites from this period are found throughout the eastern seaboard in very low densities. Regions depicting greater concentrations of these sites are in Tennessee, the Cumberland and Ohio River Valley, western South Carolina, the northern Piedmont of North Carolina, and southern Virginia (Anderson 1990:164-71; Daniel 1996; Ward and Davis 1999).

The Middle Paleoindian saw a modification of Clovis points, such as the disappearance of the fluting in some cases and the addition of “ears” at the base of the point. The appearance of these new types, such as the Cumberland, Simpson, Clovis variants, and Suwanee points, might reflect changes in subsistence patterns as the result of rising global temperatures. During this time, it is theorized that American Indians began to radiate out from their previous range of occupation to exploit resources from more distant environments (Anderson 1990; Anderson et al. 1996; Ward and Davis 1999:31).

Changes to the projectile points intensified during the final centuries of the Paleoindian Period resulting in an increased number of changes in projectile point morphology. The Dalton and Hardaway types and other variants allowed late Paleoindian peoples to hunt new species.

The Paleoindian’s scattered settlement pattern and simple culture contribute to the limited number of associated sites in the region, fewer than 75 sites have been identified in present-day Virginia and only 25 have been positively identified in the entire Chesapeake (Turner 1989; Dent 1995). Those Paleoindian sites that have been located tend to be quarry sites, which groups frequently visited and areas where several bands gathered (Meltzer 1988; McAvoy 1992). Many sites were likely destroyed when warming global temperatures melted the glaciers and inundated the low-lying Paleoindian settlements.

#### **ARCHAIC PERIOD (8000 TO 1200 B.C.)**

Dramatic climatic changes beginning about 10,000 years ago prompted a reconfiguration of prehistoric people’s subsistence strategies and social organization. Specifically, global temperatures began rising with the dawn of the Holocene geological period, simultaneously shrinking the glaciers and raising sea levels. In North America, the Laurentide Ice Sheet gradually receded northward, making the southeastern portion of the modern-day United States warmer and drier. The boreal forest of the Pleistocene era slowly gave way to a mixed conifer and northern hardwood forest. The area began to assume its modern-day climate and floral and faunal species. This warming also resulted in dramatic hydrological changes for coastal Virginia. As the sea level gradually climbed, the land was flooded; as a result, the lower reaches of the Susquehanna River flooded to form the Chesapeake Bay.

These climatic changes created new food sources for prehistoric people. The warmer, drier climate led to a greater biodiversity, especially floral, as spruce and fir forests gave way to nut- and fruit-bearing trees (Aaron 2009:17). This allowed humans to rely more heavily on gathering wild plants,

nuts, and berries. Indeed, archaeologists have discovered tools, such as nutting stones and pestles, for processing vegetable materials. The creation of the Chesapeake Bay, furthermore allowed Archaic people to exploit seafood, such as anadromous fish and shellfish. The appearance of shell middens during the period testifies to the importance of mollusks to the Archaic diet (Dent 1995).

To exploit these new resources, Archaic people likely intensified their seasonal movement, splitting their time between a semi-permanent base camp and smaller, dispersed hunting and gathering camps. Bands of as many as 30 people may have gathered in the base camp for part of the year, and then dispersed into “microbands,” composed of a single family or two, in other seasons (Griffin 1952; Anderson and Hanson 1998; Ward and Davis 1999). The range of band movement would have occurred over relatively large regions. These larger base camps are theorized to have been located along rich environmental areas near the Fall Line or along main rivers.

New subsistence patterns also required new technologies and the adaption of existing technologies to be suitable to existing game. “The spear thrower [called an atlatl] added range and power to the hunter’s arm. The axe enabled people to fell trees. The mortar and pestle made it easy to pound and grind nuts, seeds, and roots” (quoted in Aaron 2009:18). With new technologies, smaller game could be more easily hunted and plants could be processed more effectively. The resulting products of these technologies differentiate the Archaic Period into three smaller periods. The period also saw innovations in projectile point manufacturing. In a further divergence with the Paleoindians who relied heavily on cryptocrystalline lithics, Archaic people utilized more materials, such as quartzite and quartz.

The Early Archaic (8000-6500 B.C.) is characterized by projectile points with corner and side-notches, rather than hafting the points to a wood shaft by fluting as the Paleoindians did. The resulting points, such as the Kirk Stemmed and Notched, Palmer Corner-Notched, Fort Nottoway, Kessell, Charleston, and Amos, are thus readily distinguishable from Paleoindian points (Custer 1990). Early Archaic people hunted caribous, elk, moose, deer, and bear (Egloff and Woodward 1992:12). Additionally, there appears to be an increase in population at this time.

The Middle Archaic (6500-3000 B.C.) is defined primarily by the appearance of stemmed projectile points which were fitted into a hold in the spear shaft. Therefore, points such as the LeCroy, Stanly, Morrow Mountain, and Guilford are diagnostic of Middle Archaic assemblages. Some evidence also points to the use of grinding technology to make atlatls in this period. Mortar and pestles also began to appear during the Middle Archaic, as did axes. The ability to more easily clear forests, resulted in a change in hunting as deer, bear, turkey, and other animals came to the cleared land to eat the new, low-lying growth (Egloff and Woodward 1992:14-15).

Researchers have also pointed out that contexts from this period contain a larger amount of “expedient” stone tools, owing in part to the rapid environmental changes of the Climatic Optimum, which dates from 6000 to 2000 B.C. (Wendland and Bryson 1974; Claggett and Cable 1982; Ward and Davis 1999). These tools were makeshift and less formal, allowing their owners to use them for a wider variety of activities than tools designed for specific uses. The greater density and disbursement of archaeological sites from this period indicates a consistent rise in American Indian populations.

By the Late Archaic (3000-1200 B.C.), a more congenial climate and more abundant food sources led to dramatic population increases, there are estimates of tens of thousands of Virginia Indians during this time (Egloff and Woodward 1992:20). To be certain, this apparent increase might be exaggerated because Late Archaic people had a richer material culture than previous peoples and hence left more archaeological evidence of their existence (Klein and Klatka 1991). Nonetheless, the greater number of Late Archaic sites relative to earlier periods suggests that the human population did in fact expand over the course of the Archaic Period. According to Barber et al. (1992), Late Archaic sites were more than twice as numerous as Middle Archaic sites. As humans occupied the land more densely, they also became more sedentary and less mobile, perhaps owing to the greater reliance on plant-based food resources compared to hunting and fishing. Late Archaic people settled along fertile flood plains (Egloff and Woodward 1992:20).

American Indians from this region may also have begun to domesticate plants such as goosefoot, squash, and gourds (Yarnell 1976:268; Chapman and Shea 1981:70). They also used squash and gourds for food storage, in addition to earthen pits (Egloff and Woodward 1992:22). The projectile point technology of the Late Archaic Period is dominated by stemmed and notched point forms, many with broad blades, likely used as projectiles or knives. These points diminish in size towards the latter portion of this period (Dent 1995; Justice 1995).

It should also be noted that prehistoric sites that consist of lithic debitage, no diagnostic artifacts, and an absence of ceramic artifacts likely date to the Archaic Period. These sites are described in the records as "Prehistoric/Unknown," however they are most likely to date to this period despite not having a specific temporal designation.

#### **WOODLAND PERIOD (1200 B.C. TO 1600 A.D.)**

The American Indians of the Woodland Period began to maintain a greater reliance on horticulture and agriculture based on the cultivation of maize, imported from Mesoamerica via the Mississippi Valley, as well as squash, beans, and other crops. This increased sedentism and the nucleating of societies (Klein and Klatka 1991; Mouer 1991). Populations during this time began to consolidate into villages near rivers and floodplains with fertile soil, favorable terrain, and access to fauna. Satellite procurement camps are far less frequent than in the Archaic Period.

The Woodland Period is defined foremost by the development of a ceramic technology for storing and cooking food. Although Archaic people had carved out vessels from soft soapstone, prehistoric Americans did not begin shaping ceramic vessels until around 1200 B.C. The earliest pottery produced on the coastal plain, the Marcey Creek Plain, and other types, in fact resembled those soapstone vessels, suggesting that they were used for similar purposes. Woodland peoples, however, modified the square- or oval-shape soapstone inspired vessels. They began decorating the pieces with cord and tempering them with soapstone and other types of grit to make them stronger. Examples include Selden Island ceramics (tempered with soapstone) and Accokeek pieces (which used sand and grit for tempering). Anthropologists divide the period up into smaller periods based on changing projectile points and ceramics, as well as settlement patterns.

The beginning of the Early Woodland (1200 B.C.-A.D. 300) is defined by the appearance of ceramics from prehistoric archaeological context. Ceremonialism associated with the burial of the dead also appears at about 500 B.C. with stone and earth burial cairns and cairn clusters in the Shenandoah Valley (McLearen 1992; Stewart 1992). Early Woodland settlements in the Piedmont region of Virginia are located along rivers as well as in interior areas and there is evidence to suggest the Piedmont areas developed a more sedentary lifestyle during this time (Klein and Klatka 1991; Mouer 1991). Many Early Woodland sites in the Piedmont are permanent or semi-permanent villages that are large and intensively occupied. This corresponds with the domestication of weedy plants such as the goosefoot and sunflower along intentionally cleared riverine areas.

During the Middle Woodland (A.D. 300-1000), there is an increase in sites along major trunk streams and estuaries as people move away from smaller tributary areas and begin to organize into larger groups (Hantman and Klein 1992). The Middle Woodland diet becomes more complex as people begin to exploit nuts, amaranth, and chenopod seeds in addition to fish, deer, waterfowl, and turkey. Corn by this time had transformed into the large ears familiar today. The bow and arrow replaced spears for hunting (Egloff and Woodward 1992:25). With more specialized crafts and increased trade came status. Evidence of rank societies emerges more clearly with the spreading of religious and ritual behavior including symbols and regional styles apparent in ceramic styles and other sociotechnic and ideotechnic artifacts.

Variance in ceramic manufacture is a hallmark of the Middle Woodland Period. Pope's Creek ceramics are associated with the beginning of this period, and Mockley ceramics with the later. Pope's Creek ceramics are tempered with medium to coarse sand, with occasional quartz inclusions, and interior scoring has also been recorded (Stephenson 1963:94; McLearen and Mouer 1989). The majority of Pope's Creek ceramics have net-impressed surfaces (Egloff and Potter 1982:99; McLearen and Mouer 1989:5). Shell-tempered Mockley ceramics first appeared around 200 A.D. in Virginia to southern Delaware. There was a variation in surface treatments for Mockley that included plain, cord-marked, and net-impressed (Egloff and Potter 1982:103; Potter 1993:62).

By the Late Woodland Period (A.D. 1000-1606), the use of domesticated plants had assumed a role of major importance in the prehistoric subsistence system. The arrival and cultivation of beans joined corn and squash as the three major crops (Egloff and Woodward 1992:26). The adoption of agriculture represented a major change in the prehistoric subsistence economy and settlement patterns. Expanses of arable land became a dominant settlement factor, and sites were located on fertile floodplain soils or, in many cases, on higher terraces or ridges adjacent to them.

Virginia Indians became more settled and developed strong identities to their local settings. They began to organize into villages and small hamlets with more substantial housing that may have been placed in rows around a plaza (Egloff and Woodward 1992:26). These villages were highly nucleated and occasionally fortified with palisades. The fortifications demonstrate inter-group conflict.

Chiefdom-level societies began to form in coastal Virginia during this time. The Powhatan Chiefdom expanded from a core of six to nine districts in the mid- to late sixteenth century to eventually encompass the coastal portion of the James and York River Valleys. A number of these

fortified villages occupied high ground near rivers and major tributaries while small seasonal camps and satellite camps were along smaller streams in the interior (Magoon et al. 2007:18-20).

### **SETTLEMENT TO SOCIETY (1607 – 1750)**

After several unsuccessful efforts to colonize Roanoke Island, in 1606 King James I issued a charter authorizing the Virginia Company of London, a group of investors to direct the settlement of Virginia. The first colonists arrived at Cape Henry, Virginia in 1607 (Salmon 1983:9). Central Virginia was first explored by Europeans in July 1608 when John Smith sailed up the Chesapeake Bay and its major rivers to the fall line. The map of his expedition shows the tribes of American Indians that he encountered and their major villages (Figure 5-1). The wider region of the project area appears to have been occupied by the Powhatan, Youghtanund, and Chickahominy tribes.

In southeastern Virginia, Wahunsonnacock inherited the territories of Powhatan, Pamunkey, Youghtanund, Mattaponi, Kiskiack, Werowocomoco, Arrohatock, Appamatuck, and Orapaks between 1570 and 1600. He took control of the tribes in the region and became their chief, known to Europeans as Chief Powhatan (Whittenburg and Coski 1989:19). In the early seventeenth century, these people occupied the shorelines of the major rivers east of the fall line. The hilly terrain near the falls was an ideal location for villages providing high, less flood-prone land (Tyler-McGraw 1994:11). The King's Village of Powhatan likely stood in the vicinity of Fulton Hill or Tree Hill Farm and served as the western limit to the Powhatan Chiefdom; west of the falls was occupied by the Monacans (Mouer 1992:71).

The Youghtanund, members of the Powhatan Confederacy, lived along the upper part of the Pamunkey River. They may have lived on both sides of the river, but probably for the most part on the south side in Hanover County (McCary 1995:8). The Chickahominy lived along the Chickahominy River, though their territory ranged from Jamestown to the fall line (Egloff and Woodward 1992:57). Unlike the majority of tribes in the region, the Chickahominy were allies with Powhatan but not under their control.

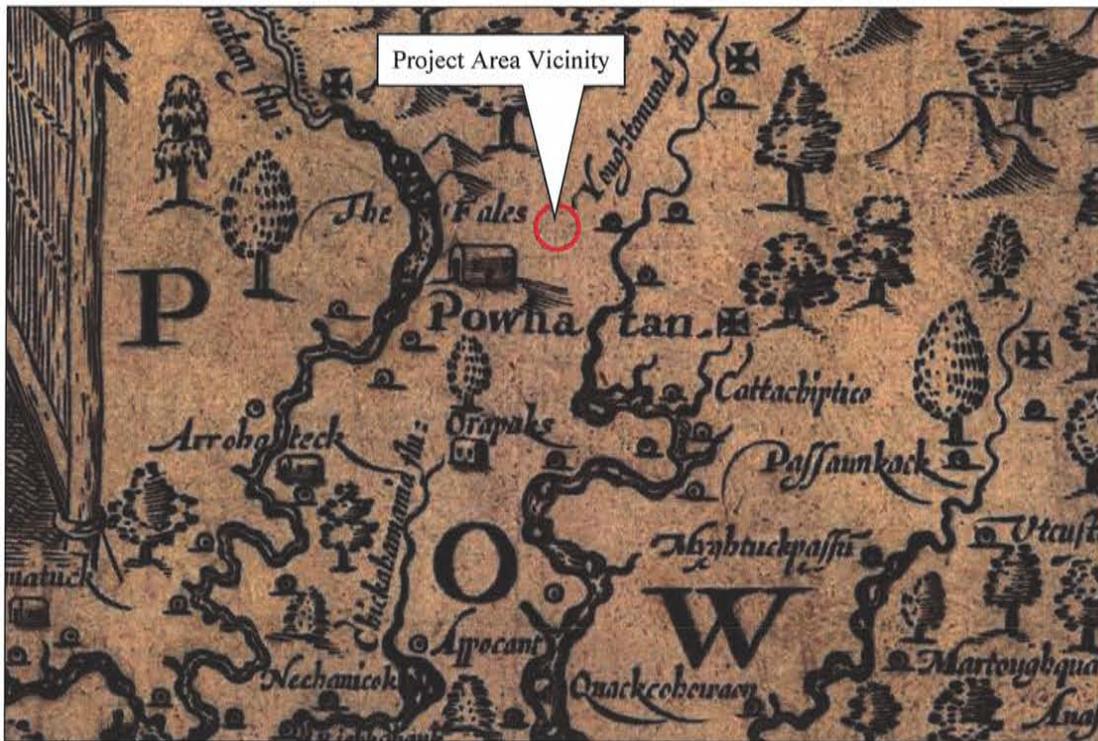


Figure 5-1: Detail of *Virginia*, by John Smith, depicting the general vicinity of the project area.  
Source: Library of Congress

Waterways served as the chief forms of navigation in the colony, therefore European exploration and settlement spread along the large rivers of the Potomac, York, and James and their tributaries. Throughout the seventeenth century, settlers pressed into the Virginia interior with people clustering initially along rivers and navigable creeks, then moving inland as the most desirable land was exhausted by tobacco cultivation.

After its early introduction, tobacco quickly became the dominant crop in Virginia. It was tobacco that determined the pattern of nearly every aspect of life, encompassing the economy, the cultural landscape, and social relations (Kulikoff 1986; Moore 1976). The lowlands along the Pamunkey River were well adapted to the growth of the crop (Keller et al. 1990:6). As the popularity of the crop increased in Europe so too did the population of Virginia and as did planters' reliance on enslaved labor in lieu of indentured servants. The Virginia Company began giving colonists land titles to land that had previously been worked communally. Using the fertile land as enticement and payment, the Company began giving land to English investors who lived in the colony as well as established the headright system to promote immigration and settlement. The number of residents in the colony grew from approximately 25,000 in 1640 to 40,000 in 1680. As the popularity of the crop increased in Europe so too did the population of Virginia (Salmon 1983:11-12, 15, 20).

As population in the region grew, the development of accessible seats of local government necessitated the division of the original shires. The future Hanover County was located in the Charles River shire. This shire became Yorkshire in 1654 and part of it was designated the county of New Kent (Keller et al. 1990:22). The first land patents in Hanover County began as early as

the 1660s, though settlement activity was concentrated in the 1680s and 1690s (Keller et al. 1990:11). What would become Hanover County had been solely identified as St. Paul's Parish by 1704 (Jones 2010). As elsewhere in Virginia, settlement occurred along navigable waterways and early patents were on the Pamunkey River and its major tributaries (Figure 5-2) (Keller et al. 1990:11).

It was tobacco that determined how roads were built, how taxes were collected, and where towns were established (Karnes 1998:8). With settlement expansion and increased growth of tobacco, Page's Warehouse became established in 1676 on the Pamunkey River as a mercantile village for the exportation of tobacco. This was approximately ten miles east of the project area and was the first significant settlement in Hanover County; it would eventually become Hanover town (Keller et al. 1990:11; Lancaster 1957:13). This settlement was followed by the establishment of Newcastle, also on the Pamunkey River, before 1738. With these villages established, development continued in the county in a southeast to northwest direction (Keller et al. 1990:11). As tobacco drove the markets, and an expanding population increasingly moved west into the interior of Virginia, more settlement occurred away from the rivers (Felder 1982; Rutman and Rutman 1984:184). The earliest roads through the region were based on early Indian trails or created for tobacco farmers. The development of a fairly complex network of roads in the early eighteenth century aided in European settlement of the interior lands (Keller et al. 1990:11).

In 1720, Hanover County was formed around St. Paul's Parish of New Kent (Keller et al. 1990:22). Named in honor of King George I of England, at the time of his coronation he was Elector of Hannover in Germany, the new county included all of the present-day county of Louisa as well as a portion of present-day Albemarle (Lancaster 1957; HCHS n.d.). Its county seat was initially on the north side of Mechumps Creek (McCartney 2009:71). A more convenient location was found and the courthouse was erected in 1735 on a north-south stagecoach route. Across from the courthouse, Hanover Tavern was in existence in 1732 to accommodate travelers (Lancaster 1957:21-22).

As the population of the region grew in the early eighteenth century, it was reported in 1724 that St. Paul's Parish was 12 miles wide and 60 miles long, encompassing 1200 families and 4 churches necessitating the erection of more churches. In 1729, the Vestry authorized the construction of the Upper Church of St. Paul's Parish about four miles from the present Hanover Courthouse area (Jones 2010). This was along the Hanover-Ashland Road approximately a quarter mile north of the project area. The church became more commonly known as Slash Church (VDHR #042-0033) for the damp, lowland forests of the region that were sometimes logged (VHLCS 1972; "Slash Cottage" n.d.).

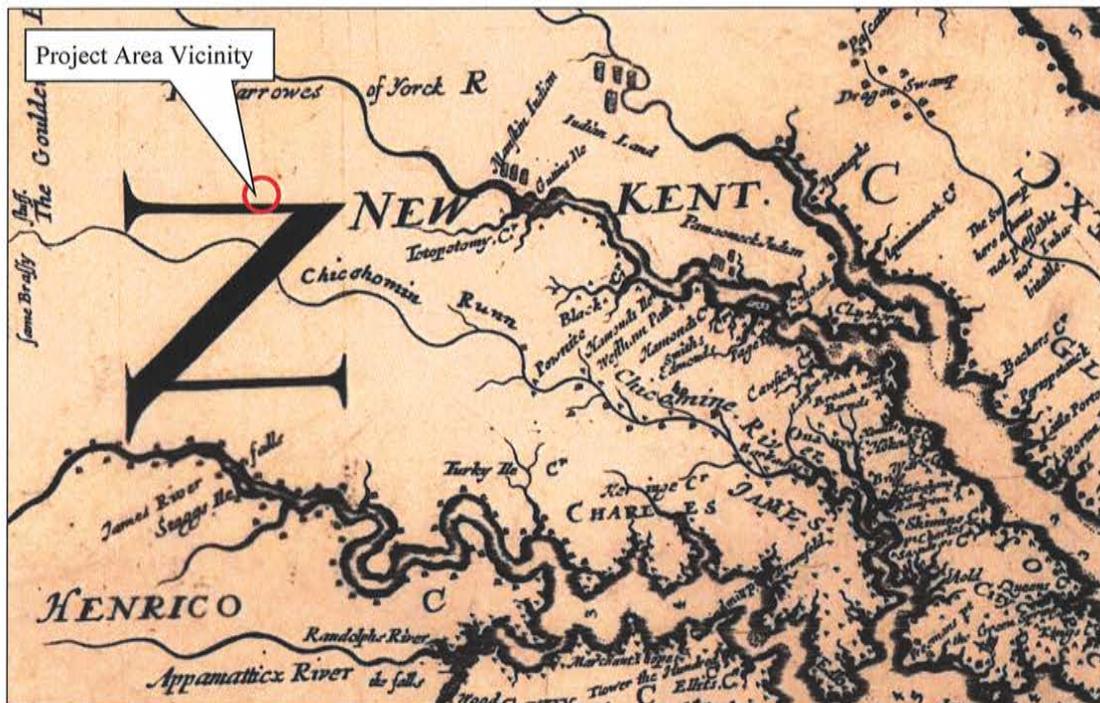


Figure 5-2: Detail of Virginia and Maryland as it is planted and inhabited this present year 1670, by Augustine Herman, depicting the general vicinity of the project area. Source: Library of Congress

### COLONY TO NATION (1750 – 1789)

Over time, the road system developed into a network of tobacco rolling roads or stagecoach roads. Taverns and ordinaries became established along the roads at intervals of five to ten miles and became important commercial and social centers (“CHR” n.d.:5-6). In addition to locals gathering to exchange business and information, travelers used the taverns to change horses, eat, and slumber. One such tavern within, or in the immediate vicinity of, the project area was Smith’s Tavern owned by Francis Smith of Greenville Farm. Smith was a building contractor and served as a Justice of the Peace in Hanover. His tavern became more commonly known as Merry Oaks Tavern when it was owned by Geddes Winston, Patrick Henry’s uncle. The tavern was located at the intersection of two major roads, Ashcake Road and Sliding Hill Road (Cross 1998:1-4).<sup>1</sup> Ashcake Road, leading from the upper end of the county to Hanovertown, received its name from its gray topsoil. As hogsheads of tobacco were rolled to Hanovertown, cakes of mud would form, when dry they looked like ash cakes (Keller et al. 1990:40).

Despite the fairly sophisticated road network throughout the region, travel continued to be difficult. To the south, Virginia’s capital moved to growing town of Richmond thereby increasing the importance of neighboring counties like Hanover even as the towns of Newcastle (1744) and Hanoverton (1762) became important shipping points on the Pamunkey River (Lancaster 1957).

<sup>1</sup> Early mapping places the tavern at various spots near the intersection Ashcake Road and Sliding Hill Road. An archaeological investigation of Site 44HN0326, originally believed to be the tavern site, resulted in the probable identification of the residence of Robert Smith. The investigators believe the tavern site to be further east, closer to Sliding Hill Road (Clarke and Neville 2000).

Richmond to the south and Fredericksburg to the north would come to serve as anchors to central Virginia (Figure 5-3).

As the century progressed, the tobacco industry slowly began to wane. Production in Hanover County peaked in the decades prior to the American Revolution (Keller et al. 1990:6). Depleted soils from years of intense cultivation limited the land's productivity which, coupled with a tired market for tobacco in Europe, led to reduction in profitability. Though growth of tobacco continued, many planters began to diversify into wheat and other grains, which were in high demand in European markets (Hill et. al. 2005). With this diversification, many water-powered mills were erected on the streams and creeks and milling proved to be a successful enterprise (Manarin and Dowdey 2007:109). These were constructed both for personal use by farmers and for commercial use.

While the market for crops grown in Virginia and throughout America was in high demand in European markets, tensions between the colonies and England began to put a strain on trade. At the end of the Seven Years' War (or the French and Indian War in North America) in 1763, the British government had an immense amount of debt. To pay it, Parliament imposed heavy taxes on its subjects and tightened the administration of trade and navigation acts (Salmon 1983:22). These actions sparked a strong response from the colonies. In 1774, the Virginia Convention adopted resolves against the importation of British goods and the importation of slaves. It also required each county to form a volunteer company of cavalry or infantry to prepare for an armed conflict. At the county courthouse in July 1774, residents of Hanover adopted the Hanover Resolutions in which they instructed their representatives, Patrick Henry and John Syme, to press for recognition of the principle of no taxation without representation (Crow 1977:110).

We are free men; we have a right to be so; and to enjoy all the privileges and immunities of our fellow subjects in England; and while we retain a just sense of that freedom and those rights and privileges necessary for its safety and security, we shall never give up the right of taxation. Let it suffice to say, once for all, *we will never be taxed but by our representatives*; this is the great badge of freedom (quoted in Lancaster 1957:28).

It is during this time that Merry Oaks Tavern earned its place in history (Cross 1998:2). On November 11, 1774, Patrick Henry addressed a crowd assembled in the tavern and organized the first company of volunteers in Virginia (Lancaster 1957:27). During the American Revolution, Virginia was not attacked by the enemy until late in 1780 though Virginia contributed military leadership and soldiers to the war effort, as evidenced by the enlisting at Merry Oaks Tavern. Approximately 900 of the 45,000 Virginians in the militia were from Hanover (Keller et al. 1990:25).

In 1781, Hanover County was crossed multiple times by British, French, and American troops (Figure 5-4). That spring British Lord Cornwallis's army encamped in the county with the Marquis de Lafayette between him and Fredericksburg (Keller et al. 1990:25). While in Hanover, Cornwallis learned of a gathering of Governor Thomas Jefferson and Virginia's General Assembly in Charlottesville and ordered General Tarleton to capture Jefferson and destroy the stores at Albemarle Court House. Likewise, while in Hanover he captured the courthouse and burned

warehouses at Hanover town and destroyed military supplies (Lancaster 1957:38-39). While he was in the county, Lafayette visited French Hay (VDHR #042-0308), where he had a headquarters, and Oldfield (VDHR #042-0387). Despite the threat of military action during the war, Hanover provided a place of refuge for many families that lived further east in Virginia (Keller et al. 1990:25-26).

As relations with England grew tenuous, buildings long associated with English traditions also fell into disuse. The Slash Church had become used by Protestant Episcopal congregations, however in the 1780s it became a free use church and newly formed religious dissenters used it for their worship services (Jones 2010).

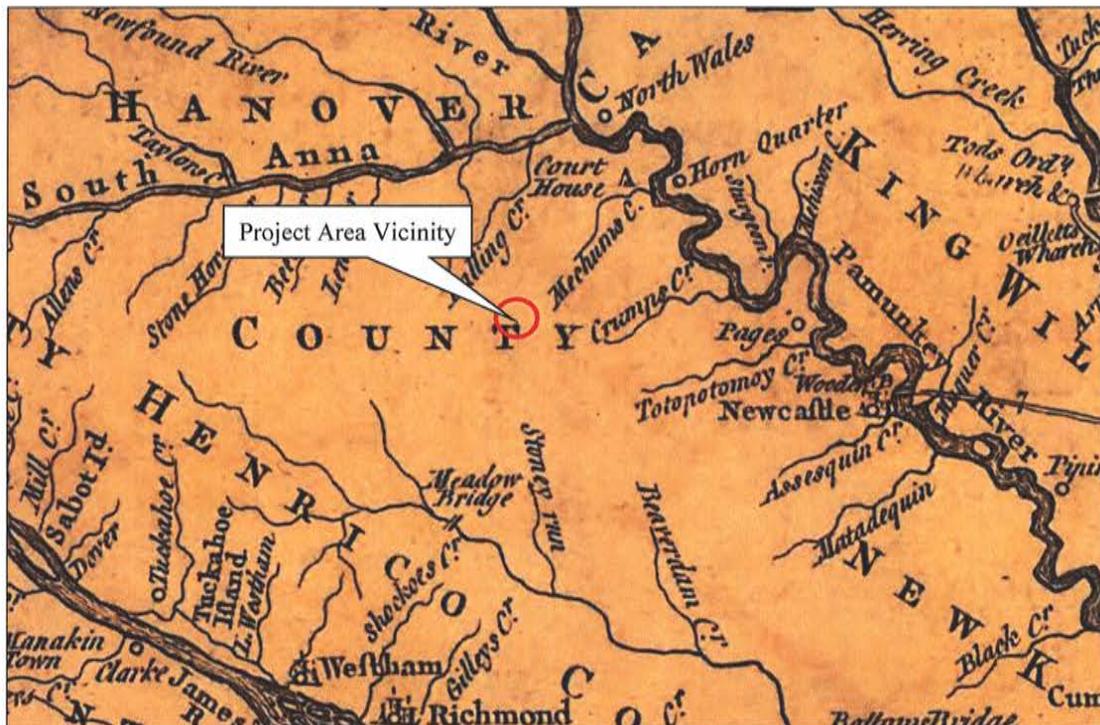


Figure 5-3: Detail of *Map of the Inhabited Part of Virginia*, by Fry and Jefferson in 1755, depicting the project area. Source: Library of Congress



As the cultivation of tobacco in Hanover County declined, the growth of grains increased, particularly in the clay soils in the western half of the county. In the eastern half, with its lighter, sandy soil, corn, oats, and garden vegetables grew well (Keller et al. 1990:7). Despite this shift in farming, total population and slave population in central Virginia remained fairly steady or increased. The population of Hanover slowly increased from 14,754 residents in 1790 to 16,253 in 1830; the slave population remained steady at 55 to 57 percent of the total population (USCB).

At the project area, Merry Oaks Tavern and Slash Church remained active. By 1820, the tavern was owned by Nathaniel Lipscomb and appears on John Wood's 1820 map as "Lipsombe's Tav. Oaks" (Figure 5-5). By the turn of the century, the property also had a stable and carriage house (Cross 1998:1).

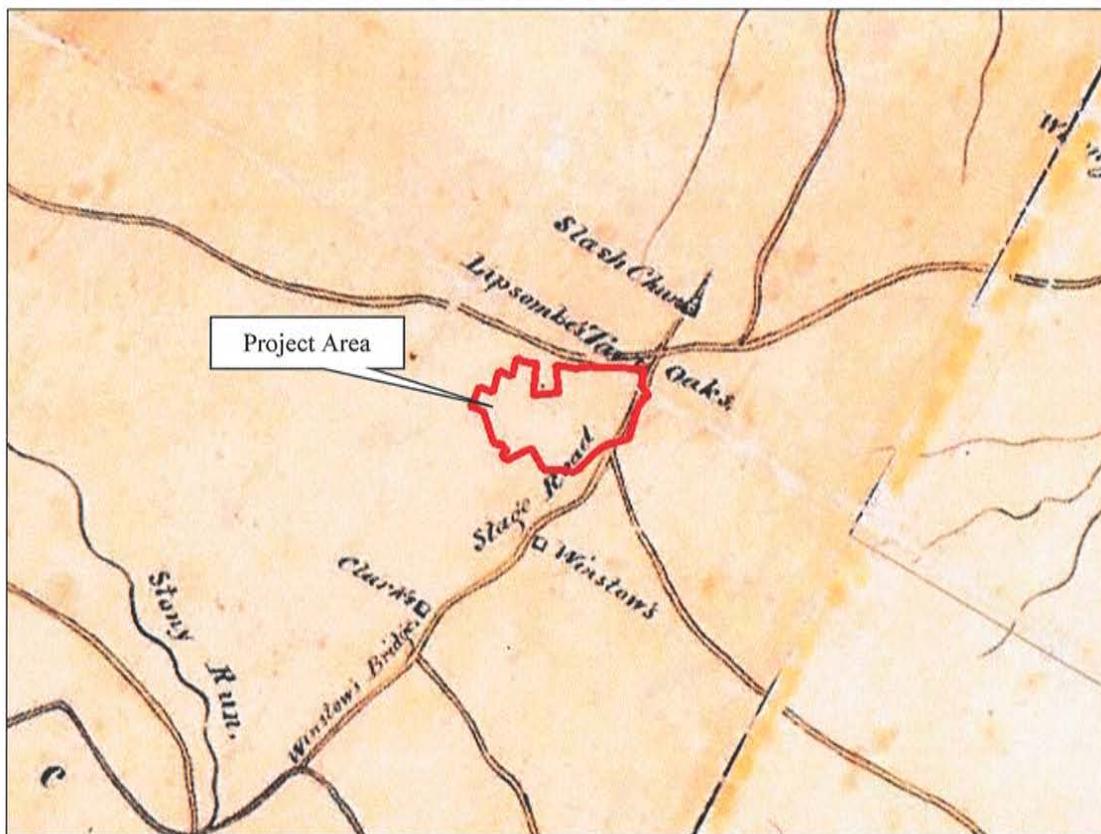


Figure 5-5: Detail of *Hanover County*, by John Wood in 1820, depicting the project area. Source: Library of Virginia

#### ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830 – 1860)

Revitalization of the soils of central Virginia from more sophisticated farming techniques, such as crop rotation, kept the agriculturally based economy steady in the region throughout this time period. Slave labor continued to dominate the workforce on larger plantations and farms and the slave population remained more than 50 percent through the entire period (USCB). However, newly developed mechanized farm machinery and improvements, such as contour plowing to reduce erosion, cast iron plows, threshing machines, and corn shellers, allowed smaller farms and

share croppers to prosper as well (Kaplan 1993:87-88). By the Antebellum Period, these practices had become accepted and widely used. With new farming implements, farmers were able to work land previously unconsidered and wetlands were drained, cleared, and plowed for farming (Dahl and Allord n.d.).

Transportation and infrastructure refinement of the region that had begun previously continued at an aggressive pace during this era. Beginning in the 1830s, commerce and industry was stimulated with the opening of several railroads serving Richmond and Virginia's counties. The Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad (RF&P RR) was chartered in 1834 to run between Richmond and Fredericksburg and the Potomac River. The railroad cut through Hanover County and reached Fredericksburg in 1837 allowing farmers, merchants, and millers in the region to access bigger markets.

Entrepreneurs also used the railroad to create new towns. In 1845 the president of the RF&P, Edwin Robinson, purchased land that is now Ashland where he erected a large building suitable for community gatherings; this building was known as "Slash Cottage." He offered the surrounding land for sale to prospective buyers with the incentive of a free pass on the RF&P to Richmond for 20 years. The presence of a mineral spring on his property led Robinson to develop a health resort and by 1855 there was a year-round population at the village. At this time, Slash Cottage became Ashland, approximately four miles northwest of the project area. Ashland was at its height as a summer resort in the early 1860s (Lancaster 1957:63-64).

European demand for food continued to increase the need and price of grains which led to additional plantations and farms and expansion westward. The Louisa Railroad was chartered in 1835 in Louisa County; it became the Virginia Central Railroad (VCRR) in 1851 and crossed through Hanover County (Bowles n.d.). Tracks for the line were laid through Atlee and Hanover Courthouse and northwest to Hanover Junction, now Doswell (Keller et al. 1990:42). The line extended north-south less than a mile east of the project area. With the railroad in place, these rail stops experienced economic growth associated with both the increases in passenger and freight traffic (Keller et al. 1990:11). However, with the coming of the railroad, stagecoach lines that had previously traveled throughout the county went out of business as centers of commerce transitioned from stage lines to railroad depots (McCartney 2009).

Merry Oaks Tavern, though, continued operating and even expanded. By the 1840s there were several guest houses for summer boarders (Cross 1998:1). When N.C. Lipscombe, Jr. advertised the sale of the establishment in 1843 it read:

There is in the yard a well of the purest water, strongly impregnated with alum, the use of which has been highly recommended by eminent Physicians for various diseases, particularly for Summer complaint.... There have been erected on the premises several houses for the accommodation of boarders in the Summer season... There is attached to the place about 350 acres of land, a greater portion of which is in woods, containing, in large quantities, superior heart pine and other valuable timber, which might be made very profitable, being adjacent to several Saw Mills. The cleared land is in a high state of cultivation, yielding last year 20

bushels wheat per acre, and is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, and grass (*Richmond Enquirer* 8 August 1843).

Robert Smith owned the Merry Oaks in the 1850s and 1860s (Cross 1998:6). Civil War era maps place the tavern southwest of the juncture of Sliding Hill and Ashcake roads, though at various distances from the intersection (Figures 5-6 and 5-7).

At nearby Slash Church, the Disciples of Christ had become the primary users of the church (VHCLS 1972). The Disciples of Christ and the Methodist, another frequent user, made an agreement that the former would purchase Slash Church. Meanwhile the Methodists purchased land nearby and erected Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Church in 1842 (Jones 2010).

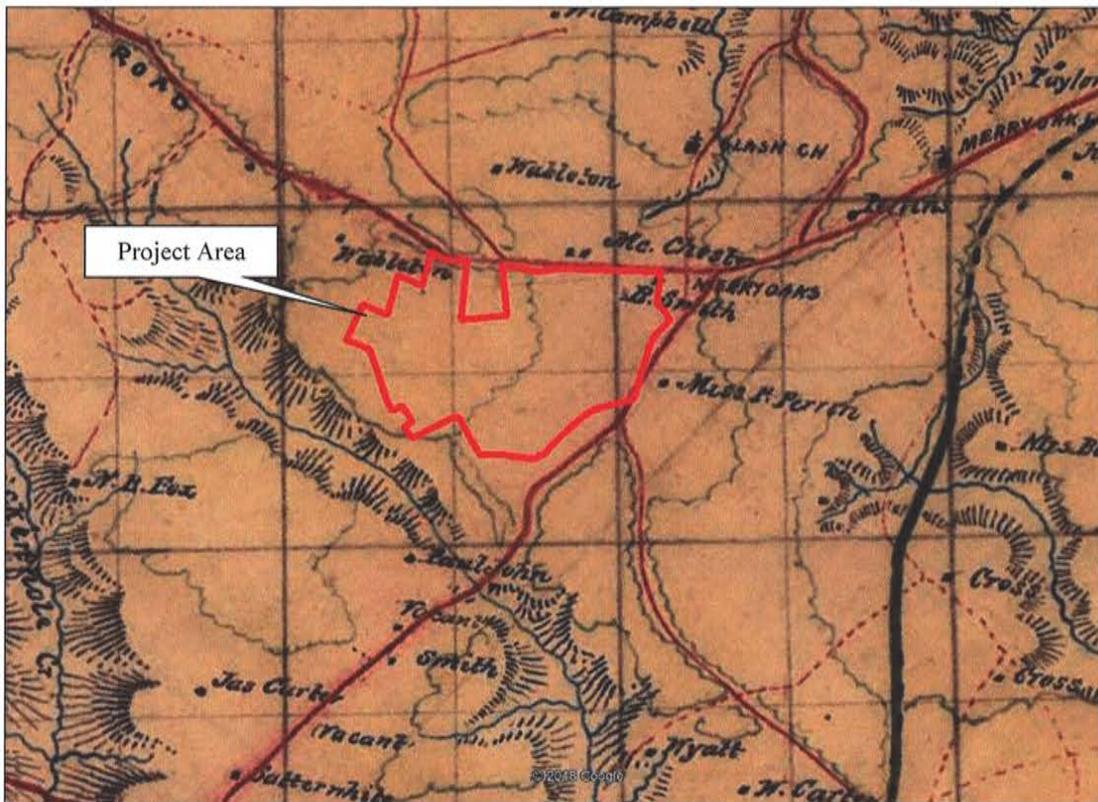


Figure 5-6: Detail of Map of Hanover County, Va. depicting the project area. Source: Library of Congress

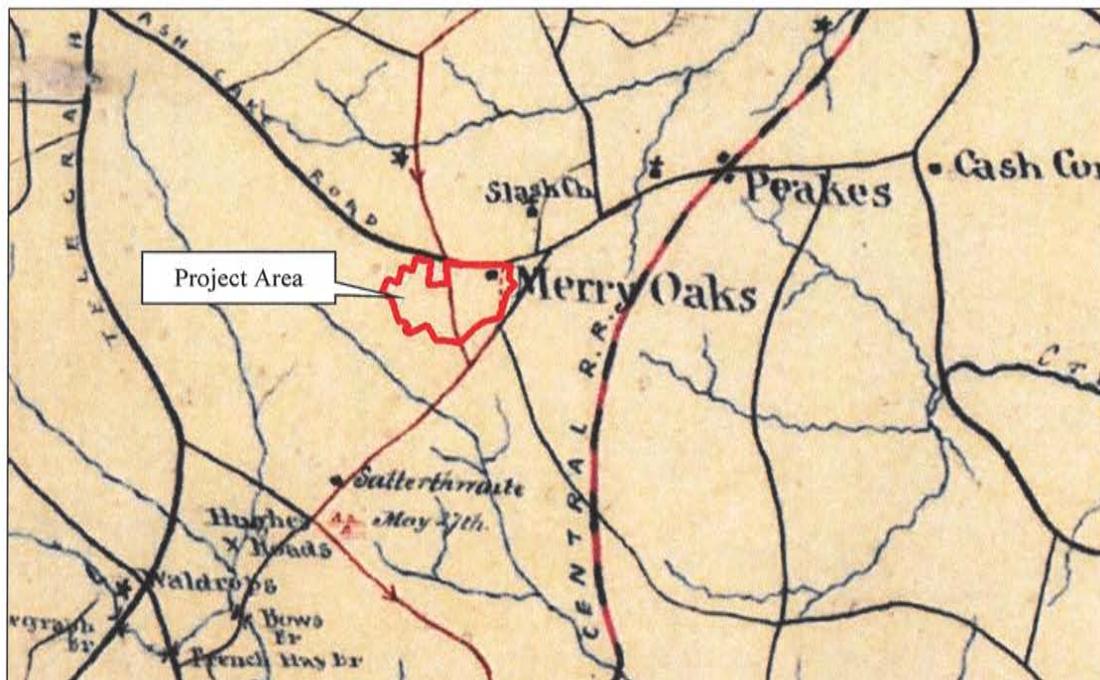


Figure 5-7: Detail of Map from Maj. A. H. Campbell's Surveys showing the Routes, Camps and Positions of the 2nd. Corps A.N.V. from May 27th, to June 13th. 1864, by Hotchkiss in 1864, depicting the project area. Source: Library of Congress

### CIVIL WAR (1861 – 1865)

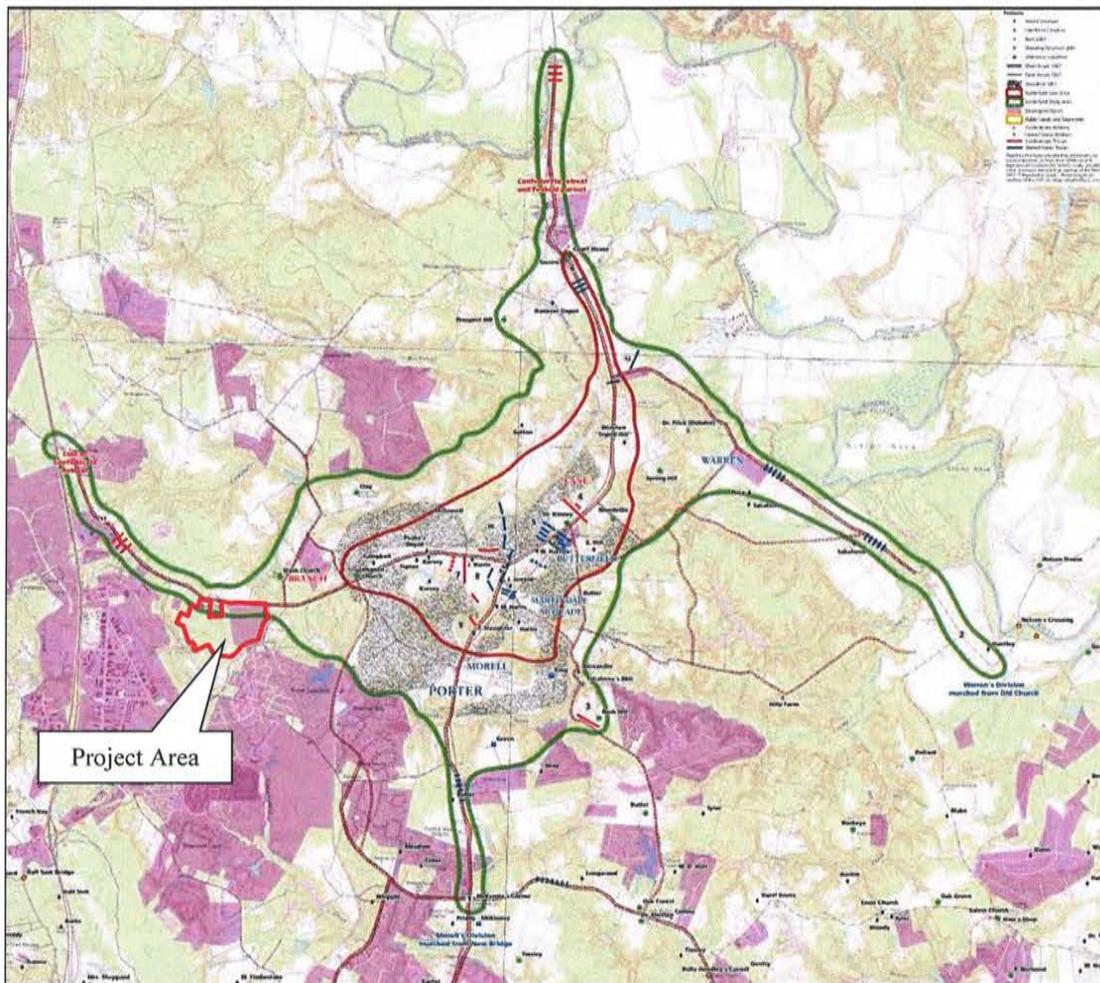
As the mid-nineteenth century neared, the question of slavery grew more divisive. On April 17, 1861, Virginia voted 88 to 55 to secede from the Union. Those who supported secession were from the state's Tidewater, Piedmont, and Shenandoah Valley regions where slave labor was heavily relied on. With its high enslaved worker population, approximately 55 percent in 1860, Hanover County voted to secede from the Union. Delegates from the far western counties opposed the action and eventually formed the state of West Virginia.

In the war, more men fought and died in Virginia than in any other state and the majority of battles took place in northern and central Virginia (Salmon 1983:38-39). Situated between the Union and Confederate capitals, Hanover County witnessed numerous battles and troops maneuvers. When Virginia seceded, the Hanover County formed three companies: the Patrick Henry Rifles, the Hanover Grays, and the Ashland Grays. The peak years of Civil War activity in Hanover County were 1862 and 1864 (Keller et al. 1990:26).

The Peninsula Campaign saw the Army of the Potomac, commanded by Gen. George McClellan, advancing up the Virginia Peninsula toward Richmond between April 4, 1862 and July 1, 1862. In May, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan were on the eastern outskirts of Richmond. When McClellan crossed the Chickahominy River he learned that 17,000 Confederate soldiers were marching on Hanover Court House which posed a threat to his right flank. The Confederates, closer to 4,000, were actually at Peake's Crossing, a rail depot near Slash Church, to protect the Virginia Central Railroad; there was a second brigade at Hanover Junction. McClellan ordered Brig. Gen. Fitz John Porter to eliminate the threat (Salmon 2001:88-90).

In the early morning of May 27, Porter and 12,000 men marched out. At mid-day Porter's vanguard, the 25th New York Infantry Regiment collided with the 28th North Carolina at Dr. Thomas H. Kinney's farm. As Union reinforcements approached, the southerners found themselves outnumbered and retreated towards Hanover Court House, thereby exposing the rear of Porter's corps to attack by the rest of the Confederate force, under Brig. Gen. John H. Martindale, at Peake's Crossing, a mile west of Dr. Kinney's house. This attack came from Col. Charles C. Lee and the 37th North Carolina and 18th North Carolina, as well as a two-gun section from Latham's Battery. When Porter learned of the assault he ordered the 9th Massachusetts and 62nd Pennsylvania Regiments back which forced the withdrawal of Confederates through Peake's Corner and Ashland. The Federals lost 297 men and the Confederates 930, most as prisoners (Salmon 2001:90-91). The study area for the battle extends along Ashcake Road and into the project area; the core of the battle is less than a mile northeast of the project area (Figure 5-8). On May 26 & 27, Slash Church was used as the headquarters for Conf. Brig. Gen. L. OB Branch (Jones 2010).

The Peninsula Campaign ended in the summer of 1862 as the Army of Northern Virginia was able to hold off the Army of the Potomac in the Seven Days' Battle. After the Battle of Oak Grove, General McClellan remained south of the Chickahominy River with four army corps; the Fifth Corps under Maj. Gen. Fitz John Porter was north of the river behind Beaver Dam Creek near Mechanicsville. On June 26, 1862, Lee went on the offensive and attacked the isolated corps. Confederate attacks gained little ground and were driven back with heavy casualties. This was the second day of the Seven Days' Battle. Porter withdrew the following morning ("Beaver Dam Creek" n.d.). Part of the study area for the Battle of Beaverdam Creek is a quarter of a mile south of the project area, though the core of the battle was more than six miles southeast.



**Figure 5-8: Battle of Hanover Court House, Hanover, Hanover County, VA depicting the project area in relation to the battle. Source: Library of Congress**

With Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant at the head of the Army of the Potomac the Overland Campaign took place between May 4 and June 24, 1864 which focused on the destruction of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia as opposed to directly taking Richmond. The strategy involved a coordinated series of attacks in different geographical areas. Battles within Hanover County included the Battle of Yellow Tavern, Battle of North Anna, Battle of Haw's Shop, Battle of Totopotomoy Creek, Battle of Old Church, and Battle of Cold Harbor (Figure 5-9). Only those battles near the project area are discussed here.

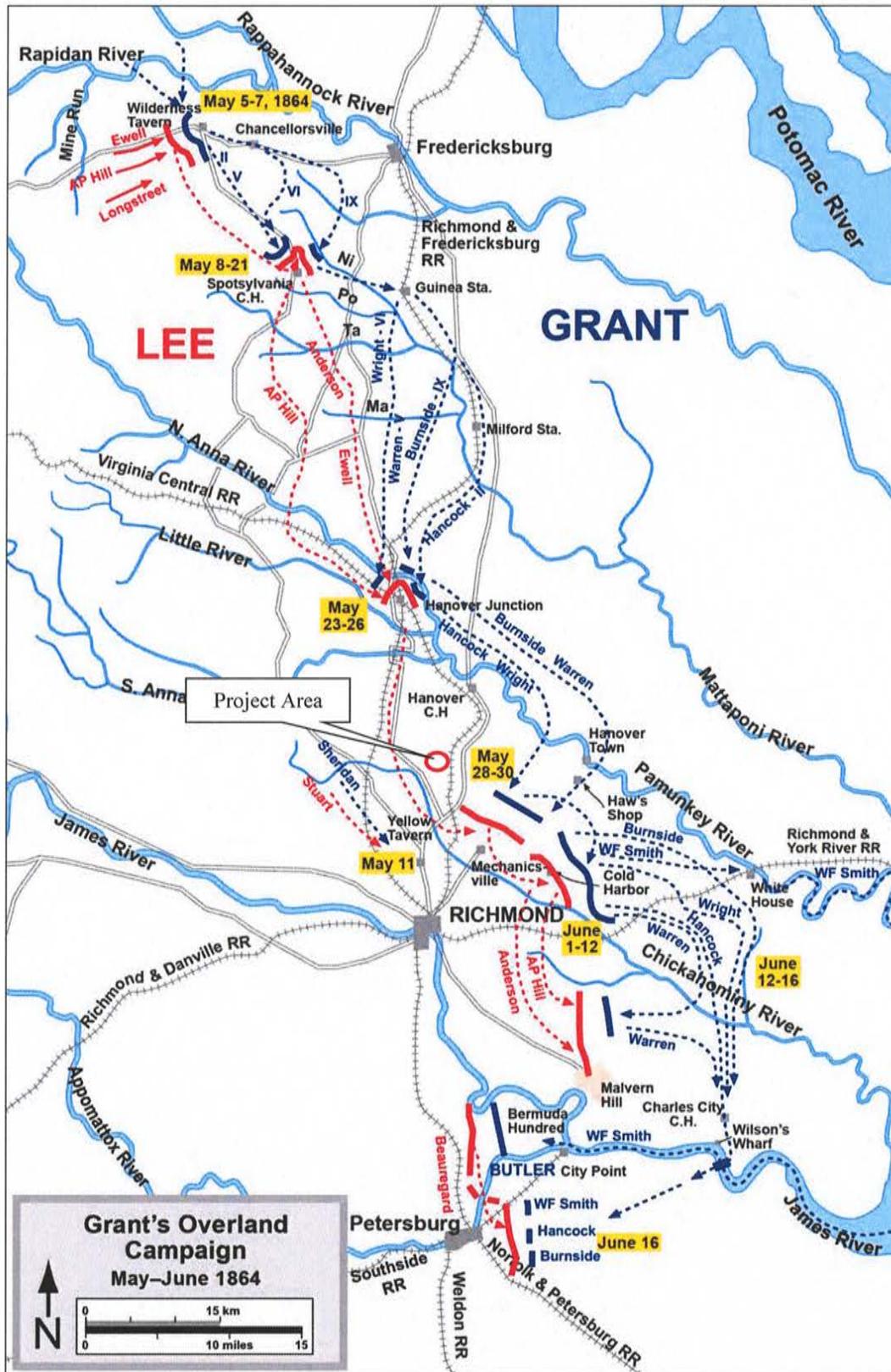


Figure 5-9: Grant's Overland Campaign in relation to the project area. Source: Jespersen n.d.

As the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House raged on in early May 1864, cavalry commander Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan appealed to Gen. Robert E. Lee to pursue and attack Confederate cavalry commander Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart. On May 9, Sheridan rode south with more than 10,000 men and 32 guns with the goal of disrupting Lee's supply lines by destroying railroad tracks and supplies, threaten Richmond, and defeat Stuart. Learning of Sheridan's movements, Stuart moved his 4,500 men to block Richmond. On May 11, Sheridan's well rested forces and Stuart's exhausted outnumbered troops collided at Yellow Tavern. The Confederates were slowly forced to give way but not until after Sheridan had achieved his goal of a soldier mortally wounding Stuart ("The Battle of Yellow Tavern" n.d.). Part of the study area for the Battle of Yellow Tavern is less than two miles west of the project area, though the core of the battle was two and one-half miles southwest.

As the Army of the Potomac advanced south after the Battle of North Anna, General Lee placed a new line of infantry on the south bank of Totopotomoy Creek. If Grant's true intention was to attack directly toward the Confederate capital, then his troops would have to charge across the low, swampy ground, scale the bluffs to the south, and assault well-prepared earthworks. However, that was not his true intent. On May 29 and 30, the Federals tested the Confederate line with only moderate success. Grant learned that a direct assault along the Totopotomoy would be costly and that his best policy was to continue slipping east and south around Lee's right flank (Salmon 2001:290-292). Part of the study area for the Battle of Totopotomoy Creek is less than a mile east of the project area though the core of the battle was three and one-half miles southeast (Figure 5-10).

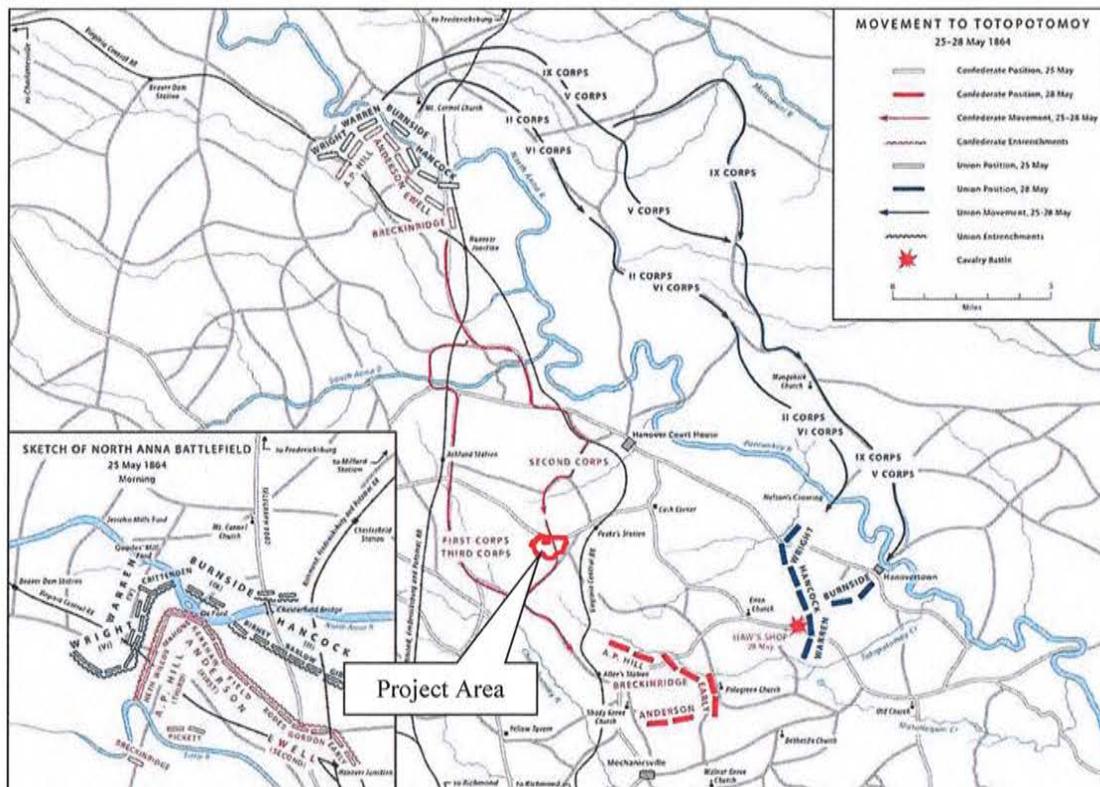


Figure 5-10: *Movement to Totopotomoy* depicting the project area in relation to the battle. Source: Hogan 2014

After the inconclusive fighting at Totopotomoy Creek, Grant turned to the crossroads of Cold Harbor which had roads that led to the Confederate supply depot and Union supply base on the Pamunkey River. On May 31<sup>st</sup>, Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan's cavalry captured Cold Harbor ("Cold Harbor" n.d.). Reinforcements to both armies poured onto the field and Confederates erected an extensive earthworks. With these strong defenses, the Federals failed in breaking the line giving the Confederates a lopsided victory (Salmon 2001:295-296). By the middle of June, Grant had moved on to Petersburg ("Cold Harbor" n.d.). Part of the core of the Battle of Cold Harbor was less than four miles southeast of the project area.

Though not within the core of any of the battles, the project area would have been traversed multiple times by both armies. On June 26, 1862, Gen. Stonewall Jackson stopped at Merry Oaks Tavern to send a message to General Branch (Cross 1998:6). The land around the tavern also appears to have been used as a short-term camp and the tavern as a camp hospital during the Overland Campaign (Roper 2001:549).

### RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1865 – 1917)

When the war ended, Virginia as a whole was in shambles, particularly central Virginia. The Virginia economy was devastated and over four years the land had been ransacked by occupying armies leaving farms and properties destroyed. There was an immense loss of draft animals and severe damage to farms, mills, and manufacturing establishments. Mill-dams were cut, ponds

drained, and railroad depots, bridges, and trestles burned. Farm animals in the track of armies had been seized or killed and other food products taken (Head 1908). Land was nearly worthless and many of the owners no longer had capital, farm animals, or farming tools. Real estate values plummeted from \$10 per acre before the war to \$1 per acre after (Kaplan 1993). As local farmers coped with labor shortages from the emancipation of their labor force and lack of funds to buy necessary materials, many fell into debt and were forced to forfeit their real and personal property or declare bankruptcy (McCartney 2009).

Upon being freed, many former slaves went to Richmond and Fredericksburg with the hopes of finding work only to find preexisting populations there. Those that stayed in the countryside worked as hired hands, sharecroppers, or tenants (McCartney 2009:244). The new agricultural economy now had to rely on small farms and tenancies.

Also in response to the new labor conditions, many farms to the east continued to transition to less labor intensive crops. Wheat supplanted the growth of tobacco. In 1880, Hanover County farmers were harvesting only 1,489 acres of tobacco as compared to 13,146 acres of wheat (Keller et al. 1990:6). The number of mills along the waterways streams, however, declined over time (Keller et al. 1990:37). By the early twentieth century, the western half of the county continued to grow some tobacco while the eastern began to focus more on truck farming with products that could be sold at markets, such as sweet potatoes, watermelons, and berries (Keller et al. 1990:8).

Many of the farm owners, however, simply did not attempt to cultivate again and properties were allowed to revert to forestland. The soils that had been deprived of nutrients while being continuously farmed for so many years actually became good for pine plantations and beginning at the turn of the century forestry became an important economy in the region (VDF 2015).

Lacking capital, many leaders realized that recovery could be quicker if northern capitalists invested in the south. A large portion of this investment went to rebuilding railroads which was important not only to farmers but also to coal producers further west (Figure 5-11) (Salmon 1983:43). Not only did the railroad as a whole help in the state's recovery, local lines and commuter rails created fledgling suburbs in northern and central Virginia by enabling workers to commute to farther employment opportunities. With the central location of Hanover County, several rail lines crossed it and aided farmers in distribution of goods and in the growth of villages along the lines (Figure 5-11). Over time, small mercantile establishments, country stores, and post offices began to establish themselves at major crossroads and train depots. With the railroad, Ashland got a huge boost in 1868 when Randolph-Macon College relocated from Boydton, Mecklenburg County to this "more accessible and eligible location" (quoted in Lancaster 1957:76). The college purchased Robinson's health resort which did not survive the war.

Possibly as a result of increased focus on rail stops, the Merry Oaks Tavern began to fade from the record (Cross 1998:6). In 1906 the 198 acres encompassing the tract was put up for auction. A detail of its advertisement was that "The greater portion of this land is timbered" (*Richmond Times Dispatch* 31 March 1906). A few years later the tavern was gone (Cross 1998:6).

In addition to villages along the rail lines, other new communities began to develop. One such community was Brown Grove. This community was settled by freedmen along Ashcake Road,

roughly from Cheroy Road to Brown Grove Baptist Church in the vicinity of the project area (Williams 2008). Slash Church helped foster Brown Grove Baptist Church (Jones 2010).

With the advent of the twentieth century came significant changes to the United States and Virginia, especially to those living in rural communities. This includes gasoline-powered tractors that were more efficient than the steam and horse-powered farming equipment, as well as electrification, home mail delivery, and telephone service (Outlaw et al. 1992:79). Additionally, like the rest of America, turn of the century Virginia saw the introduction of the automobile as technological developments made it possible for a larger segment of the population to acquire such luxury. This would shift the emphasis of transportation from the rail to the road. As more automobiles were purchased, motorists began to demand higher quality roads on which to travel. Efforts to create high quality roads throughout the United States had begun as early as the 1870s with the Good Roads Movement, an idea which received significant early support from bicycling clubs. By the turn of the twentieth century, the main source of interest behind the movement had shifted to automobile owners, who encouraged state and local governments to focus on road improvements (Jakle and Sculle 2008:34-35).

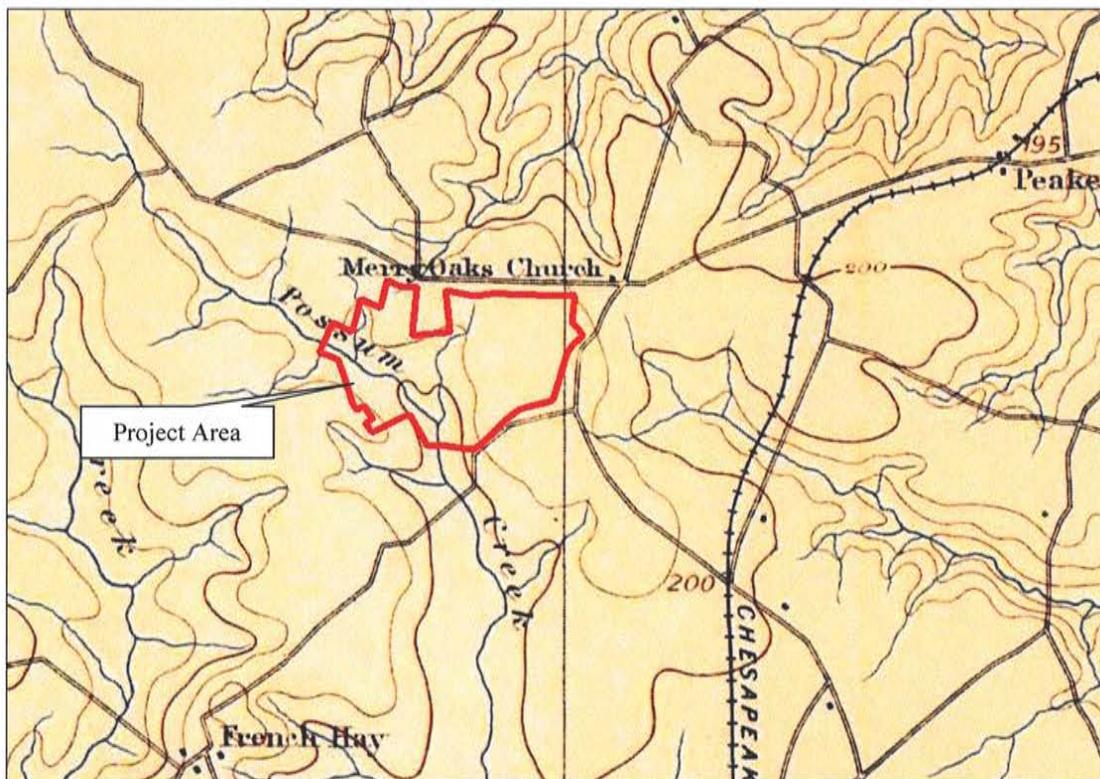


Figure 5-11: Detail of the 1895 topographic map, *Richmond*, depicting the project area. Source: USGS

### WORLD WAR I TO WORLD WAR II (1917 – 1945)

With the outbreak of World War I, many young men in central Virginia enlisted in the army and those who stayed home did their part in cooperating with wartime rations. Farmers were also encouraged to use more modern techniques to increase productivity. When men returned home

from World War I, they generally picked up their lives where they had left them and continued working at the same jobs though transportation improvements would continue to draw people away from the homestead (Manarin and Dowdey 2007:250).

The popularity of the automobile continued following the end of World War I, as more Americans were able to afford one of their own. The call for more and better roads also continued during this time. In 1918, Virginia's primary state highway system was laid out. Jefferson Davis Highway (Route 1), less than two miles west of the project area, was formed from a series of roads which had previously been loosely connected. By conjoining these roads into one continuous improved route, motorists were able to enjoy a significant improvement in comfort in their travels. Additionally, other roads were transformed from muddy, rut-filled highways to smooth hard surfaces. With road improvements, more dwellings were constructed. A 1938 topographic map depicts a project area that is crossed by small roads with dwellings, a store, school, and church outside of the project area limits (Figure 5-12).

Even as transportation changes were taking place, agricultural changes occurred. Hanover County favored production of wheat and corn well into the twentieth century, however their cultivation began to decline as livestock farming grew. By the 1930s, animal husbandry was on the rise with the increase of poultry and poultry products, beef, and pork. Additionally, two crops that became population in the county were tomatoes and melons (Keller et al. 1990:6-7). The region, at this time, was still characterized as agricultural with small and large farmsteads located throughout the land, but more concentrated along roads. Timbering also continued at a steady pace, and remained an integral aspect to the agricultural economy.

The stock market crash and Depression of the 1930s brought devastating effects to the economy; however Virginia as a whole did not fare as poorly as other places across the nation. Although, owners defaulted on their properties and stores closed, industries had not been over expanded and the state's economy had been built around consumer goods such as foods, textiles, and tobacco that remained in relatively high demand. However, farmers were less able to sell their produce and family members that had moved to cities for employment were forced to move back in search of food and shelter (McCartney 2009). Throughout the first half of the twentieth century, however, the number of farms in Hanover County decreased from 2,461 in 1910 to 1,074 in 1960 (Keller et al. 1990:8). To cope with the depression, farmers continued to diversify their crops.

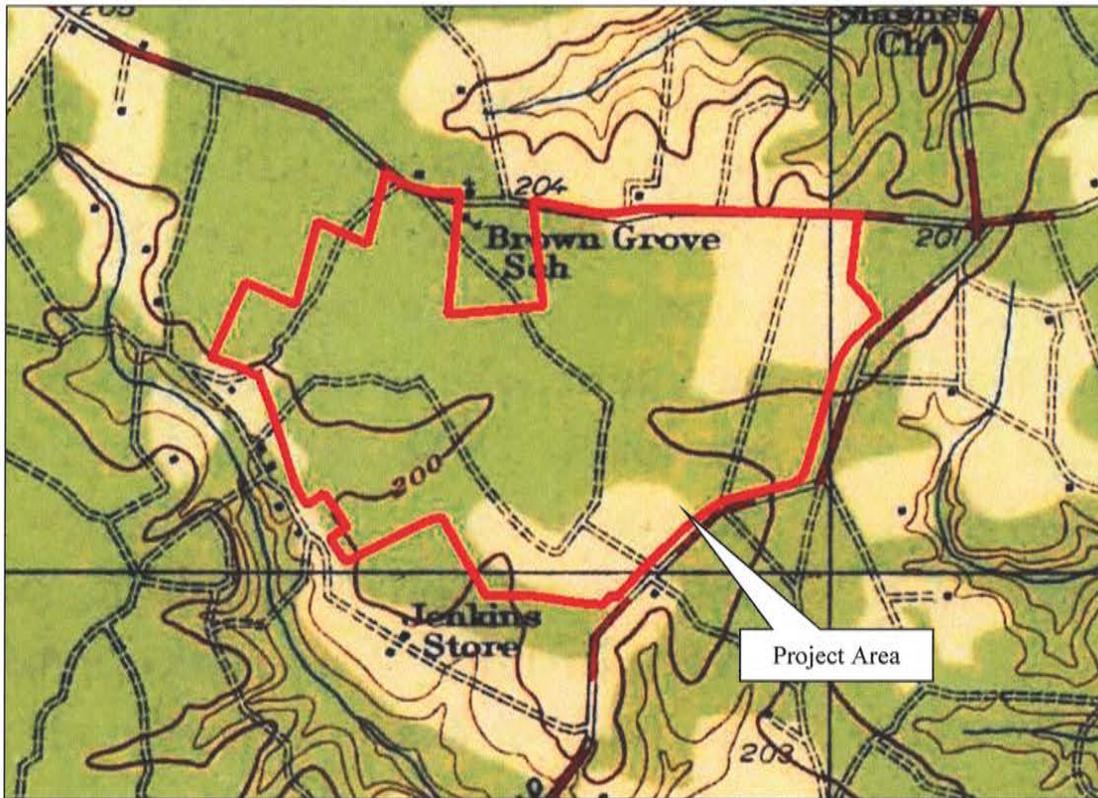


Figure 5-12: Detail of the 1938 topographic map, *Yellow Tavern*, depicting the project area. Source: USGS

#### NEW DOMINION (1945 – PRESENT)

As the twentieth century progressed, northern and central Virginia transitioned from an agricultural society to an urban one. After World War II, the region began to experience significant growth. More and more farmland was subdivided and developed, particularly surrounding larger cities and the earlier suburban movement grew with such force the Commonwealth's landscape would forever be altered. This movement was encouraged with the construction of interstate highways, such as Interstate 95, which would provide farmers with new means of getting products to market. Topographic maps and historic aerials indicate that though the vast majority of the project area was forested, there were pockets of development, particularly along its border (Figures 5-13 through 5-15).

Even as the total acreage of farms declined, agriculture continued to be an important source of the county's income with nearly five million dollars in sales of farm products in 1959. In that year, poultry sale led in the county's total revenue, followed by meat animal production and field crops. It appears that over time expensive farming machinery and increased competition forced many small farmers out of business. By 1979 there were only 630 working farms in the county, a nearly 40 percent decrease in only 20 years, while the total harvested acres remained fairly constant (Keller et al. 1990:8).

In addition to the consolidation of some farms, suburban Richmond has begun encroaching upon southern Hanover County. This is evident around the project area. By the 1960s, the Forest Lake Hill subdivision was underway southeast of the project area. Hanover County Municipal Airport opened southwest of the project area in 1971 (VAHS n.d.). This was quickly followed by an industrial park. With this growth, the Brown Grove community has been dwindled, though it remains present (Williams 2008). It is possible that this growth has also led some to better appreciate local history and work towards saving some of the county's historic resources. Slash Church was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972 (VHLCs 1972).



Figure 5-13: Detail of a 1966 aerial depicting the project area. Source: USGS

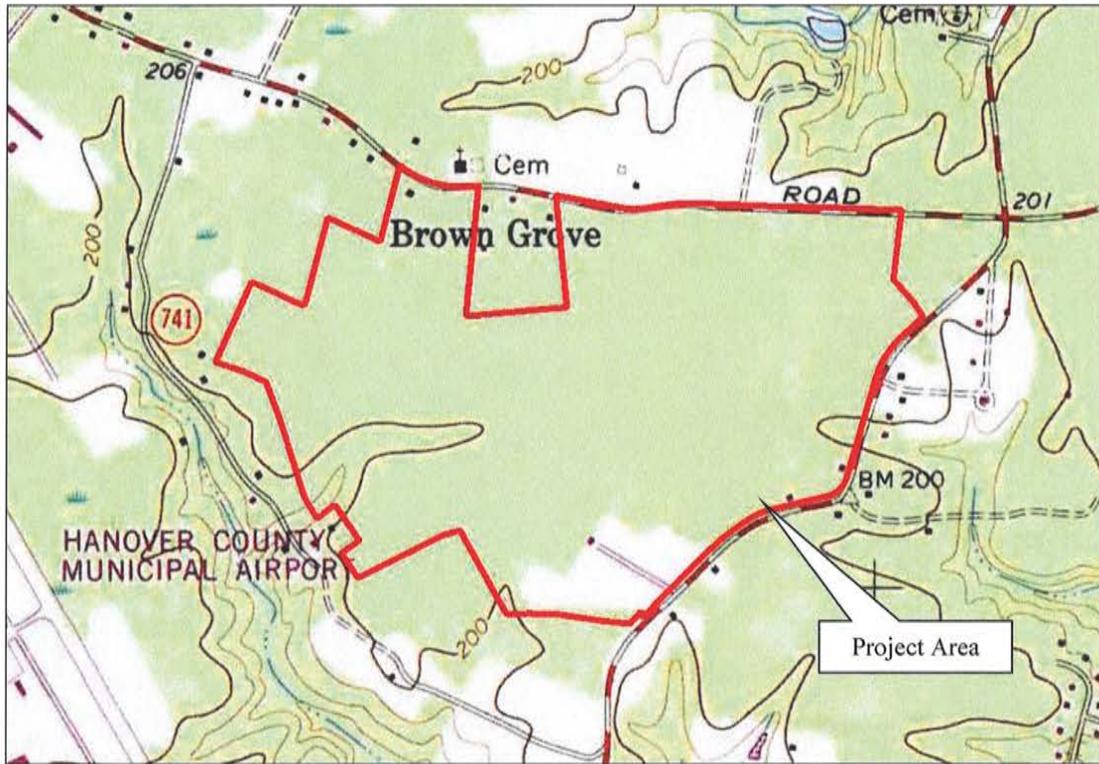


Figure 5-14: Detail of a 1987 topographic map, *Yellow Tavern*, depicting the project area. Source: USGS

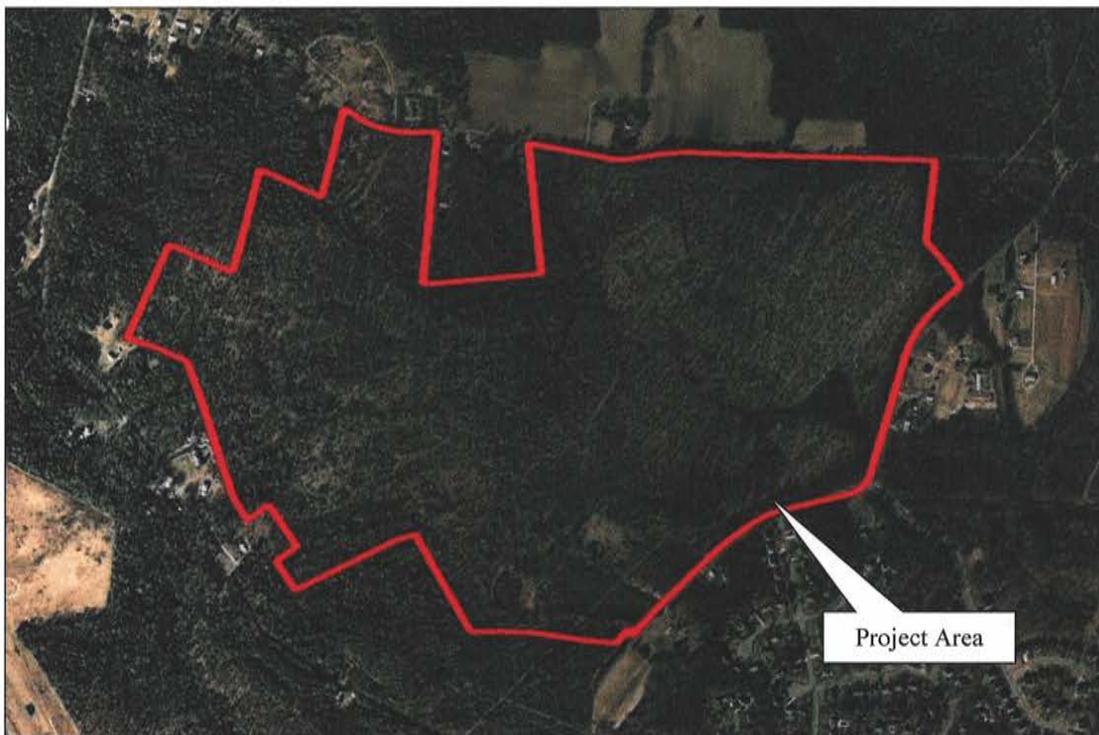


Figure 5-15: Detail of a 2007 aerial depicting the project area. Source: Google Earth

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## **6. EXPECTED RESULTS**

A number of factors must be considered in determining the types of sites that can reasonably be expected to be found in the course of an archaeological testing program. Environmental data such as geology and hydrology along with historic data including transportation routes and proximity to settled areas can provide indications about general use and settlement. In addition to background research, data on previously identified sites can shed light on the types of resources one might expect to find. The following section summarizes the types of cultural resources expected to be present within the project area following a review of these factors.

### **ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Prior to modern disturbances the character and type of soil would have had a direct effect on the kind of vegetation and hydrology of the area and on the potential for human habitation and usage. There is a strong correlation between settlement density and soil fertility. A well-known study of settlement patterns in relation to soil types (Lukezic 1990) indicates that historic settlement is closely correlated with the location of prime farmland, and Native Americans during the late prehistoric period also appear to have had preferences for specific site locations and soil types (Rountree and Turner 2002:69).

The topography of the project area is almost completely flat, and much of it is poorly drained. About 23% of the project area is classified as poorly drained by the USDA, and an additional 30% is somewhat poorly drained.

### **MAP PROJECTED SITES**

Historic documents, maps, and literature provided some evidence on the likelihood for the project area to contain prehistoric or historic archaeological sites. As illustrated earlier in the cultural context section of this report, Merry Oaks Tavern appears to be located at or near the northeast corner of the project area on an 1820 map. Civil War era maps depict the tavern at a slight distance from the project area, and the dwelling of an R. Smith in the northeast corner. Twentieth century maps show secondary roads cutting through the project area, but no structures are depicted until the 1950s, when a few houses appear around the perimeter of the property.

Additionally, local landowners suggested the possible presence of a cemetery on the western edge of the property. Review of county data indicated that the cemetery is located on an adjacent parcel.

### **PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES**

While documentary sources have bias and often are limited in their attention to detail, information on previous surveys and recorded resources in the vicinity of the project area, as well as regional settlement models offer additional information and perspective on the project area's potential to contain intact significant archaeological deposits. Review of the VDHR VCRIS records one previously-recorded archaeological site, VDHR# 44HN0326, within the project area. This site is an early-nineteenth century domestic site that was evaluated by Gray and Pape in 1999 as the

potential location of the Merry Oaks Tavern. Additionally, an avenue of approach for the Battle of Hanover Courthouse (VDHR# 042-5019) extends along the north side of the project area.

**PREHISTORIC SITE POTENTIAL**

The project area is flat and poorly drained, with virtually no relief; it would not have offered many resources to attract prehistoric settlement. Therefore, the prehistoric site potential is low.

**HISTORIC SITE POTENTIAL**

The project area is located at the intersection of historic roads in an area of historic settlement. One documented early-nineteenth century site is located within the project area, and Ashcake Road, along the northern boundary, served as an avenue of approach during the Civil War Battle of Hanover Courthouse. Therefore, the historic site potential is high.

## 7. FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

From November 6 through 26, 2019, Dutton +Associates, LLC (D+A) conducted a Phase I cultural resource survey (Phase I) of the ±87.9 hectare (±217.4 acre) Tiger project area in Hanover County, Virginia. No architectural resources were located within the project area. The work was completed in accordance with VDHR guidelines for conducting historic resources survey in Virginia. The results of the survey are summarized below.

Prior to initiating archaeological testing of the project area, a limited pedestrian survey was undertaken in order to assess existing conditions and the potential for archaeological deposits or other historic landscape features to be present. Following the pedestrian reconnaissance, a plan for systematically testing the project area was implemented. The results of both the pedestrian and subsurface testing are provided below.

### PEDESTRIAN RECONNAISSANCE

The Tiger project area lies in Hanover County, Virginia at the southwest corner of Ashcake Road (Route 657) and Sliding Hill Road (Route 656). It is bounded on the north and east by these roads, on the west by Egypt Road, and on the south by Garnett Road. Some logging roads and a fiber-optic right-of-way run through the project area.

Terrain is almost completely flat throughout the entire project area. The only relief is located on the eastern edge of the project area, where a shallow draw leads into Totopotomoy Creek. A wide band of poorly drained soil runs east-to-west across the center of the property, and all of the interior is marshy and waterlogged. Wetland delineation tape was noted throughout much of this interior section (Figure 7-1). A series of drainage ditches crosses through the property.



**Figure 7-1: Wetland flagging on east side of project area, facing northeast.**

Vegetation at the time of survey varied by drainage and level of disturbance. Much of the central and northeastern portion of the property had been logged in 2007, according to aerial imagery. Vegetation in these sections consisted of dense young pines (Figure 7-2) or dense hardwood saplings (Figure 7-3). Elsewhere, vegetation consisted of pine and oak with an understory of holly (Figure 7-4)



**Figure 7-2: Young pines and wetland flagging tape in northeastern side of project area, facing north.**



**Figure 7-3: Dense young hardwoods in Area B, facing northwest.**



**Figure 7-4: Vegetation in eastern side of project area, facing northwest.**

A few areas of modern disturbance were noted during the walkover. In the center of the eastern side of the property, a bottle dump was noted that appears to date to the mid-to-late twentieth century. In the northeast corner of the project area, along Ashcake Road, brick piers, cement drains, and other material associated with a dwelling that is visible in aerial imagery from 1968. A possible open well was also noted in association with this site (Figure 7-5 through 7-7).



**Figure 7-5: Small trash scatter near Shovel Test F6 in Area C.**



**Figure 7-6: Brick and Portland cement pier, facing northwest.**



Figure 7-7: Possible well.

### SUBSURFACE TESTING

Following the pedestrian reconnaissance, a plan for systematically testing the project area was implemented. The better-drained portions of the property were divided into seven survey areas labeled A through G in the order they were surveyed. Grids of shovel test pits excavated at 15-meter (50 foot) intervals were placed in all of the named areas (Figure 7-8). Only judgmental shovel tests were placed in the central poorly-drained area.

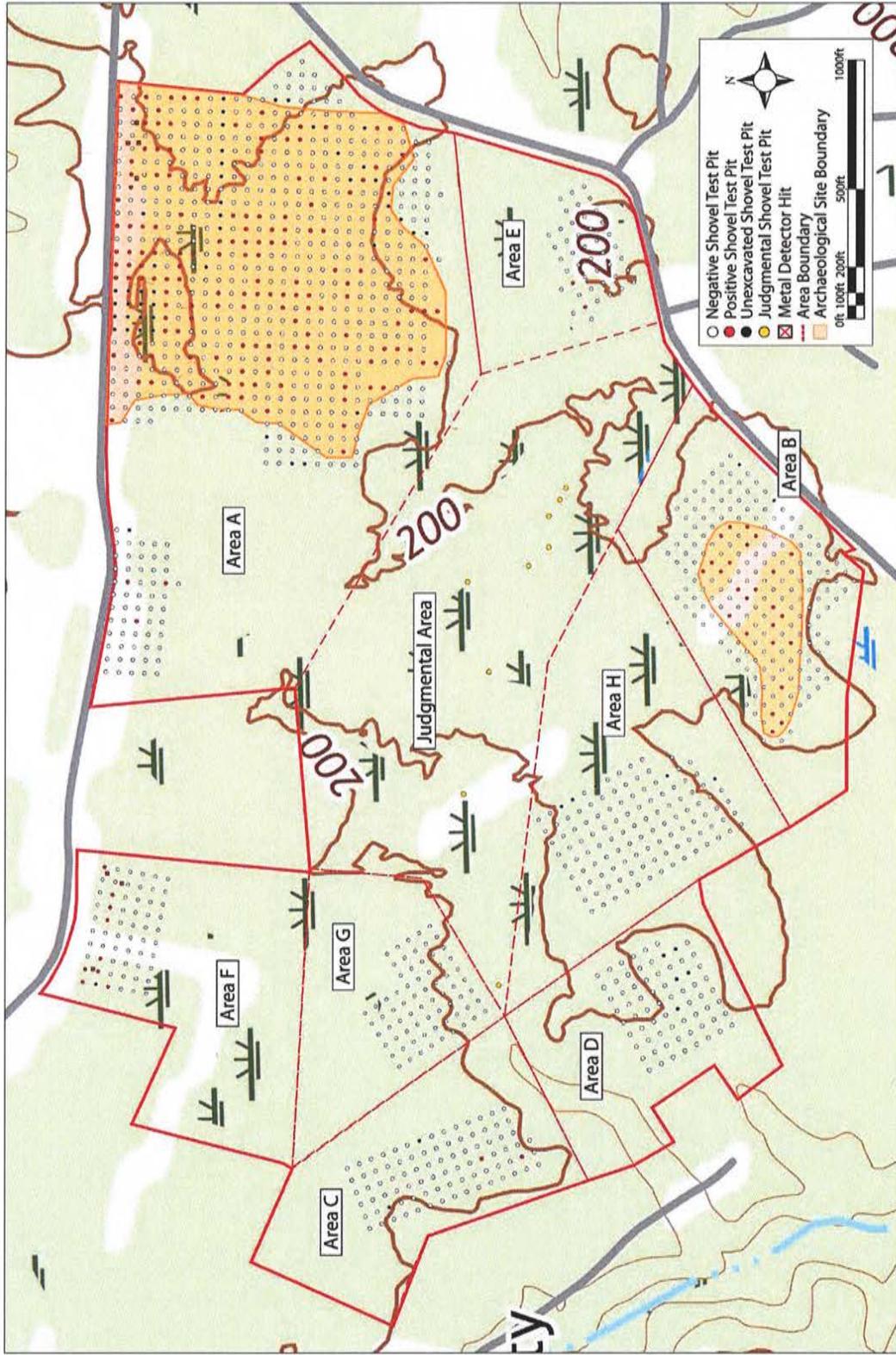


Figure 7-8: Topographic map of project area showing survey areas.

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*Area A*

This area is located in the northeastern quadrant of the project area. It is in the location of previously-record Site 44HN0326, which was evaluated by Gray and Pape in 1999. Two grids were placed in the well-drained soils in this area. The eastern grid was placed over the location of the previously-identified site, and the western grid was placed in a small area of well-drained soils along Ashcake Road (Figure 7-9)

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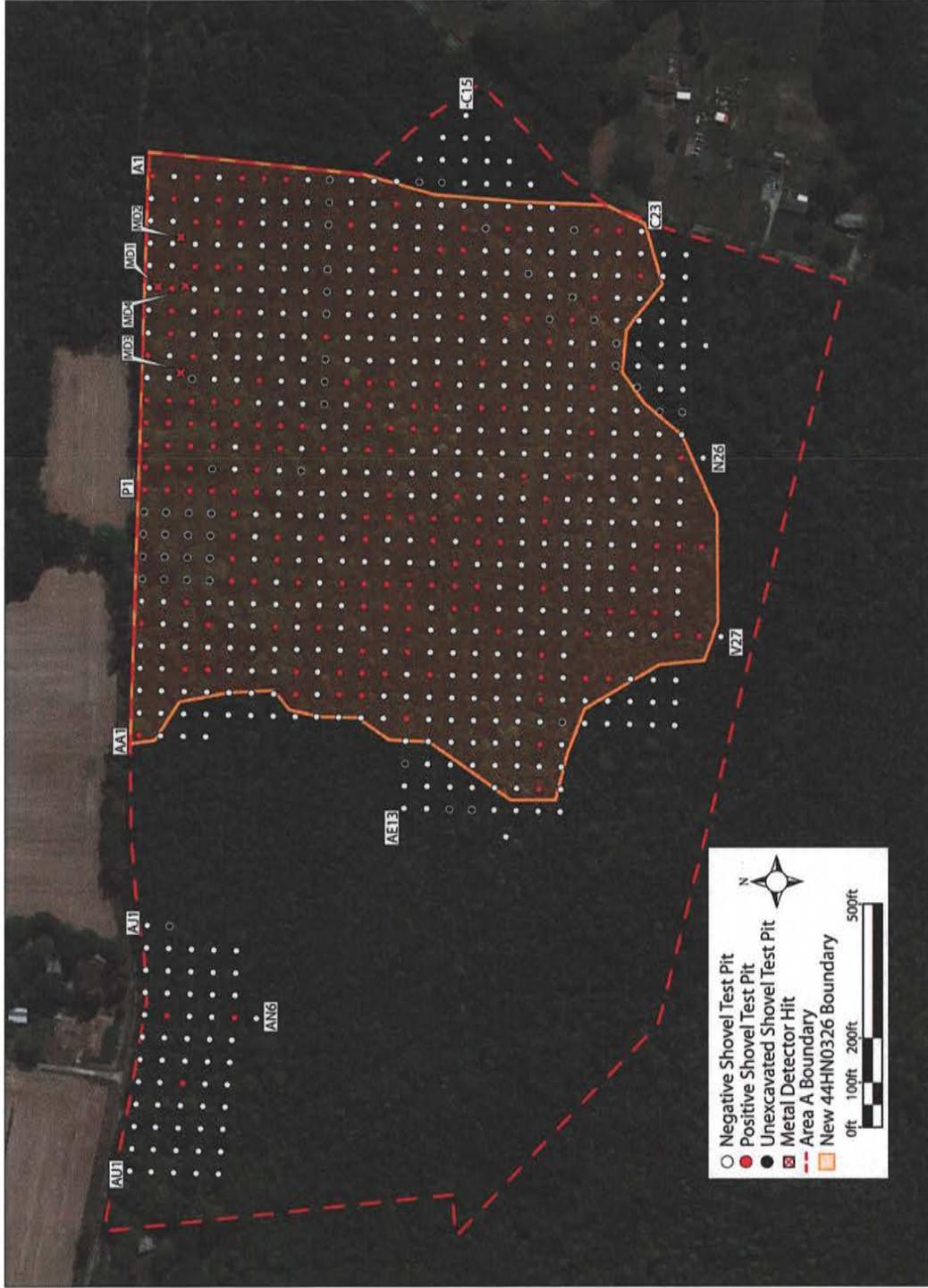


Figure 7-9: Aerial view of shovel test pits in Area A.

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A total of 714 shovel test pits were laid out in two grids across Area A. Of these, 46 could not be excavated due to disturbance, waterlogged soils, or because they fell within the area of the previous site evaluation. A total of 168 shovel test pits were positive for cultural material. The majority of these positives were historic artifacts associated with 44HN0326, which is described in greater detail, below.

Stratigraphy in Area A generally consisted of 10YR 5/3 brown fine silty loam plowzone (Ap horizon) over a truncated eluvial layer (E horizon) of 2.5Y 5/3 light olive brown silt over 2.5Y 5/6 light olive brown silty clay subsoil (B horizon). Some of the shovel tests in Area A exhibited slightly hydric soil (Figure 7-10).

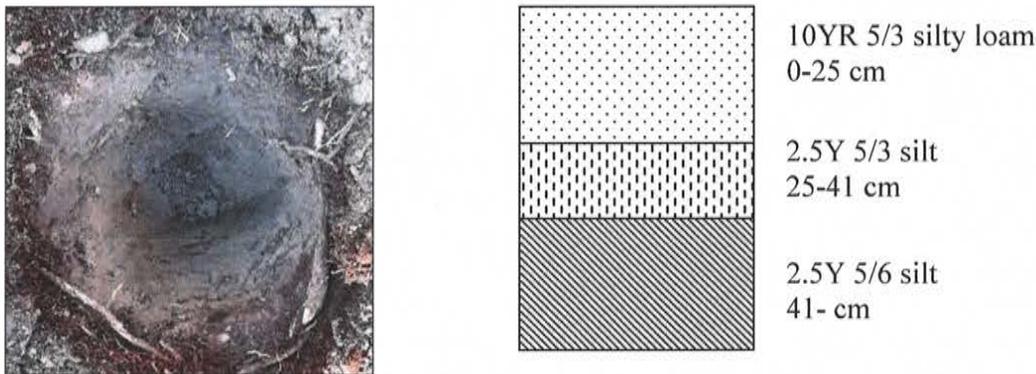


Figure 7-10: Soil profile of Shovel Test E7.

#### Site 44HN0326

This site was originally identified by Gray and Pape in 1999 during an effort to locate Merry Oaks Tavern. The remains of a structure with a brick foundation and English basement measuring 24 by 44 feet with an external end chimney were identified. The artifacts identified were typical of an early-nineteenth century domestic site, and Gray and Pape determined that the site was not the tavern, but a dwelling constructed in the early nineteenth century. However, research does suggest that the site may have been the residence of the tavern owner.

During the current survey, the location of one of these original test units was noted, as evidenced by black tarp and brick fragments in Shovel Test P3. According to Gray and Pape's report, their project was targeted directly at the foundation of the structure rather than defining the horizontal extent of the entire site. The distribution of artifacts recovered during the current survey suggests that the boundary of the site extends far beyond the structure, potentially including outbuildings, yard spaces, and other activity areas.

A total of 264 artifacts were recovered from Area A, and the majority of these appear to be associated with the site (Figure 7-11). The assemblage was dominated by brick fragments and nails. Diagnostic artifacts included pearlware, blue transfer-printed whiteware, a single sherd of creamware, a few sherds of ironstone, dark green bottle glass, cut nails, and a small quantity of solarized glass. These diagnostics suggest a long range of occupation for the site with a primary occupation during the early nineteenth century.



Figure 7-11: Representative artifacts from 44HN0326.

### *Area B*

This area is located in the southeastern corner of the project area. Most of this area was well drained, and a grid of 199 shovel test pits was laid out across the center of the area. Two were not excavated due to disturbance (Figure 7-12). A total of 24 shovel test pits contained cultural material. This concentration of artifacts was designated VDHR Site Number 44HN0449, which is described below.

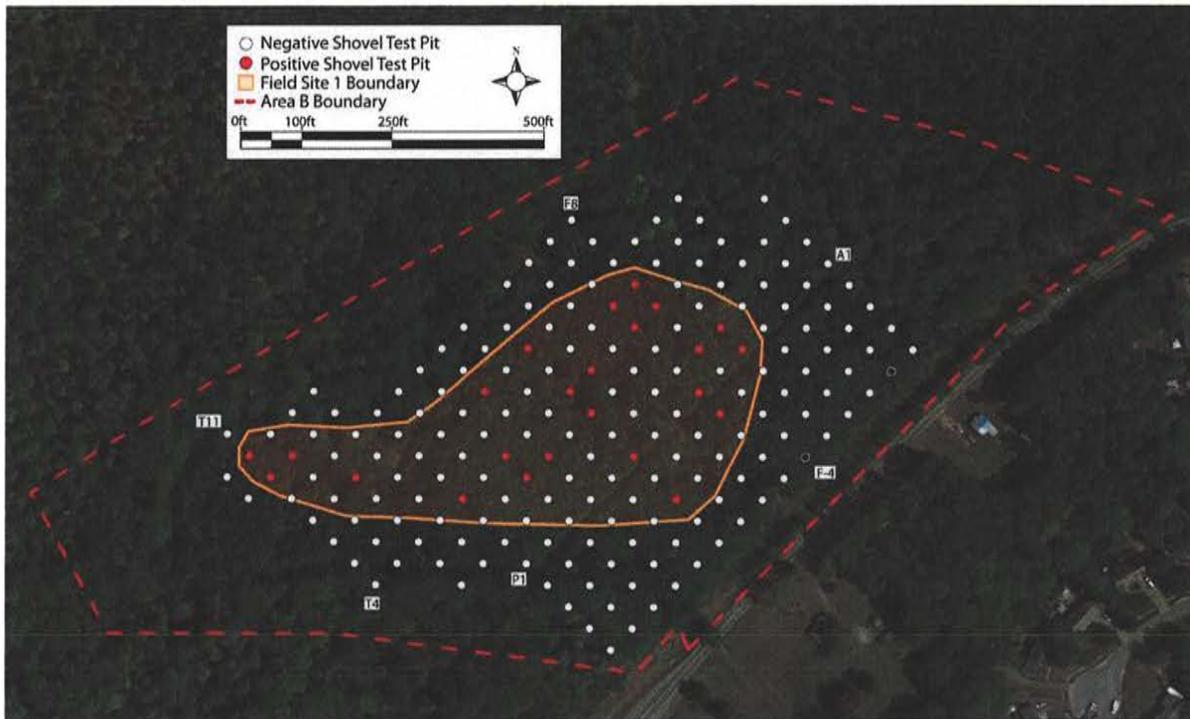


Figure 7-12: Aerial view of Area B shovel test pits.

Stratigraphy in Area B consisted of 2.5Y 5/4 light yellowish brown silty clay loam plowzone (Ap horizon) over 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown silty clay subsoil (B horizon) (Figure 7-13).

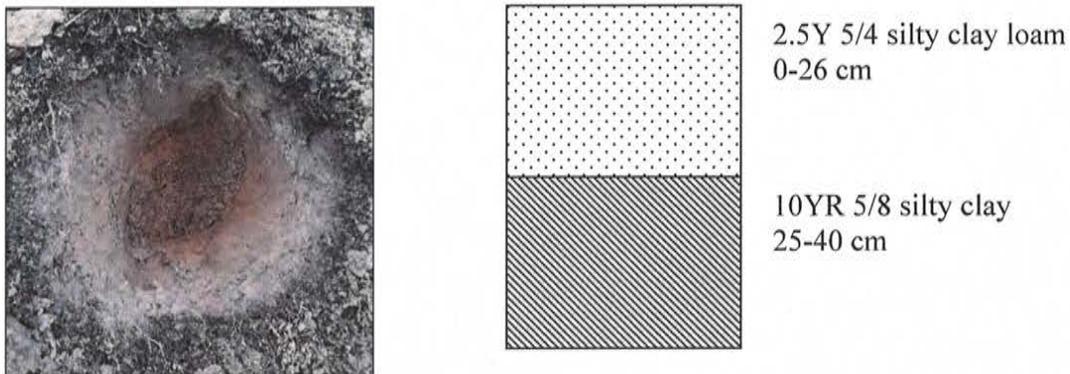


Figure 7-13: Soil profile of Shovel Test D-1.

#### Site 44HN0449

This site consists of a diffuse scatter of 32 artifacts recovered from 24 shovel test pits (Figure 7-14). Materials were consistent with a mid-to-late nineteenth century domestic site, with whiteware, ironstone, cut nails, and solarized glass. No evidence of intact features was noted.



Figure 7-14: Representative artifacts from 44HN0449.

### *Area C*

This area is located in the westernmost corner of the project area. The center of this area was well drained, and a grid of 87 shovel test pits was laid out across the center of the area and extended out onto a small finger ridge that overlooks a shallow draw (Figure 7-15). Two shovel tests were skipped due to treefall, and two shovel tests were positive for cultural material.

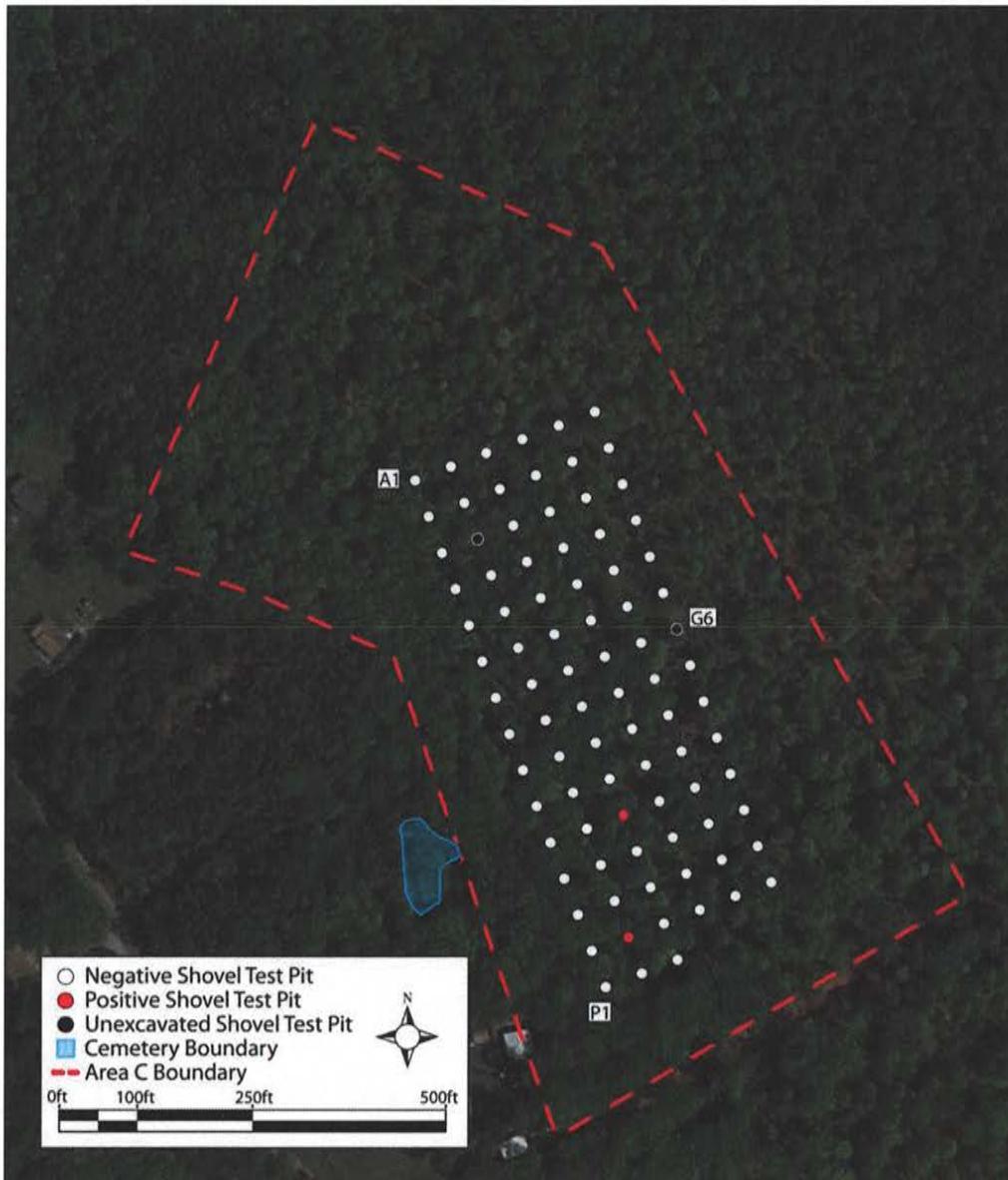


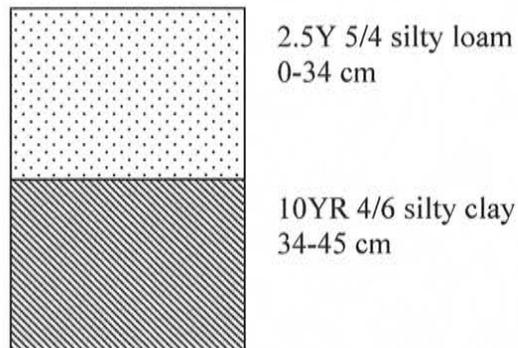
Figure 7-15: Aerial view of Area C shovel test pits.

A cemetery was noted directly west of the project boundary, with grave markers dating to the mid-to-late twentieth century (Figure 7-16). No evidence of grave markers or depressions was noted within the project area, but the edge of the cemetery appears to abut the edge of the project area. A 30-meter (100-foot) buffer between the cemetery and any ground disturbance is recommended.



**Figure 7-16: Graves and headstones in cemetery located outside of project area, facing northwest.**

Soils consisted of a layer of 2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown silty loam plowzone (Ap horizon) over 10YR 4/6 yellowish brown silty clay subsoil (B horizon) (Figure 7-17).



**Figure 7-17: Soil profile of Shovel Test N2.**

#### *Area D*

This area is located in the southwestern corner of the project area. A grid of 70 shovel test pits was laid out to the southeast of the draw that separates Area C and Area D (Figure 7-18). Five shovel tests were skipped because they were waterlogged or fell within the wetland delineation. No cultural material was recovered.

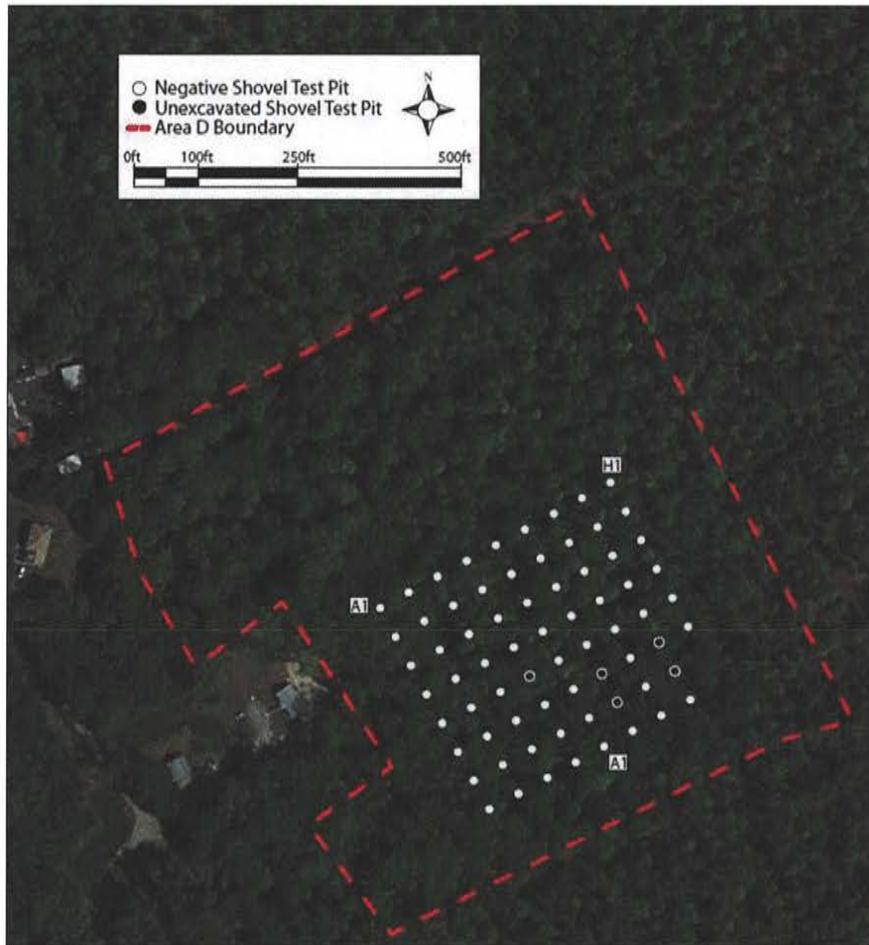
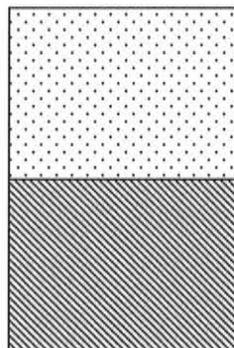


Figure 7-18: Aerial view of shovel test pits in Area D.

Soils consisted of 2.5Y 5/6 light olive brown silty loam plowzone (Ap horizon) over 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay subsoil (B horizon) (Figure 7-19).



2.5Y 5/6 silty loam  
0-32 cm

10YR 5/6 silty clay  
32-45 cm

Figure 7-19: Soil profile of Shovel Test D3.

*Area E*

This area is located in the easternmost edge of the project area. Much of the area was poorly drained or delineated as wetland. A small grid of 44 shovel test pits was placed in the only well drained portion of this area, on the eastern side along Sliding Hill Road (Figure 7-20). Only one shovel test was positive for cultural material.

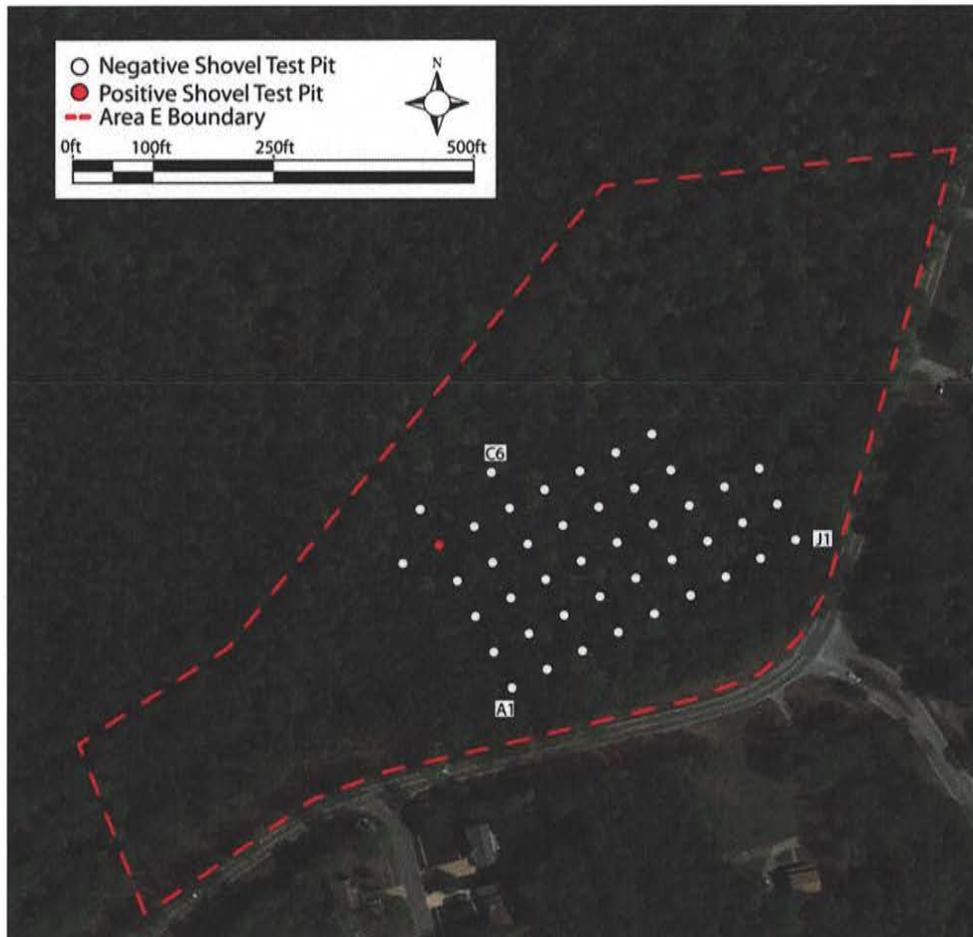
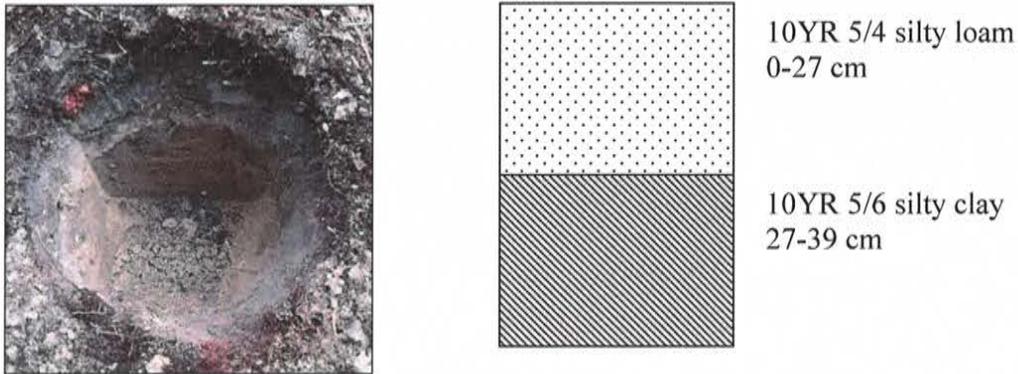


Figure 7-20: Aerial view of shovel test pits in Area E.

Soils consisted of 10YR 5/4 silty loam plowzone (Ap horizon) over 10YR 5/6 silty clay subsoil (B horizon) (Figure 7-21).



**Figure 7-21: Soil profile of Shovel Test E2.**

### *Area F*

This area is located in the northwestern corner of the project area. The southern two-thirds of this area was poorly drained or delineated as wetland, so only a small grid of 60 shovel tests was placed on the well-drained soils along Ashcake Road (Figure 7-22). Eight shovel test pits were positive for cultural material, with a wide scatter of late-twentieth century material near the road. Due to its late date, its presence along the road, and its diffuse distribution, this scatter of artifacts was not designated a site.

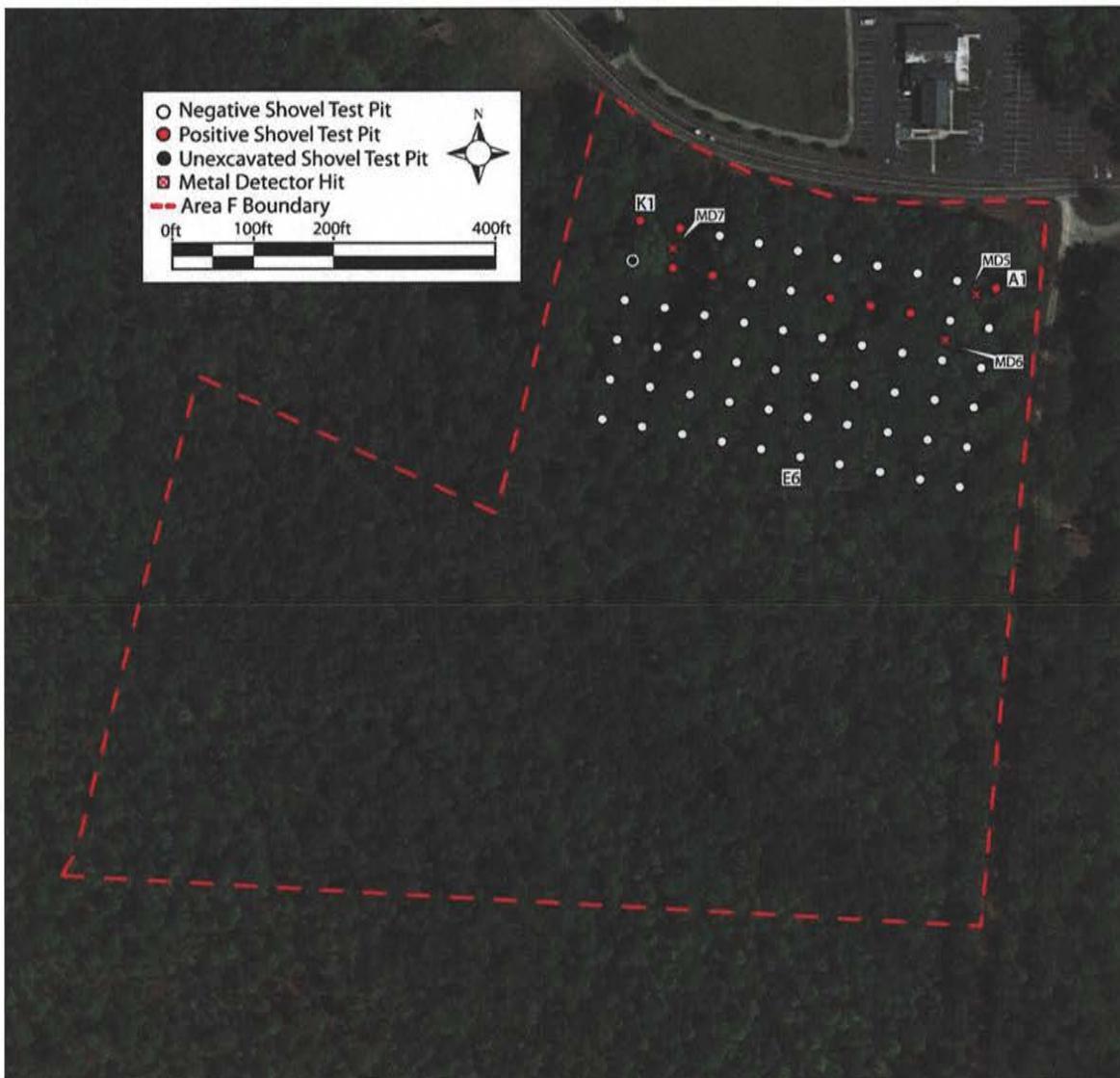


Figure 7-22: Aerial view of shovel test pits in Area F.

Soils consisted of 10YR 3/4 yellowish brown silty loam plowzone (Ap horizon) over 2.5Y 5/6 light olive brown silty clay (Figure 7-23).

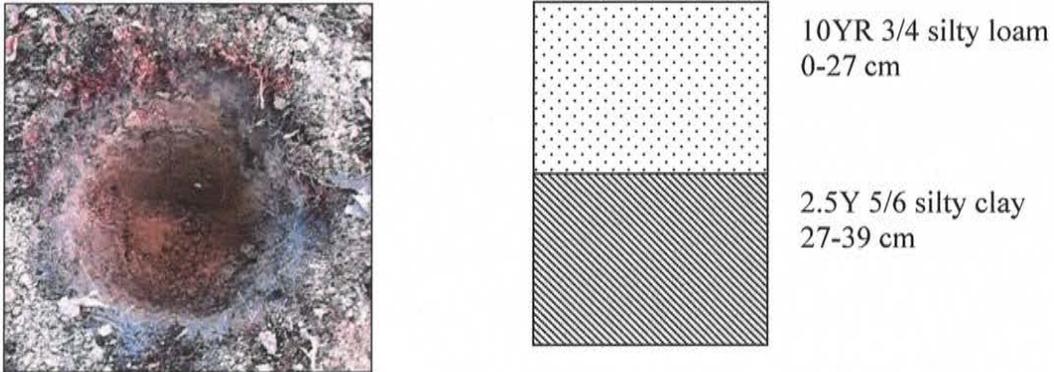


Figure 7-23: Soil profile of Shovel Test G1.

### *Area G*

This area is located between Areas C and F in the western center of the project area. Much of this area was poorly drained or delineated as wetland, so the grid was placed on the best drained soil in the southern corner of this section. A total of 69 shovel tests were excavated, none of which were positive for cultural material (Figure 7-24).

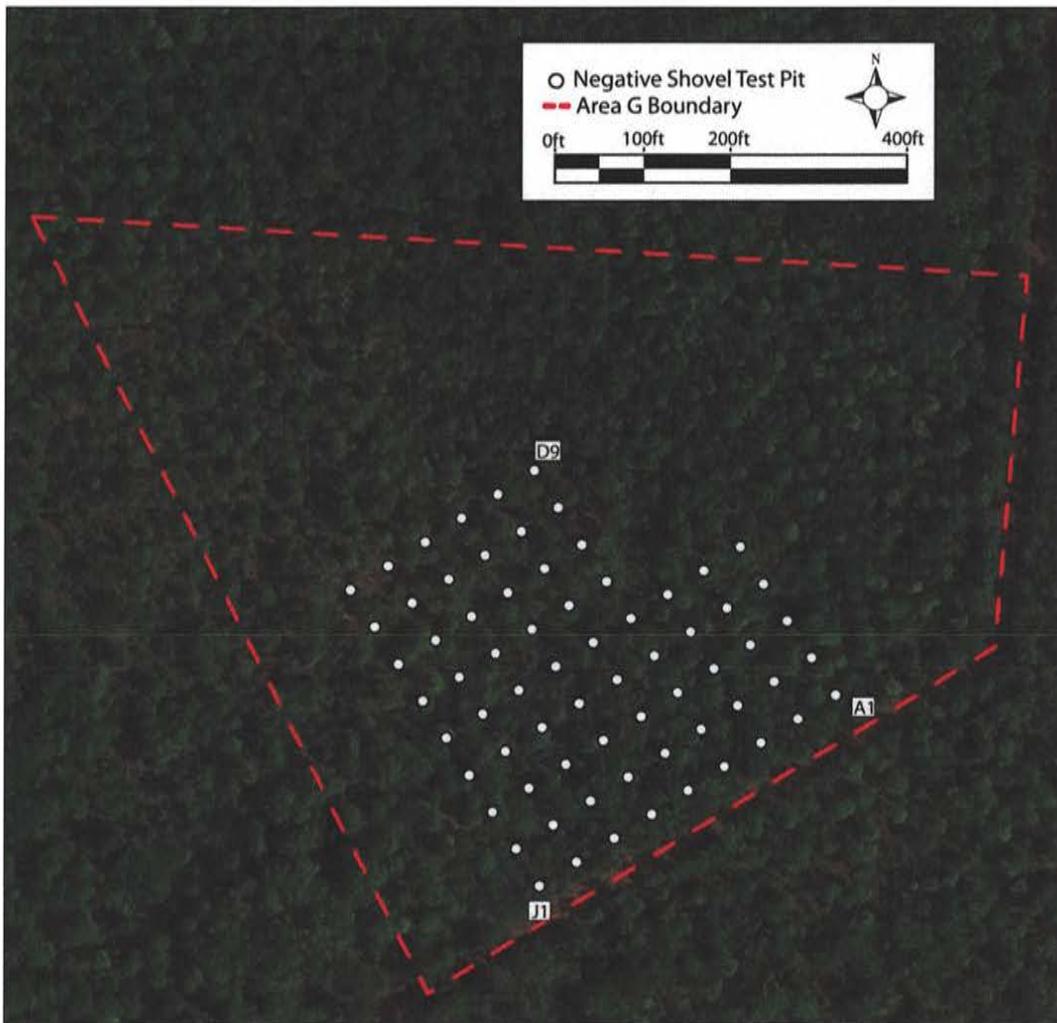
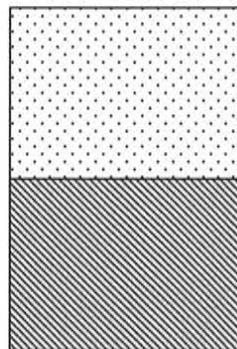


Figure 7-24: Aerial view of shovel test pits in Area G.

Soils consisted of 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty loam plowzone (Ap horizon) over 2.5Y 5/6 light olive brown silty clay subsoil (B horizon) (Figure 7-25).



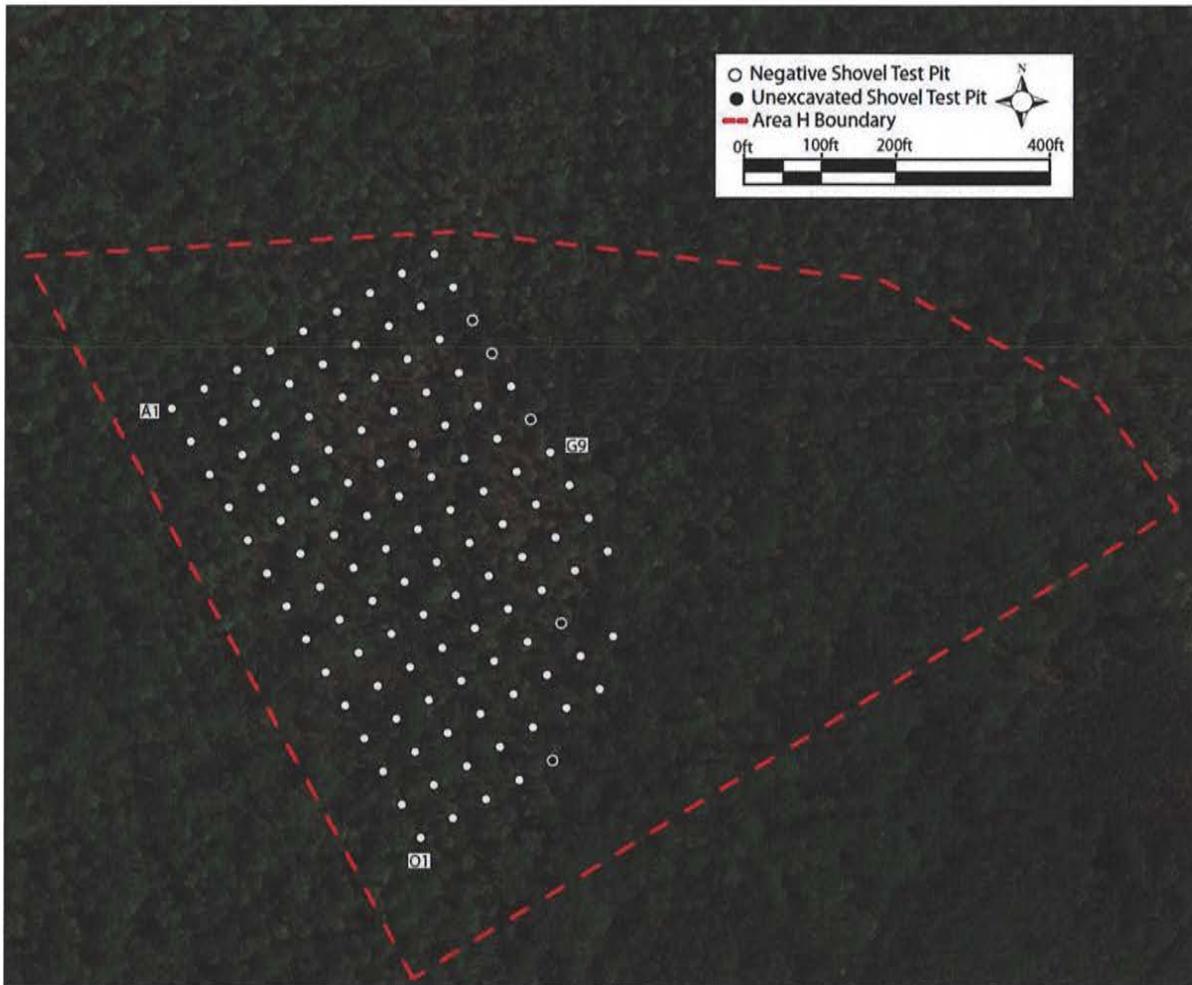
10YR 5/4 silty loam  
0-19 cm

2.5Y 5/6 silty clay  
19-35 cm

Figure 7-25: Soil profile of Shovel Test F3.

*Area H*

This area is located in the southern center of the project area. The eastern half of this area was poorly drained or delineated as wetland, so a grid of 97 shovel tests was placed on the better drained soil in the western half of this section (Figure 7-26). A total of five shovel tests were skipped due to waterlogged soils. No cultural material was noted, and no surface features were observed.



**Figure 7-26: Aerial view of shovel test pits in Area H.**

Soils consisted of a relatively shallow plowzone (Ap horizon) of 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty loam over 10YR5/8 yellowish brown silty clay subsoil (B horizon) (Figure 7-27).

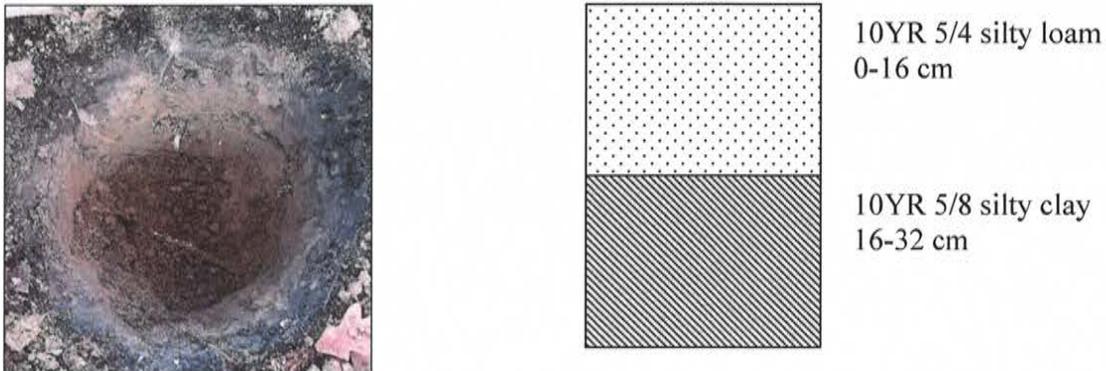


Figure 7-27: Soil profile of Shovel Test H1.

### *Judgmental Shovel Tests*

The entire center of the project area was recorded as poorly drained on the USDA soil survey map, and much of this area had been delineated as wetland in the field. To confirm that these soils were water saturated, a series of ten judgmental shovel test pits were excavated around this area (Figure 7-28). These shovel tests revealed hydric soils with characteristic GLEY colors and mineral mottling.

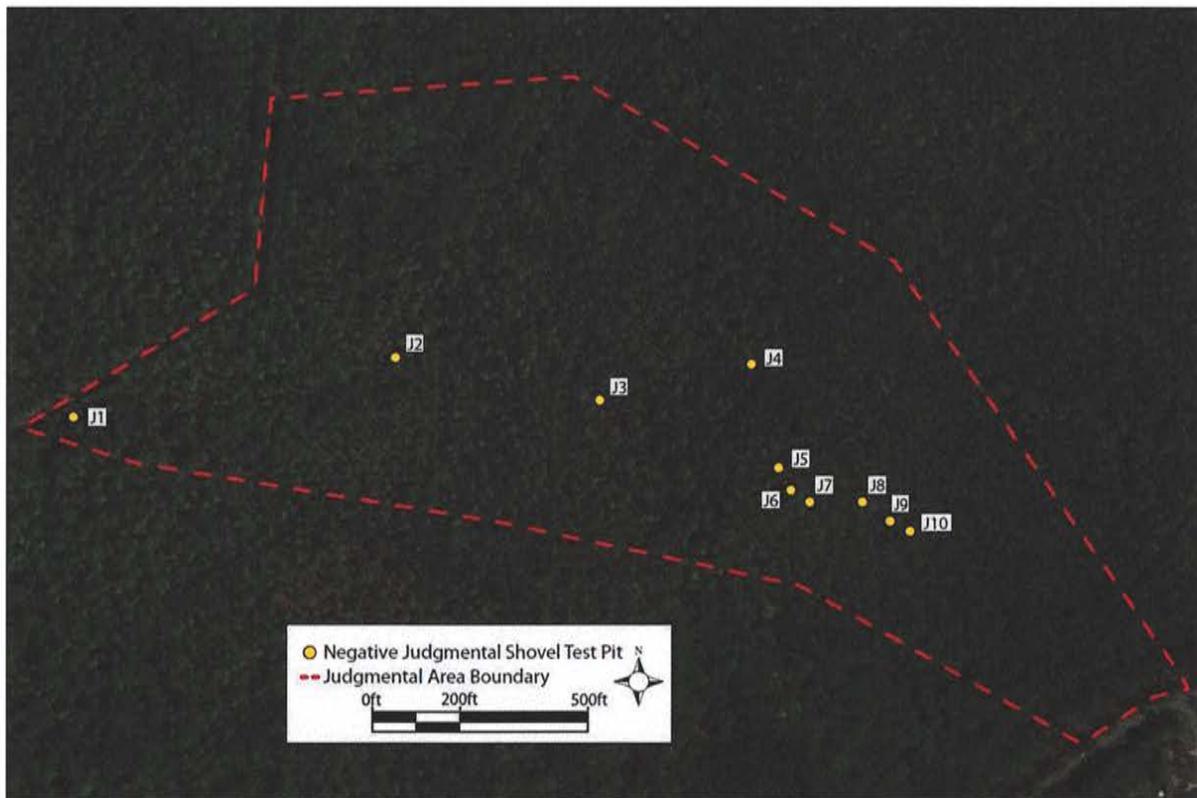
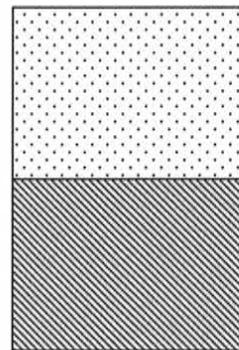


Figure 7-28: Aerial view of judgmental shovel test pits.

A typical shovel test pit consisted of 2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown silty loam topsoil (A horizon) over 2.5Y 5/6 light olive brown subsoil (B horizon). Subsoil was saturated (Figure 7-29).



2.5Y 5/4 silty loam  
0-16 cm

2.5Y 5/6 silty clay  
16-32 cm

Figure 7-29: Soil profile of Judgmental 8.

**METAL DETECTOR SURVEY**

Because the northern edge of the project area was located along an avenue of approach for the Civil War Battle of Hanover Courthouse, a metal detector survey was conducted along Ashcake Road. Six transects spaced at 7.5-meter (25-foot) intervals were placed along the side of road. A few artifacts were recovered in Area A and Area F (Figure 7-30; 7-31). No materials associated with the Civil War were identified. Most of the materials were modern trash that was discarded in the field. A small number of the artifacts were historic but too large to recover: Metal Detector Hits 6, 8, and 9 were cast iron stove parts, and Metal Detector Hit 1 was a mattock head.

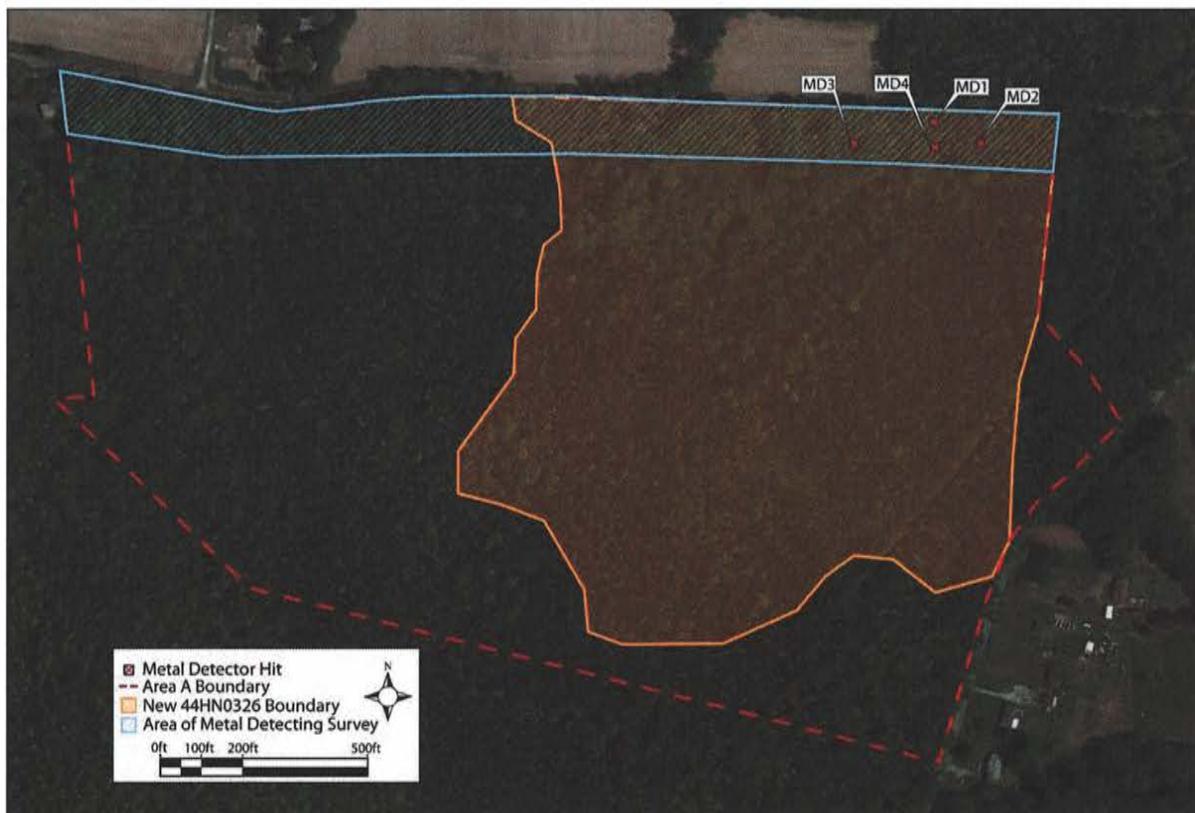


Figure 7-30: Metal detector survey in Area A.

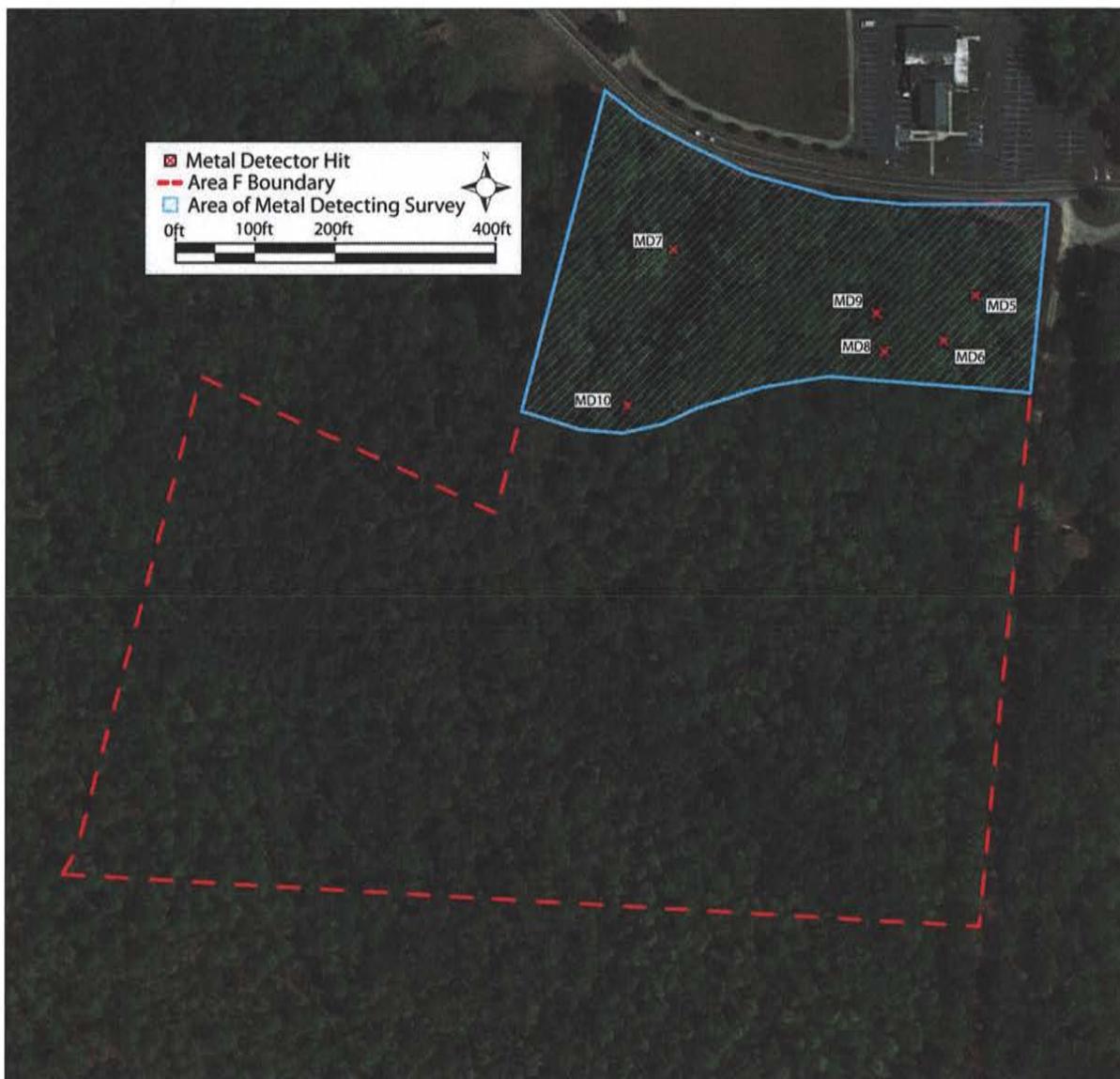


Figure 7-31: Metal detector survey in Area F.

## 8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In November 2019, Dutton +Associates, LLC (D+A) conducted a Phase I cultural resource survey (Phase I) of the ±89.7-hectare (±217.4-acre) Tiger project area in Hanover County, Virginia. The effort involved both archaeological and architectural investigations of the property to confirm the presence or absence of cultural resources located within the project area and assess their potential eligibility for listing in the NRHP. The project area is located at the southwest corner of the intersection of Ashcake Road (Route 657) and Sliding Hill Road (Route 294). It is bounded by Ashcake Road on the north, Sliding Hill Road on the east, Egypt Road on the west, and Garnett Road on the south.

A total of 1,310 shovel test pits were excavated across the property. This subsurface testing revealed somewhat poorly drained but relatively intact soils across the project area. Soils became more poorly drained towards the center of the parcel, much of which had been delineated as wetland.

A cemetery was noted directly west of the project boundary, with grave markers dating to the mid-to-late twentieth century (Figure 7-16). No evidence of grave markers or depressions was noted within the project area, but the edge of the cemetery appears to abut the edge of the project area. *A 30-meter (100-foot) buffer between the cemetery and any ground disturbance is recommended.*

Because the northern edge of the project area lies partly within an avenue of approach for the Hanover Court House Battlefield (VDHR# 042-0086), a metal detector survey was employed along Ashcake Road. No Civil War-era material was recovered. The portion of the avenue of approach for the battlefield that is located within the project area is outside of the area that is considered potentially eligible for the NRHP by the ABPP, and it is also outside of the core of the battlefield. Therefore, *D+A recommends that no further consideration of Hanover Court House Battlefield is warranted for this project.*

One site was identified during survey and designated VDHR# 44HN0449. It consists of a diffuse scatter of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century material. The site is late dating and does not appear to possess stratigraphic integrity. It has little archaeological research potential, and *it is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.*

One previously identified site was delineated during survey. This was VDHR# 44HN0326. This site was originally identified by Gray and Pape in 1999 during an effort to locate Merry Oaks Tavern. The remains of a structure with a brick foundation and English basement measuring 7.3 by 13.4 meters (24 by 44 feet) with an external end chimney were identified. The artifacts identified were typical of an early-nineteenth century domestic site, and Gray and Pape determined that the site was not the tavern, but a dwelling constructed in the early nineteenth century. However, research does suggest that the site may have been the residence of the tavern owner.

A total of 264 artifacts were recovered from Area A, and the majority of these appear to be associated with the site. The assemblage was dominated by brick fragments and nails. Diagnostic artifacts included pearlware, blue transfer-printed whiteware, a single sherd of creamware, a few

sherds of ironstone, dark green bottle glass, cut nails, and a small quantity of solarized glass. These diagnostics suggest a long range of occupation for the site with a primary occupation during the early nineteenth century.

Although Gray and Pape initially recommended the site not eligible, their effort was focused on identifying whether the site was Merry Oaks Tavern, and little archaeological work was conducted to determine whether intact deposits are present in the yard space around the structure. The current survey identified early-nineteenth century materials and relatively intact soils that extend far beyond the originally-recorded site boundary, suggesting a potential for other secondary buildings or intact features in the yard space around the main dwelling. Based on these factors, ***D+A recommends Site 44HN0326 potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Additional investigation and data recovery are recommended.***

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**APPENDIX A: RESUMES**

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**DAVID H. DUTTON**  
Managing Partner



**Dutton + Associates**

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY, PLANNING, AND MANAGEMENT



## Education

Master of Arts, 1990  
Archaeological Studies  
Boston University  
Boston, Massachusetts

Bachelor of Science, 1986  
Anthropology and Sociology  
Virginia Commonwealth University  
Richmond, Virginia

## Appointments

Historic Advisory Committee, Woodrow  
Wilson Bridge Design Competition,  
1998

Dept. of the Army Counterpart  
Regulations Task Force, NCSHPO, 1999

Virginia Department of Historic  
Resources Archaeology Advisory Group,  
2000

Historic Preservation Committee  
Chesterfield County, Virginia 2011

Dominion Historic, Scenic, and  
Cultural Advisory Group, 2017

Mr. Dutton has over 25 years of professional historic preservation experience throughout the East Coast, with a focus on Section 106 coordination and review. He directed the Virginia Department of Historic Resources Division of Project Review where he managed all federal and state environmental reviews, rehabilitation tax credit project certification, historic preservation easements, covenants, and archaeological permits. Prior to his work at the state, Mr. Dutton served as a project review archaeologist for the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. His geographic responsibility was the southeastern United States.

Mr. Dutton has managed the successful completion of multiple cultural resource projects for public and private clients including identification, evaluation, and data recovery efforts for archaeological and architectural properties, HABS documentation, Battlefield Cultural Heritage Plans, Interpretive Concept Plans, and Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plans (ICRMP). In addition, he has negotiated successful agreements under Section 106 for a wide variety of projects. Specific examples include a memorandum of agreement for the Dominion Surry-Skiffes-Wheaton transmission line project and a programmatic agreement for the closure of Fort Monroe, a National Historic Landmark District.

Mr. Dutton brings clients both experience and expertise ensuring cultural resource requirements are successfully and efficiently integrated into project planning and construction.



**Dutton Associates**  
CONSULTING ENGINEERS ARCHITECTS HISTORIC PRESERVATION

**DAVID H. DUTTON**  
 Managing Partner

## Professional Experience

**Dutton + Associates, LLC, Managing Partner, Richmond, Virginia, 2005 – Present.** Directs the firm's technical services which include review of projects pursuant to federal and state historic preservation regulations, cultural resource plan development, field investigations, laboratory processing and analyses, and report preparation.

**American Civil War Center at Historic Tredegar, Chief Operating Officer, Richmond, Virginia, 2002 – 2006.** Managed the Tredegar Iron Works site, the financial performance of the Foundation and construction of the Foundation's new exhibition facility and exhibit *In the Cause of Liberty*.

**Cultural Resources Inc., President and Principal Investigator, Williamsburg, Virginia, 1999 – 2002.** Managed the firm's financial and technical performance. Directed and authored several cultural resource management studies including identification, evaluation, and data recovery efforts.

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Director, Division of Project Review; Richmond, Virginia, 1994-1999.** Managed all federal and state review and compliance programs; generated policies, specifications, and standards; directed the state historic preservation easement program; interfaced with federal and state executives, elected officials, developers, architects, and engineers on project development and implementation; managed the review and certification of plans for federal and state rehabilitation tax credits; and commented on proposed federal and state legislation and regulations as well as on national and regional historic preservation issues.

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Archaeologist Planner; Richmond, Virginia, 1992-1994.** Planned, coordinated, and supervised the statewide program in archaeological preservation planning; developed and implemented historic preservation plans; and managed, monitored, and evaluated grantee performance for departmental grants awarded in preservation planning.

**Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Historic Preservation Specialist, Staff Archaeologist; Washington, D.C. 1989 – 1992.** Reviewed federal projects under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for the southeast United States; consulted with Congressional offices, federal and state agencies, local governments, and members of the general public; developed and reviewed historic property management plans; and assisted in development of federal policy for the identification and treatment of historic property.

## Example Projects and Publications

2007 Project Management of cultural resource team for King William Reservoir Archaeological Services Contract.

2008 Programmatic Agreement for the Closure of Fort Monroe and the Management of Historic Properties.

2017 Regulatory assistance for the Surry-Skiffes-Wheaton Transmission Line Project, Surry and James City Counties and the City of Newport News.

2017 Regulatory assistance for the Atlantic Coast Pipeline project, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania.



## Dutton + Associates

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY, PLANNING, AND MANAGEMENT

**J. HOPE SMITH**  
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR



### Education

PhD, 2017  
Anthropology  
University of Tennessee  
Knoxville, Tennessee

Bachelor of Arts, 2005  
Historic Preservation  
University of Mary Washington  
Fredericksburg, Virginia

### Memberships

Register of Professional Archaeologists

Society for Historical Archaeology

Hope Smith holds a PhD in Anthropology, concentrating in Historical Archaeology, from the University of Tennessee and a B.A. in Historic Preservation from the University of Mary Washington. Her area of focus is eighteenth and nineteenth-century Virginia, and her research interests include material culture studies, artifacts of personal adornment, and the intersection of race and gender in plantation archaeology. She has over 12 years of experience in archaeology and has participated in both historic and prehistoric projects at all levels of investigation.

Her experience in Cultural Resource Management includes supervising fieldwork, analyzing field and artifact data, and authoring reports.

Prior to working at Dutton + Associates, she was employed as a Teaching Associate at the University of Tennessee, where she taught archaeology field schools and courses in archaeology, including a course on Cultural Resource Management law and practice.

As a project archaeologist for Dutton + Associates, Dr. Smith collaborates on all aspects of archaeological work, including supervising field work, and authoring project reports.



**Dutton - Associates**  
CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY, PLANNING, AND MANAGEMENT

**J. HOPE SMITH**  
**PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR**

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## Professional Experience

### **Dutton+Associates, LLC, Project Archaeologist**

Richmond, Virginia, 2017

Conducts archaeological investigations (Phase I, II, III and monitoring), prepares research designs, manages and directs archaeological field crew, analyzes artifacts, writes reports.

### **University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Graduate Teaching Associate**

Knoxville, Tennessee, 2011-2017

Supervised fieldwork during two archaeological field schools; taught undergraduate-level archaeology courses.

### **James Madison's Montpelier Crew Chief**

Montpelier Station, Virginia 2008-2011

Performed fieldwork and supervised students and interns in excavation and survey projects; drew maps and coauthored site reports.

### **The Louis Berger Group Field Technician, Richmond, Virginia, 2005-2007.**

Performed fieldwork at all levels of excavation on a wide variety of projects.

### **The Ottery Group Field Technician, Silver Springs, Maryland, 2005.**

Performed fieldwork on a complex multi-component historic Phase III in Gloucester, Virginia.

## Example Projects and Publications

### *Phase I Surveys*

Mecklenburg Timber and Prison sites, Mecklenburg Co

Dranesville Rd. Development, Fairfax Co

Pavilion Development, Prince William Co

Dry Mill, Loudoun Co

Remington to Gordonsville Transmission Line

Montebello Farm, Loudoun Co.

Arbordale, York Co.

Spotsylvania Town Center, City of Fredericksburg

Palmer's Creek, Spotsylvania Co.

### *Phase II Evaluations*

44LD1244, Loudoun Co

44WM0312, Westmoreland Co

### *Museum Technical Reports*

Object Report and Museum Purchasing

Recommendations, The Montpelier Foundation,

Orange Co

Report of Archaeological Testing at Mount Pleasant,

The Montpelier Foundation, Orange Co

Archaeological Dataset and Context, Digital

Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery

**DARA FRIEDBERG**  
Architectural Historian



## Dutton + Associates

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY, PLANNING, AND MANAGEMENT



### Education

Master of Science, 2004  
Historic Preservation  
University of Pennsylvania  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Arts, 1999  
Historic Preservation  
Mary Washington College  
Fredericksburg, Virginia

Ms. Friedberg holds a M.S. in Historic Preservation, concentrating in Architectural Conservation, from University of Pennsylvania and a B.A. in Historic Preservation from Mary Washington College. She has worked in historic preservation and conservation since 1999 and has taken part in projects in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Washington, D.C., South Carolina, Georgia, Connecticut, New York, Illinois, Ohio, and Tennessee.

Her experience in Cultural Resource Management includes conducting field surveys, researching and documenting historic resources, preparing National Register of Historic Places nominations, performing archival research, assisting in Federal Tax Credit projects, and completing material analyses of historic mortar and paint.

Prior to working at Dutton + Associates, she was employed as a conservator. This allowed her to conduct multiple conditions assessments of architecture, monuments, and sculptures as well as provide treatment recommendations and project specifications. She has also physically worked on the conservation of stone, metal, and decorative painting. At the completion of each project she provided thorough documentation of each process undertaken.

As an Architectural Historian for Dutton + Associates, Ms. Friedberg collaborates on all aspects of historic and architectural projects including performing field work, conducting project research, and authoring project reports.



**Dutton Associates**  
PLANNING PRESERVATION SURVEY TRAINING AND ARCHITECTURE

**DARA FRIEDBERG**  
 Architectural Historian

## Professional Experience

**Dutton + Associates, LLC**, Architectural Historian, Midlothian, Virginia, 2013-Present  
 Conducts historic resources surveys, performs background research, develops historic contexts, writes National Register nominations, and authors and formats project reports

**Kreilick Conservation, LLC**, Conservator, Oreland, Pennsylvania, 2006-2012  
 Completed conditions assessments and treatment recommendations for stone and metal projects, conserved stone and metal architectural elements, monuments, and sculptures, and authored conservation reports.

**Powers & Company, Inc.**, Preservation Associates, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 2002-2006  
 Conducted historic resources surveys, performed background research, assisted with Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit projects, completed mortar and historic paint analyses, completed conditions assessments and recommendations for buildings, produced reports for large scale restoration projects, and created project specifications.

**Albert Michaels Conservation, Inc.**, Conservation Technician, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 2001-2002  
 Conserved decorative paintings and refinished ornate wood, and authored conservation reports.

**KCI Technologies, Inc.**, Cultural Resource Specialist, Hunt Valley, Maryland, 2000-2001  
 Conducted historic resources surveys, performed background research, and authored project reports.

**Restoration Concepts**, Restoration Intern, Burlington, Vermont, 1999  
 Assisted in the restoration of a building.

## Example Projects

### *National Register of Historic Places Nominations*

- Tower Building, Richmond
- Lee Medical Building, Richmond
- Fuqua Farm, Chesterfield

### *Preliminary Information Forms*

- North Thompson Street Historic District, Richmond
- Virginia Avenue Elementary School, Petersburg

### *Interpretive Signs*

- Skiffes Creek Interpretive Signs, multiple counties
- Spring Hill Plantation Interpretive Signs, Chesterfield Co.

### *Viewshed Analyses*

- Viewshed Assessment for Fort Evans, Loudoun Co.
- Viewshed Analysis for Ellerslie, Surry Co.

### *Military Analyses and Landscape Studies*

- Phase IA Assessment and Military Terrain Analysis of the Plantation Woods Property, Spotsylvania Co.

- Phase I, Viewshed Assessment, and Military Terrain Analysis for the Potato Run Mitigation Bank, Culpeper Co.
- Assessment of Two Core Areas of the Battle of Buckland Mills, Prince William Co.

### *Cultural Resource Survey and Compliance Reports*

- Cultural Context and Thematic Study for the Proposed Revitalize RVA Project, Richmond
- Assessment of Fulton Gas Works, Richmond
- Documentary Study of the Cromley Row Project Area, Alexandria
- Study of Washington Boundary Ditches, Fairfax Co.
- Intensive Level Survey for Warehouse No. 3 of the Richmond Intermediate Terminal, Richmond
- Economic Context of Middlesex County and the Palmer House, Middlesex Co.
- Phase I Survey for the Remington-Gordonsville Transmission Line Rebuild Project, multiple counties
- Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Site 44LD1244, Loudoun Co.

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**APPENDIX B: ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

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Note: Gray shading denotes first line of a new provenience.

Prov.	Strat	Material	Subtype	Color	Qty.	Notes
<b>Site 44HN0326</b>						
K6	I	Brick			N/A	Not Collected
K10	I	Brick		Tan	4	7g
K11	I	Brick		Red	5	16g
K12	I	Brick			N/A	Not Collected
K14	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, blue circular transferprint design	White, blue	1	Possibly Chinese design, 1783-1834
L1	I	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	1	
L2	I	Glass	Bottle, Wine	Dark Green	1	
L2	I	Iron	Nail, Unidentifiable		1	
L3	I	Glass	Bottle, Wine	Dark Green	1	
L3	I	Brick			3	13g
L4	I	Iron	Horseshoe fragment		1	
L5	I	Stone	Flake, quartzite	Gray	1	
L11	I	Brick			N/A	Not Collected
L13	I	Brick			N/A	Not Collected
L14	I	Brick			N/A	Not Collected
M1	I	Brick		Red	6	15g
M2	I	Brick			N/A	Not Collected
M3	I	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	1	
M3	I	Brick		Red	2	24g
M3	I	Iron	Nail, Unidentifiable		1	Corroded
M4	I	Stoneware	Unglazed	Red	1	
M4	I	Brick		Red	3	8g
M5	I	Glass	Bottle, Wine	Dark Green	1	
M5	I	Brick		Red	2	9g
M5	I	Iron	Nail, Machine Cut		2	
M6	I	Glass	Bottle	Dark Green	1	
M6	I	Brick		Red	1	2g
M7	I	Iron	Fragment, unidentifiable		1	Corroded
M8	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, light blue floral transferprint	White, Blue	1	
M8	I	Brick		Red	1	1g
M11	I	Brick			N/A	Not Collected
M12	I	Stoneware	Brown salt glaze	Brown	1	
M12	I	Iron	Thin fragments, unidentifiable		2	Corroded
M13	I	Brick			N/A	Not Collected

Prov.	Strat	Material	Subtype	Color	Qty.	Notes
<b>M14</b>	<b>I</b>	Brick			N/A	Not Collected
<b>N1</b>	<b>I</b>	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	1	
N1	I	Glass	Bottle	Dark Green	1	
N1	I	Iron	Nail, Unidentifiable		2	Corroded
N1	I	Iron	Fragment, unidentifiable		1	Corroded
<b>N2</b>	<b>I</b>	Glass	Vessel, with molded starburst design	Aqua	1	
N2	I	Glass	Window	Aqua	1	
N2	I	Iron	Nail, Unidentifiable		1	Corroded
<b>N3</b>	<b>I</b>	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, shell edged	White, green	1	
N3	I	Iron	Nail, Unidentifiable		1	
<b>N4</b>	<b>I</b>	Glass	Bottle	Dark Green	4	
N4	I	Glass	Vessel	Green	1	
<b>N6</b>	<b>I</b>	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, blue transferprint design	White, blue	1	
N6	I	Stoneware	Gray glaze	Gray	2	
N6	I	Glass	Bottle	Dark Green	1	
N6	I	Glass	Vessel	Aqua	2	
N6	I	Glass	Vessel	Colorless	1	
N6	I	Iron	Nail, Unidentifiable		3	Corroded
<b>N7</b>	<b>I</b>	Glass	Vessel	Dark Green	1	Heat exposed
<b>N9</b>	<b>I</b>	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	White	1	Yellow stippled decoration or discoloration
<b>N11</b>	<b>I</b>	Glass	Bottle, solarized	Solarized	3	
N11	I	Glass	Bottle, solarized	Solarized	1	
N11	I	Iron			1	
<b>N12</b>	<b>I</b>	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone		1	
N12	I	Iron	Fragment		1	Corroded
N12	I	Brick			1	
<b>O1</b>	<b>I</b>	Glass	Bottle	Aqua	3	
O1	I	Glass	Window	Aqua	1	
<b>O2</b>	<b>I</b>	Glass	Window	Aqua	1	
O2	I	Iron	Nail, Unidentifiable		1	
<b>O3</b>	<b>I</b>	Brick			N/A	Not Collected
<b>O5</b>	<b>I</b>	Iron	Nail, Unidentifiable		1	Corroded
<b>P1</b>	<b>I</b>	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	White	1	
P1	I	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	White	1	
P1	I	Glass	Bottle, Embossed ".ULL"	Aqua	1	

Prov.	Strat	Material	Subtype	Color	Qty.	Notes
P1	I	Glass	Window	Aqua	1	
P2	I	Brick		Red	2	50g
P3	I	Plastic	Tarp from previous archaeological investigation	Black	N/A	
P3	I	Brick			N/A	Not Collected
P4	I	Brick			N/A	Not Collected
P5	I	Brick			N/A	Not Collected
P6	I	Brick			N/A	Not Collected
P12	I	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	1	
P15	I	Iron	Unidentifiable, long metal bar		1	Corroded
Q5	I	Brick			N/A	Not Collected
Q9	I	Glass	Bottle	Green	1	Heat exposed
Q9	I	Iron	Nail, Unidentifiable		2	
Q11	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, Blue transferprint	White, Blue	1	
Q11	I	Brick			2	9g
Q12	I	Glass	Vessel	Aqua	1	Melted
Q13	I	Brick			N/A	Not Collected
Q14	I	Brick			N/A	Not Collected
Q15	I	Iron	Nail, machine cut		1	
Q16	I	Brick			N/A	Not Collected
R5	I	Brick			N/A	Not Collected
R7	I	Brick			N/A	Not Collected
R9	I	Glass	Bottle	Green	1	Heat exposed
R9	I	Iron	Nail, Unidentifiable		1	Corroded
R11	I	Iron	Fragment, unidentifiable		1	Corroded
R14	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	White	1	
R14	I	Iron	Nail, machine cut		2	Corroded
R14	I	Iron	Fragments, unidentifiable		2	
R16	I	Brick			N/A	<5g, Not Collected
R17	I	Brick			N/A	<5g, Not Collected
S5	I	Iron	Fragment, unidentifiable		1	
S7	I	Iron	Fragment, unidentifiable		1	
S15	I	Glass	Vessel	Aqua	1	
S15	I	Brick			2	5g

Prov.	Strat	Material	Subtype	Color	Qty.	Notes
T5	I	Glass	Bottle	Dark Green	1	
T6	I	Iron	Fragment, unidentifiable		1	Corroded
T8	I	Glass	Window	Aqua	1	
T8	I	Iron	Nail, Unidentifiable		1	Corroded
T10	I	Iron	Nail, Unidentifiable		2	Corroded
T11	I	Glass	Vessel	Green	1	
T12	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	Gray	1	Burned
T13	I	Brick			1	<1g
T14	I	Refined Earthenware	Creamware	Cream	1	
T15	I	Glass	Vessel, Molded ridges	Green	1	
T15	I	Iron	Nail, machine cut		1	
T16	I	Iron	Nail, machine cut		1	Corroded
U3	I	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware, shell edged	White, green	1	Neoclassical design, 1800-1830s
U11	I	Brick			N/A	Not Collected
U12	I	Brick			N/A	Not Collected
U13	I	Brick			N/A	Not Collected
U15	I	Glass	Vessel	Green	1	Melted
U15	I	Brick		Red	2	2g
U16	I	Iron	Nail, Unidentifiable		1	Corroded
V1	I	Brick			N/A	Not Collected
V4	I	Brick			N/A	Not Collected
V7	I	Brick			N/A	Not Collected
V9	I	Glass	Bottle	Dark Green	1	
V13	I	Brick	Handmade, one glazed	Red, gray	2	68g
V17	I	Iron	Spike, machine cut		1	
W11	I	Brick			N/A	Not Collected
W13	I	Brick			N/A	Not Collected
X3	I	Brick		Red	3	33g
X4	I	Brick		Red	2	7g, one with gray facing adhered.
X4	I	Iron	Nail, Unidentifiable		1	Corroded
X8	I	Brick	Handmade	Red	4	41g
X10	I	Brick			N/A	Not Collected
X11	I	Brick	Handmade	Red	1	15g
X12	I	Brick			N/A	Not Collected
X14	I	Brick			N/A	Not Collected

Prov.	Strat	Material	Subtype	Color	Qty.	Notes
Y8	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, repeating floral transferprint design	White, Blue	1	Burned
Y10	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	White	1	
Y10	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware or Ironstone, Scalloped handpainted rim	White, blue	1	Blue handpainted design
Y10	I	Glass	Vessel, melted	Green	1	Melted
Y10	I	Glass	Window	Aqua	1	
Y11	I	Iron	Nail, Unidentifiable		1	Corroded
Z13	I	Glass	Bottle	Dark Green	1	
<b>Area A</b>						
<b>Metal Detector Hit 4</b>	<b>I</b>	Brick	Handmade	Red	3	84g
Metal Detector Hit 4	I	Iron	Nail, Unidentifiable		1	
A1	I	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Blue	1	
A3	I	Brick		Red	3	13g
A5	I	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	1	
A6	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	White	1	
A7	I	Glass	Vessel	Colorless	1	
A7	I	Iron	Nail, Unidentifiable		2	Corroded
B2	I	Glass	Bottle, Wine	Dark Green	1	
B4	I	Iron	Nail, Unidentifiable		1	Corroded
B12	I	Glass	Window	Aqua	1	
C3	I	Iron	Nail, Unidentifiable		2	
C4	I	Iron	Nail, Unidentifiable		3	Corroded
C5	I	Iron	Nail, Unidentifiable		3	
C5	I	Brick		Red	2	2g
C5	I	Brick	Handmade	Red	1	245g
C10	I	Brick			N/A	<1g, Not Collected
C15	I	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware, blue transferprint	White, blue	1	
C17	I	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	White	1	
C21	I	Brick		Red	1	2g
C21	I	Iron	Fragments, unidentifiable		2	
C22	I	Porcelain	Hard paste, undecorated	White	1	
D12	I	Glass	Window	Aqua	1	

Prov.	Strat	Material	Subtype	Color	Qty.	Notes
D12	I	Brick		Red	1	1g
D14	I	Brick			N/A	<5g, not collected
D15	I	Other	Slag		1	15g, possibly glass
E3	I	Iron	Nail, Machine cut or wrought		1	Corroded
E4	I	Iron	Fragments, unidentifiable		3	Corroded
E5	I	Iron	Fragment, unidentifiable		1	Corroded
E5	I	Other	Slag		1	1g
E12	I	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	1	
E23	I	Brick			N/A	Not Collected
F2	I	Iron	Fragment, unidentifiable		1	Corroded
F21	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	White	1	
G2	I	Stone	Flake, quartzite	Tan	1	
G4	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, blue floral transferprint	Blue, White	2	
G4	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, blue geometric transferprint, diamond pattern	Blue, White	1	
G4	I	Brick			3	45g
G5	I	Stoneware	Brown salt glaze	Brown	1	
G5	I	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware, incised and scalloped shell edge rim	White, green	1	Neoclassical or embossed design, 1800-1830s
G15	I	Brick			N/A	<1g, Not Collected
G17	I	Brick			N/A	Not Collected
G18	I	Brick		Red	1	27g
G20	I	Brick		Tan	1	10g
H2	I	Brick			N/A	Not Collected
H9	I	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	1	
J1	I	Glass	Bottle	Dark green	1	
J1	I	Brick		Red	1	5g
J1	I	Iron	Nail, Machine cut or wrought		1	
J3	I	Brick			4	15g
J16	I	Brick			N/A	<1g, Not Collected
K21	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	White	1	
L16	I	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	White	1	
L17	I	Brick	Handmade	Red	1	98g

Prov.	Strat	Material	Subtype	Color	Qty.	Notes
M21	I	Glass	Bottle	Dark Green	1	
N25	I	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware, handpainted	White, Blue	1	
O18	I	Brick		Red	1	325g
O20	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware, handpainted design	White, Blue	1	Ridged design on reverse
P19	I	Brick		Red	1	1g
Q19	I	Brick	Handmade	Orange	1	52g
R24	I	Glass	Vessel	Blue	1	
R24	I	Brick		Orange	1	5g
R25	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware or Pearlware	White	1	
R26	I	Iron	Nail, Unidentifiable		2	
S23	I	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware	Blue	4	
T19	I	Brick		Red	3	104g
U22	I	Brick		Red	1	6g
U23	I	Refined Earthenware	Pearlware, blue decoration	White, Blue	2	
U24	I	Brick		Orange	3	4g
V21	I	Brick			N/A	Not Collected
V25	I	Brick			N/A	Not Collected
V26	I	Brick			N/A	Not Collected
W19	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	White	2	
X19	I	Glass	Bottle	Dark Green	1	
X21	I	Glass	Bottle	Dark Green	1	
X21	I	Brick		Red	3	4g
X22	I	Brick			N/A	Not Collected
Y19	I	Brick		Red	2	9g
AA19	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware or Ironstone	White	1	
AA19	I	Glass	Bottle	Dark Green	1	
AC19	I	Iron	Nail, Unidentifiable		1	
AN2	I	Iron	Nail, Machine cut or wrought		1	Corroded
AN5	I	Brick		Red	2	11g
AQ3	I	Iron	Fragment, unidentifiable		1	Corroded
<b>Area B</b>						
E1	I	Glass	Window	Aqua	1	
E2	I	Brick			N/A	Not Collected
F2	I	Stone	Gullet/Gizzard Stone	White	1	
F4	I	Glass	Heavily weathered	White	1	

Prov.	Strat	Material	Subtype	Color	Qty.	Notes
F4	I	Stone	Flake, quartz	Colorless	1	
F5	I	Iron	Nail, Unidentifiable		2	Corroded
F5	I	Brick		Red	1	1g
G-1	I	Iron	Nail, Unidentifiable		1	Corroded
G1	I	Brick			N/A	Not Collected
G4	I	Glass		Colorless	1	
G5	I		Coal or Burned Organic material		1	1g
J4	I	Brick		Red	1	86g
J4	I	Iron	Nail, Unidentifiable		1	
K-2	I	Brick	Handmade	Brown	1	71g, burned.
K1	I	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	1	
K1	I	Iron	Fragment		1	
K3	I	Brick			N/A	Not Collected
K4	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	White	1	
K4	I	Iron	Nail, Unidentifiable		2	Corroded
K4	I	Iron	Spike, machine cut		1	Corroded
K6	I	Brick		Red	1	6g
K6	I	Iron			1	
M3	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	White	1	
M3	I	Glass	Bottle	Dark Green	1	
M3	I	Glass	Window	Aqua	1	
M6	I	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	1	Molded ridges
N3	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	White	1	
N3	I	Iron	Nail, Unidentifiable		1	Corroded
N4	I	Brick			N/A	Not Collected
P4	I	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone	White	1	
R7	I	Refined Earthenware	Whiteware	White	1	
S9	I	Glass	Vessel, Solarized	Solarized	1	
T9	I	Glass	Vessel	Colorless	1	
T10	I	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone, molded exterior	White	1	
<b>Area E</b>						
A5	I	Glass	Vessel	Dark Green	1	
A5	I	Brick		Red	3	3g
<b>Area F</b>						
A1	I	Glass	Vessel	Colorless	1	
C2	I	Iron	Stove leg		1	Cast iron.
D2	I	Brick	Handmade	Red	1	1375g

Prov.	Strat	Material	Subtype	Color	Qty.	Notes
E2	I	Glass	Bottle, with embossed Rose decoration.	Amber	1	Rose logo in faux-wax seal design. Entire logo is sideways. Modern.
E2	I	Glass	Bottle, threaded lip	Amber	1	Modern.
E2	I	Iron	Machine cut		1	
H2	I	Iron	Nail, wire		1	Corroded
J1	I	Plastic	Button, labeled "OVEN"	White	1	
J1	I	Ceramic	Modern stoneware tile	White	1	
J1	I	Glass	Vessel	Colorless	1	
J1	I	Glass	Window	Aqua	1	
J1	I	Brick		Red	1	<1g
J1	I	Iron	Nail, wire		6	
J2	I	Glass	Bottle	Amber	1	
J2	I	Glass	Bottle	Colorless	1	
J2	I	Aluminum	Can Pull-tab, ring style	Silver	2	1965-1975
J2	I	Iron	Nail, wire		3	
J2	I	Iron	Threaded bolt with attached washer		1	
K1	I	Refined Earthenware	Ironstone, blue design	White, Blue	1	
K1	I	Glass	Vessel, frosted	White	1	
K1	I	Glass	Jar	Colorless	6	Threaded
K1	I	Glass	Vessel	Colorless	9	
K1	I	Glass	Window	Aqua	3	Modern
K1	I	Glass	Bottle	Amber	3	Modern
K1	I	Synthetic Material		White	1	
K1	I	Iron	Nail, wire		9	
K1	I	Iron	Wire		3	
K1	I	Iron	Wire, connector with fulcrum point		1	

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**APPENDIX C: V-CRIS FORMS**

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### Snapshot

Date Generated: February 14, 2020

**Site Name:** No Data  
**Site Classification:** Terrestrial, open air  
**Year(s):** 1700 - 1799, 1820 - 1890  
**Site Type(s):** Dwelling, single, Dwelling, single  
**Other DHR ID:** No Data  
**Temporary Designation:** 99-27401

#### Site Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

### Locational Information

**USGS Quad:** YELLOW TAVERN  
**County/Independent City:** Hanover (County)  
**Physiographic Province:** Piedmont  
**Elevation:** 200  
**Aspect:** Flat  
**Drainage:** James River  
**Slope:** 2 - 6  
**Acreage:** No Data  
**Landform:** Other  
**Ownership Status:** Private  
**Government Entity Name:** No Data

### Site Components

#### Component 1

**Category:** Domestic  
**Site Type:** Dwelling, single  
**Cultural Affiliation:** Euro-American  
**DHR Time Period:** Colony to Nation, Contact Period, Early National Period  
**Start Year:** 1700  
**End Year:** 1799  
**Comments:** Site of a dwelling possibly related to Merry Oaks Tavern  
-----  
May 1999

#### Component 2

**Category:** Domestic  
**Site Type:** Dwelling, single  
**Cultural Affiliation:** Euro-American  
**DHR Time Period:** Antebellum Period, Early National Period  
**Start Year:** 1820  
**End Year:** 1890  
**Comments:** This site was originally identified by Gray and Pape in 1999 during an effort to locate Merry Oaks Tavern. The remains of a structure with a brick foundation and English basement measuring 7.3 by 13.4 meters (24 by 44 feet) with an external end chimney were identified. The artifacts identified were typical of an early-nineteenth century domestic site, and Gray and Pape determined that the site was not the tavern, but a dwelling constructed in the early nineteenth century. However, research does suggest that the site may have been the residence of the tavern owner, Robert Smith

### Bibliographic Information

**Bibliography:**  
No Data

**Informant Data:**

Name: Unknown  
Company 1: Hanover County Airport Commission  
City: Hanover  
State: Virginia  
Owner Relationship: Owner of property

**CRM Events**

**Event Type: Survey:Phase I**

**Project Staff/Notes:**

No Data

**Project Review File Number:**

2019-0791

**Sponsoring Organization:**

No Data

**Organization/Company:**

Dutton + Associates, LLC

**Investigator:**

Hope Smith

**Survey Date:**

11/4/2019

**Survey Description:**

In November 2019, Dutton +Associates, LLC (D+A) conducted a Phase I cultural resource survey (Phase I) of the ±89.7-hectare (±217.4-acre) Tiger project area in Hanover County, Virginia. The effort involved both archaeological and architectural investigations of the property to confirm the presence or absence of cultural resources located within the project area and assess their potential eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The project area is located at the southwest corner of the intersection of Ashcake Road (Route 657) and Sliding Hill Road (Route 294). It is bounded by Ashcake Road on the north, Sliding Hill Road on the east, Egypt Road on the west, and Garnett Road on the south.

A total of 1,310 shovel test pits were excavated across the property. This subsurface testing revealed somewhat poorly drained but relatively intact soils across the project area. Soils became more poorly drained towards the center of the parcel, much of which had been delineated as wetland.

**Current Land Use**

Forest

**Date of Use**

11/18/2019 12:00:00 AM

**Comments**

No Data

**Threats to Resource:**

Development

**Site Conditions:**

Surface Deposits Present And With Subsurface Integrity

**Survey Strategies:**

Historic Map Projection, Subsurface Testing

**Specimens Collected:**

Yes

**Specimens Observed, Not Collected:**

No

**Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:**

Cut nails, handmade brick, dark green bottle glass, pearlware, blue transfer printed whiteware, ironstone.

**Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:**

No Data

**Current Curation Repository:**

D+A

**Permanent Curation Repository:**

To be determined by client

**Field Notes:**

Yes

**Field Notes Repository:**

D+A

**Photographic Media:**

Digital

**Survey Reports:**

Yes

**Survey Report Information:**

Hope Smith, Dara Friedberg  
 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the ±87.9-Hectare (±217.4-Acre) Project Tiger, Hanover County, Virginia  
 December 2019

**Survey Report Repository:**

VDHR

**DHR Library Reference Number:**

HN-155

**Significance Statement:**

This site was originally identified by Gray and Pape in 1999 during an effort to locate Merry Oaks Tavern. The remains of a structure with a brick foundation and English basement measuring 7.3 by 13.4 meters (24 by 44 feet) with an external end chimney were identified. The artifacts identified were typical of an early-nineteenth century domestic site, and Gray and Pape determined that the site was not the tavern, but a dwelling constructed in the early nineteenth century. However, research does suggest that the site may have been the residence of the tavern owner.

A total of 264 artifacts were recovered from that appear to be associated with the site. The assemblage was dominated by brick fragments and nails. Diagnostic artifacts included pearlware, blue transfer-printed whiteware, a single sherd of creamware, a few sherds of ironstone, dark green bottle glass, cut nails, and a small quantity of solarized glass. These diagnostics suggest a long range of occupation for the site with a primary occupation during the early nineteenth century.

Although Gray and Pape initially recommended the site not eligible, their effort was focused on identifying whether the site was Merry Oaks Tavern, and little archaeological work was

conducted to determine whether intact deposits are present in the yard space around the structure. The current survey identified early-nineteenth century materials and relatively intact soils that extend far beyond the originally-recorded site boundary, suggesting a potential for other secondary buildings or intact features in the yard space around the main dwelling. Based on these factors, D+A recommends Site 44HN0326 eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

**Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:** Recommended Eligible  
**Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :** D  
**Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:** No Data

### Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

#### Project Staff/Notes:

Phase I survey 1996 and archaeological evaluation 1999  
Includes Phase II as well.

**Project Review File Number:** VDHR File # 99-1195  
**Sponsoring Organization:** No Data  
**Organization/Company:** Unknown (DSS)  
**Investigator:** Gray & Pape, Inc - Bob Clarke  
**Survey Date:** 5/25/1999

#### Survey Description:

Merry Oakes Tavern site is located on a wooded tract south of Ashcake Road, 1/4 mile west of its intersection with Sliding Hill Road. The purpose of the survey was to confirm that this, the traditional location for the tavern, was correct. The survey involved shovel testing at a 30 foot interval across a 2-acre tract. Once a structure was identified, a series of backhoe trenches were excavated. This revealed a brick foundation and chimney base. The southern half of the structure had a half cellar, which has been filled with brick rubble. Much of the whole brick had been removed from the foundation and the remains used to fill the cellar hole. 2 possible wells were located north and south of the foundation. Given the fact that the foundation dimensions do not match the dimensions given in an 1812 insurance map for the tavern, it is unlikely that this structure was once Merry Oaks Tavern. It may be a dwelling associated with the tavern. This dwelling appears to have been a small structure with a cellar to which an addition was added. Artifacts recovered as well as historic background research indicates that this site was occupied from the mid 18th century to 1913. For further information, see the excavation report.

**Threats to Resource:** No Data  
**Site Conditions:** Surface Deposits Present And With Subsurface Integrity  
**Survey Strategies:** Subsurface Testing  
**Specimens Collected:** Yes  
**Specimens Observed, Not Collected:** Yes  
**Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:**  
See attached inventory  
**Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:**  
Relic hunters report 18th-19th century artifacts.  
**Current Curation Repository:** Temporarily with Gray & Pape  
**Permanent Curation Repository:** No Data  
**Field Notes:** Yes  
**Field Notes Repository:** Temporar  
**Photographic Media:** No Data  
**Survey Reports:** No  
**Survey Report Information:**  
Archaeological evaluation of Merry Oaks Tavern  
**Survey Report Repository:** Temporarily with Gray & Pape, Inc.  
**DHR Library Reference Number:** No Data  
**Significance Statement:** No Data  
**Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:** No Data  
**Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :** No Data  
**Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:** No Data

### Snapshot

Date Generated: January 08, 2020

**Site Name:** No Data  
**Site Classification:** Terrestrial, open air  
**Year(s):** 1866 - 1916, 1917 - 1945  
**Site Type(s):** Artifact scatter  
**Other DHR ID:** No Data  
**Temporary Designation:** No Data

Site Evaluation Status

### Locational Information

**USGS Quad:** YELLOW TAVERN  
**County/Independent City:** Hanover (County)  
**Physiographic Province:** No Data  
**Elevation:** 207 feet  
**Aspect:** Flat  
**Drainage:** Lower Chesapeake  
**Slope:** 0-2%  
**Acreage:** 3.520  
**Landform:** Other  
**Ownership Status:** Private  
**Government Entity Name:** No Data

### Site Components

#### Component 1

**Category:** Domestic  
**Site Type:** Artifact scatter  
**Cultural Affiliation:** Indeterminate  
**DHR Time Period:** Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916), World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945)  
**Start Year:** No Data  
**End Year:** No Data  
**Comments:** No Data

### Bibliographic Information

#### Bibliography:

No Data

#### Informant Data:

No Data

**CRM Events**

**Event Type: Survey:Phase I**

**Project Staff/Notes:**

No Data

**Project Review File Number:**

2019-0791

**Sponsoring Organization:**

No Data

**Organization/Company:**

Dutton + Associates, LLC

**Investigator:**

Hope Smith

**Survey Date:**

11/4/2019

**Survey Description:**

In November 2019, Dutton +Associates, LLC (D+A) conducted a Phase I cultural resource survey (Phase I) of the ±89.7-hectare (±217.4-acre) Tiger project area in Hanover County, Virginia. The effort involved both archaeological and architectural investigations of the property to confirm the presence or absence of cultural resources located within the project area and assess their potential eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The project area is located at the southwest corner of the intersection of Ashcake Road (Route 657) and Sliding Hill Road (Route 294). It is bounded by Ashcake Road on the north, Sliding Hill Road on the east, Egypt Road on the west, and Garnett Road on the south.

A total of 1,310 shovel test pits were excavated across the property. This subsurface testing revealed somewhat poorly drained but relatively intact soils across the project area. Soils became more poorly drained towards the center of the parcel, much of which had been delineated as wetland.

**Current Land Use**

Forest

**Date of Use**

11/18/2019

**Comments**

No Data

**Threats to Resource:**

Development

**Site Conditions:**

Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed

**Survey Strategies:**

Subsurface Testing

**Specimens Collected:**

Yes

**Specimens Observed, Not Collected:**

No

**Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:**

Whiteware, ironstone, cut nails, and solarized glass.

**Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:**

No Data

**Current Curation Repository:**

D+A

**Permanent Curation Repository:**

To be determined by client

**Field Notes:**

No

**Field Notes Repository:**

No Data

**Photographic Media:**

Digital

**Survey Reports:**

Yes

**Survey Report Information:**

PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE  
 ±87.9-HECTARE (±217.4-ACRE) PROJECT TIGER PROJECT AREA  
 HANOVER COUNTY, VIRGINIA

**Survey Report Repository:**

VDHR

**DHR Library Reference Number:**

No Data

**Significance Statement:**

This site consists of a diffuse scatter of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century material. The site is late dating and does not appear to possess stratigraphic integrity. It has little archaeological research potential, and it is recommended not eligible for the NRHP.

**Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:**

Recommended Not Eligible

**Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations:**

No Data

**Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:**

No Data