SAFE HAVEN ON AQUIA CREEK:

Phase I and II Archeological Investigations at George Brent's Woodstock (44ST130)

Volume I

Prepared for:

The Diocese of Arlington, Virginia
George Brent Council, Knights of Columbus
Holy Trinity Assembly, St. William of York Parish

Northern Virginia Chapter
Archeological Society of Virginia
June, 2017

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ABSTRACT

This report presents the results of archeological investigations conducted between 1995 and 2002 at the Brent Cemetery Site (also known as the Aquia Cemetery or Woodstock)(44ST130), located near the town of Aquia, in Stafford County, Virginia. The Roman Catholic Diocese of Arlington, Virginia, owns this 16.89 ac property; the project was undertaken at the request of the George Brent Council of the Knights of Columbus and the Holy Trinity Assembly, a group affiliated with the local St. William of York Roman Catholic Church. The project entailed pedestrian reconnaissance and site mapping, limited remote sensing, systematic Phase I shovel testing, and targeted Phase II test unit excavations. The investigations, which originally were designed to assess the National Register eligibility of the historic Brent Cemetery, subsequently were expanded to encompass areas of the property adjacent to the cemetery.

The project was conducted in accordance with standards outlined in the Secretary of Interior's *Archeology and Historic Preservation: Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Investigations,* and with the then-current *Guidelines for Archeological Investigation in Virginia* (VDHR 1992). Volunteers from the Northern Virginia Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia conducted background archival research, completed all field work, and undertook initial processing and inventory of the collection recovered from the site. Professional conservation of selected artifacts and preliminary analysis of faunal remains were provided by staff at R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. In 2015, the Anthropology Department of St. Mary's College of Maryland re-catalogued the collection and photographed selected items; faunal remains were re-analyzed at the University of Tennessee.

Site-specific archival research produced a chain of title that confirmed that Colonel George Brent, whose family members are interred at the site, developed this property as a plantation beginning in the mid-seventeenth century. Documentary research also established definitive links between George Brent and the politically powerful Calvert and Sewall families of Maryland. The Phase I survey, which included systematic excavation of 280 shovel tests and re-tests outside the boundaries of the formal cemetery, produced evidence of two principal periods of occupation on the property: an Early and Late Woodland prehistoric component and a late seventeenth to early eighteenth century historic component. Phase II testing focused on examining surface features and subsurface artifact concentrations revealed during the Phase I survey. The 25 full (5' x 5') and nine half (2½' x 5') units exposed several features at the site, the most significant of which were the central hearth and cellar feature associated with George Brent's dwelling of "Woodstock," and nine unmarked potential grave shafts outside the confines of the

formal cemetery. Phase II testing also revealed that the original landform within the project area had been modified, probably in the mid-twentieth century.

Based on the results of these investigations, the significance of the above-ground and archeological resources at Site 44ST130 was evaluated, applying the National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation and Criteria Considerations. The evaluation concluded that Site 18ST130 is potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places due to its association "with the lives of significant persons in our past" (Criterion B) and its potential to "yield. . . information important in history or prehistory" (Criterion D). The Brent Cemetery further qualifies under two National Register Criteria for Consideration: (1) it "derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age. . . or from association with historic events" (Criteria Consideration D); and (2) because, as a "primarily commemorative property," its "symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance" (Criteria Consideration F).

Finally, this report offers recommendations for further actions directed at preserving the historic Brent Cemetery and the site of which that cemetery is a part. Because this property is uniquely protected as a result of its current ownership and on-going program of maintenance, the recommendations do not include proposals for further intrusive archeological work, but focus instead on enhancing the resources that already have been documented. This direction conforms in principle with the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Preservation, which state in part that "Important historic properties cannot be replaced if they are destroyed. Preservation planning provides for conservative use of these properties, preserving them in place and avoiding harm when possible and altering or destroying properties only when necessary" (U. S. Department of Interior 1983).

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

Introduction

This report presents the results of the remote sensing, Phase I, and Phase II investigations at the Brent Site (Woodstock)(44ST130), located near the town of Aquia, in Stafford County, Virginia (Figure I-1). Volunteers from the Northern Virginia Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia conducted this work beginning in the spring of 1995 and extending through the fall of 2000. The investigations were undertaken at the request of the St. William of York Roman Catholic Church, a congregation affiliated with the Diocese of Arlington, Virginia, and caretaker of the property that encompasses the site. The original objective of the investigations was to assess the National Register eligibility of the cemetery that lies within the site; excavations were expanded to encompass areas that surrounded the cemetery area on the property. All excavations were conducted in accordance with standards outlined in the Secretary of Interior's *Archeology and Historic Preservation: Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Investigations,* and with the then-current *Guidelines for Archeological Investigation in Virginia* (VDHR 1992).

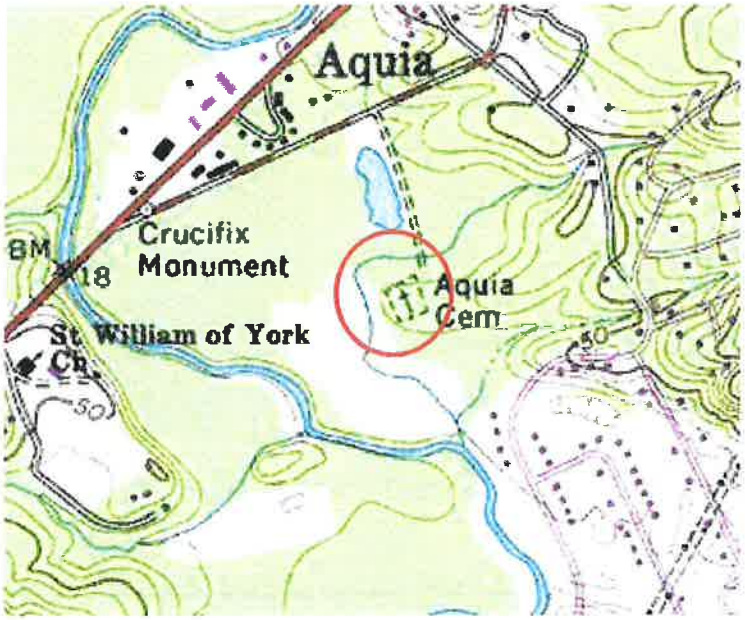


Figure I-1. Portion of USGS 7.5' Stafford, Virginia, topographical map, showing the location of the project area

Project Description

The Brent site occupies an approximately 2.5 ac parcel of land overlooking Aquia Creek in Stafford County, Virginia. The site, which is situated on a finger ridge at an elevation of between 20 and 30 ft amsl, is bounded to the northwest and southeast by two unnamed tributary drainages of that watercourse. The principal cultural feature of the site is a cemetery whose headstones, which date primarily from the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, mark the graves of various members of the George Brent family. The cemetery is surrounded by a brick wall that, together with an altar constructed along its southwestern façade, was placed around the site in 1932 by women's groups associated with the Diocese of Richmond. Two additional commemorative structures recognize episodes associated with early Roman Catholic presence in the Virginia colony. The entire parcel, including the cemetery, is enclosed by a protective chain link fence.

Investigations at the site were conducted in two phases. In 1995, a remote sensing survey was undertaken within a portion of the property. Between 1997 and 2000, the entire property was subjected to Phase I testing, followed by limited Phase II excavations.

Project Personnel

Preliminary remote sensing studies within the cemetery were carried out in 1995 by a team led by William Hanna and Peter Petrone, who were assisted by Jacqueline H. Keeney and Malcolm Richardson; no excavations were undertaken at that time. Martha R. Williams, M. A., M.Ed. acted as Principal Investigator and directed the Phase I and II archeological testing. The archeological team included Jacqueline V. Cuyler, Diane Schug-O'Neill, Patrick O'Neill, M.A., John Imlay, Karen Schweikert, Dale K. Brown, David Vacca, and Charles K. Gailey. Initial artifact processing, inventory, and collections storage was completed by the archeological team at the facilities of the Fairfax County Park Authority Division of Historic Preservation; selected artifacts were conserved professionally at the laboratories of R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., in Frederick, Maryland. The entire collection subsequently was re-inventoried at St. Mary's College of Southern Maryland under the direction of Dr. Julia King, as part of an on-going project to record collections related to the seventeenth century settlement of the Chesapeake; faunal specimens were sent to the University of Tennessee for analysis by Walter Klippel.

Organization of the Report

The natural and cultural settings of the site area are described in Chapter II. That chapter includes a discussion of the relevant prehistoric and historic cultural chronology as applicable to Stafford County, as well as a review of all previously recorded archeological sites, historic standing structures, National Register of Historic Places properties, and cultural resources surveys previously completed in the imme-

diate vicinity of the project area. Chapter III describes the field and laboratory methods applied during the course of these investigations. Chapter IV presents the results of site-specific archival research. Chapters V –VII discuss the findings of the Phase I and Phase II testing programs in each of the four quadrants of the project area. These chapters incorporate the result of the GPR survey conducted in 1995, but they do not treat the Phase II work done on the domestic site of Woodstock itself, which is summarized separately in Chapter VIII. Chapter IX synthesizes the results of all work at the site; assesses the significance of the site, applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation; and presents recommendations for further archeological and archival research and site maintenance.

Four appendices complete the report. Appendix A contains the inscriptions found on the various structures associated with the project area, and photographs of selected grave markers; Appendix B contains an updated site form for the State of Virginia; Appendix C presents the complete text of the faunal analysis of the assemblage; and Appendix D provides a modified digital inventory of the cultural material recovered from the Phase I and II field efforts.

Chapter II

Natural and Cultural Setting

Natural setting

The Brent Site (Woodstock) occupies a level terrace that overlooks the flood plain of Aquia Creek; the terrace is bounded on the north and southeast by two unnamed tributaries of that stream (I-1). Elevation of the terrace ranges from 20-30 ft amsl (above mean sea level). Forest cover at the site consists primarily of secondary growth hardwood. According to one local informant, portions of the site area have in the past been subjected to sand and gravel mining operations (George Gordon, personal communication, November 1999); these operations have produced the moderate sized pond that lies immediately north of the site itself.

The dominant geology of the Inner Coastal Plain consists of Pleistocene deposits of silts, sands, gravels, and cobbles (McClane and Voight 1996:8). Lithic materials available for exploitation by prehistoric peoples would have included primarily quartz and quartzite, available as stream cobbles or in occasional rock outcrops in the adjacent Piedmont region. The principal soil type mapped for the project area is the Wickham series; Wickham soils are characterized as very deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils on Coastal Plain stream terraces, with slopes ranging from 0 – 25 per cent. The typical A and B soil profiles for Wickham sandy loam consist of an Ap horizon of dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) fine sandy loam (0-6 in [0-15.24 cm]), followed by a tripartite sandy clay Bt horizon that ranges consecutively in hue and chroma from reddish brown (5YR 4/4) to yellowish red (5YR 4/6) and strong brown (7.5YR 5/6). Total thickness of the combined Bt horizons is 22 – 40 in (55.88 – 101.6 cm)(U. S. Department of Agriculture 2014).

Cultural Setting

Previous investigations

Archeological site files at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) indicate that four archeological sites have been documented in the immediate vicinity of the Brent Site. Site 44ST3, recorded in 1969 by Col. Howard MacCord, was a prehistoric Woodland period site located approximately 0.5 mi downstream on the floodplain of Aquia Creek; the site subsequently has been destroyed by gravel and sand mining and subdivision development. Site 44ST134, located approximately 0.40 mi northwest

of the Brent site, represents the general location of the twelfth campsite of Rochambeau's French forces as they returned from Yorktown to Baltimore in July 1782; the presumed site location has been impacted by the construction and widening of U S Route 1. Woodstock is recorded as Site 44ST137, an historic site located just east of the Brent cemetery, which was subsequently destroyed by extensive sand and gravel mining operations. The site form for Woodstock indicates that an "earlier recon(naissance) survey revealed tentative chimney found(ation), scatter of stone and brick within the borrow pit." Several spatula-tipped rosehead nails were recovered from this site, suggesting an approximate eighteenth century date for the complex. The present site, 44ST130, originally was recorded in 1989 as the Aquia Catholic Cemetery; that site registration preceded by nearly a decade the present investigations.

In the late 1980s, the late Malcolm L. Richardson, a member of the Northern Virginia Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia (NVC/ASV), became interested in the archeological potential within the Brent Cemetery and surrounding area. Richardson corresponded with church and lay officials of St. William of York Catholic Church, and with the permission of the Arlington Diocese, visited the cemetery with William F. Hanna, a geophysicist. After inspecting the site, Richardson and Hanna concluded that remote sensing would be viable if the undergrowth could be sufficiently cleared. Together with Claude E. ("Pete") Petrone and Roger Helmandollar of the National Geographic Society (NGS), they conducted a remote sensing reconnaissance survey of a 50 x 60 ft area immediately east of the enclosed portion of the cemetery. The results of this survey are discussed in greater detail in Chapter IV of this report.

Prehistoric Cultural Sequence

Paleoindian Period (10,000-8,000 B.C.). Recent developments in Virginia archeology have, in combination with other sites in the Mid-Atlantic, Southeast, and Southwest, redefined the span of human occupation on the North American continent (Malakoff 2008). Excavations at the Cactus Hill site on the Nottoway River in Sussex County, Virginia, have produced an array of tools and radiocarbon-dated organic remains that support an occupation date for that area of between 18,000 and 20,000 YBP (Virginia Department of Historic Resources [VDHR] 2011:123; Johnson 2012), while studies at Saltville, Virginia, also have revealed at least three pre-Clovis levels that date as far back as 14,500 YBP (McDonald 2000). The ambient climate at this time was conditioned primarily by the Late Pleistocene, a period that witnessed the "last effects of the glaciers upon climate in the Middle Atlantic area." The subsequently moderating climate occasioned by the recession of the Pleistocene ice sheet modified the environment substantially. By about 9,300 B.C., pollen and faunal records suggest that a "mosaic" forest pattern characterized areas south of central Pennsylvania (Custer 1984:44); that pattern included mixed deciduous forests along river valleys, mixed coniferous-deciduous forest and grasslands in the foothills and on valley floors,

coniferous forests on the high ridges, and alpine tundra in the mountains (Kavanagh 1982:8; Boyd 1989:145).

The indigenous peoples of the Mid-Atlantic region during this period likely lived in small bands, and adopted a subsistence strategy that was based upon hunting available fauna and general foraging (Parker 1985:17; McClane and Voight 1996:13; VDHR 2011:123). Given the dominant climatic conditions, the available faunal assemblage in much of the Mid-Atlantic region probably included such larger game species as elk, deer, and moose (Gardner 1980, Kavanagh 1982, Custer 1984, McClane and Voight 1996:13). However, evidence that some Pleistocene-era peoples also exploited megafauna such as mastodon and musk ox also has been recovered from the Saltville site in southwestern Virginia (44SV-2)(McDonald 2000).

In addition to subsistence resources, high-quality lithics also were an important focal point for the later Paleoindian settlement system (Gardner 1979; Custer 1984; Stewart 1980). Sources of such cryptocrystalline lithic materials as jasper, chert, and chalcedony, often utilized to produce the characteristic fluted Clovis, Mid-Paleo, and Dalton points associated with later Paleoindian occupations (Gardner 1989:11), seem to have governed site selection. However, east of the Fall Line in Virginia, on the Coastal Plain, significant numbers of fluted points also were fashioned from quartz, quartzite, and in fact, other lithic materials that were available locally (Johnson 1989:123; Malakoff 2008:30). Specialized tools like spokeshaves, hammerstones, abraders, gravers, and wedges (also known as *pièces esquillées*) rounded out the Paleoindian tool kit (McClane and Voight 1996:14).

Gardner's (1979, 1983) pioneering research in the Shenandoah Valley identified six site types in the Paleoindian settlement system that others (e.g., Custer 1984) applied more broadly to the general Middle Atlantic region: (1) quarry sites, (2) quarry reduction stations, (3) quarry-related base camps, (4) base camp maintenance stations, (5) outlying hunting stations, and (6) isolated point finds. For their research, McClane and Voight (1996:13) later reduced that settlement pattern to two components: base camps near quarries in major river or stream valleys, and small band transient camps along upland tributaries. Parker (1985:16) noted that the present coastal plain of Virginia at this time constituted an interior environment, and that the Potomac River likely was a "broad, braided stream" rather than the major waterway with which we are familiar today. Paleoindian settlement along streams like Aquia Creek, if present, probably would have been limited to transient hunting or processing camps. No significant Paleoindian presence has been documented in the vicinity of the project area, but McClain and Voight (1996) reported potential evidence of Paleoindian occupation at site 44ST206, along the lower courses of Chopawamsic Creek.

Archaic Period (8,000 B.C. - A.D. 1000). Some researchers treat the Early Archaic period (8,000 - 6,500 B.C.)(VDHR 1991:23) as a late transitional phase of the Paleoindian period, since a num-

ber of studies seem to indicate that prehistoric settlement and subsistence patterns did not change substantially during this time. Evidence of this apparent continuity in lifeways has come from several areas in the Middle Atlantic, including Delaware (Custer 1984), the Great Valley of Maryland and Pennsylvania (Stewart 1980), and the Flint Run Paleoindian Complex and other sites in the Shenandoah Valley (Gardner 1979, 1980, 1983). However, Gardner and others acknowledged that there were technological discontinuities between the Paleoindian period and what he terms the "Early Archaic Subperiod" (Gardner 1989:11, 33). The fluted point styles characteristic of the preceding period gradually disappeared. Instead, Early Archaic sites generally are recognized by the presence of side-notched and corner-notched projectile points, including Palmer, Kirk and Warren points (Gardner 1980:3; Custer 1984:43).

The Early Archaic period saw the beginning of a transitional period during which the formerly cold Pleistocene climate gradually moderated. Warmer summer temperatures, coupled with continued wet winters, prompted shifts in vegetation and fauna. In the Shenandoah Valley, subarctic woodland probably persisted at higher elevations, while coniferous forests covered the slopes and a mix of coniferous and deciduous species dominated valley floors and footlands (Carbone 1976). In Virginia's Piedmont and Coastal Plain, Peregrine and Ember (2001:59) have posited a "mesic deciduous forest of oak, maple, beech, basswood, elm, walnut, hemlock and gum," with a faunal assemblage that likely included moose, bear, elk, and deer, as well as smaller game animals (Kavanagh 1982; Johnson 1986:P2-9). In Northern Virginia, Johnson (1986:P2-ll) and Geier (1990:85) both have interpreted an increase in Kirk Phase sites and projectile points as reflecting the more diverse resource base that emerged during this period.

The Middle Archaic Period, which extended chronologically from ca. 6,500 to 3,000 B.C. (VDHR 1991:23), saw the onset of the full Holocene environment. According to Gardner (1978:47),

> "...by 6,500 B.C., Post-Pleistocene conditions had changed so dramatically that the adaptations of the long-lived Paleoindian-Early Archaic system could no longer function in a viable manner. The hunting emphasis was thus abandoned and general foraging rose to pre-eminence. This resulted in a major settlement shift away from primary focus on sources of cryptocrystalline stone and the distribution of generalized, but seasonally available set of resources."

Middle Archaic diagnostics include bifurcate base points such as St. Albans, LeCroy, and Kanawha, as well as Stanly, Morrow Mountain, Guilford Lanceolate, and Neville points (Custer 1984; Stewart 1980); Johnson (1986) also included the ubiquitous Halifax point as a temporal marker for the Middle Archaic. The seasonally-directed pattern of generalized foraging suggests that small Archaic-period resource procurement sites will occur in upland settings, and that larger camps will be oriented toward major water courses (McClane and Voight 1996:14-16).

During the Late Archaic period, which was "drier and 20° C warmer than modern conditions" (Kavanagh 1982:9), open grasslands re-appeared and oak-hickory forests expanded on valley floors and

hillsides. In Northern Virginia, Johnson (1986:P5-5) noted that sites of this period "often are larger and more intense in both the uplands and along the main riverine floodplains." The late stages of this period, sometimes referred to as "Transitional," witnessed a marked shift in settlement orientation towards major river courses (Mouer 1991:14-15; Klein and Klatka 1991:148). Diagnostic markers of the Late Archaic in Northern Virginia include Savannah River and Holmes projectile points (Johnson 1986). Steatite bowls also became part of the tool kit during the later portions of the Late Archaic; these soon were followed by the steatite-tempered ceramics that traditionally have marked the beginning of the Woodland Period.

The Woodland Period (1,000 B.C.-1600 A.D). The Woodland Period extended from approximately 1,000 B.C. to A.D. 1600. Climatic variations seem to be correlated with Woodland period cultural sequences in the Shenandoah Valley and the Middle Atlantic region in general (Carbone 1982; Fehr 1983). Gardner (1982:58-60) proposed two settlement pattern models for the Late Archaic to Early Woodland on the Inner Coastal Plain. His "fusion-fission" model suggested that macro-social population units coalesced seasonally along fresh and salt water estuaries to exploit fish runs and/or coastal resources, and then dispersed to form micro-social unit camps for exploiting other resources. His "seasonal shift" model suggested that the same population formed macro-social unit and micro-social unit camps in fresh and salt water zones, and moved laterally between these zones on a seasonal basis (Gardner 1982:59). Stewart (1992:14) noted that this pattern of seasonally-driven settlement shifts persisted well into the Early and Middle Woodland periods.

The Early Woodland subperiod extended from about 1000 - 500 B.C. (Gardner 1982). Characteristic ceramics of the period in Northern Virginia include steatite-tempered Marcey Creek and Seldon Island wares, and sand-tempered Accokeek ceramics (Chittenden et al. 1988:Table P5-s). The size of projectile points decreased and their forms also changed markedly. Small lanceolate, notched, and stemmed points replaced the larger Savannah River broadspears of the Late Archaic (McLearen 1991:113-115). However, after 500 B.C., the material culture in the Piedmont apparently diverged from that of the Coastal Plain region. Diagnostics attributed to the Middle Woodland period (ca. 500 B.C. - A.D.1000) on Virginia's northern Coastal Plain include Fox Creek and Selby Bay projectile points and Popes Creek Net-Impressed and Mockley ceramics (McLearen 1992:41). Temporal changes in ceramics are reflected in surface treatments, with net- and cord-marking preceding fabric impression (Gardner 1982:84).

Johnson (1986:6-1) summarized the social and economic characteristics that distinguished the Late Woodland from earlier periods:

> ...the intensive planting and cultivating of domestic plants [corn (maize), beans, squash, tobacco, etc.]; a shift in riverine settlements from fishing and shellfishing locales to areas with prime agricultural soils (Gardner, 1983:personal communication); the advent of

> semi-permanent villages; the apparent rise in inter-tribal conflict; the appearance of the bow and arrow, seemingly manifested in the triangular point type; and possibly the first appearance of complex political systems such as tribal confederacies and chiefdoms. These characteristics probably did not occur all at once at the beginning of the period, but were generally well-established throughout the region by its end.

Late Woodland cultural manifestations also have been found to vary between the Coastal Plain and Piedmont regions. On the Coastal Plain, the shell-tempered Townsend series dominated after A.D. 900 (Clark 1980:18). The crushed-rock and tempered Potomac Creek ware appeared somewhat later (ca. 1,300 A. D., according to Potter [1993:125]) and was prevalent in the Inner Coastal Plain/Fall Line sections (Egloff and Potter 1982:112; Turner 1992:102-103).

Potomac Creek ware, thought to have been related to the historically known Piscataway Indians (Clark 1980:8), is the defining cultural marker of the Potomac Creek complex. The type sites for this complex (44ST1 [Indian Point] and 44ST2 [Potomac Creek]) are located in Stafford County, approximately 10 mi southeast of the present project area, near the confluence of Potomac Creek and the Potomac River. These sites "represent the protohistoric and historic werowance's villages of the Patawomekes," a group that numbered some 650-850 people who may have migrated from areas farther north, perhaps during the so-called "Little Ice Age" of the late thirteenth century (Potter 1993:120; Blanton et al. 1999:104). At least nine "outlying hamlets" associated with the Patawomeke were located away from the principal village, including seven on Aquia Creek "to its headwaters in the outer Piedmont" (Potter 1993:175). These Late Woodland groups first encountered Europeans in the early seventeenth century.

Historic Cultural Sequence

Settlement to Society (1607-1750). The recorded history of this region can be traced to the early seventeenth century, when John Smith explored the Potomac River in 1608. Smith's map (Figure II-1), published in 1624, located several major Indian towns along the upper reaches of the Potomac River. In July, 1608, after having ascended the Potomac as far as the Fall Line, Smith and his party traveled downriver and stopped at Aquia Creek, specifically to find the source of a mineral called by the natives *matchqueon*. Informed that the source lay some distance west at the headwaters of the creek, Smith, accompanied by six of his own crew and some Patawomecke volunteers, ascended the drainage by barge and on foot. Smith marked the furthest extent of the group's penetration of the interior along the "Quireugh flu" and noted some natural landmarks and the aforementioned seven "hamlets" in the vicinity. Unfortunately, an assay of the ore samples collected during this foray subsequently showed that they did not (as Smith had hoped) contain silver, but instead may have been antimony (Rountree et al. 2007:100, 268; Potter 1993:175). Although subsequent traders regularly visited the shoreline of the Potomac and its tributaries, their expeditions seem not to have penetrated very far into the interior sections of the region.

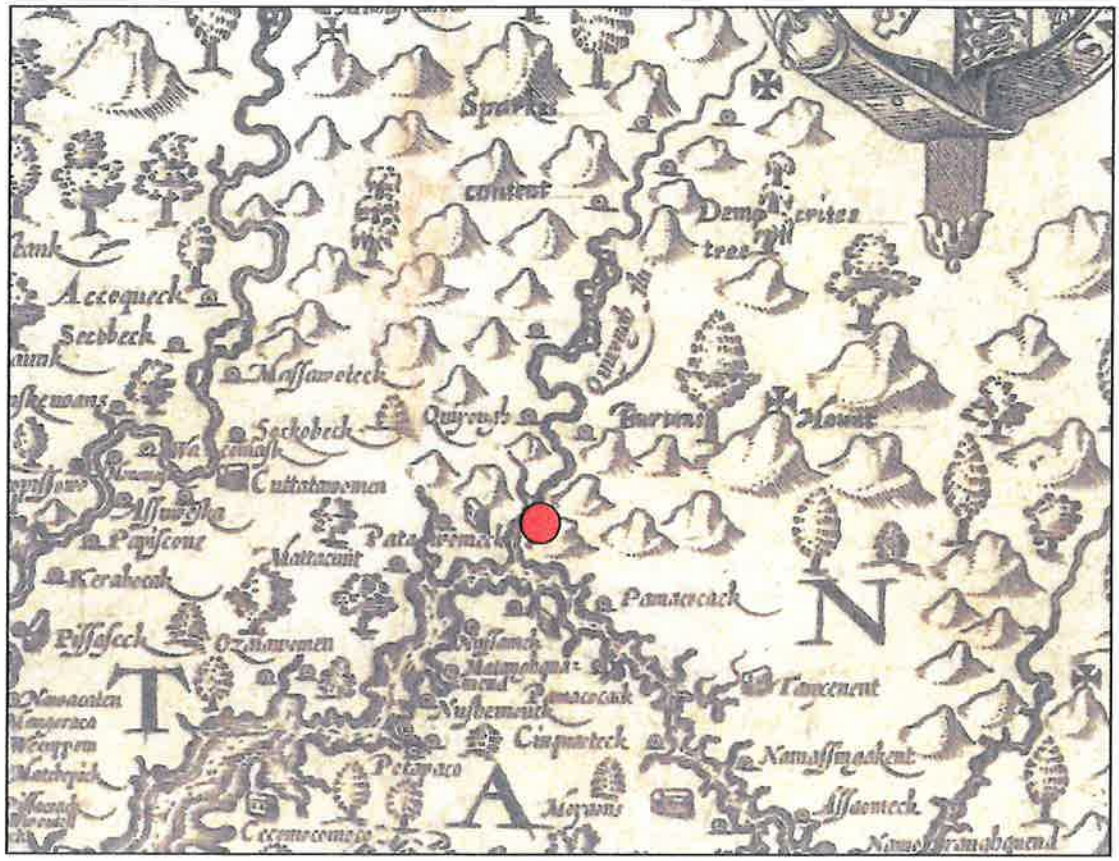


Figure II-1. Excerpt from John Smith's 1624 map of Virginia, showing Aquia Creek ("Quiyough"), the seven "hamlets" along its upper reaches, and a cross marking the extent of Smith's penetration of the interior. The approximate location of the Brent site is indicated (Image: American Memory, Library of Congress).

The earliest land patents granted along this stretch of the Potomac River were issued during the 1640s and 1650s. Early patentees included such lower Tidewater landholders as Burbage, Meriweather, Higginson, Moore, Hall, Martinau, and Matthews (Harrison 1987:46; McClane and Voight 1996:24), as well as the Brents, who were refugees from political and religious turmoil in Maryland. Many seventeenth century landowners seem to have been land speculators, and they probably did not personally fulfill the "seating" requirements on their grants at the time of patent (Parker 1985:59-60); instead, their land grants likely were occupied by indentured servants, slaves, and tenants. Nonetheless, by 1664, population in this region had increased sufficiently to justify the creation of Stafford County and Overwharton Parish (Parker 1985:61; McClane and Voight 1996:24).

Seventeenth and early eighteenth century European settlements clustered mainly along the Potomac and its major tributaries. In part, this was due to the threat of Indian attack, such as those that occurred during the Susquehannock Wars of the 1670s. One major exception was the Brent Town tract, a

holding of 30,000 acres south of Broad Run that was granted to George Brent, Richard Foote, Robert Bristow, and Nicholas Hayward in 1686. A protective blockhouse reportedly was built in the area in 1688, but the desired influx of settlers never materialized. In 1724, the Reverend Alexander Scott observed that plantations in the interior of Prince William County were "thin seated" (WPA 1988:20-25). The 1722 Treaty of Albany with the Iroquois Confederacy proved to be a major factor in the expansion of the region's population away from the relative safety of the Potomac shoreline; after that treaty, grants for selected tracts along interior watercourses such as Bull Run, Broad Run, and Cedar Run were patented quickly (WPA 1988:116-117). As population in the region grew, Prince William County and Hamilton Parish were separated from Stafford in 1731 (Netherton et al. 1976:8-10).

Colony to Nation/Early National Period/Antebellum Period (1750 - 1860). Eighteenth century landowners transplanted the Tidewater patterns of tobacco culture and slave labor into this region, and by 1713, a tobacco warehouse had been established at Brent Town. However, by the time of the Revolution, as tobacco monoculture exhausted the fertility of the soil, residents of agricultural complexes along the Potomac River and its major tributaries began to diversify production. By the Revolutionary War, the major exports from the area included not only tobacco, but also cured meat, lumber, wheat, hides, tallow, and wild animal pelts and skins (Parker 1985:89; McClane and Voight 1996:25).

The area around Quantico and Aquia figured peripherally in the Revolutionary War conflict itself. In 1776, British troops landed at Aquia and burned several private homes in the area. Later, the port at Quantico served as a supply depot for Continental forces and as the base for Virginia's fledgling naval fleet (McClane and Voight 1996:25). Finally, toward the end of the war, the residents of Dumfries and the other communities along the old post road that stretched south from Alexandria would have seen French forces under Rochambeau as they marched south toward their participation in the battle at Yorktown.

During the antebellum period, the commercial and industrial aspects of the middle Potomac region's economy changed in several ways. The port of Dumfries suffered irreversible decline as its waterway silted up, and the City of Alexandria became the major port-of-entry for Northern Virginia. The area from Alexandria south did not experience the turnpike-building "boom" that occurred elsewhere in Northern Virginia. Although the former colonial period post road remained the primary overland transportation route between Alexandria and Fredericksburg, most trade and travel still relied on the river because the overland thoroughfare was in such bad condition (Parker 1985:99). After 1842, the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad (RF&P RR) entered Stafford County, but extended northward only as far north as Aquia Landing (Harvey and Imlay 1986:7). The majority of the region's antebellum residents continued to engage in agriculture or in extractive industries such as timbering, quarrying, and fish-

ing (McClane and Voight 1996:26). Except for the communities of Dumfries and Occoquan, most "towns" in the region were in reality only crossroads hamlets.

The Civil War (1861-1865). The Potomac areas of Prince William and Stafford counties played a small but significant role in the Civil War. The Potomac River was a major transportation artery from Washington to points within the Confederacy. Therefore, when the Civil War began in April 1861, the river became one focus of the struggle to control strategic transportation links. After the Confederate victory at Bull Run in July 1861, Confederate forces occupied the outer fringes of what is today the Washington metropolitan area.

While major encampments were concentrated primarily around Centreville and Manassas to the west, Southern troops also occupied areas in eastern Prince William County in an effort to interdict Union shipping along the Potomac River (Harvey and Imlay 1986:7). Confederate gun emplacements overlooked the Potomac at Aquia Creek, Mathias Point, Freestone Point, Cockpit Point, Possum Point, and Shipping Point; many of these sites subsequently were destroyed by Union forces (Huston and Downing 1994:28; McClane and Voight 1996:26). Even after their withdrawal from the region in March of 1862, Confederate guerilla forces continued to devastate farms and transportation systems in the region (Parker 1985:114). In 1863, Union forces gained control of and fortified the area south of the critical RF&P railhead at Aquia Landing (Harvey and Imlay 1986:8-10), which was located on the south shore of Aquia Creek some seven miles southeast of the present project area.

Reconstruction and Growth: World War I to Present (1865-2014). After the Civil War, the region's total population declined. Farms and farmhouses had been devastated as a result of military operations. Five years after the war, the United States Department of Agriculture found that the area's "labor system (had been) overthrown, and its lands lay idle. Farm stock had been swept off by the war, and only a few agricultural implements remained" (Netherton 1976:353). The region retained its rural and agricultural character into the twentieth century, but the nature of the agriculture changed substantially. In the eastern portion of the county, stands of timber were harvested to produce pulpwood and railroad ties for the RF&P Railroad, which was completed through Stafford and Prince William counties to Quantico in 1870 (Parker 1985:119). Small agriculturally-based industries also proliferated during the post-war period; these included grist, flour, and saw mills and cheese and butter factories. The harvesting of sumac, an ingredient used in tanning and dying leather, also became an important source of income (Ratcliffe 1978:92-93).

Late nineteenth/early twentieth century development along the Potomac River also focused on attempts to promote its tourism and recreational potential. The Potomac Land and Development Company tried but failed to incorporate a town at the mouth of Quantico Creek. Somewhat later, the Quantico Company also developed the recreational potential of the area by constructing the Quantico Hotel (Waller

Hall) and promoting the town as a river stop for excursion steamboats (McClane and Voight 1996:26-29). Further south at Aquia, the American Realty Company of Tennessee began to develop a recreational community during the 1960s (Blankenship 2001); as of the 2010 census, the community of Aquia Harbour had a population of 6,727. The construction and expansion of Interstate Route 95 through Virginia, begun in 1959 and continuing today, has acted to bring Stafford County into the Washington D. C. Metropolitan area (Virginia Department of Transportation [VDOT] 2014).

One of the most significant early twentieth century developments in Stafford County was the establishment in 1917 of a temporary Marine Corps training camp and maneuver area at Quantico. The installation's original 5,300 acres were leased from the Quantico Company (Coletta 1985:524). From this base, enlisted personnel and officers embarked for France. During the inter-war period, the installation was designated as a permanent post that offered programs in military and vocational training, officer training, and military aviation, including a balloon and parachute school. During the 1930s, activities at the installation also focused on the perfection of amphibious assault tactics (Cannan et al. 1993:401-403).

The onset of World War II brought about a significant expansion of Quantico's training facilities as the government purchased approximately 51,000 ac west of US Rte 1. The newly acquired property was used to create training areas for the Marine Corps Ordnance School, one of five training schools eventually housed on the installation during the war (Coletta 1985:528-9). Since World War II, MCB Quantico has supported training in a variety of specialized functions; its primary educational mission is reflected in the name it acquired in 1968: the Marine Corps Development and Education Command (Coletta 1985:530-31). In addition, the installation now houses the Federal Bureau of Investigation's FBI Academy (Federal Bureau of Investigation 2015).

Chapter III

Archeological Methods

The permanent site datum (N0/E0) for the Brent Site archeological project was established at the southeastern corner of a brick wall that encloses the historic Brent Family at the site. Base lines that extended along the eastern and southern planes of the cemetery enclosure were used to partition the entire project area into four quadrants, with the eastern plane of the cemetery enclosure designated as grid north (Figure III-1). Prior to conducting systematic testing, the entire project area was surveyed and above-ground features were identified, mapped, and documented. These features included a rusticated granite commemorative marker in the northeast quadrant (Surface Feature 1); a landscaped and paved area in the southwest quadrant that contained a second granite commemorative marker (Surface Feature 2); and the Brent Family cemetery, located in the northwest quadrant (Surface Feature 3). An area that contained several deliberately placed field stones and one dressed marker, identified outside of the chain link fence boundary north and west of the brick wall enclosure around the Brent Family cemetery, subsequently was included in the northwest quadrant.

Field Methods

Remote Sensing survey

A reconnaissance GPR survey was conducted within the northeast quadrant of the Brent site project area in the late 1980s. The survey covered a 50 ft by 60 ft area immediately east of and parallel to the existing brick wall surrounding the visible cemetery site. The survey instrument employed was a National Geographic Society SIR-4 system coupled with a thermal printer. The reconnaissance, conducted primarily to test soil conditions, consisted of eleven 60 ft-long transect lines, spaced at 5 ft intervals. The lines were run south-to-north, and advanced progressively west-to-east. The results of this effort are presented in Chapter V of this report.

Phase I Archeological survey

Phase I testing entailed systematic shovel testing at 15 ft intervals along transects spaced 15 ft apart within the northeastern, southeastern, and southwestern quadrants of the project area (Figure III-1); coordinates of each shovel test were determined relative to the permanent site datum, which was designated as N0/E0. Each positive shovel test was re-tested at 5 ft intervals in cardinal directions. All soils

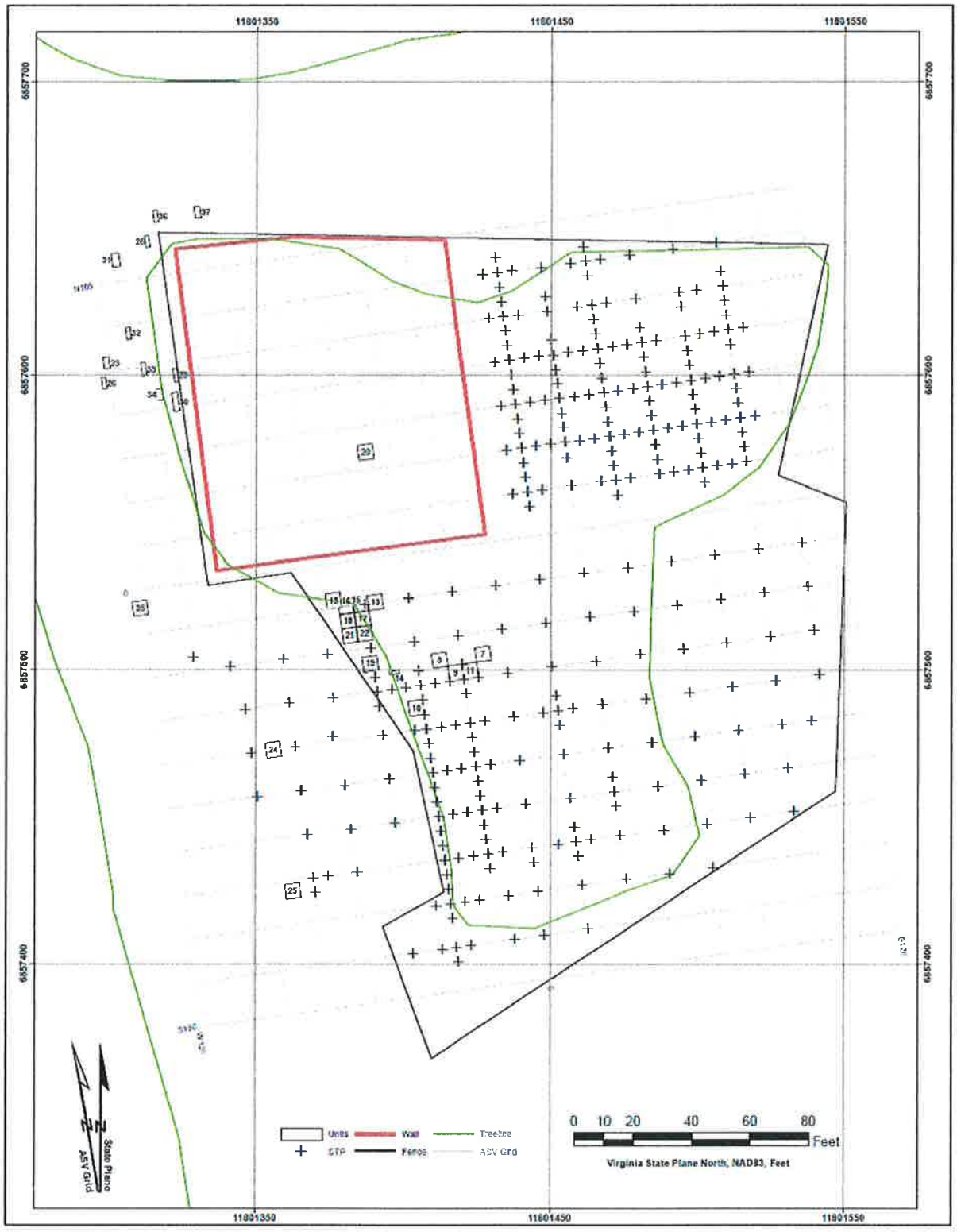


Figure III-1. Schematic overview of the archeological project conducted at the Brent Site (44ST130), showing perimeter fencing, tree lines, the boundaries of the Brent Family Cemetery, shovel test patterns, and test unit locations across the site (Image: St. Mary's College of Maryland.)

were screened through .0625 cm (1/4 in) mesh. Archeological data, including ST coordinates, Munsell readings, soil profiles, and presence or absence of cultural materials, were recorded for each shovel test.

A total of 275 shovel tests (STs) were excavated across the site; Table III-1 shows the numbers of planned STs, retests and unexcavated tests that were placed within each quadrant of the site. Of these tests, 108 produced prehistoric materials; 30 yielded historic cultural materials; and 113 shovel tests generated both historic and prehistoric artifacts. Only 29 tests were culturally sterile. Table III-2 summarizes this distribution within each quadrant of the project area. Review of the results showed that, although evidence of prehistoric and historic activity was present across the entire site, the northeast quadrant yielded the most evidence of prehistoric activity, while the bulk of historic material clustered in the southwest quadrant.

TABLE III-1: SHOVEL TEST DISTRIBUTION: SITE 44ST130

QUADRANT	*NORTHEAST*	*SOUTHEAST*	*SOUTHWEST*
SHOVEL TESTS	35	51	40
RETESTS	88	12	44
UNEXCAVATED	1	2	2
TOTAL	124	65	86

TABLE III-2. OVERVIEW OF SHOVEL TEST RESULTS: SITE 44 ST130

QUADRANT	*NORTHEAST*	*SOUTHEAST*	*SOUTHWEST*
POSITIVE PREHISTORIC	75	23	10
POSITIVE HISTORIC	4	3	23
POSITIVE COMBINED	39	28	46
NEGATIVE	5	9	5
(NOT EXCAVATED)	1	2	2
TOTAL	124	65	86

Phase II testing

A total of 25 test units were excavated within the principal site area, including one unit placed within a surficially disturbed locus within the formally defined cemetery. The majority of these units (n=17; 68 per cent) measured a standard 5 ft x 5 ft; however, smaller units were utilized to expose specific features or to define answers to specific questions. For example, Test Units 1-4, each measuring 18 x18 in, were placed in remote corners of the enclosed project area, and were designed to provide typical soil profiles in minimally disturbed areas. Nine half units also were excavated in a wooded area directly

west of the formal cemetery, where an array of roughly aligned fieldstones appeared to represent an area of potential grave shafts. Excavations within those units were carried vertically only until the existence of a shaft was confirmed; no human remains were exposed or removed. Units were numbered sequentially in the order in which they were excavated. Table III-3 presents a list of the site quadrangles and the test units excavated within each quadrant of the project area.

TABLE III-3. TEST UNITS, BY QUADRANT		
QUADRANT	*TEST UNIT NUMBER*	*OBJECTIVE*
NORTHEAST	1	Test stratigraphy
	5, 6	Test artifact concentrations
SOUTHEAST	2	Test stratigraphy
SOUTHWEST	4	Test stratigraphy
	7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 24, 25	Test artifact concentrations
	12, 13, 15 16, 17, 18, 21, 22	Test artifact concentrations; expose features
	14	Test surface feature
NORTHWEST (CEMETERY)	20	Test surface depression
NORTHWEST (OUTSIDE FENCE)	2	Test stratigraphy
	23, 26-34	Locate potential grave shafts

Excavation within each unit proceeded utilizing natural/cultural strata. All soils were dry-screened through .0625 cm (1/4 in) mesh; no soil samples were taken. Field data for each unit were recorded on standardized excavation level and feature forms, and included soil descriptions and depths for each stratum, as well as cultural content. Plan views and profiles were recorded, where appropriate, and selected units also were photographed.

Laboratory methods

All cultural materials recovered from the Brent Site were bagged and taken to the Fairfax County Heritage Resources Branch laboratory facility for processing, inventory, curation, and temporary storage. Artifacts were hand-washed or brushed, as appropriate; air dried; labeled with coded provenience information; and sealed in clean plastic bags on which provenience data also were recorded. Artifacts were initially identified and classified by material, type, distinguishing attribute(s), and functional category(s), utilizing a coding system developed and modified by the Fairfax County Heritage Resources Branch; data codes were entered manually by provenience on code sheets. Categories and classificatory types were

established using standard literature in the field, including Miller (1980, 1991), Noël Hume (1976), Jones and Sullivan (1989), South (1977), and others. These records are extant, and will be included with the field and laboratory records for the project when they are deposited with an appropriate repository. A preliminary analysis of faunal material from the site was undertaken by a faunal specialist at R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., and several key or unique individual artifacts were subjected to long-term conservation treatment, either by specialists at Goodwin & Associates, Inc., or in-house by members of the project team.

In 2014, a team from St. Mary's College of Maryland, using funding from a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, re-catalogued the Brent collection; faunal materials also were sent to the University of Tennessee for further analysis. The resulting digitized database was used in the preparation of this report. The database, together with representative artifact photographs and other information, eventually will be included as part of the Comparative Archaeological Study of Colonial Chesapeake Culture, a joint project of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and the National Endowment for the Humanities (www.chesapeakearchaeology.org. 2014). An abbreviated version of that inventory is appended to this report as Appendix D.

When the project is complete, all artifacts, field records and photographs will be returned to the Catholic Diocese of Arlington, Virginia, with the recommendation that the collection be archived permanently with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

Chapter IV
Archival Results

Site 44ST130 encompasses the late seventeenth to early eighteenth century Brent Cemetery that is associated with a prominent Stafford County family that emigrated from Maryland to Virginia beginning ca. 1647. Three members of this family--Margaret and Mary Brent and their brother Giles--had been politically and economically powerful residents of early seventeenth century Maryland. Giles Brent had been a prominent member of early Maryland's elite and one-time "Lord of Kent Manor," while his sisters Margaret and Mary at one time owned a property in St. Mary's City known as "Sisters' Freehold." Margaret Brent, in particular, had held positions of trust with the Calvert family. However, in 1647, the outbreak of Fendall's Rebellion, which carried with it anti-Catholic overtones, prompted the Brents to move to Virginia, where they acquired large landholdings on the northern shoreline of Aquia Creek near its junction with the Potomac River. Two of the early Brent plantations were known as "Peace" and "Retirement." All the Brents engaged in land speculation in Virginia; for example, Margaret's 700-acre grant north of Great Hunting Creek eventually became the nucleus of the town of Alexandria (Smith and Miller 1989:13-14), while Giles Brent's landholdings included property at the junction of the Potomac River and Potomac Creek that was designated in 1691 as the site of the port town of Marlborough (Watkins 1968:7).

At some time between 1662 and 1670, their nephew George Brent emigrated here directly from England with his first wife Elizabeth Greene, settling on a 500-acre property he acquired from his first cousin Giles Brent (the younger) in 1673 (French 1981:46; Knights of Columbus 2000). On a low ridge overlooking the upper reaches of the Aquia Creek estuary, Brent built his home plantation of "Woodstock." W. B. Chilton, who wrote about this property in a 1908 article for the *Virginia Magazine*, described the former Brent property as follows: "The present house (very dilapidated) is not an old one. . . .The original house was much nearer the creek, on low ground in a field adjoining the old Aquia burying ground, and about three quarters of a mile from the site of the now entirely extinct town of Aquia" (quoted in French 1981:46).

Brent quickly became a prominent figure in the Virginia colony. He served as the colony's Attorney General, Stafford County's delegate to the House of Burgesses, and the Receiver-General north of the Rappahannock; he also co-founded Brent Town, which became Prince William County's second seat of government. Like his aunt and uncle, Brent also acquired immense tracts of land in Northern Virginia

south of Alexandria, including some 5,000 acres as a result of his position of land agent for the Fairfax Proprietary, a position that he held beginning in 1693 (French 1981:46).

George Brent also maintained close connections to the Maryland colony. When Elizabeth Greene died, he remarried, this time to Marianna Sewall, daughter of Henry Sewall, one-time secretary of the Maryland colony and sister of Nicholas Sewall; Henry Sewall's widow Jane subsequently married Charles Calvert. Members of the Sewell family lived at Mattapanay and Eltonhead, neighboring plantations on the Patuxent River that now lie within the boundaries of the Patuxent River Naval Air Station. Marianna's brother Nicholas Sewall, who was a member of the Governor's Council in Maryland, encountered political trouble after the Glorious Revolution in England toppled the Roman Catholic King James II. At that time, Maryland's Protestants formed the "Association for the Defense of the Protestant Religion" to protest what they viewed as the arbitrary way in which the Council had conducted its affairs and governed the colony. In 1689, armed Protestant factions forced Nicholas Sewall and other Royalists to flee for safety. John Coode, ringleader of the Protestant faction, claimed that Nicholas Sewall had taken refuge at "his Popish patrons, Mr. Brents" in Stafford County, possibly a reference to George Brent's Woodstock (Hornum et al. 2001).

This incident may have been the reason that, in 1689, John Waugh, the Anglican rector of Overwharton (Aquia) Parish, accused Brent of colluding with Maryland's Catholics to rise up and massacre that colony's Anglican population (Watkins 1968: 10, fn. 28; Harrison 1987:130). Brent was forced to seek refuge at the home of his friend and law partner, William Fitzhugh, while his accusers searched his home for arms and ammunition. Eventually, Virginia's Governor's Council arrested the ringleaders of the Parson Waugh rebellion (French 1981:47-48) and Brent was absolved of all charges.

When George Brent died in 1699, he left his Woodstock estate to his eldest son, and the Brent properties descended intact through four sons of George Brent to the son of the youngest Brent heir. Brent's heirs abandoned the old plantation house, probably about 1725, and built a more elaborate complex on a hill nearby. The original house gradually decayed and collapsed, apparently leaving only a low mound of rubble and the pedestaled markers of the Brent family cemetery to mark the location of the site. Cartographers with Rochambeau's army, which camped in this area on their way to and from Yorktown in 1781 and again in 1782, carefully mapped a larger plantation on Aquia Run near "Pay Town Tavern" (Peyton's Ordinary), described as a "poor tavern" (Figure IV-1)(Rice and Brown 1972). The Brent lands remained intact until after the Revolution, when they passed from the descendants of George Brent of Woodstock to those of his uncle, Giles Brent of "Peace" (Harrison 1987:192-3).

During the early nineteenth century, the Brent family also tried to establish a town called Woodstock on the north bank of Aquia Creek, although its precise location is unclear. A town plat dated 1807 shows that virtually every lot within the town had been purchased by investors and that a warehouse

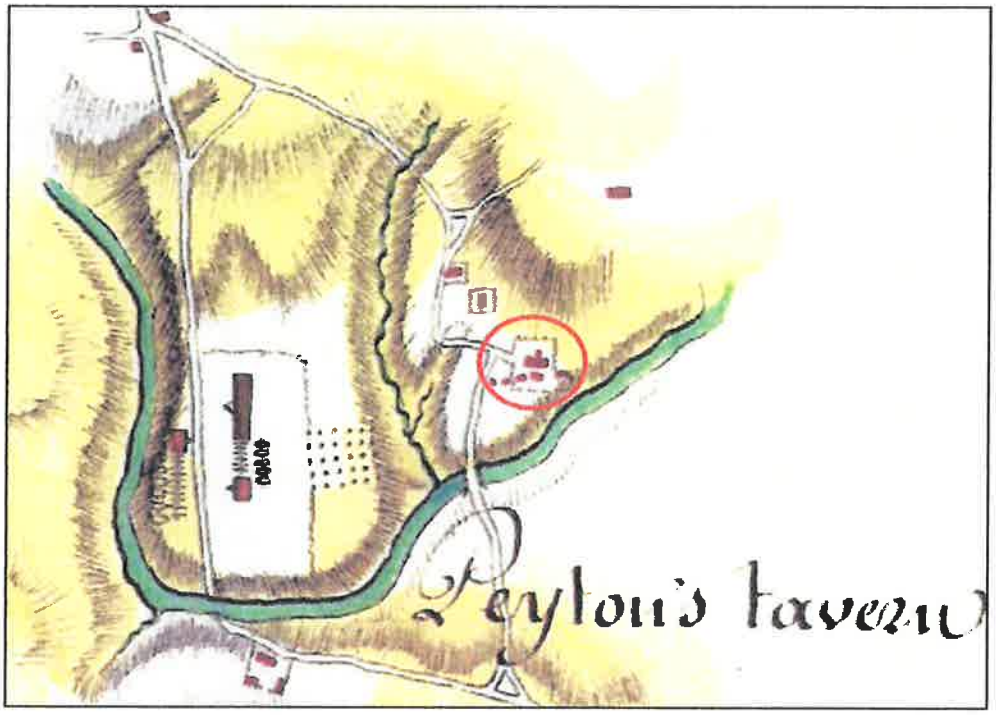


Figure IV-1. Excerpt from Rochambeau's 1782 *Amerique campagne – Camp a Garrot's Tavern*, showing the relative locations of the Brent plantation and the French encampment.

lot had been laid out (Bayley 1807)(Figure IV-2). The location may have morphed into the community of Aquia, pictured on an 1820 map at the head of navigation on Aquia Creek (Anonymous 1820)(Figure IV-3).

Figure IV-2. Excerpt from Robert Bayley's 1807 plat of the planned town of Woodstock, giving details of the planned community.

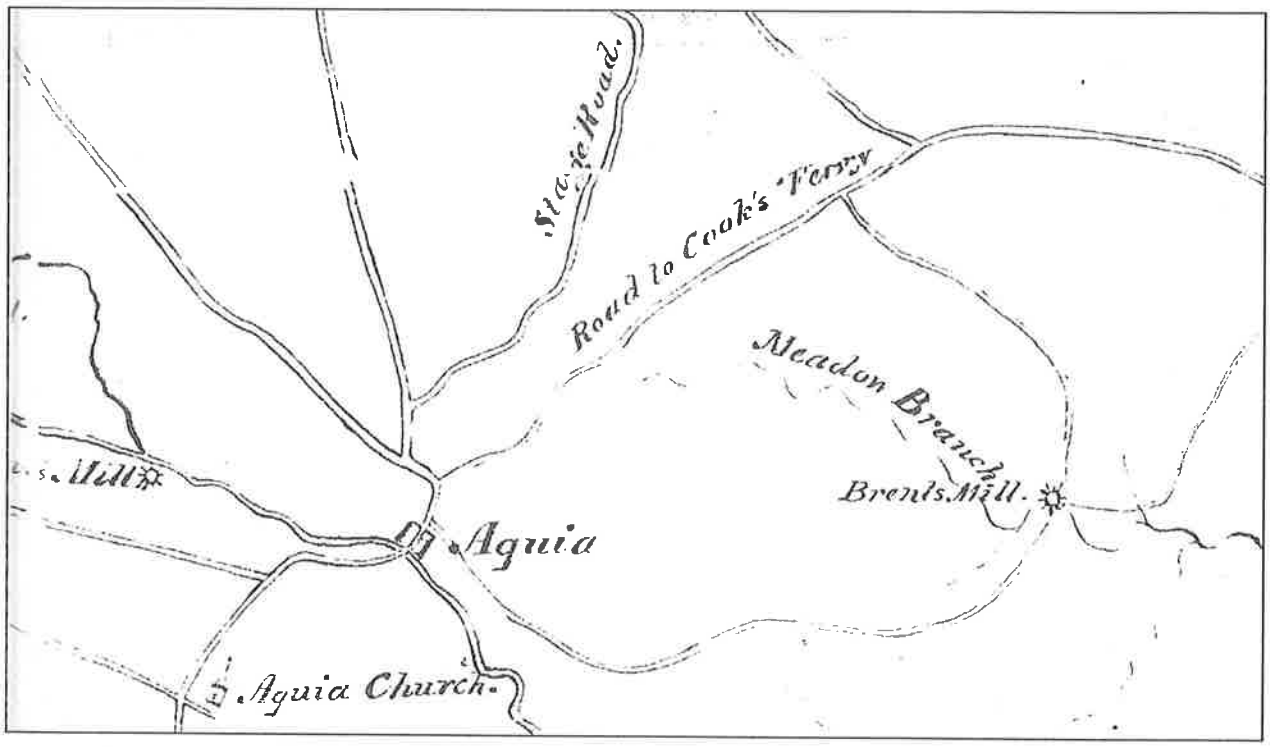


Figure IV-3. Excerpt from anonymous 1820 map of Stafford County, showing the location of the community of Aquia at the intersection of the head of navigation of Aquia Creek and the "Stage Road." (Image: Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress).

Research conducted in the Land Records of Stafford County enabled the assembling of a chain of title for the Aquia property for the remainder of the nineteenth and all of the twentieth century (Table IV-1). These records indirectly document that in 1806, the heirs of George Brent (Jr.), acting as trustees for his estate, sold the property at Aquia to William Bayley in return for a Deed of Trust, which was satisfied in 1822. The 1820 and 1840 censuses provided a general overview of the economic status of William Bayley, and both suggested that he was relatively affluent. In 1820, Bayley's household included four white males, three of whom were under 45 years of age; five white females, some of whom were children; and a total of 17 slaves (United States Federal Census [Census] 1820). Twenty years later, Bayley's household included only Bayley; (presumably) his wife; one white male aged 30-40 (possibly son William); and 14 slaves (Census 1840). Bayley's will apparently bequeathed his properties to his six children, four of whom had moved out of Virginia. In 1841, these "absentee" siblings relinquished their property rights to their two brothers, Pierce (then a resident of Richmond) and William Bayley, who jointly sold their father's 746-acre Aquia tract to Charles Suttle. Significantly, the 1842 deed excluded from that sale "the 50 acres laid off for the town of Woodstock and 3 roods & 19 poles reserved for the old family burying ground" (emphasis added)(Stafford County Deeds [Deeds] Book MM:441). Charles Suttle, identified in the 1850 Federal Census as a 33-year-old farmer, retained title to the Aquia property

Table IV-1. Partial Chain of title for Aquia Cemetery and Catholic properties				
Date	*Deed Ref*	*Grantor*	*Grantee*	*Property description/terms/etc.*
Parcel #1: 6.89 acres				
8/29/1946	Book 57:493	Thomas J. and Alice Waller	Peter Ireton (Bishop of Richmond)	2 parcels of land adjoining previously granted Catholic property. Being part of property conveyed to the Wallers by Nanny Blackburn.
8/16/1907	Book 11:391	Nanny Blackburn	Thomas and Alice Waller	95 ac. parcel known as **"Aquia Flats"** that was conveyed to Blackburn by her father Edward Waller; her sister Ellen having ceded her interest in the property
9/22/1882	Book 2:179	Edward Waller	Property division	Devises his real property to his four married children and 5 unmarried daughters (see 1880 census). Gives the parcel called **"Aquia Flats"** to Nanny Blackburn and her sister Ellen Bayton.
Parcel #2: 10 acres				
6/9/1924	Book 21:201	Thomas J. and Alice Waller	Bishop D. J. O'Donnell of Richmond	10 acres being part of a tract conveyed to Thomas Waller by the heirs of Ellen W. Bayton (no deed book or page specified)(plat for this parcel copied; plat reference specifies that **"near its center" it contains the "Old Aquia Graveyard")**
Combined Waller properties				
3/29/1845	Book NN:450	Charles Suttle	Edward Waller	130 acres beginning at a point where the road leading from the Town of Aquia to John Tolson's mill leaves the said town, running thence with said road until the line of Miss Polis(?), thence with said line to Aquia Run, thence down the run until it intersects the line of said lots of said Town, thence with the line of said lots to the beginning." This land is the same as that purchased from William and Pierce Bayley, and is known as **"The Flats." The deed mentions an "old family burying ground."**
3/?/1842	Book MM: 441	William and Pierce Bayley	Charles Suttle	Bayley's sell to Suttle "all that tract of land lying near the town of Woodstock or Aquia, containing 746 acres more or less." The parcel includes everything except the 50 acres laid off for the town of Woodstock **and 3 roods & 19 poles reserved for the old family burying ground.**
	Book MM: 429	Daniel and William Brent, trustees	William P. Bayley	Release: Contains copy of an 1822 District of Columbia affidavit testifying that "we Daniel and William Brent, surviving\ trustees of George Brent of Stafford County, deceased, for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar. . .and of other good causes us thereunto moving, do hereby release and exonerate that portion of the land sold and conveyed to

Table IV-1. Partial Chain of title for Aquia Cemetery and Catholic properties				
Date	*Deed Ref*	*Grantor*	*Grantee*	*Property description/terms/etc.*
				the said William P. Bayley (which is still owned and held by him in fee). . ." **The original deed of trust was executed by William Bayley to Daniel and William Brent in July of 1806.**
1841	Book MM: 432	George Brent Bayley (New Orleans)	Pierce Bayley of Richmond	Relinquishes all his interest in the estate called Woodstock. Similar deeds follow for other Bayley heirs, including sister Maria residing in state of Mississippi, sister Sarah living in Baltimore, and sister Susan living in Kentucky. These instruments enabled Pierce Bayley and his other brother William to sell the 746 acres to Charles Suttle.

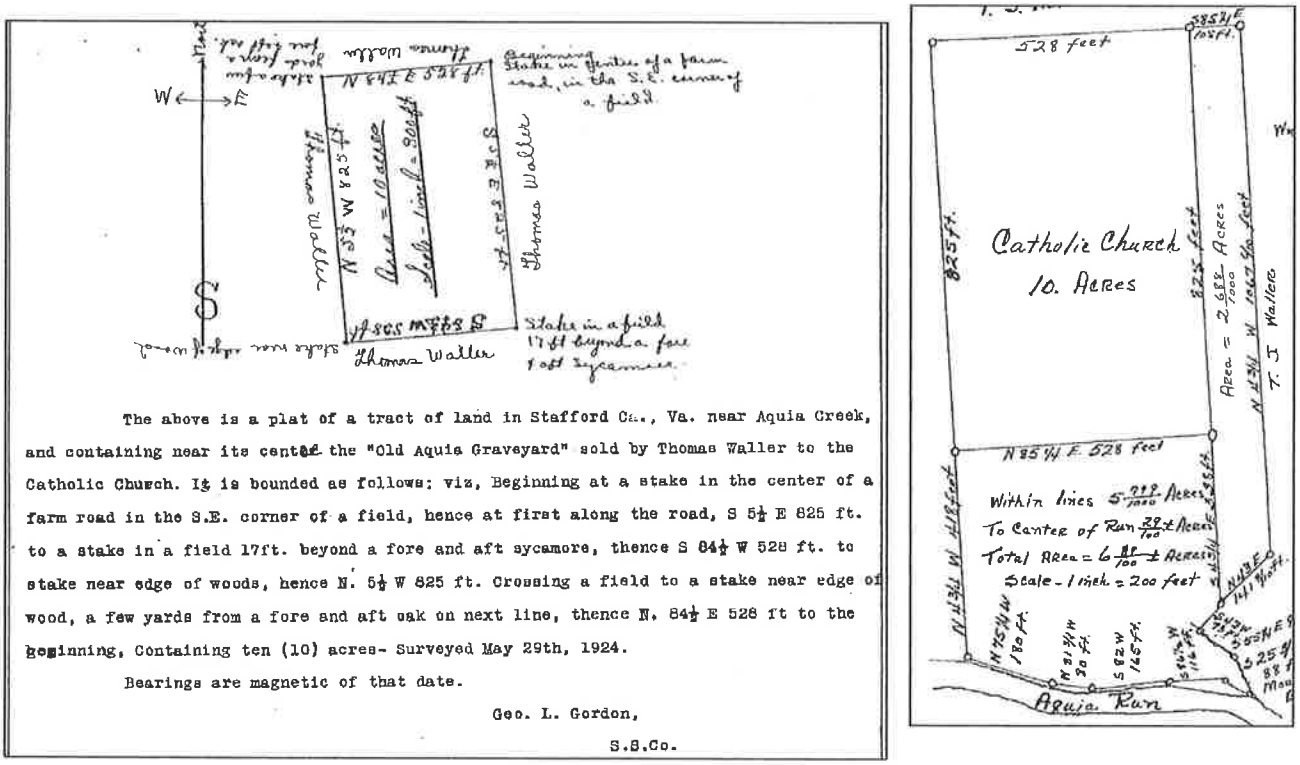
only three years before selling the tract to Edward Waller. The deed recording that transaction referred to the former Brent tract as "The Flats," and again specifically referenced an "old family burying ground" that was included in the property (Deeds Book NN:450).

The statistics presented in the 1850 U. S. Federal Census showed that Edward Waller was an affluent Stafford County farmer whose real estate holdings alone were valued at $13,000 (Census, Population Schedule 1850). In addition, the slave census for that year shows that Waller owned 40 slaves (Census, Slave Schedule 1850), a number well above the average 8.9 slaves per Virginia/West Virginia household (United States Census Bureau n.d.:135, Table 63). Over the next decade, Waller's fortunes improved even further; his real estate holdings had increased in value by $2,000, and his (now) 49 slaves (value: $55,000) lived in five "slave houses," which may have been distributed across several different tracts of land. Interestingly, his own household included, in addition to his immediate family, a 77-year-old female named Agnes Conway (unspecified relationship, but possibly his mother-in-law) and two free mulattos, Hannah Bird (age 65) and Aaron Bird (age 105)(Census, Population and Slave Schedules 1860).

Waller family descendants, including Edward's daughter Nannie Blackburn, retained their interest in the (now) 95-acre "Aquia Flats" tract through the first quarter of the twentieth century. Nannie Blackburn, a 55-year-old widow in 1900, occupied and actively farmed the Aquia property with her son Charles (Census, Population Schedule 1900), but by 1910, had moved away to live with daughter Anna and her husband, Robert Payne, in Fredericksburg (Census, Population Schedule 1910). Thomas Waller, a postal clerk whose relationship to the Edward Waller family is unclear, bought the 95 acres in 1907, and then sold portions of it, including the Old Aquia Burying Ground, to the Diocese of Richmond in 1924 and 1946, respectively (Table 1)(Figure IV-4).

Through the years, some residents of Aquia may have maintained the old family cemetery. However, the seventeenth century Roman Catholic enclave remained largely unremarked until 1920s, when

there was a renewal of interest in the history of the Brent family and the Roman Catholic settlement at Aquia. During these decades, the principal commemorative monuments at the site, including a highway marker and the crucifix on Route 1 (Figure IV-5)(Appendix A) and the altar at the cemetery (Figure IV-6), were erected, and the tradition of an annual mass at the site was initiated. As these and additional markers were installed over the years, the significance of the site increased in terms of its association with Roman Catholicism in the Commonwealth. On June 18, 1991, the Stafford County Board of Supervisors recognized that significance by amending its Zoning District map to place the Brent Cemetery within a special historic overlay district. The district boundaries were drawn to include the cemetery and a perimeter of 200 feet outside all the boundaries of the cemetery (Stafford County 1991).



The above is a plat of a tract of land in Stafford Co., Va. near Aquia Creek, and containing near its center the "Old Aquia Graveyard" sold by Thomas Waller to the Catholic Church. It is bounded as follows: viz, Beginning at a stake in the center of a farm road in the S.E. corner of a field, hence at first along the road, S 5½ E 825 ft. to a stake in a field 17ft. beyond a fore and aft sycamore, thence S 84½ W 528 ft. to stake near edge of woods, hence N. 5½ W 825 ft. Crossing a field to a stake near edge of wood, a few yards from a fore and aft oak on next line, thence N. 84½ E 528 ft to the beginning, Containing ten (10) acres- Surveyed May 29th, 1924.

Bearings are magnetic of that date.

Geo. L. Gordon,
S.S.Co.

Figure IV-4. Plats of Waller's 1924 and 1946 land sales to the Diocese of Richmond (Images: Stafford County Land Records).

Figure IV-5. Crucifix commemorating the first Catholic settlement in Virginia, located on US Route 1 near the Brent site.

Figure IV-6. Photograph of ca. 1931 commemorative altar at the Brent cemetery site (Image from xpeditor on Google Earth).

However, according to local resident George Gordon, the property surrounding the cemetery also was subjected to sand and gravel mining in support of local road-building efforts in the late 1930s and 1940s (Figure IV-7). Gordon maintained that these gravel-mining operations included the mechanized leveling of the area around the site, except for the cemetery itself and the immediately adjacent area. Gordon also noted that at that time, there were "many more" tombstones in the cemetery, some of which were "stolen" or broken up (George Gordon, personal communication, 6 November 1999).

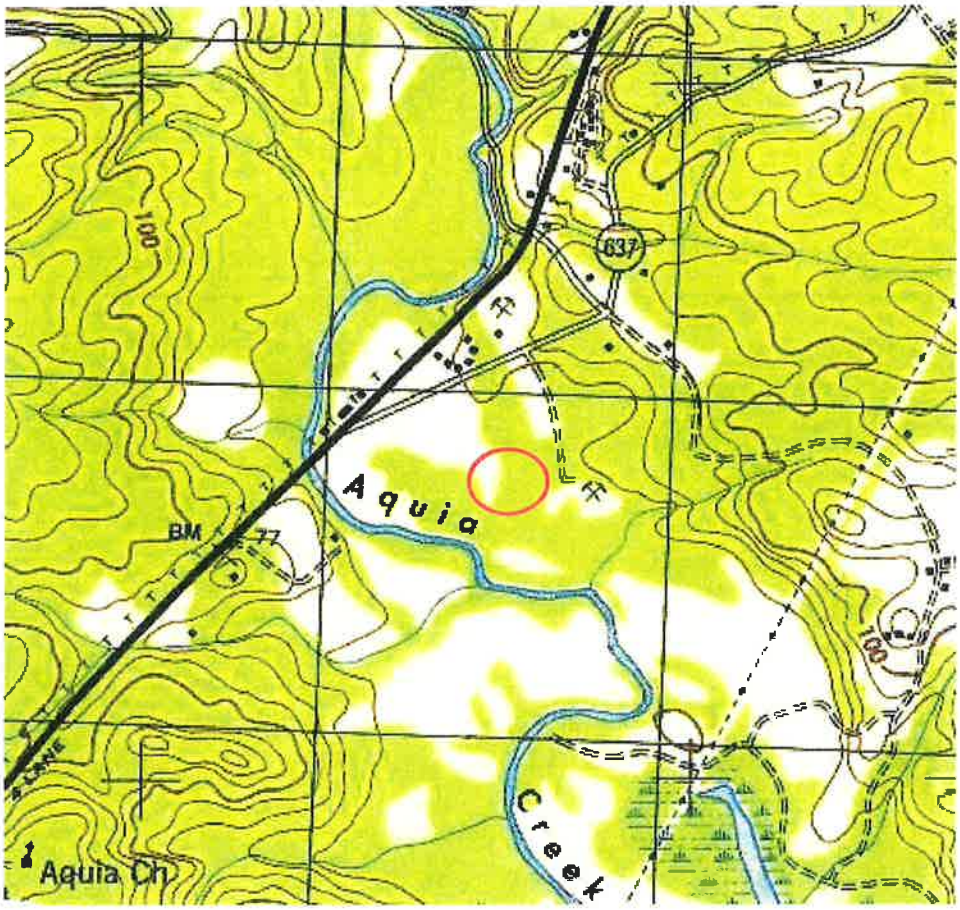


Figure IV-7. Excerpt from 1944 USGS topographic Washington quadrangle, showing the general location of the project area, an unpaved access road, and a symbol for sand and gravel mining east of the Brent cemetery site (Image from USGS Historic Topographic Map Collection).

CHAPTER V

Archeological Results: Northeast and Southeast Quadrants

Northeast Quadrant

One above-ground feature, a rusticated granite panel measuring 7 ft high and 2 x 4 ft at its base (Feature 1), was located at coordinates S28/E69 in the southeastern quadrant of the project area. The text embossed on the large bronze panel attached to the monument (Appendix A) explains that the marker commemorates a Spanish Jesuit mission established in 1570 AD at Ajacan, a settlement that the marker claimed was located "in the Aquia region." Subsequent research into the history of this settlement, however, has suggested that the Ajacan mission most likely was located on the York River, near the present site of Yorktown (Pool 1960, Tucker 1986; Virginia Places 2010). The Jesuits who established this mission eventually were murdered by hostile Indians. The tablet was erected in 1935 by groups associated with the Diocese of Richmond, which had jurisdiction over the Stafford County area at that time.

Archeological investigations within this area included the previously referenced remote sensing survey, systematic Phase I shovel testing, and Phase II test unit excavation (Figure V-1).

Remote Sensing Survey

The surviving records of the reconnaissance GPR survey conducted at the Aquia site are those of Petrone and Hanna that are shown in Figures V-2, V-3, and V-4. The first figure shows in small scale the readings along the 11 transect lines; the separate record depicted in Figure V-4, shows a faint hyperbolic echo associated with a "recent" grave at the site. The vertical dimensions of each record correspond to a depth of about 6 ft, determined by setting the recording range ("2-way-travel listening time") to 36 nanoseconds and assuming an average radar velocity in soil of about 1/3 ft per nanosecond.

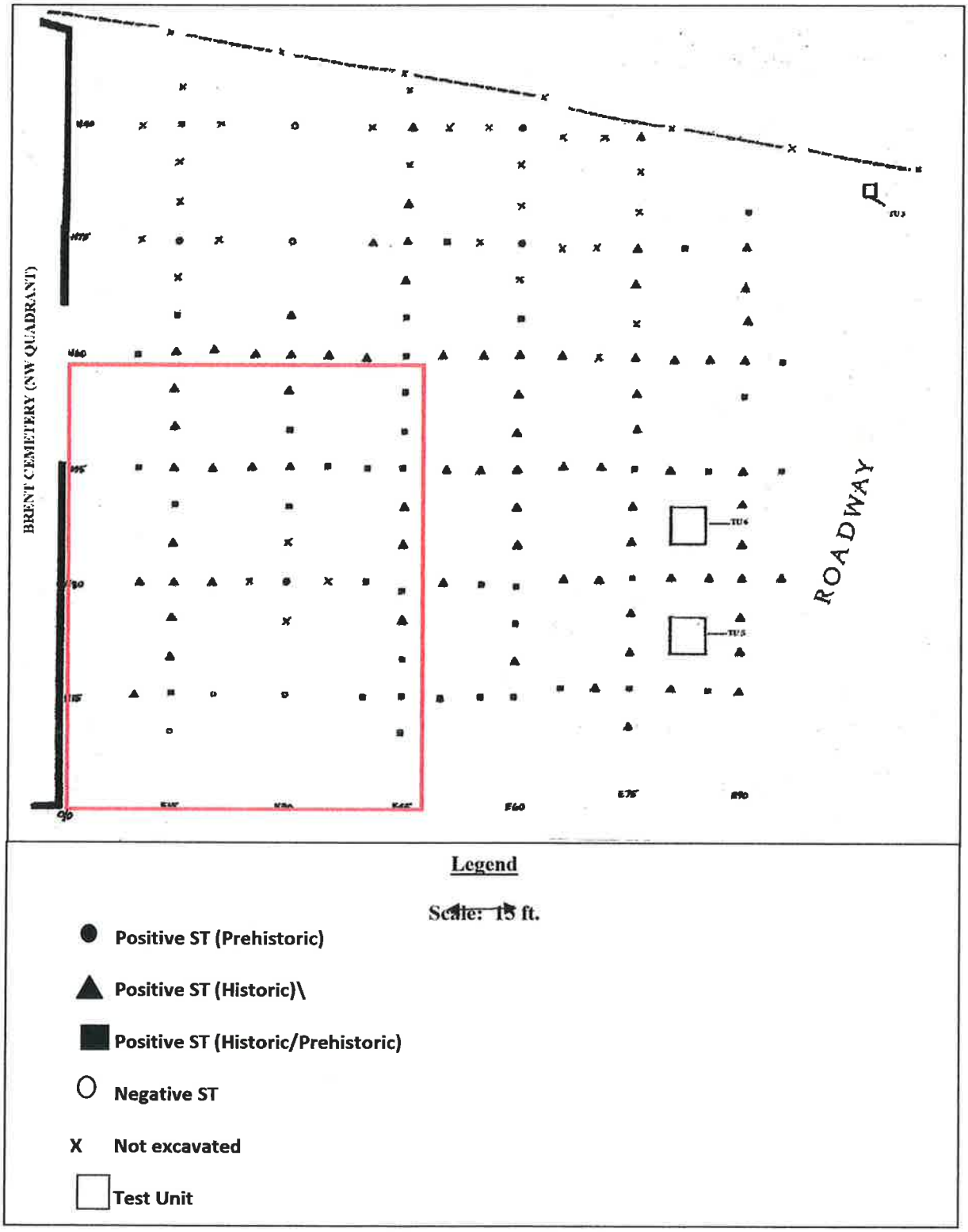


Figure V-1. Site 44ST130: Schematic shovel test and excavation unit map, northeast quadrant. The approximate boundaries of the area subjected to remote sensing are indicated in red.

The main conclusion drawn from the 11 reconnaissance GPR lines was that the soils within and in the vicinity of the project area were relatively clay-deficient, consisting mainly of fine sandy loam formed on loamy sediments washed from soils that formed from schist, gneiss, granite, phyllite and other metamorphic and igneous rocks. This result was favorable because the presence of clay greatly impeded the passage of radar waves and limited the depth of penetration. According to Hanna (personal communication, October 2014), these records showed a few graves, a buried stone or two, and many tree roots, some of which could have invaded grave shafts following the subsurface path of least resistance.

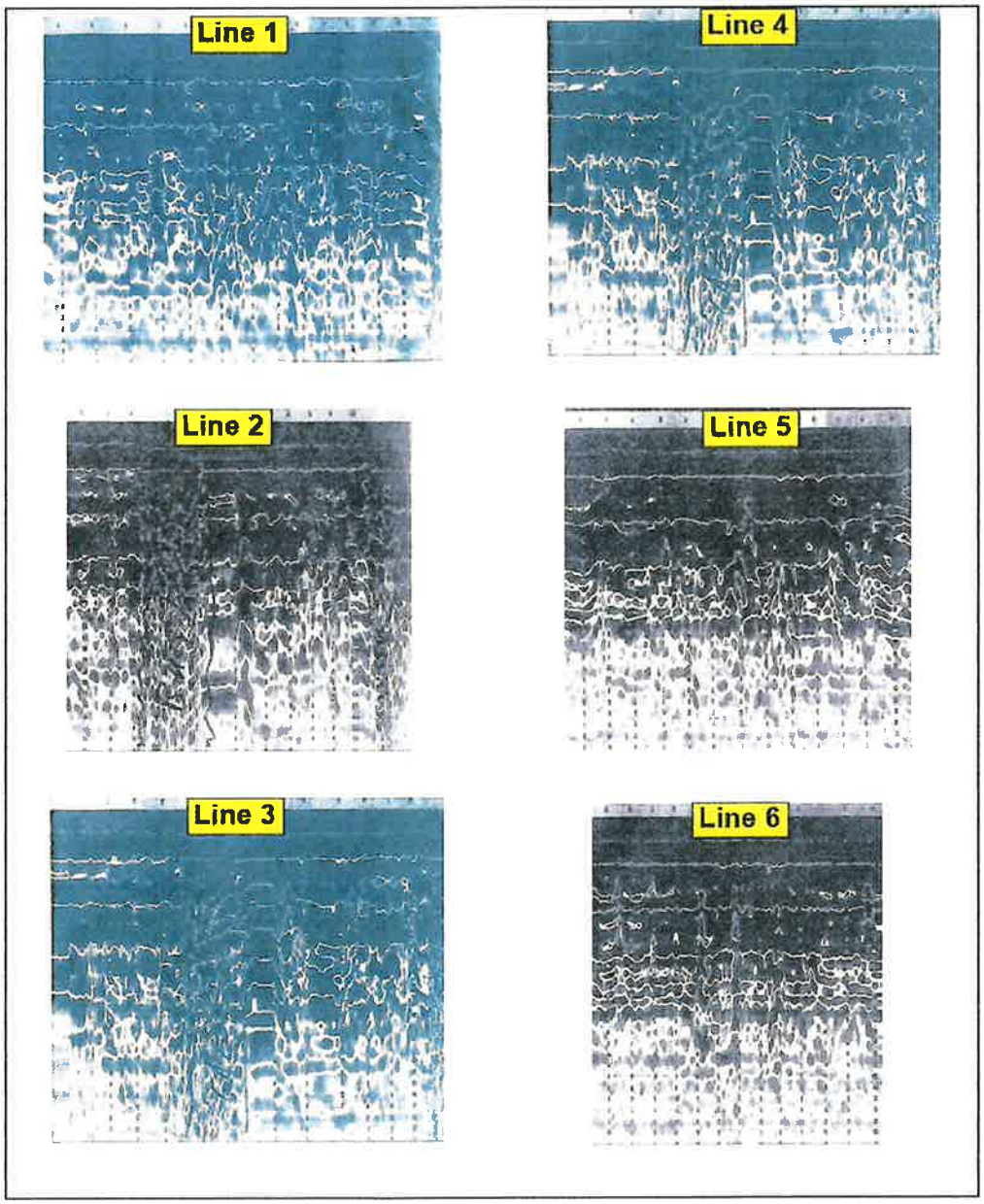


Figure V-2. Reconnaissance GPR lines 1-6, Brent Cemetery. Vertical dotted lines mark 5 ft intervals. (Image courtesy of William Hanna).

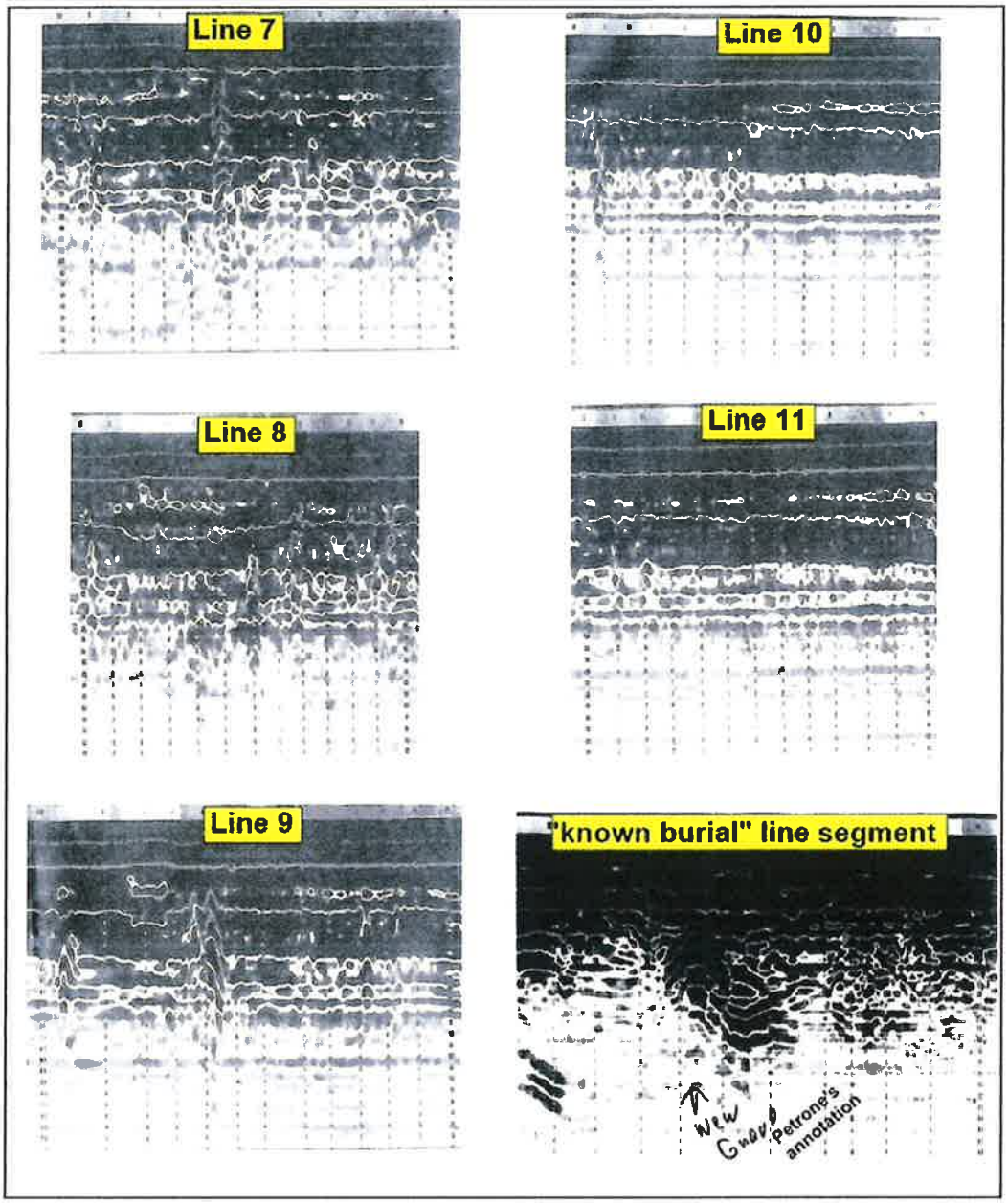


Figure V-3. Reconnaissance GPR lines 7 – 11, Brent Cemetery. Vertical dotted lines mark 5 ft intervals. (Image courtesy of William Hanna).

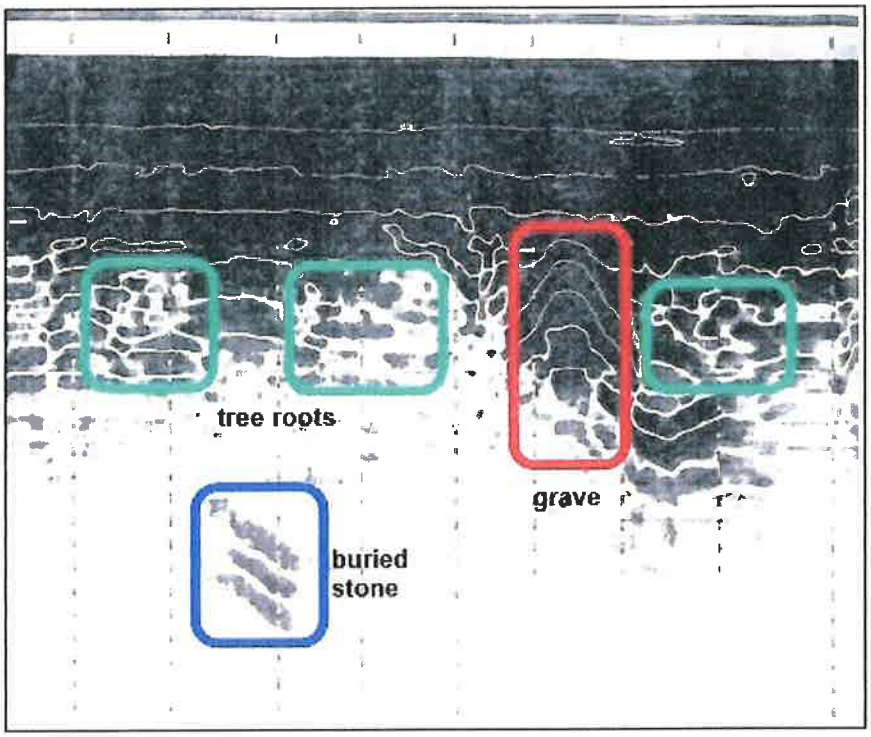


Figure V-4. GPR record and interpretation of "known burial" line segment. (Image courtesy of William Hanna).

Phase I Testing.

One preliminary test unit (TU #3), measuring 18" x 18", was excavated along the chain link boundary fence near the northeast corner of the project area to provide a preliminary view of the basic stratigraphy in that portion of the site. Only two strata were observed within this unit: a layer of 7.5YR 4/4 brown clayey silt (0-4.5 inbs) that was underlain by a 5.5 in thick stratum of 7.5YR 5/6 bright brown silty clay; no A horizon was present. No artifacts were recovered from this unit; however, a 3.5" x 3.0" rectangular soil stain was exposed at the bottom of the unit. This feature was interpreted as a possible posthole that likely was associated with a previous fence line around the property.

A total of 124 shovel tests/retests were excavated across the northeast quadrant of the Brent project area. Of these, 75 yielded only prehistoric materials; 4 produced only historic artifacts; and both prehistoric and historic materials were recovered from 39 tests. The remaining five planned shovel tests in this area either yielded no cultural materials or were unexcavated.

The general stratigraphic profile displayed in the northeast quadrant shovel tests consisted of a 3 in – 9 in thick layer of 7.5YR 4/4 - 5/3 dark brown to 10YR 4/3 dull yellowish-brown sandy or silty loam (Stratum 1), followed by a 2.5 in – 9 in zone of 7.5YR 4/4 – 4/6 strong brown or 10YR 3/4 dark yellow-brown sandy silty clay (Stratum 2) that frequently contained deposits of small cobbles. Culturally sterile

subsoil, encountered at depths ranging from 6 – 15 inbs, was composed of a reddish-brown (5YR 4/4 – 7.5YR 5/8) silty clay. Figure V-5 depicts the variation in this sequence at various coordinates along the E60 transect, including the shovel test at N90/E60, where Stratum 2 was absent. The profile described above conforms reasonably well to the typical profile for Wickham fine sandy loam: an Ap horizon (0 to 6 inches) of dark brown (7.5YR 4/4) fine sandy loam; a Bt1 horizon (6 to 11 inches) of reddish brown (5YR 4/4) sandy clay loam; and a Bt2 horizon of yellowish red (5YR 4/6) sandy clay loam with few fine rounded gravels extending from 11 to 20 inches below surface (U. S. Department of Agriculture [USDA] 2014).

The shovel tests in the northeast quadrant produced an assemblage totaling 571 items, of which all but 25 were prehistoric lithics. By far the most common lithic type represented was quartz, but a wide other lithic materials also were present, including rhyolite, jasper, chert, argillite, chalcedony, and various cryptocrystalline types. Quartzite, usually a large component of mid-Atlantic lithic assemblages, was notably absent from this assemblage. Flakes (primarily tertiary, indicative of tool maintenance and manufacture) and lithic shatter were by far the most commonly encountered artifact types; however, several unifaces, one scraper, and six partial or complete projectile point/knives were recovered. Temporally diagnostic points included triangles (one identified as a Levanna point), a single quartz Bare Island stemmed point, and a partial Brewerton eared point fashioned from jasper; these three types suggest that prehistoric activity at the site may have occurred as early as the Middle Archaic period and extended through the Late Woodland. One fragment of prehistoric ceramic, identified as Moyaone ware, also was recovered; this fine-grained sand-and-mica tempered ware generally is associated with Late Woodland period occupations and has been termed as a "minority pottery associated with the [regional] Potomac Creek ceramic tradition" (Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum [JPPM] 2015; Potter 1993:123). The minimal and widely scattered historic period material recovered within this portion of the project area included sherds of tin-glazed earthenware, Staffordshire slipped earthenware, rose-head nails, and window and olive-green "wine" bottle glass.

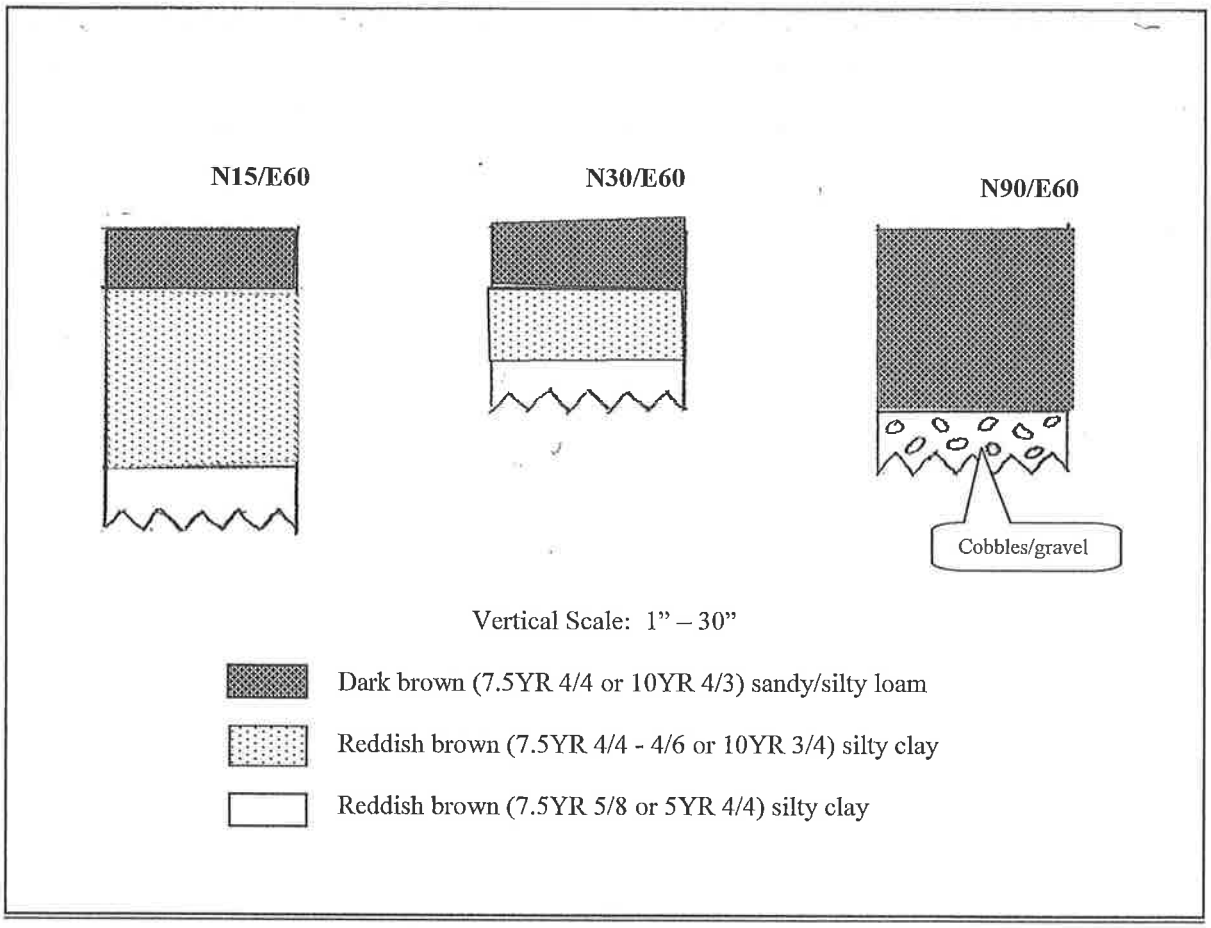


Figure V-5. Site 44ST130: Representative soil profiles, northeast quadrant, Transect E60

Phase II testing.

Two test units (TU 5 [N20/E80] and TU 6 [N25/E80]) were excavated to provide a more controlled and broader view of stratigraphy within the northeastern quadrant. TU 6 also was positioned within an area that had produced a moderately dense (6 – 15 artifacts per shovel test) concentration of cultural material. There was significant root disturbance in the topmost level of both units, and very dry conditions affected precise identification of Munsell soil color chromas and values. In general, both units displayed a top stratum of 10YR 3/3/- 4/3 dark brown to dark yellowish brown silt loam ranging in depth from 0.4 ft bd to nearly 1.0 ft bd. The deeper readings for this stratum occurred around areas of major root activity, which at times were encountered at a foot or more below ground surface. In TU5, occasional inclusions of 7.5YR 5/8 bright brown subsoil material were noted within this stratum. Stratum II, a vertically uneven zone of 10YR 5/4 – 5/6 dull yellowish brown to yellowish brown silty loam, ranged in thickness from 0.6 – 1.4 ft. Stratum III subsoil, which was identified in both units by means of a director's window, consisted of a yellowish-red (5YR 5/8) silty clay (Figure V-6).

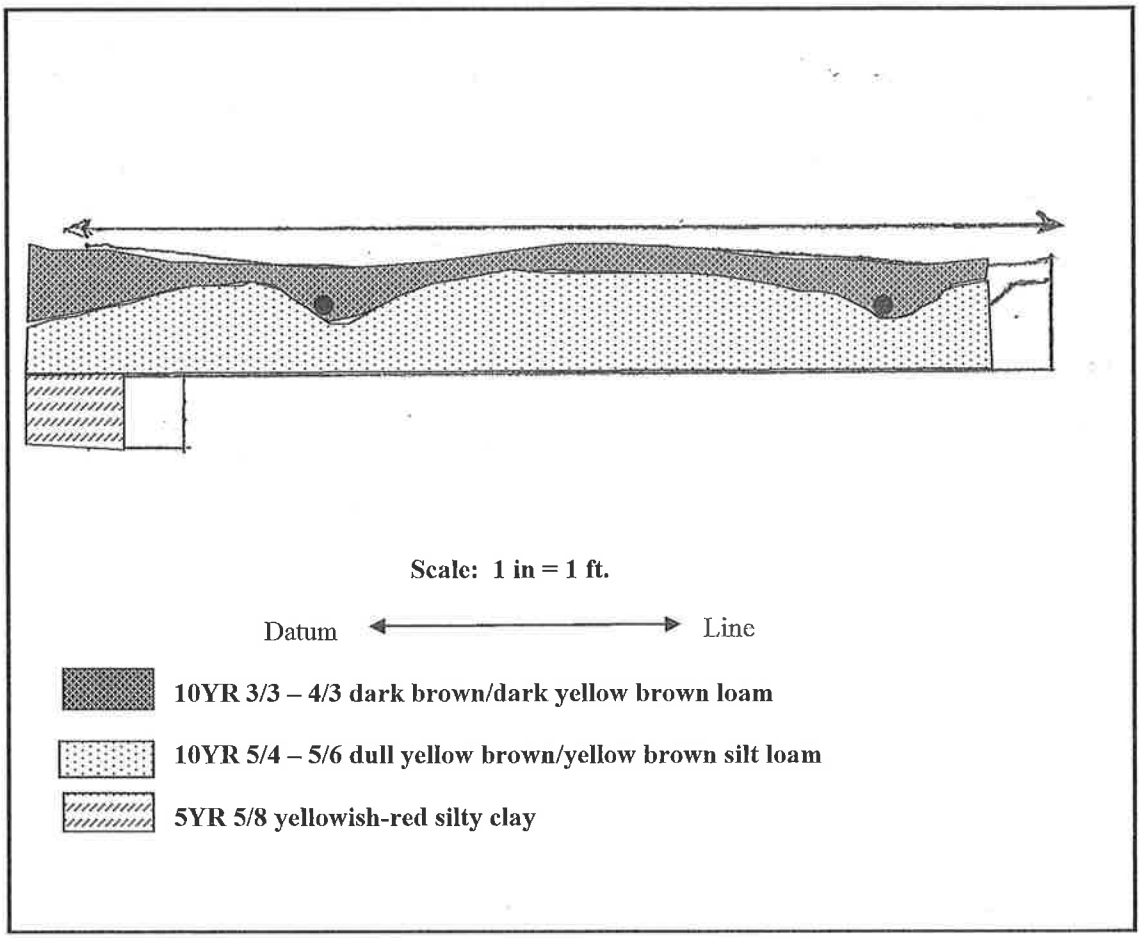


Figure V-6. Site 44ST130: Test Unit 6: South wall profile

Collectively, these two test units yielded a total of 479 artifacts, an assemblage that was overwhelmingly prehistoric in origin. All of the material from Test Unit 5 (N=204) was recovered from Stratum 2. Only ten items within the assemblage from this context were historic; these included sherds of creamware, tin-glazed earthenware, and kaolin tobacco pipes, and five wrought nails. The majority of the remaining 194 prehistoric artifacts were either flakes (n=145; 74.7 per cent) or shatter, with tertiary flakes dominating that category. Two artifacts were temporally diagnostic: a quartz Levanna triangular projectile point (Late Woodland)(Figure V-8) and a quartz Piscataway point (Late Archaic-Early Woodland)(JPPM 2015). Quartz once again dominated the prehistoric sub-assemblage, with quartzite, chert, and other cryptocrystalline materials included in the material universe.

Although the 275 artifacts recovered from Test Unit 6 came from Strata I and II (n=76 and n=199, respectively), the general picture was much the same as that presented by Test Unit 5. Only five items represented historic period activity: 2 rose head nails, 1 rim sherd of refined white earthenware, one fragment of window glass, and an unidentified bone. The bulk of the prehistoric subassemblage again consisted primarily of flakes and debitage, with quartz the predominant material. The sole diagnostic was

a chert stemmed, bifurcate base projectile point identified as a MacCorkle. This variety generally is associated with Early Archaic occupation, with date ranges in the vicinity of 9,000-8,500 BP, although some researchers place it within the early Middle Archaic (JPPM 2015).

The results obtained from these test units broadly mirrored those generated by analysis of the assemblage recovered from the shovel tests in this quadrant of the project area. There is little doubt that this portion of the site was occupied during the prehistoric period, perhaps as early as the late Early Archaic period and extending through the Late Woodland. The principal activity seems to have been tool maintenance and curation rather than manufacture. Lithic materials, including the predominant quartz, would have been readily available from exposed cobble beds further upstream along Aquia Creek. The light historic component was very scattered, but included some items that seem to reflect a general eighteenth century date range.

Southeast quadrant

One surface feature was located and mapped within this quadrant of the project area at approximate coordinates S25/E70. This was the 7 ft x 4 ft rusticated granite monolith that was placed on the site in the 1930s. The inscription on the bronze tablet affixed to the front of this marker commemorates the sixteenth century Jesuit mission that was established near Yorktown, VA, whose members were massacred by the native tribes in 1571 (Appendix A).

Phase I Testing.

A single preliminary test unit (TU #4), measuring 18" x 18", was excavated near the extreme southeast corner of the project area to expose basic stratigraphy in that portion of the site. Two strata were exposed within this unit: a layer of 7.5YR 3/2 brownish black silt loam (0-4 inbs) that was underlain by a 14 in thick stratum of 7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay. Only three artifacts, including two historic and one prehistoric, were recovered from this test unit. At a depth of 18 inbs, a ~4 in round soil stain was exposed at the bottom of the unit. This feature, which was 3 in deep, was filled with 7.5YR 4/2 (grayish-brown) loam, but yielded no artifacts. Given its position close to the existing property boundary, it is likely that this feature also represents a fence posthole.

A total of 65 shovel tests were excavated within the southeastern quadrant of the project area (Figure V-7). Twenty-three tests were positive for prehistoric materials only, while three yielded only historic artifacts; 28 tests produced both historic and prehistoric materials. Eleven planned tests either yielded negative results or were not excavated.

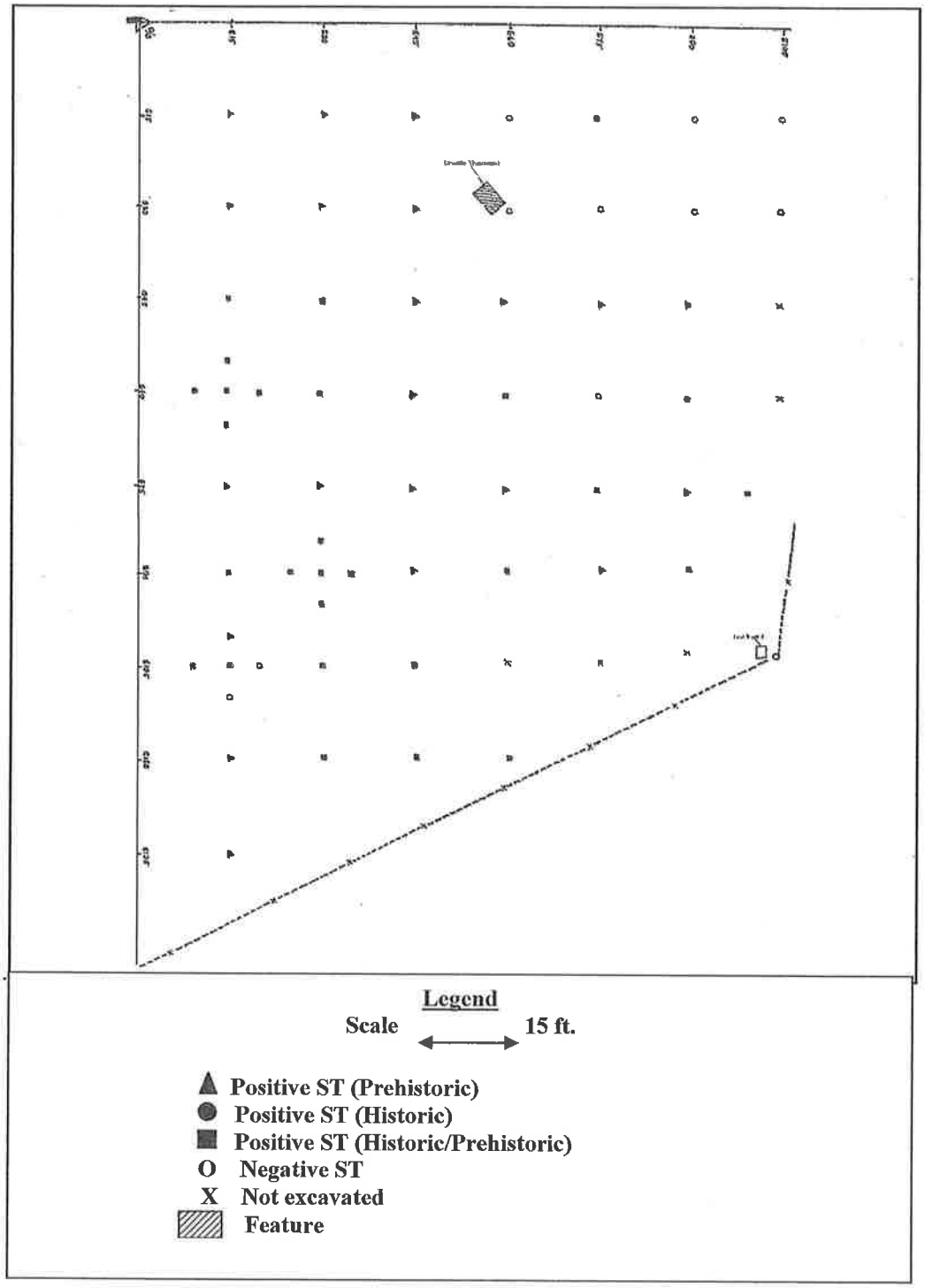


Figure V-7. Site 44ST130: Southeast quadrant: Overview of STs. test units and exposed features.

In general, the shovel tests within this quadrant of the project area showed a somewhat more varied stratigraphy than that noted in the northeastern quadrant. Field notes frequently mention the presence of gravel and/or cobbles within the lower strata that at times precluded complete excavation of shovel tests into subsoil. Soil profiles in this section generally displayed a 2½ - 4 in layer of 10YR 3/3 -4/3 brownish black or 7.5YR 4/2 grayish-brown loam, overlying a stratum of 10YR 4/4 – 4/6 brown silt loam, followed by a distinct break to Stratum III, generally described as a 7.5YR 4/4 -5/6 brown to bright brown silty clay that often contained a high density of cobbles and/or gravel. Variations within this general profile occurred in isolated shovel tests, as illustrated in Figure V-8, which depicts representative profiles taken along the E60 transect. In brief, the stratigraphy within this section of the project area seemed to evidence a greater degree of disturbance, possibly due to the sand and gravel recovery and grading operations described by a local informant (George Gordon, personal communication, 6 November 1999).

The shovel tests/retests excavated within this quadrant yielded a total of 581 artifacts, an average of approximately nine items per shovel test. Of these, the overwhelming majority (n=477; 82.1 per cent) were prehistoric lithics, including (primarily tertiary) flakes, shatter, fire-cracked rock, and several tools. Quartz was the dominant lithic material, although chert, rhyolite, quartzite, jasper, and argillite also were present. One chert Bare Island point, a quartz Piscataway point, seven sherds of plain and cord-marked Moyaone ware, and a single fragment of shell-tempered plain Townsend ware served as the temporally diagnostic cultural materials for the prehistoric subassemblage; collectively, these materials suggest a prehistoric presence at the site, probably on a recurring basis, from the Late Archaic through the Late Woodland periods (JPPM 2015). The 54 sherds of historic ceramics, scattered sparsely across this section, ranged from late sixteenth century Höhr stoneware (Noel Hume 2001:97, 105) to mid-late eighteenth century Buckley ware, Jackfield ware, and creamware (Noel Hume 1969:123, 132), with tin-glazed earthenware being relatively abundant. Several kaolin tobacco pipe fragments and assorted pieces of brick rounded out the historic ceramic subassemblage. Small amounts of window and container glass and assorted metal, including nails, also were recovered. No clear stratigraphic separation between the historic and prehistoric components of the assemblage could be discerned.

No further testing was conducted within the southeastern quadrant of the project area.

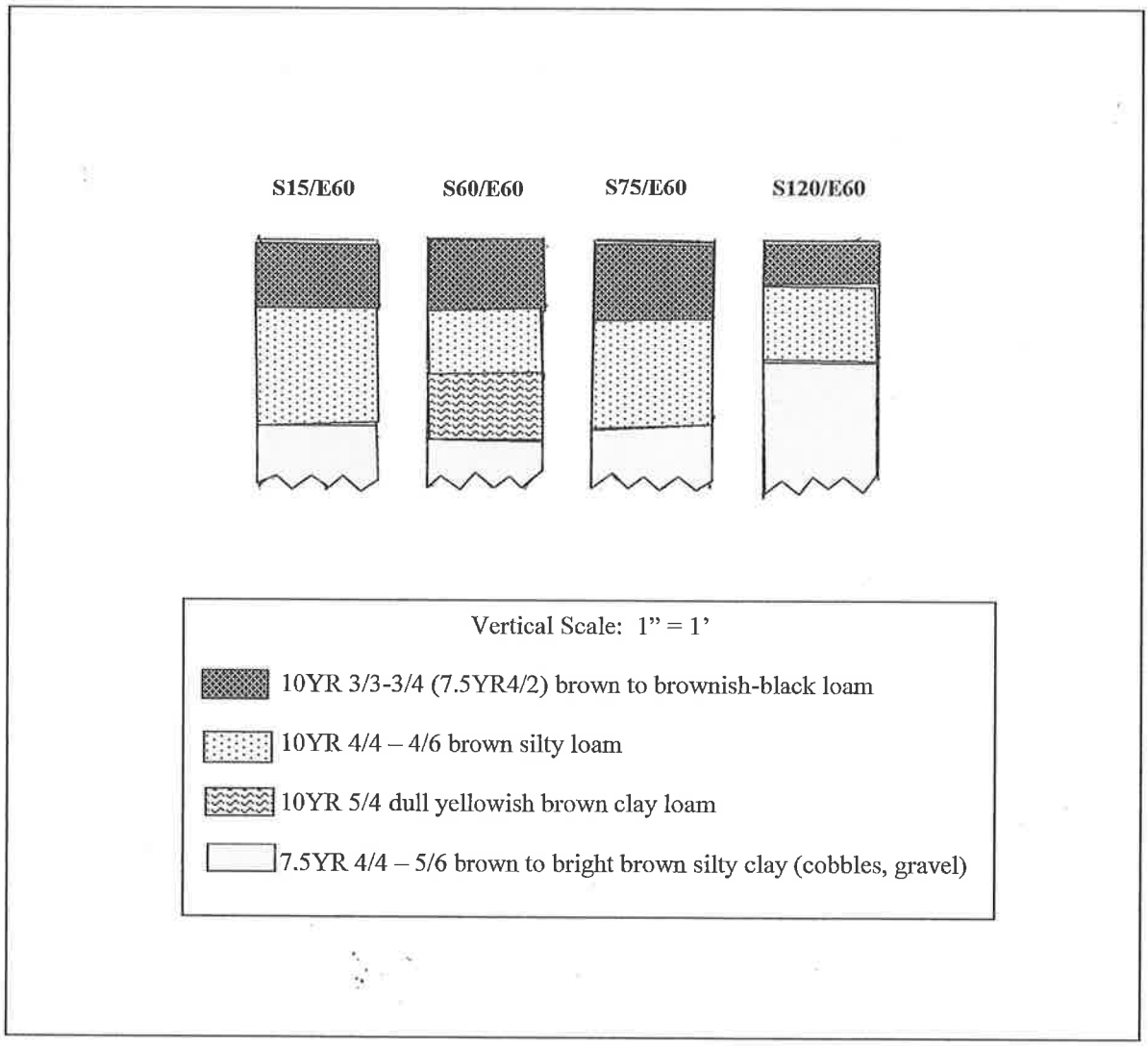


Figure V-8. Representative soil profiles, southeast quadrant, on Transect E60.

CHAPTER VI

Archeological Results: Southwest Quadrant

This chapter presents the results of the shovel testing and the excavation of 11 Phase II test units that were completed within the southwest quadrant of the Brent Cemetery project area. However, the chapter excludes a discussion of the eight contiguous test units that were opened to expose the hearth feature directly associated with the domestic component of the Brent site. Those results are presented in a separate chapter of this report.

Prior to testing, the only visible surface feature in the southwest quadrant of the project area was an artificially landscaped, 12 ft diameter circular depression, the center of which lay at coordinates S35/W36. The floor of this depression had been paved with commercially manufactured concrete stepping stones; a series of seven steps installed on the south side of the depression provided access into the paved area. Inset into the northern façade of the depression, which had been lined with fieldstones, was a granite marker that commemorated the first Catholic chapel in Virginia (Appendix A). According to the inscription, the feature was installed on the site in October 1971.

Phase I testing

As in the northeast and southeast quadrants, one preliminary 18" x 18" test unit (TU1) was excavated in the extreme southern corner of the fenced project area. In profile, this unit lacked an A horizon; the two underlying strata consisted of an upper level of 7.5YR 3/4 brown silty loam (0-9 ½ inbs) over a 3 in deep B horizon of 7.5YR 4/4 slightly lighter brown silty clay loam. The artifact assemblage, all of which was recovered from the topmost 5 in of the unit included, a mixture of quartz flakes, fire-cracked rock, modern glass, and aluminum beverage can pull tabs.

The 86 shovel tests/retests excavated within this quadrant included 22 tests that extended west of and outside the fenced area of the project site, along transects S30 – S105 (Figure VI-1). These transect lines extended to investigate whether any undisturbed stratigraphy or significant cultural deposits or features were located outside the fenced perimeter. Within this section of the project area, ten shovel tests yielded prehistoric materials; 23 shovel tests produced historic materials; and 46 contained a combination of prehistoric and historic artifacts. Seven planned tests were not excavated.

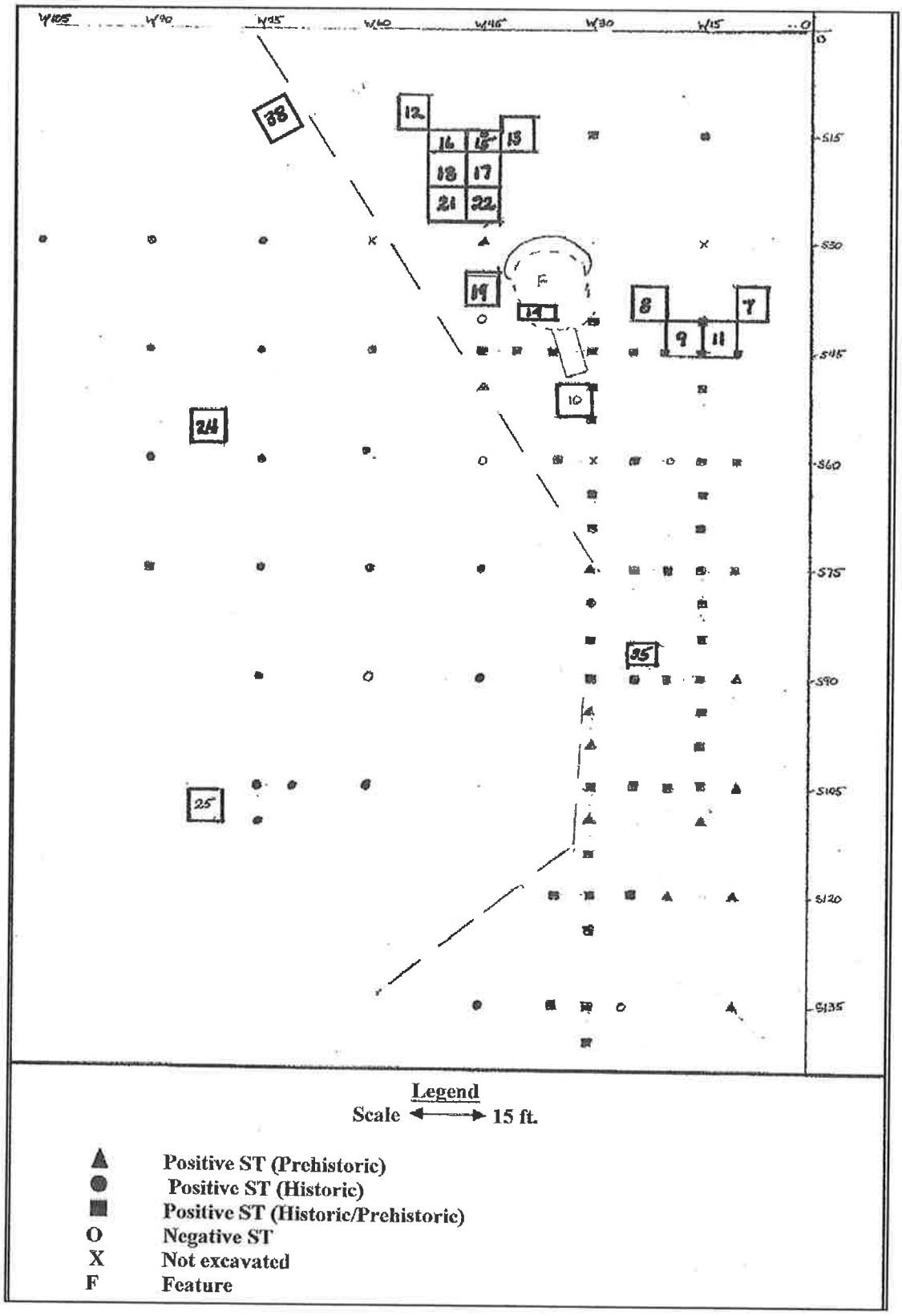


Figure VI-1. Stie 44 ST 130: Shovel test and excavation unit map, southwest quadrant

The stratigraphic sequences documented across the southwest quadrant displayed the widest variations of any in the entire project area (Figure VI-2). The degree of variation seemed to correlate with observed or potential disturbances in specific areas. For example, the A and B horizons of STs along the South 15 transect, near the south wall of the cemetery, contained large quantities of intrusive brick rubble and mortar. Soils excavated from the STs and retests along the S30 and S45 transects, which straddled the previously mentioned "plaza" feature, likewise contained concentrations of rubble, which in some cases extended as deep as 15 inbs. In contrast, profiles in STs further removed from obvious activity areas displayed quite different sequences. At S120/W30, for example, the profile more nearly resembled those in the northeast and southeast quadrants, while that at S75/W75, located in a wooded area outside the fenced property perimeter, exhibited essentially the same Munsell sequence, but with markedly deeper A and B horizons. The variations in these profiles clearly show that areas within this quadrant had been significantly disturbed.

The 1,729 artifacts recovered from these shovel tests and retests yielded an average density of 20.1 items per shovel test, substantially higher than densities recorded within the two previous quadrants. Prehistoric material (n=877), including both lithics and ceramics, constituted slightly over half (50.7 per cent) of the total assemblage, with lithics comprising the bulk of the prehistoric subassemblage, and quartz being the predominant lithic type. Although flakes and tool manufacturing debris predominated, the subassemblage also included cores, a grinder, scrapers, unidentified bifacial and unifacial tools, and fragmentary projectile points. Only one point was sufficiently complete to be assigned to a specific type; this was a quartz Claggett point, a type generally dated within the Late Archaic period and thought to be roughly contemporaneous with Bare Island points (JPPM 2015). The shovel tests also yielded a broad range of prehistoric ceramic types, including sand and quartz-tempered Moyaone ware, both plain and cord-marked; shell-tempered cord-marked Yeocomico/Townsend ware; quartz-tempered Accokeek wares; and Potomac Creek cord-marked wares. Accokeek ceramics generally are associated with Early Woodland occupations, while the other types definitely represent Late Woodland activity (JPPM 2015).

The historic period subassemblage (n=852; 49.3 per cent) was distributed equally broadly across the site, but three particularly intense areas of historic activity were noted. The first concentration extended along the S45 transect, between coordinates S45/W10 and S45/W45. The second and third areas were located well west of the first; one described a rough rectangle between the S60 and S75 transects, extending between 60 and 75 ft west of the 0 base line, while the second was isolated on the W75 transect between the S105 and S110 transects. Twelve types of historic ceramics were identified in the inventory. While tin-glazed earthenware was the most common, other types ranged from late seventeenth-early eighteenth century slipped white salt-glazed stoneware, Border ware, Staffordshire reverse slipware,

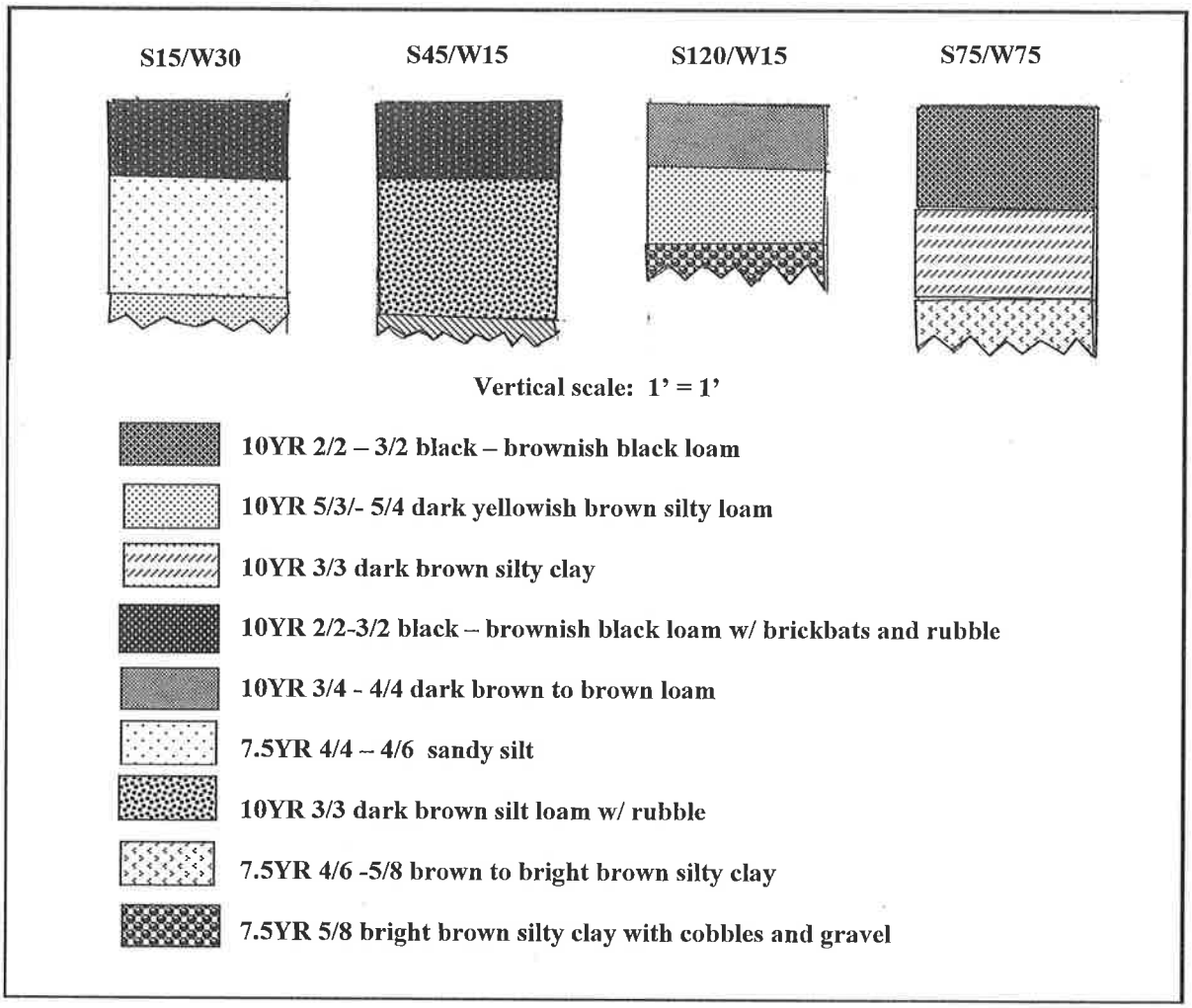


Figure VI-2. Site 44 ST 130: Representative shovel test soil profiles, southwest quadrant

English brown stoneware, and Nottingham stoneware (JPPM 2015) to later eighteenth century varieties such as Whieldon ware, creamware and pearlware (Noel Hume 1969:123-125, 129). Of particular note were several fragments of earthenware attributed to Morgan Jones, a regionall potter who emigrated to Maryland as an indentured servant in 1661, and once free, moved to Westmorland County in Virginia, where he continued to produce utilitarian wares through at least the 1670s (Historic St. Mary's City 2015). A wide range of other historic artifacts also was recovered; Figure VI-3 presents a representative sample of the more significant items. The diversity and nature of the historic subassemblage suggests strongly that the site from which it originated was a multi-functional operation, but one with a decidedly

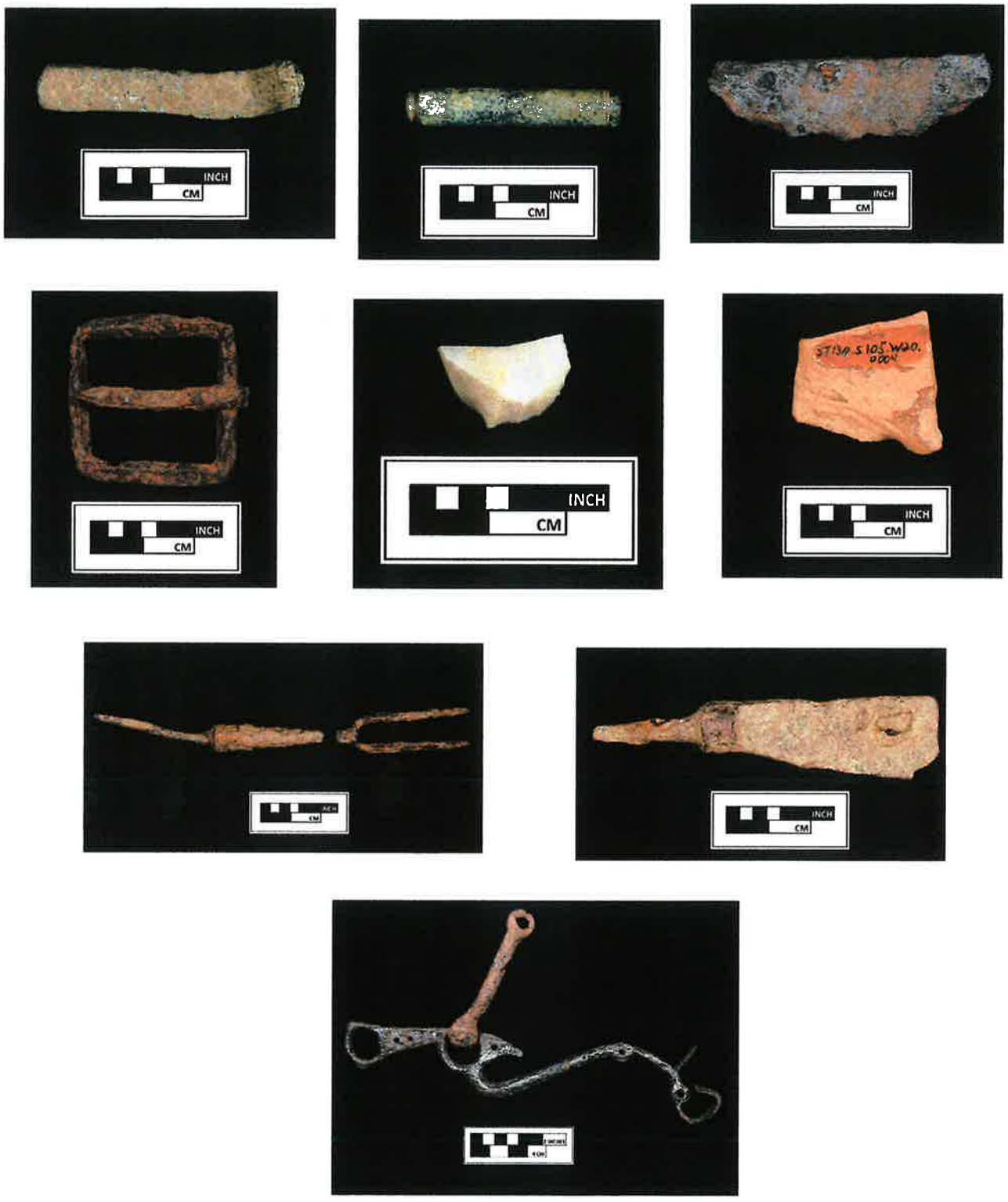


Figure VI-3. Site 44ST130: Representative small finds from southwest quadrant shovel tests (Photos: Dr. Julia King)

Row 1: Pewter spoon handle (ST S40/W15); Copper alloy needle case (ST S45/W20); Ferrous knife blade (ST S45/W15)
Row 2: Ferrous buckle (ST S45/W40); Gunflint (ST S60/W20); Morgan Jones utilitarian earthenware (ST S105/W20)
Row 3: Ferrous two-tined fork (ST S60/W75); Ferrous large knife blade (ST S85/W15)
Row 4: 17th century cheekpiece and curb bit (S110/W75)

domestic bias. More importantly, although a few late eighteenth and nineteenth century ceramics were present, the overall collection reflected a primarily late seventeenth – early eighteenth century occupation, one consistent with the period during which George Brent built and resided at the original Woodstock plantation.

Phase II testing

Nineteen test units were excavated in the southwest quadrant of the Brent project area (Figure VI-1). Eight units were placed to sample artifact concentrations noted during the Phase I testing and/or to define more clearly the vertical distribution of the cultural materials within them. Eleven units were excavated to expose and test surface or sub-surface features, of which three are discussed in this chapter. The overall configuration of test units in the southwest quadrant, and historic features that were exposed within these units, are depicted in Figure VI-4.

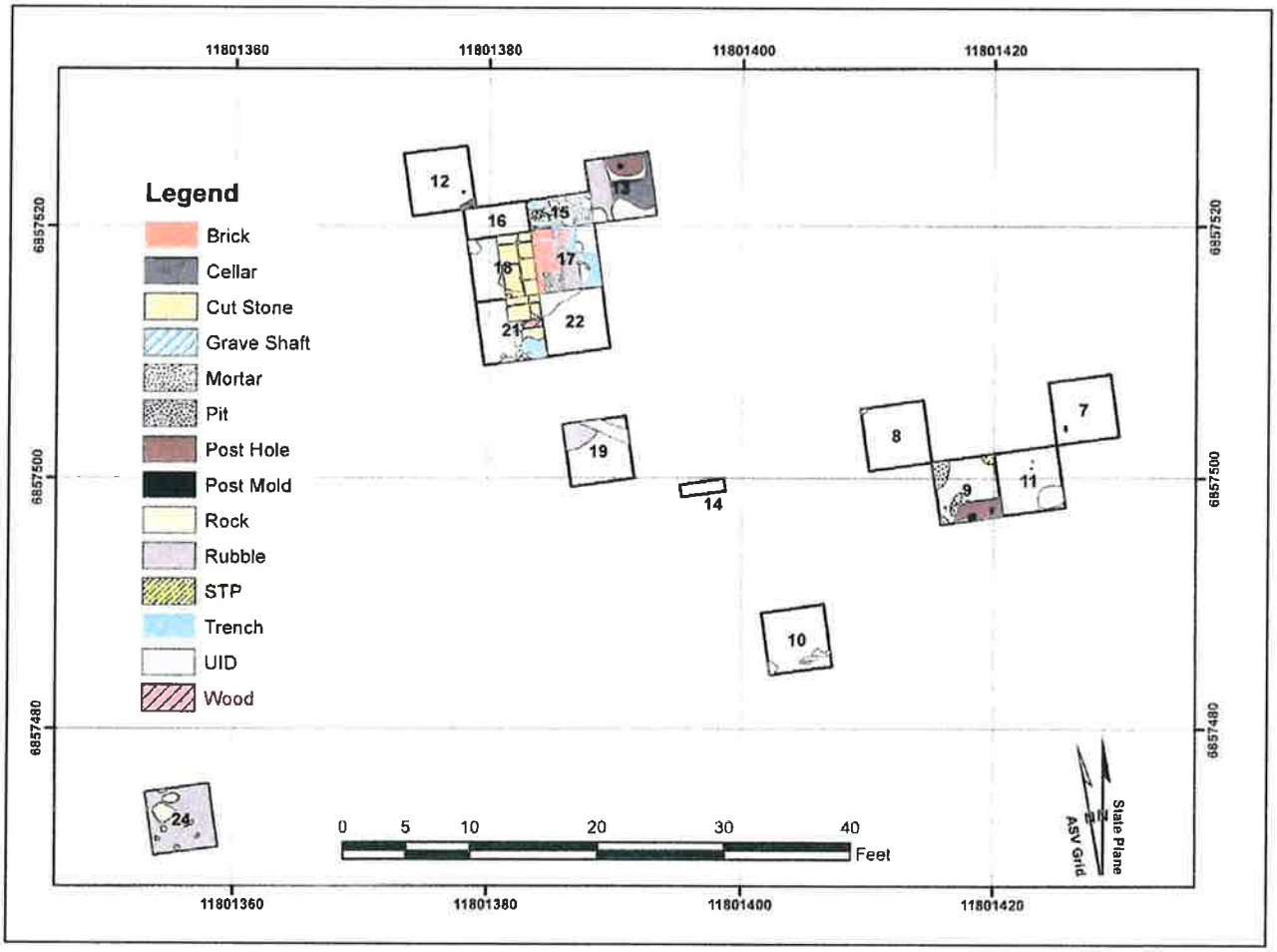


Figure IV-4. Site 44ST130, Southwest quadrant: Overview of test units and exposed features (Image: St. Mary's College of Maryland).

Test Units 7 -11.

Four contiguous test units were placed along the W15 transect, between the S35 and S45 transect lines (Figure VI-1), in an area that had produced unusually high concentrations of cultural material. In Test Unit 7, the most easterly of these four units, the upper two strata of mottled 10YR 4/3 dark brown silt loam contained significant amounts of cobbles and gravel and yielded an assemblage (n=85) that included everything from modern container glass and tin-glazed earthenware to flakes, fire-cracked rock and Moyaone ware. Stratum III, possibly a buried A horizon of 10YR 3/3 dark brown clayey silt, produced a heavy concentration (n=534) of mixed historic and prehistoric material, with the latter predominating. The sherds of Potomac Creek and Moyaone ware, as well as a small quartz Potomac projectile, all bespeak a Late Woodland presence. A total of 189 prehistoric artifacts was recovered from Stratum IV, a 10YR 3/6 – 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay; two small quartz Madison projectile points date the stratum to the Late Woodland period. No features were exposed in Unit 7.

Test Unit 8, the westernmost of these four units, produced 922 prehistoric and historic artifacts. Unlike Unit 7, the topmost stratum in TU 8 was a relatively uniform 3 – 5 in thick A horizon of 10YR 2/2 very dark brown silt loam. The 112 artifacts from this stratum, like those from Stratum III in Unit 7, were a mixture of prehistoric and historic materials, with historic items like Morgan Jones ware and kaolin clay tobacco pipestems being the most numerous. The 20.8 g of brick fragments (n=18), 7 shards of window glass, and 10 wrought nails reflected a significant architectural signature. Stratum II, a 6.5 – 10 in deposit of 5YR 5/3 reddish brown mottled clay, contained a significantly higher proportion of prehistoric lithic and ceramic material (n=331; 48.9 per cent); the historic artifacts from this stratum also displayed a greater functional diversity, including everything from the standard ceramic and glass tableware to personal items like shoe buckles and tools such as iron chisels. Architectural materials again figured prominently, and included, for the first time, a lead window came fragment. Prehistoric materials overwhelmingly dominated the subassemblage from Stratum III. No features were identified within Unit 8.

Test Units 9 and 11 (Figure VI-5) were contiguous and were located 5 ft south of units 7 and 8. Test Unit 9 exhibited the most convoluted stratigraphy of this group of units, and showed the most substantial evidence of disturbance. Strata I – III, which were composed of mixed soils ranging from 5YR 4/3 reddish brown loam to 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy loam, contained varying amounts of brick and stone rubble and were distributed unevenly across the entire surface of the unit. From these matrices were recovered a total of 681 artifacts, primarily historic material. Of particular note were the high proportions (n=319; 46.8 per cent; 408.9 g) of faunal material (e.g., bone, shell, teeth) and the diversity of items in the architecture category (n=60; 8.8 per cent), which included whole brick and brick fragments, mortar, daub, window glass, nails and parts of a lock.

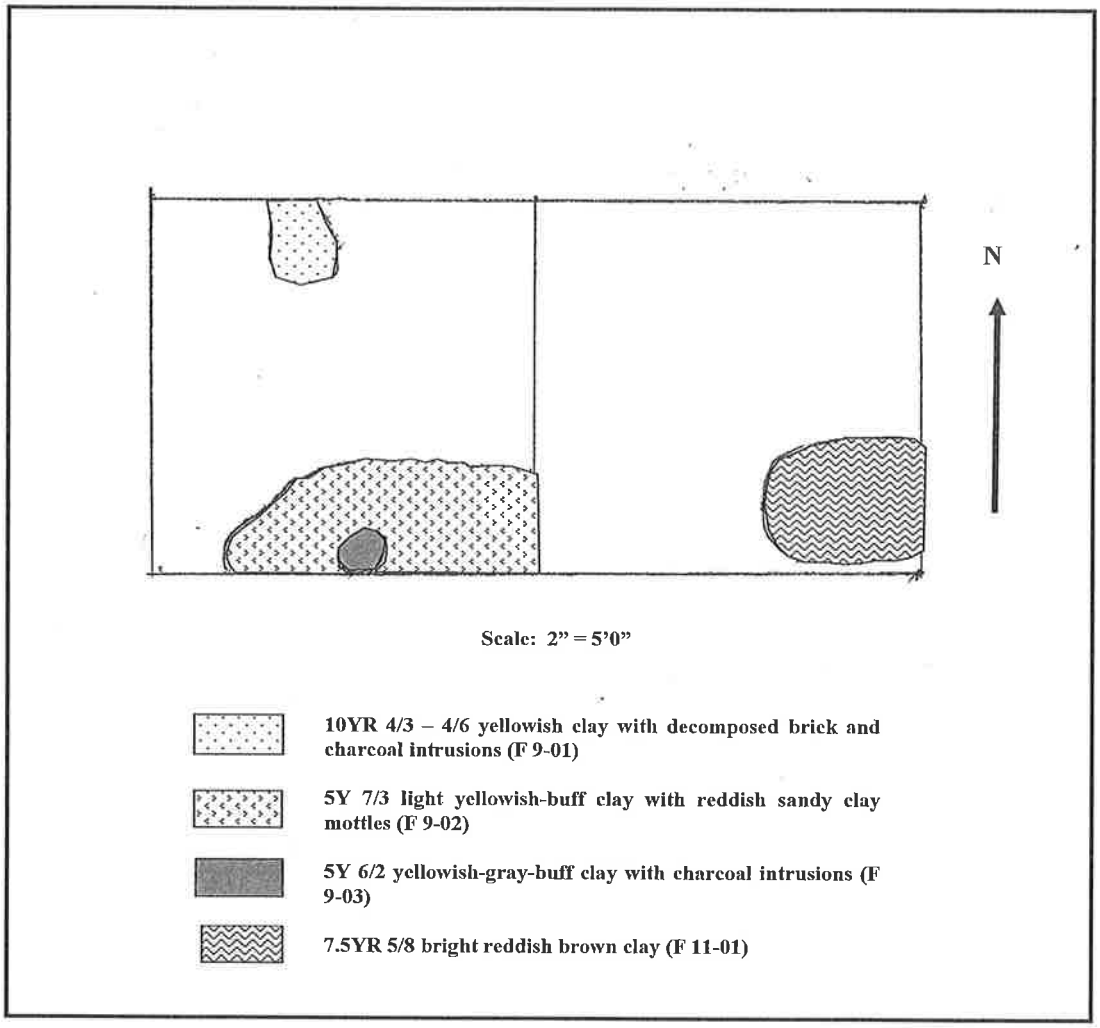


Figure VI-5. Site 44ST130, Test Units 9 and 11: Plan View, showing major features exposed within the unit.

Removal of these three overlying strata exposed Feature 9-01 (Stratum IV), a shallow (~1 in) patch of 10YR 4/3 – 4/6 yellowish clay containing decomposed brick and charcoal intrusions along the north wall of the unit. The cultural materials contained within this "feature" (n=66) once again represented a mixture of historic and prehistoric artifacts, with a significant quantity of mammal bone (n=22; 33.3 per cent). Stratum V, which extended in varying depths across the entire unit, appeared to be a transitional layer of mixed clays; all but seven of the 55 artifacts recovered from this stratum were prehistoric lithics, including two Woodland period triangular projectile points. Stratum V immediately overlay Stratum VII, a very compact 10YR3/6 dark yellowish brown silt that also produced a predominance of prehistoric material (n=209; 87.8 per cent), including several types of Late Woodland ceramics.

Stratum IV, a very distinct, roughly rectangular patch of yellowish-buff clay with reddish sandy clay mottles noted in the southeast corner and along the south wall of the unit, was designated as Feature 9-02 (Figure VI-5). An approximately 9 in diameter circular concentration of soft yellowish-gray-buff

clay with charcoal intrusions within Feature 9-02 was designated as Feature 9-03. The configuration of the two features suggested a possible posthole/postmold association. The overwhelming majority of the 134 items of cultural material recovered from Feature 9-02, the potential post-hole, were prehistoric lithics and ceramics (n=109; 81 per cent). In contrast, of the 35 artifacts recovered from the purported post-mold, only 10 were prehistoric, and appeared to be intrusive.

Stratigraphy in TU 11, immediately east of TU-9, was somewhat more straightforward. Stratum I, consisting of 5-6 in of 10YR 3/4 - 4/3 yellowish brown silty loam that extended across the entire unit, produced a mixed assemblage that ranged from (according to the field notes) modern .22 caliber shells and aluminum pull tabs, to tin- and lead-glazed earthenware and salt-glazed stoneware, to prehistoric lithic debitage and Woodland period ceramics. Stratum II, a 7-8 in thick layer of dull yellowish-orange (10YR 6/3) silty clay, yielded a similar amalgam of Woodland period prehistoric lithics and ceramics mixed with late seventeenth – early eighteenth century artifacts.

The sole feature exposed at the base of Unit 11, adjacent to its east wall, was yet another post-hole/postmold, designated as Feature 11-01 (Figure VI-5). Measuring 15 – 16 in in diameter, this feature penetrated the subsoil to a depth of approximately 10 in, and was filled with a mottled 7.5YR 5/8 reddish brown clay matrix. Contained within the feature fill were 34 artifacts, of which 9 were of prehistoric origin and the remaining 25 were historic—repeating the same mixed temporal pattern documented elsewhere in these units. There was no stratigraphically identifiable connection between Features 9-02 and 9-03 and Feature 11-01, despite their apparently comparable alignment in the ground.

The overall assemblage recovered from these four contiguous units (Figure VI-6) represents a domestic occupation that clearly was associated with some sort of structure. The ceramic subassemblage, which consisted primarily of tin-glazed earthenware but also included such diverse types as Rhenish blue-grey and brown stoneware, Staffordshire slipware, and Morgan Jones pottery (see Gusset 1980; Noel Hume 1969:134-6; Historic St. Mary's City 2015), argues persuasively for a late seventeenth to early eighteenth century date range (Miller 1994:76). Even more interesting were the smaller items that often are overlooked in assessing such sites. The numerous tobacco pipes (some ornamented), decorative copper alloy and white metal bosses, molded pedestal stem wine glasses (Bickerton 1972:11), and silver pendants suggest a degree of affluence that most Virginians of this period did not enjoy (Miller 1994:74). Lead window cames and slate shingle fragments hint at the architectural details of the structure that stood in the vicinity.

Figure VI-6. Site 44ST130, Test Units 7-11: Representative small finds (Photos: Dr. Julia King)
Top row: Rhenish brown stoneware w/ partial incised medallion (?) (TU 9, Strat I); Copper alloy leather ornament (TU 8, Strat II)
Middle row: Pewter buckle (TU 8, Strat II); Molded pedestal wine glass stem (TU 9, Strat I)
Bottom row: Slate shingle (TU 11, Strat. II) Silver pendant (TU 11, Strat. I)

Test Unit 10

Unit 10 was designed to broaden the area of investigation around a shovel test (S50/W35) that had produced only prehistoric artifacts, in an attempt to isolate a stratigraphically discrete prehistoric matrix. Two distinctive strata were present: a 4 – 6 in thick A horizon composed of 10YR 2/2 brownish-black silty loam, followed by a B horizon of 5YR 4/4 dull reddish brown to 7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay that averaged 3 - 4 in thick. However, the mix of cultural materials from these strata once again underscored the moderately to highly disturbed condition of the soils. Stratum I yielded a total of 225 artifacts, 91 (40.4 per cent) of which represented prehistoric activity (principally secondary and tertiary lithic reduction). The remaining 134 historic cultural items included a large quantity of kaolin pipe stem and pipe bowl fragments (n=27), as well as two previously unencountered late seventeenth to early eighteenth century ceramic ware types: manganese mottled earthenware and white slip-dipped saltglazed stoneware (JPPM 2015). Not unexpectedly, however, the general *terminus post quem* for this stratum was twentieth century, based upon the presence of modern brick, .22 caliber shell casings, and a modern metal washer.

Stratum II produced an equally mixed prehistoric/historic sub-assemblage (n= 395)(Figure VI-7). The prehistoric component was represented somewhat more generously (n=235; 59.5 per cent) within this sub-assemblage, and it included not only Late Woodland Moyaone and Potomac Creek ceramics, but also a rhyolite Middle Woodland Selby Bay/Fox Creek projectile point. The array of historic materials from this context reflected the same general combination that had been recovered from other test units across the site, with tin-glazed earthenware the predominant ceramic type. Once again, however, no clear stratigraphic distinction between historic and prehistoric components could be discerned.

Four isolated 5 ft x 5 ft test units, located south and west of the principal features in the southwest quadrant, were designed to further investigate artifact concentrations and/or stratigraphic anomalies revealed during the Phase I survey.

Test Unit 24

Datum for the northwest corner of Test Unit 24 lay at coordinates S58.5/W85, ten feet west of ST S60/W75, and slightly downslope from the level of the general project area. ST S60/W75 had produced a total of 38 artifacts, all but one of which were historic; that collection included wrought nails, window glass, tin-glazed and Buckley-like earthenware, a metal fork, and faunal materials (oyster shell and bone).

Unit 24 presented perhaps the most markedly disturbed soil profile documented on the site (Figure VI-8). Stratum I, a 10YR 2/2 very dark brown loam that ranged from 3" to 14" thick, contained heavy stone rubble with occasional brickbats. Stratum II, a slightly less intense dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) sandy loam, also contained heavy concentrations of stone and brick rubble that extended to a depth of 17 inbd in the northwest corner of the unit. This stratum was excavated in several discrete levels (including

Figure VI-7. Site 44ST130, Test Unit 10: Representative small finds (Photos: Dr. Julia King)

Top row: Rhyolite Madison Projectile Point (TU 10,), Quartz Madison Projectile Point (TU 10, Strat. II)

Middle row: Moyaone ceramic sherd, zoned cord marking (TU 10, Strat. II), Ferrous knife blade (TU 10, Strat. II, Level 2)

Bottom row: French gun flint (TU 10, Strat. II), Annulated knop, wine glass stem (TU 10, Strat. 2)

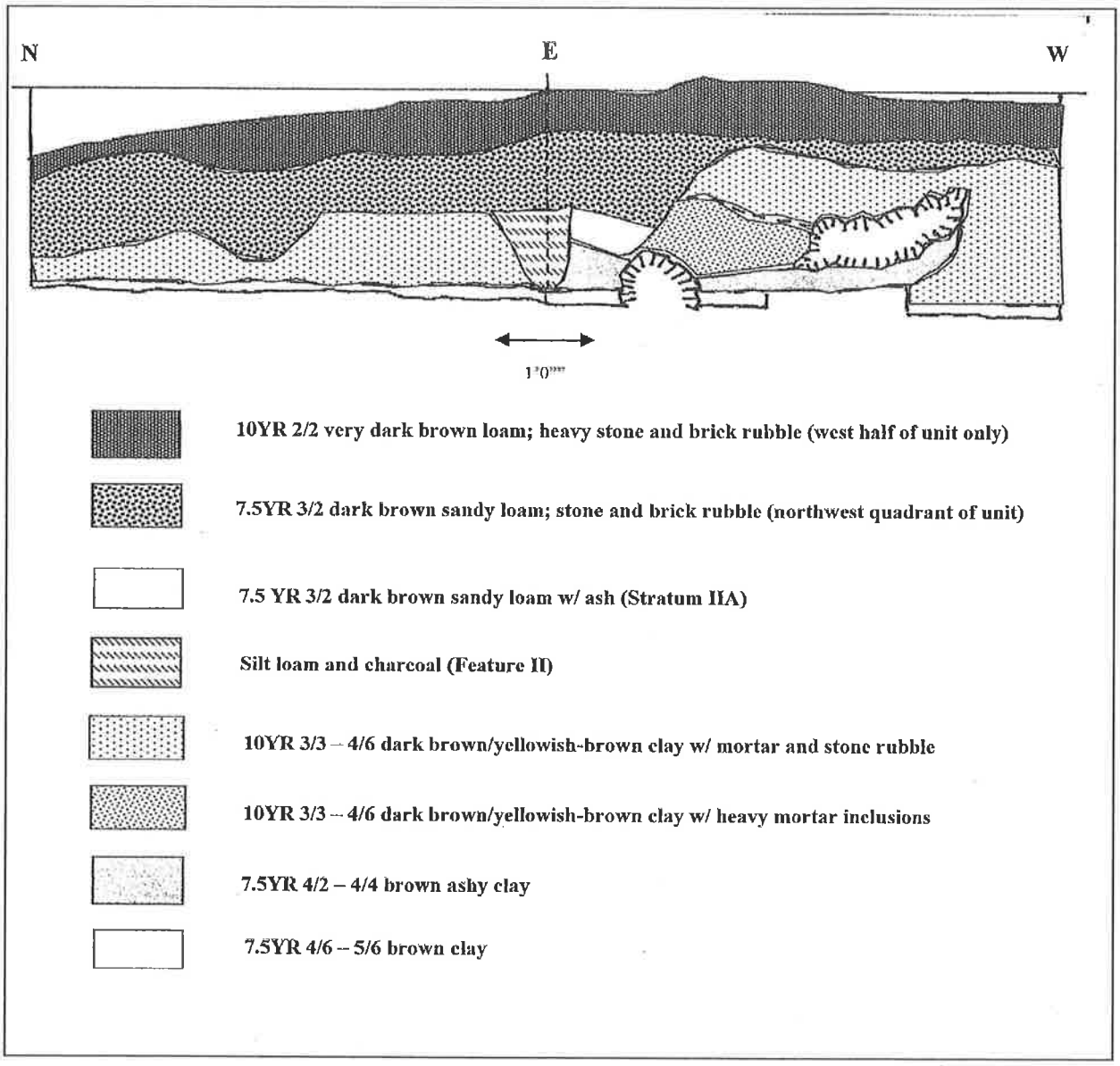


Figure VI-8. Site 44ST130, Test Unit 24: East and South wall profiles, showing Feature II and concentrations of rubble, mortar and ash

an ashy deposit designated as Stratum IIA), to impose a greater degree of vertical control over the heavy rubble matrix. When combined, all of the sub-levels of Stratum II yielded an assemblage consisting of 707 artifacts, grouped as shown in Table VI-1. What was particularly striking about the collection recovered from this single rubble and debris level was the number of architectural fasteners, including wrought nails of all types (n=211) and at least one spike. Taken together with the architectural rubble in Strata I - III, these items strongly suggested that the deposit represented the disarticulated remains of a major struc-

ture. Stratum III consisted of 10YR 3/3 – 4/6 dark brown/yellowish-brown clay, again containing decomposing mortar and heavy stone rubble; Stratum IV, identified only in the southwest quadrant of the unit, was a layer of 7.5YR 4/2 – 4/4 ashy brown clay. Subsoil, composed of 7.5YR 4/6 – 5/6 brown clay and encountered at a depth of approximately 2 ft bd, was essentially sterile except for 6 pieces of lithic debitage, one fragment of fire-cracked rock, and 13 small fragments of bone and shell.

TABLE VI-1. SITE 44ST130, STRATUM II, TEST UNIT 24: ARTIFACT ANALYSIS BY MATERIAL TYPE

Artifact Class	*N*	*%*	*Notes/Comments*
Ceramics	129	18.2	Brick comprises about 27 per cent of this subassemblage. All types of historic ceramics represented, including Rhenish blue/grey and English Brown (Burslem) stoneware; Morgan Jones red earthenware; Staffordshire slipware; tin-glazed earthenware; and kaolin tobacco pipes.
Glass	15	2.1	1/3 of the glass is window glass; the remaining 2/3 represents tablewares and dark green wine bottles
Metal	224	31.7	All but 13 items in this class are nails. Other items included 3 double-frame copper alloy buckles and an iron utensil handle
Faunal	326	46.1	187 mammalian or unidentified bones (284.6g); 129 fragments shell, principally oyster (421.2g); and 10 teeth. No speciation of bones or teeth was undertaken
Lithic	10	1.4	10 items, included flakes and one biface; also a piece of slate (possible roofing?)
Synthetic	3	0.4	Mortar fragments
Total	707	99.9	

A single feature in the extreme southeastern corner of this unit, defined initially as a 7 in x 9 in patch of ash at the surface of Stratum III, developed into a tapered 5 in diameter posthole that extended through Strata III and IV into subsoil. The dark silty loam feature matrix contained high concentrations of charcoal, and its cultural contents differed significantly from those in any other assemblage thus far excavated on the site. All but two of the 23 artifacts recovered, were faunal specimens; these included not only bone, but also eggshell. No species were defined.

The depth of the deposits in Unit 24; the amount of architectural debris contained within multiple strata of the unit; and the absence of articulated structural features all suggest that the deep deposits in this unit could represent the result of landform modification (leveling), possibly at the time that the site was being cleared and prepared for the installation of the brick cemetery wall and altar.

Test Unit 25

Located at coordinates S107/W85, this test unit was placed just west of two shovel tests (S105/W75 and S110/W75) that together had yielded a combined assemblage of 63 mixed prehistoric and historic materials, including wrought nails, a lead window came, white clay pipe stems, a curb bit (see Figure VI-3), and fragments of brick. The prehistoric component from these STs included secondary and tertiary flakes and other lithic debris. Faunal remains were particularly numerous, with 12 oyster shell fragments (40.5 g) and 10 bone fragments (17.1 g) being recovered from ST S105/W75 alone.

Although the ground surface at Test Unit 25 sloped to the west, stratigraphy within the unit itself was relatively straightforward (Figure VI-9). Stratum I, a 6 - 9 in thick horizon of 10YR 3/1 brownish-black sandy loam overlay a layer of 10YR 3/3 – 3/4 dark brown sandy silt loam (Stratum II). Stratum III, composed of 10YR 3/3 - 4/3 brown to dark brown clay loam, was underlain by a 10YR 4/6 dull yellowish brown silty clay that extended to a depth of 36 inbd (Stratum IV); this stratum was removed only within an approximately 2.5 ft square director's window excavated in the southeastern corner of the unit. Gravel and cobbles were present in varying amounts within all strata below topsoil. Two small (2 -3 in diameter) postholes mapped at the interface between Strata III and IV were the only features documented within this unit.

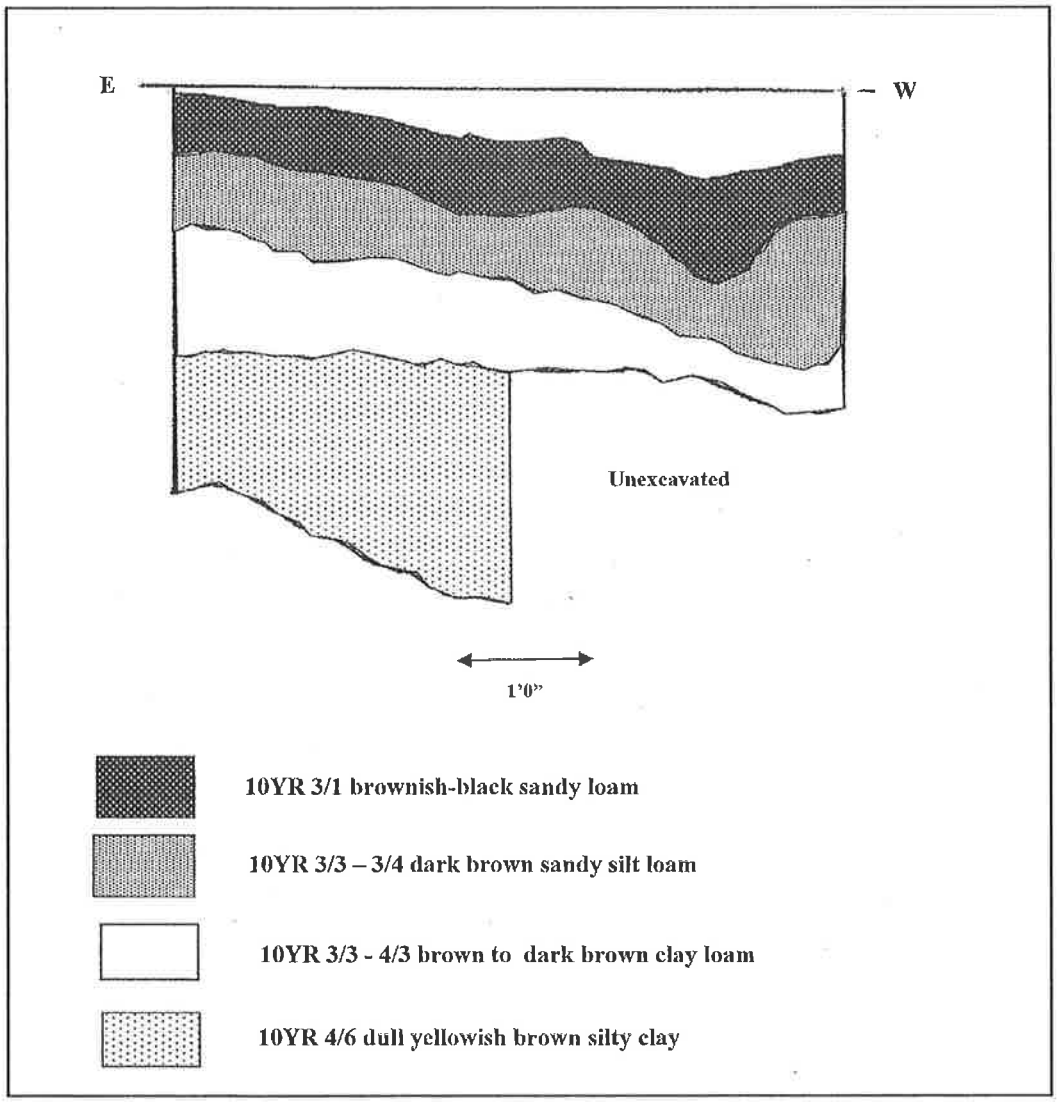


Figure VI-9. Site 44ST130, Test Unit 25: South Wall profile

The upper strata of Unit 25 yielded relatively little (n=25) cultural material, including three modern brass shell casings and quartz flakes. Thereafter, artifact densities changed abruptly and the volume of cultural material increased exponentially, as Table VI-2 demonstrates. The nature of the assemblage, both in terms of its temporality and the range of functions represented by the historic artifacts, continued to reflect a relatively high-status, late seventeenth to early eighteenth century domestic occupation (Figure VI-10). However, the unusual depth of the cultural deposits in this unit, the absence of any clearly articulated features, the presence of gravel and cobbles within all strata, and the distance of the unit (over 90 ft south) from the principal features of the overall site all suggested that these soils had been redeposited from elsewhere on the site. The inclusion of a single fragment of what appears to be whiteware or ironstone within Stratum IV raised further questions about the general integrity of deposits in this part of the site.

Table VI-2. Site 44ST130, Test Unit 25, Strata III-IV: Artifacts by Material Type

	Stratum III		**Stratum IV**		
Artifact Class	*N*	*%*	*N*	*%*	***Notes/Comments***
Ceramics	67	34.5	237	17.4	Pipestem fragments dominated in both strata. Other ceramic types included Rhenish blue/grey and English Brown stoneware; Staffordshire slipware; tin-glazed earthenware; white salt-glazed stoneware (including dipped); manganese mottled; and North Devon earthenware. Possible whiteware/ironstone handle fragment in Stratum IV.
Glass	8	4.1	67	4.9	dark green /olive green container glass in both strata. Stratum IV also produced window glass and one wine glass stem fragment w/ elongated teardrop
Metal	47	24.2	154	11.3	Nails (n=38) predominant in both strata. Other items included clothing and shoe buckles, lead window came, a lock tumbler (Strat III), and buttons, tacks, a scissors handle, and lead waste (Strat IV)
Faunal	47	24.2	819	60.1	Faunal remains from both strata included unspeciated bone fragments and oyster shell; fish bones and shell (n=191) also present in Stratum IV
Lithic	23	11.9	44	3.2	Primarily lithic debitage. One core and one scraper also present in Strat III
Synthetic	2	1.0	39	2.0	Mortar and plaster fragments
Floral/botanical	0	0	2	0.1	Charcoal fragments
Total	194	99.9	1362	99.0	

Figure VI-10. Site 44ST130: Representative ceramics from Test Unit 25, Stratum IV.
Top (L –R): English brown stoneware, manganese mottled earthenware, Staffordshire slipware.
Middle (L-R): Tin-glazed earthenware/ hand-painted blue motif; North Devon earthenware rim; grey salt-glazed stoneware.
Bottom: refined white earthenware (whiteware?) handle fragment; kaolin tobacco pipe marked "RT" (Robert Tippett?); kaolin tobacco pipe bowl marked "LS" (maker unidentified).

Test Unit 35

Placed in the middle of a series of positive shovel tests between the south 75 and South 90 transects (Figure VI-1), Test Unit 35 also was located well south of the cemetery area. Stratigraphy within this unit was relatively simple: a 5 in thick level of 10YR 3/1 very dark gray silty loam, underlain by an 8 in thick stratum of dark brown (10YR3/3) loam with gravel inclusions. Strata III and IV (10YR4/3 brown/dark brown silty loam and 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay, respectively) also contained gravel inclusions. Only 33 artifacts were recovered from this unit, all from Stratum II; faunal material (n-19), including both bone and oyster shell, predominated.

Test Unit 38

Located at approximate coordinates S7/W75, this unit was excavated to attempt to define the western limits of the deep deposits associated with the hearth feature exposed in Units 12-13, 15-18, and 21-22 (see Chapter VII). The unit was placed roughly in line with Test Unit 12, just outside of and parallel to the chain link perimeter fence.

The surface of Unit 38 sloped to the west at an approximately 30° pitch. Three strata comprised the profile of this unit (Figure VI-11): a 8 – 24 in thick Ao horizon of 10YR 3/3 dark brown silty loam with intrusive brick, stone, and mortar rubble (Stratum I); a 6-7 in thick layer of 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty clay loam (Stratum II); and a subsoil of 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown clay (Stratum III). As Figure VI-10 shows, Stratum II did not extend across the entire unit, and its interface with Stratum II was uneven and pitted with occasional pockets of rubble. Field notes indicated that the heavy architectural debris contained within the topmost layer appeared to be "modern," suggesting that the cultural contents of the layer may represent debris generated during the construction of the brick cemetery enclosure in the 1930s.

All of the cultural material retained from this unit (N=239) was recovered from Stratum II. Nearly 50 per cent of the artifact assemblage consisted of prehistoric lithics (n=116), primarily quartz flakes and shatter; a single quartz Yadkin/Levanna projectile point with a deeply concave base underscores the Late Woodland occupation noted elsewhere on the site. Architectural materials like brick, wrought nails, mortar, plaster, and some window glass (n=53) comprised nearly half of the historic subassemblage, which also included seventeenth-eighteenth century ceramics, tobacco pipe fragments, a single button, and a copper-alloy upholstery tack.

Feature 2: Test Units 14 and 19

The two units placed just west of Feature #2, the roughly circular paved depression or "plaza" located in an area defined by coordinates S30/W30 – 45 and S45/W30 – 45, were designed to document the degree of disturbance that had resulted from the ca. 1971 construction of this feature.

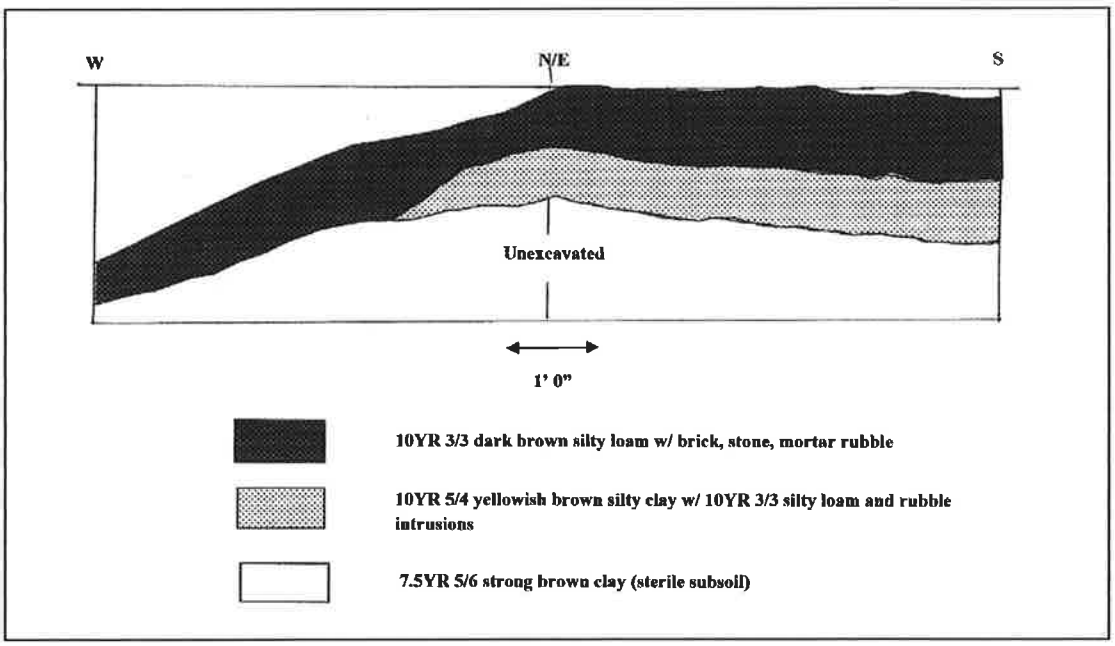


Figure VI-11. Site 44ST130, Test Unit 38: North and East wall profiles

Test Unit 19 intersected the slab at the bottom of Feature #2, and the stratigraphy recorded within this unit clearly reflected the high degree of disturbance that had resulted from its installation. Stratum I (dark grayish brown sandy loam) and IV (10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam) appeared to be relatively undisturbed buried A and B horizons; a thin scatter of brick rubble was noted at the top of Stratum IV. Strata V and VA represented two fill episodes within a utility trench that cut obliquely across the northeastern corner of the unit. A modern PVC pipe lay within this utility trench, which extended to depths of between 12 and 20 inbs and penetrated through Strata III and IV. A 1 ft x 1 ft director's window excavated in the southwestern corner of the unit penetrated through to subsoil, the 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown clay noted elsewhere across the project area.

The five strata of this unit yielded a total of 842 artifacts, with Stratum IV producing the largest proportion (n=370; 43.9 per cent) of the total assemblage. Prehistoric cultural material, primarily lithic debris, dominated the sub-assemblages recovered from all stratigraphic contexts. Although no diagnostic projectile points were recovered from the relatively undisturbed strata of Unit 19, the continued presence of Accokeek, Townsend, and Moyaone ceramics suggests recurrent, if not continuous, occupation of this site through the Early and Late Woodland periods. The temporal range of the historic ceramics (n=168) substantiated the general late seventeenth to early eighteenth century date range for the site; tin-glazed wares predominated (41.1 per cent), with white salt-glazed stoneware comprising the latest ware type.

Test Unit 14 yielded only nine mixed prehistoric and historic artifacts, all from Stratum II.

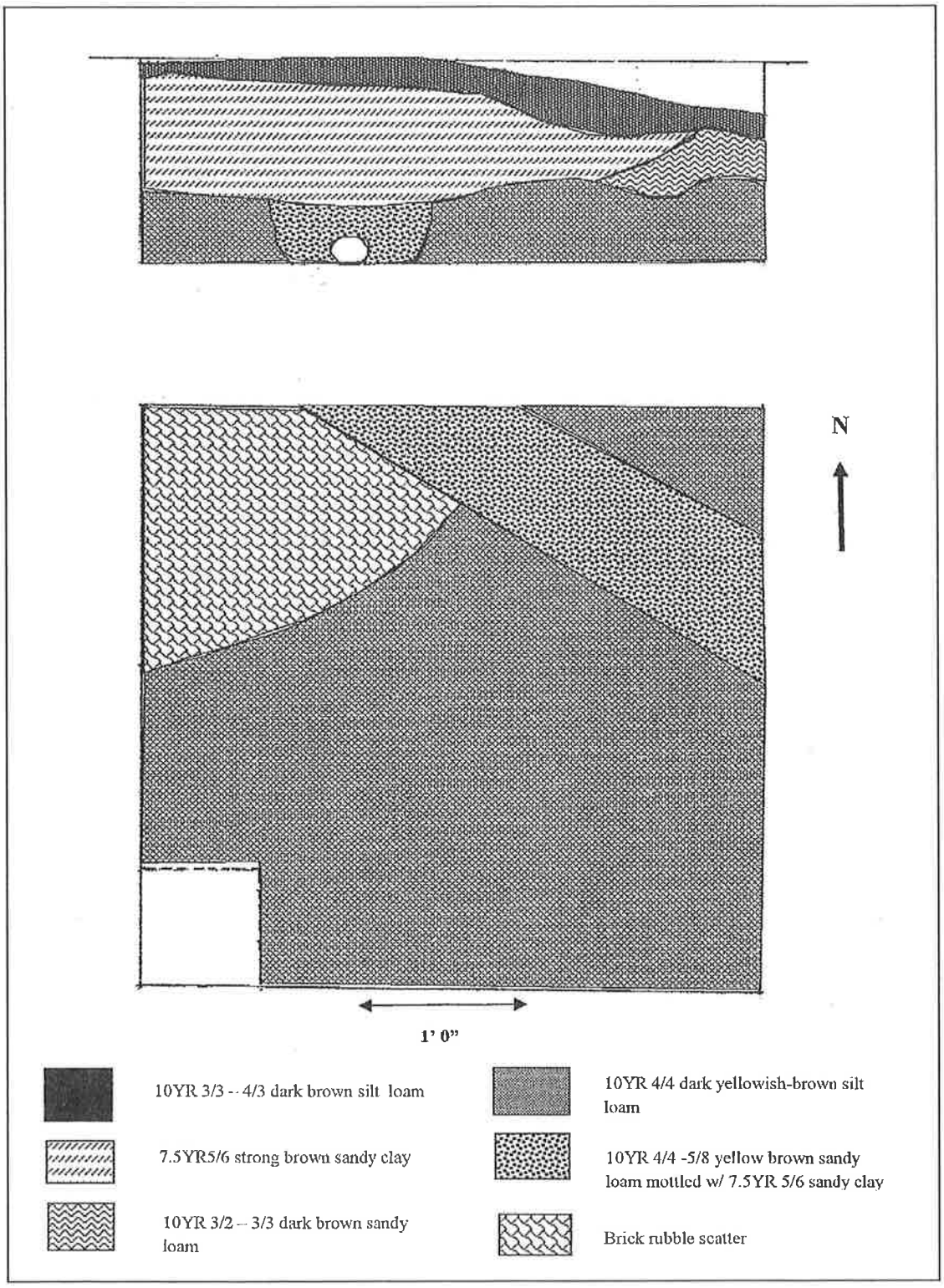


Figure VI-12. Site 44ST130, Test Unit 19: North Wall Profile and Plan View

CHAPTER VII

ARCHEOLOGICAL RESULTS: WOODSTOCK

Excavation of six full (5 x 5 ft) and two half (2½ x 5 ft) excavation units (TUs 12-13, 15-18, and 21-22), located along the S15 transect in the southwest quadrant of the project area, exposed the core feature of the historic Woodstock site: a large (10 ft wide and 8 ft deep), substantially constructed hearth feature (Figures VI-4, VII-1). The feature included the stone base of the chimney stack; an articulated

Figure VII-1. Site 44ST130, Southwest Quadrant: Overview of Test Units 15 – 18, showing partially exposed hearth feature. Note extensive root activity at northern edge of hearth feature (orientation north).

brick hearth surface; and an extensive hearth apron constructed of large slabs of cut Aquia sandstone. The hearth, which lay beneath an overburden layer containing brick and mortar rubble, represented the core component of George Brent's original Woodstock dwelling. Despite the adjacent walnut trees and their extensive and intrusive root systems, this feature was surprisingly intact.

Test units 12 and 13 were placed adjacent to the northwest and northeast corners, respectively, of the hearth feature. Stratigraphy in both units exhibited moderate to severe disturbance due to extensive and intrusive root activity in and around the principal feature, as well as the high amounts of structural debris contained within the underlying soil matrices.

Root activity in Test Unit 12 (Figure VII-2) was particularly severe in the topmost stratum of the unit; the figure also clearly shows the extensive deposits of plaster, mortar, brick and stone rubble in the upper strata of the unit. Removal of the uppermost three strata of this unit revealed a relatively undisturbed layer of 10YR 6/4 light yellowish-brown clay subsoil. In the extreme southwest corner of the unit, a 4 in x 9 in oval post mold/posthole feature (Features 12-01 and 12-02) intruded into this subsoil layer.

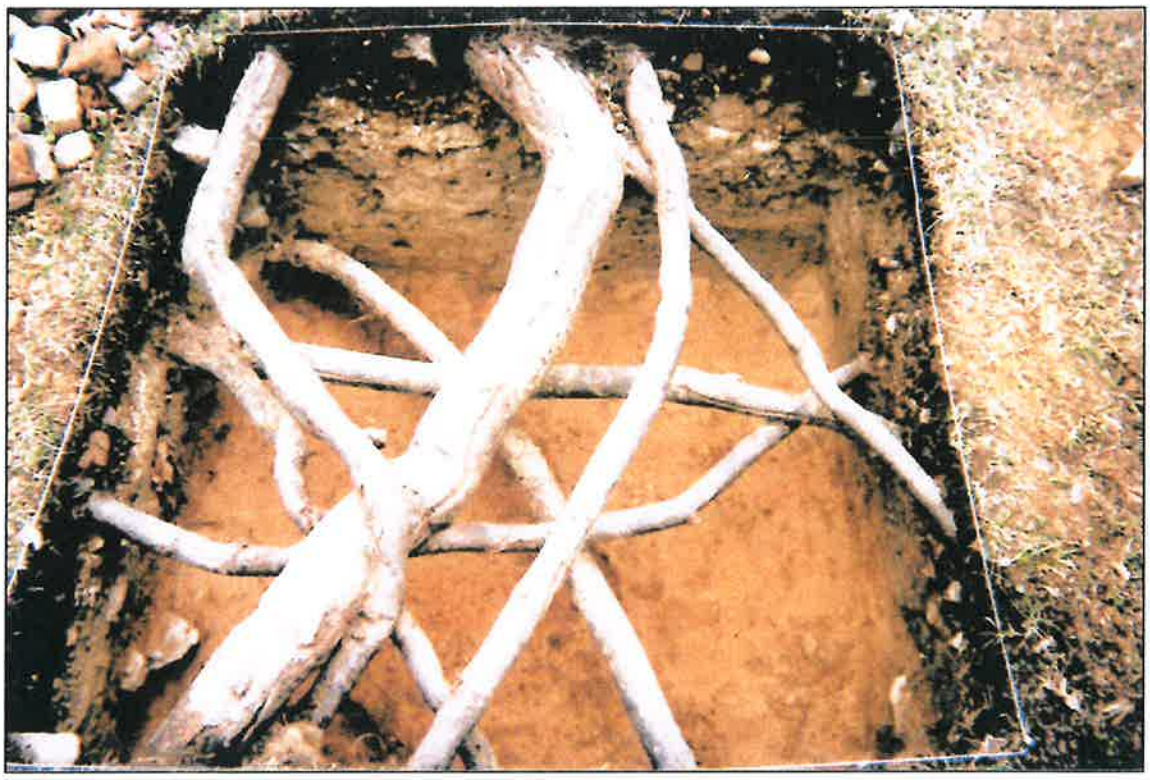


Figure VII-2. Site 44ST130, Southwest Quadrant: Test Unit 12, showing extensive root activity and structural debris within the upper strata of the unit (orientation east).

The four strata in Unit 12 yielded a total of 2,702 individual artifacts, the overwhelming majority of which were historic. Not surprisingly, given the heavy deposits of plaster, mortar, brick fragments, and daub, architectural artifacts, primarily nails and window glass, constituted a significant portion of the assemblage from the top three strata. The remaining artifacts recovered from these strata

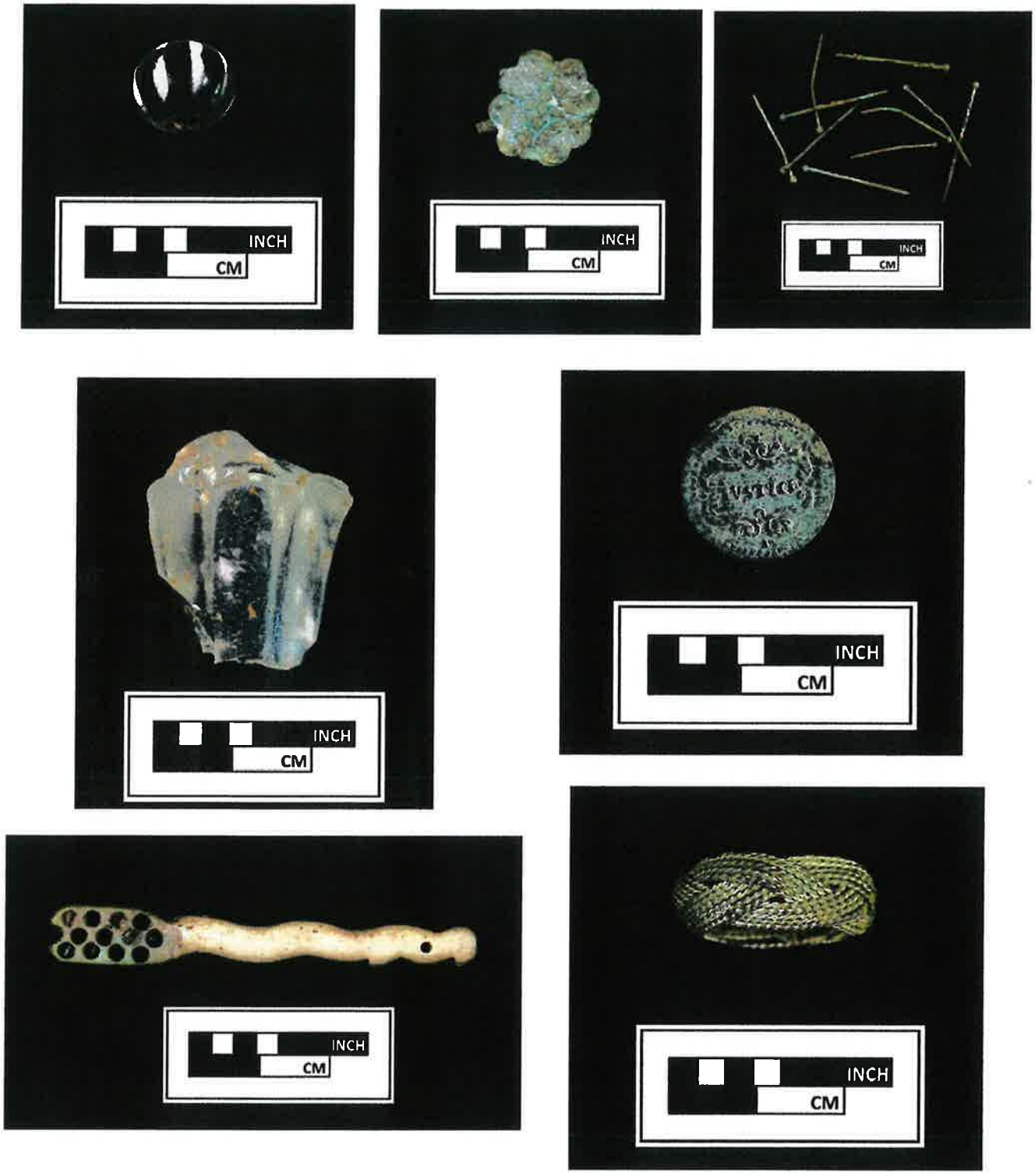


Figure VII-3. Site 44ST130, Test Unit 12: Selected artifacts from Stratum 3 (Photos: Dr. Julia King)
Top (l. to r.): black glass bead, ornamental copper alloy leather tack, straight pins.
Middle (l. to r.): six-sided (?) pedestaled wine glass stem; obverse of undated copper alloy sixpence marked "Iustice;"
Bottom (l. to r.): bone toothbrush handle; copper alloy braided wire ring.

clearly reflected, once again, a domestic occupation (Figure VII-3). The temporally diagnostic ceramics, which included tin-glazed earthenware, Rhenish grey and English [Burslem] brown stoneware, manganese mottled and North Devon earthenware, and Staffordshire slipware, reflected the late seventeenth-early eighteenth century date range of the assemblage. Even more interesting was the diverse array of other artifacts, which ranged from glass tableware and other kinds of glass containers to items of personal use and adornment (Figure VII-3). Stratum II also yielded a relatively large amount of faunal material (n=129) including mammal and fish bones and egg, oyster, and turtle shells.

Although prehistoric artifacts comprised a small but significant percentage (n=425; 15.7 per cent) of the total assemblage from Test Unit 12, two-thirds of these were recovered from Stratum IV. Lithic debitage comprised the majority of artifacts within this group; quartz and quartzite were the predominant lithic materials represented, although jasper and argillite also were present. The temporally diagnostic artifacts within this sub-assemblage included Early Woodland Accokeek and Late Woodland Moyaone ceramics, two Late Woodland period Potomac projectile points, and fragments of a Late Woodland period red clay tobacco pipe with a rouletted geometric design.

Test Unit 13, which abutted the eastern edge of the principal hearth feature, presented some of the most complex stratigraphy of any unit on this site (Figure VII-4). Due to the disruption resulting from four large horizontal roots that effectively bisected it, this unit was excavated in two halves whose discrete vertical sequences subsequently were combined as stratigraphic relationships were clarified. Varying proportions of mortar, plaster, brick, and stone debris, directly related to the dismantled above-ground portion of the hearth/fireplace, were intermixed within the basic six basic soil matrices. Root action and structural deterioration seemed to have forced some of the rubble from the western half of the unit downward into the eastern half to its deepest point at 4 ft below the surface. Soils within a 6 in diameter post hole and 1.25 ft diameter post mold (Feature 13-01), exposed in the northeast corner of the unit at a depth of 4 ft below surface, were removed as a discrete feature.

The 536 artifacts recovered from Unit 13, although far fewer in number than those from Unit 12, continued to present an overall image of a late seventeenth to early eighteenth century domestic occupation. Historic period ceramic tableware (n=155) constituted just under 30 per cent of the entire assemblage from the unit. Tin-glazed earthenware sherds, which comprised 94.8 per cent of the items in this group, were found in nearly every stratum. The fragments included in the limited reconstruction of the small bowl depicted in Figure VII-5, which were recovered from four contexts (Strata 2, 3, 4A, 6), attest to the highly disturbed stratigraphy within the unit. Except for the few fragments of late

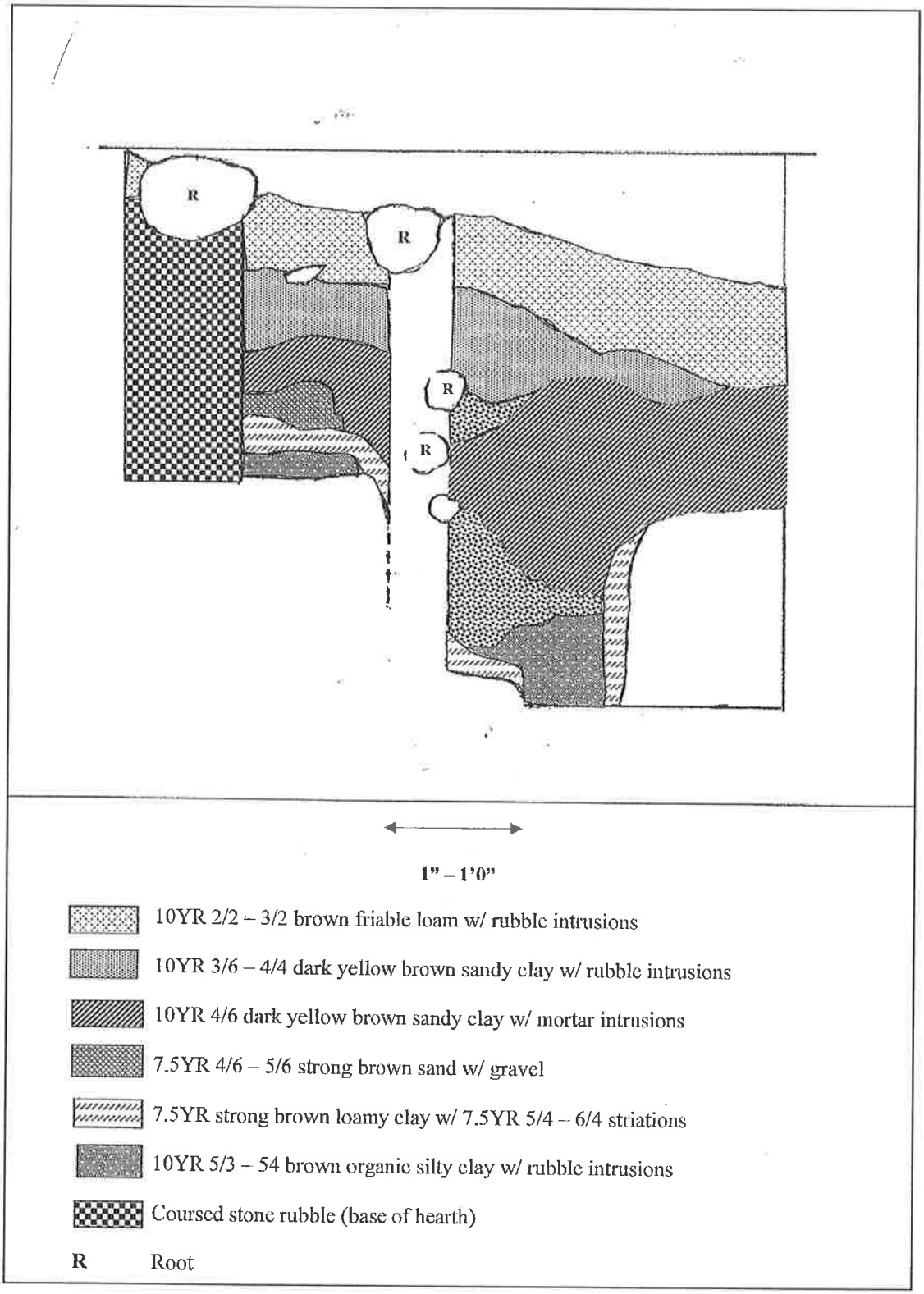


Figure VII-4. Site 44ST130, Test Unit 13: North wall profile, showing rubble intrusions and extensive root disturbances.

Figure VII-5. Site 44ST130, Test Unit 13: Partially crossmended tin-glazed earthenware bowl, showing derivation from multiple stratigraphic contexts. Bowl is decorated with a faint overglaze red band that encircles the outside of the base ring.

seventeenth century Morgan Jones earthenware, chronologically sensitive diagnostic markers were absent. For example, dating the single pipe bowl fragment marked with an incuse "IP" proved elusive. The "IP/B" marks that appeared on pipe bases discussed by Oswald (1986:6) did not match the example in this assemblage. Key et al. (2000:72) also reported having found three pipe fragments with similar maker's marks at the ca. 1650-1718 Davis Site (44LA46) on the Northern Neck, but noted that such impressions were difficult to ascribe to a specific time or maker, since "more than 100 manufacturers in 27 English cities (were) using that mark from 1632 to 1970."

Native American cultural materials were interspersed in nearly every stratum, with the largest proportions being recovered from the lower strata. The bulk of this subassemblage consisted of non-diagnostic lithic flakes, shatter, or fire-cracked rock. Temporally diagnostic artifacts from this class included a Late Archaic-Early Woodland Piscataway projectile point and Late Woodland Potomac Creek ceramic sherds (JPPM 2015).

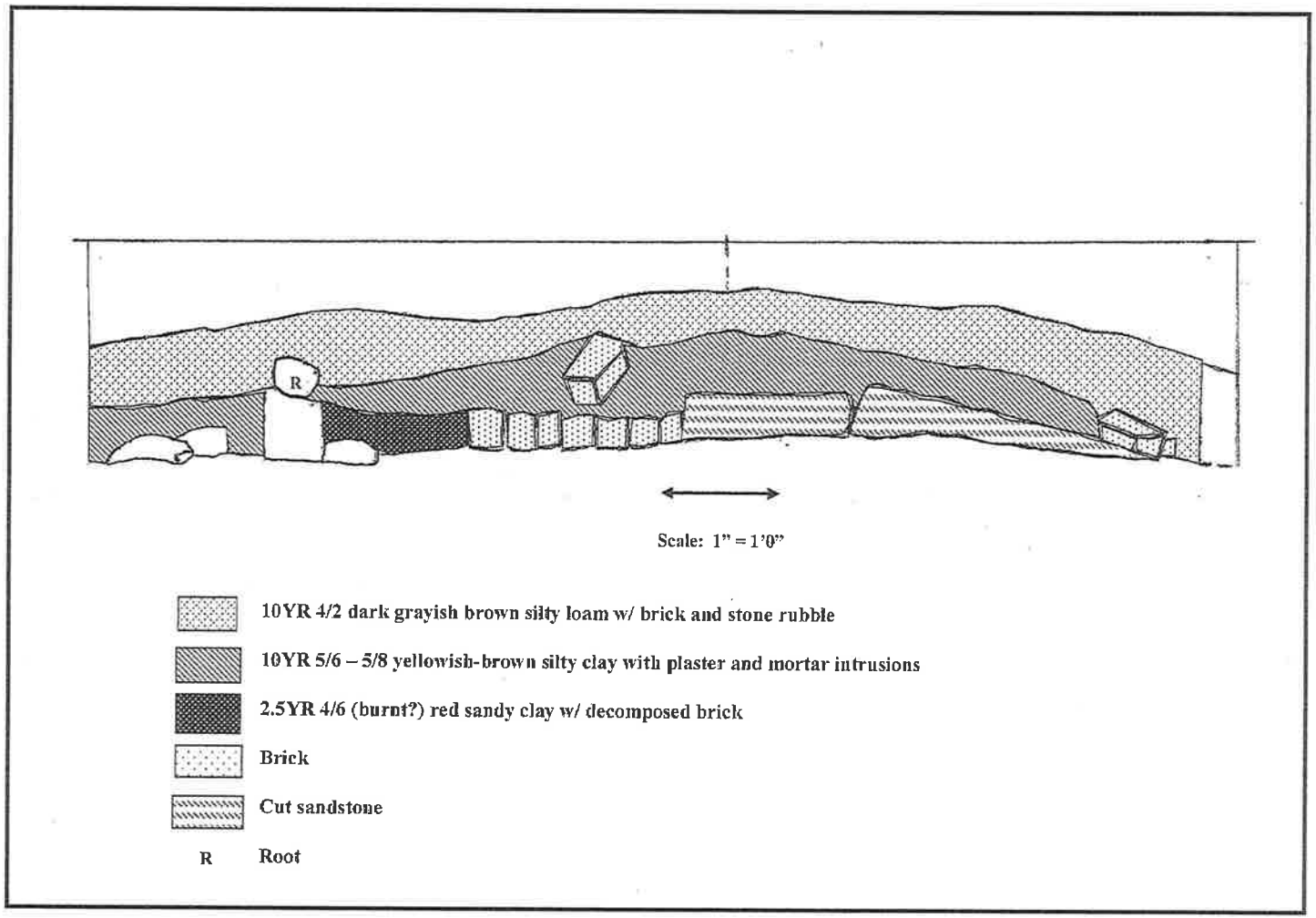


Figure VII-6. Site 44ST130, Test Units 15-16: Schematic profile of south wall, showing disturbed strata overlying the surface of the hearth feature.

one foot (Figure VII-6). In Units 21 and 22, whose boundaries encompassed areas outside the limits of the hearth feature, these surficial strata were considerably deeper (Figure VII-7). Root activity again had disturbed and mixed these surface levels. In Test Unit 15, small, well-defined pockets of decomposed brick, mortar, and ash, and two small deposits of 10YR 5/4 - 6/6 brownish-yellow clay also underlay the surface layers. Although these vestigial deposits were separated stratigraphically, their contents have been added to the analysis presented in Table VII.1. The artifacts recovered from these overburden layers were composed principally of the same previously identified representative types of historic ceramics; architectural elements (e.g., window glass, plaster, mortar, and a broad array of wrought nails); and faunal material such as oyster shell, egg shell, and bone. Mixed with these were clearly modern materials such as .22 caliber brass shell casings, lead bullets, and modern wire screws, as well as some prehistoric Native American materials. Significantly deeper, less disturbed, fill deposits were present beneath the debris and rubble levels in those units whose boundaries extended beyond the confines of the hearth feature, specifically, the western halves of Units 16 and 18; the southern half of Unit 21; and the southern and western portions of Unit 22. The presence of these deeper fill deposits, which on average extended vertically to a depth of nearly three ft, strongly suggested that some sort of cellar feature was associated with this building.

A basic comparative analysis was conducted to determine if the function and range of artifacts recovered from the upper (disturbed) strata differed significantly from those contained within the more clearly defined lower strata of these six units. The results of that analysis are summarized in Tables VII.1 and VII.2.

TABLE VIII.1. FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES REPRESENTED IN STRATA 1 – 2, UNITS 15-18, 21, AND 22

Unit/Functional Category	*15 (includes Str. 3 & 4)*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*21*	*22*	*Total - % of total assemblage*
Kitchen/Food Preparation	24	112	72	109	294	214	825 (34.0%)
Architecture	46	187	170	230	345	332	1,310 (54.0%)
Personal	1	32	1	17	33	13	97 (4.0%)
Activities	1	0	0	1	1	1	4 (0.1%)
Arms	1	2	1	1	1	2	8 (0.3%)
Clothing	0	2	0	6	20	2	30 (1.2%)
Transportation	0	1	0	0	1	0	2 (0.05%)
Furniture	1	3	0	2	7	2	15 (0.6%)
Other historic	0	0	4	7	3	12	26 (1.1%)
Prehistoric	8	7	10	4	32	47	108 (4.5%)
TOTALS	81	346	258	377	737	625	2,425 (99.85%)

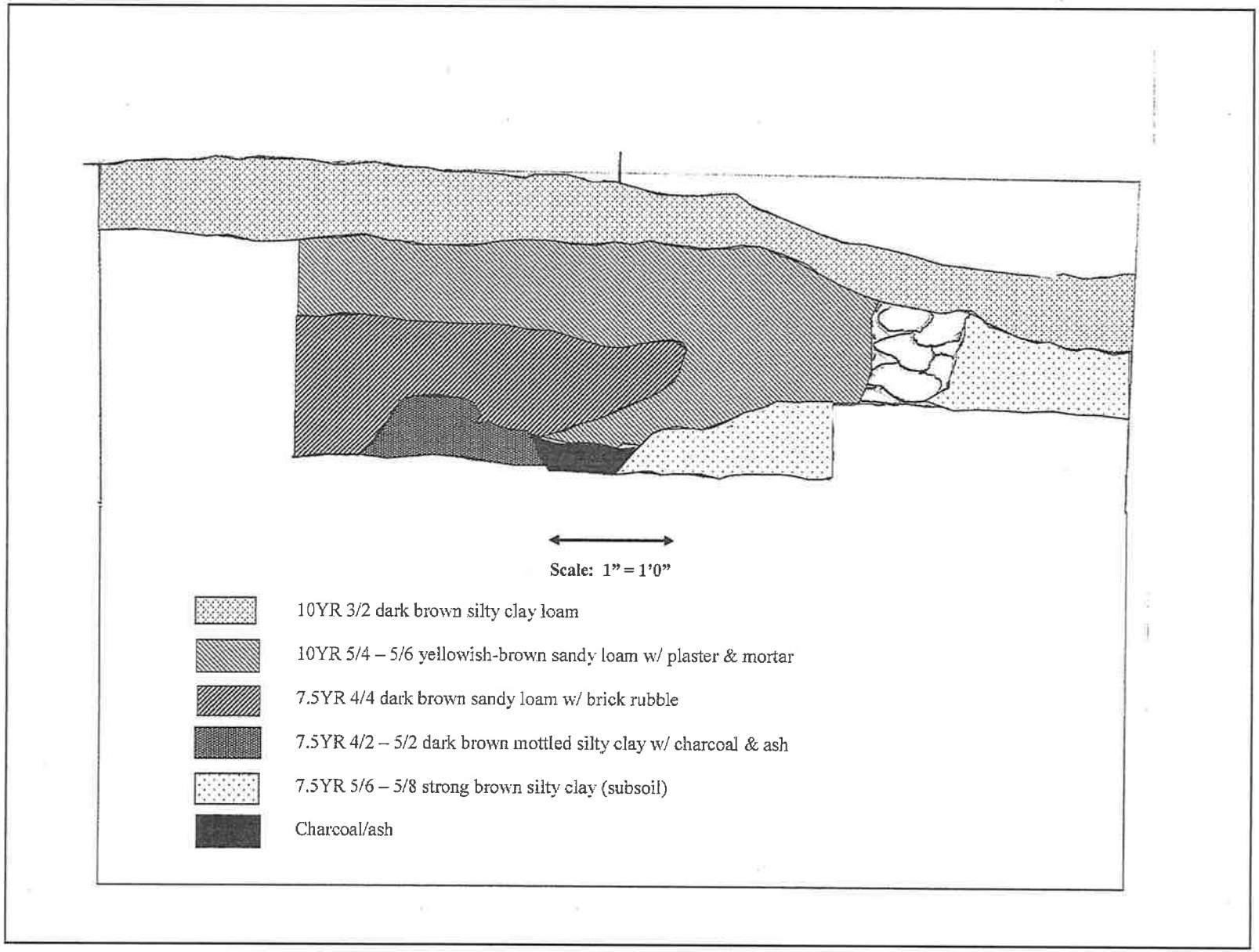


Figure VII-7. Site 44ST130, Test Units 21 -22: Schematic profile of south wall.

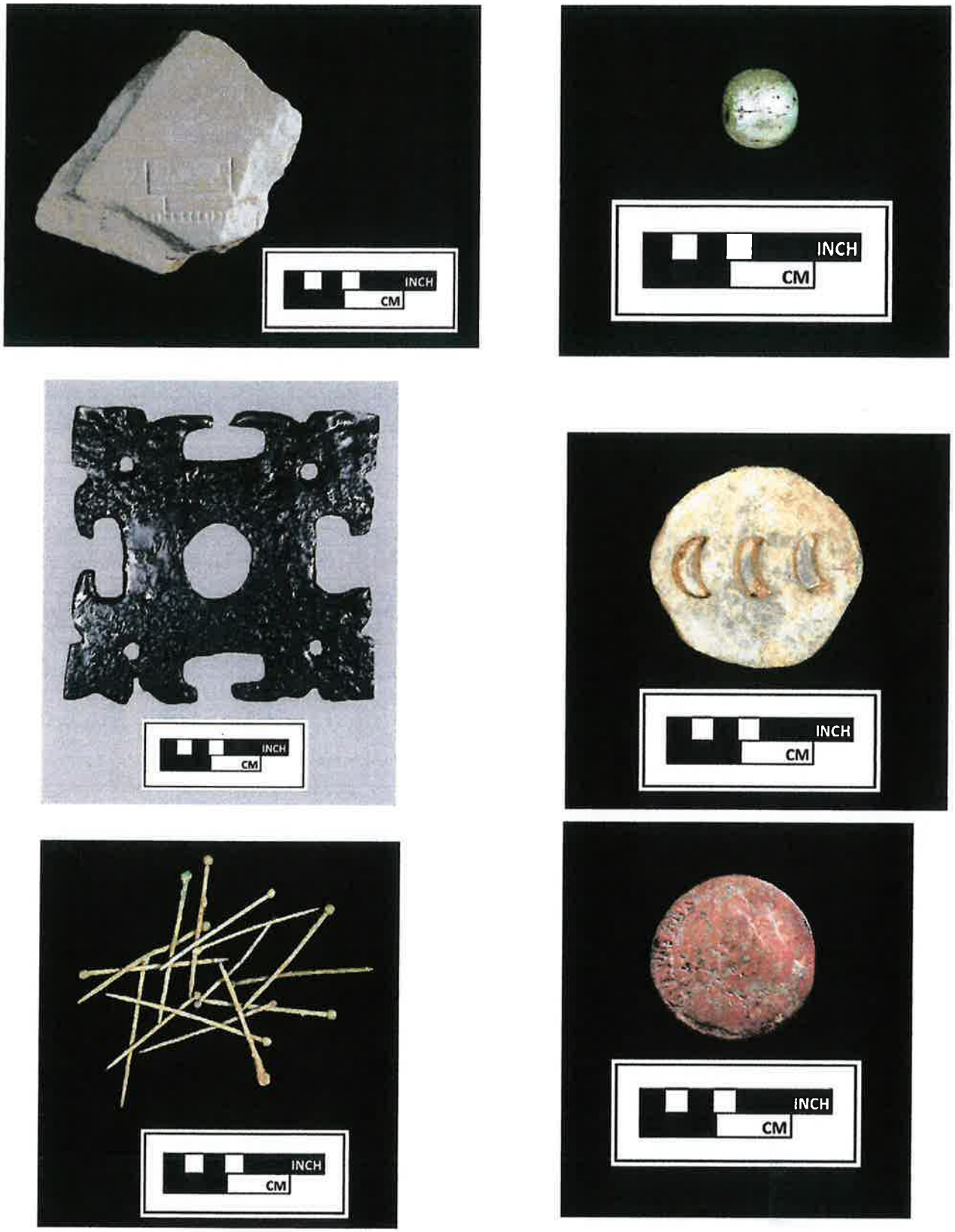


Figure VII-8. Site 44ST130: Test Units 15-18, 21, and 22: Small finds from upper strata (Photos: Dr. Julia King)
Top row: Fragment of incised stone measuring device (TU 16, Str. 1); glass bead (TU 16, Str. 2-3)
Middle row: Trunk escutcheon (conserved)(TU 16); incised lead weight (TU 21, Str. 2)
Bottom: straight pins (TU 21, Str. 2); William and Mary copper farthing (1694)(TU 21. Str. 2)

Table VII.1 clearly shows that architectural debris dominated the assemblage from the upper levels of these six units, a not surprising result given the disturbed and rubble-filled nature of these soil matrices. Numerous nails; fragments of mortar, plaster, brick, and window glass; and several lead window cames combined to elevate the total number of items in this category. The kitchen category included all types of items related to the consumption, preparation, and storage of food and beverages. All historic ceramics and glass tablewares and containers were included in this category, but by far the largest proportion of entries in the kitchen category (78,4%; n=634) were faunal remains like fish, bird, and mammal bones and fragments of oyster and egg shells. The contents of a small sample taken from the upper levels of units 12,13,18, and 21 included remains from edible species like cattle, swine, and poultry, as well as "incidental" wild species such as mice, raccoons, and crows. The remaining categories, however, included some of the most interesting and diverse artifacts recovered from the site; Figure VII-8 above) presents a selection of small finds from the upper strata of these units.

TABLE VIII.2. FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES REPRESENTED IN STRATA 3-5, UNITS 16, 18, 21, AND 22

Unit/Functional Category	*16*	*18*	*21*	*22*	*Total - % of total assemblage*
Kitchen/Food Preparation	9	290	208	30	537 (46.0%)
Architecture	60	110	111	30	311 (26.7%)
Personal	1	18	31	5	55 (4.6%)
Activities				1	1 (TRACE)
Arms		1			1 (TRACE)
Clothing		12	16	1	29 (2.5%)
Transportation					
Furniture	1	7	2		10 (0.9%)
Other historic		5	18		23 (2.0%)
Prehistoric	2	142	40	16	200 (17.1%)
TOTALS	73	585	426	83	1167 (99.8%)

The contents of the lower three strata in four units, summarized in Table VII.2, show both differences and similarities when compared with the assemblages recovered from the upper strata. Perhaps most importantly, no clearly modern intrusive artifacts were recovered from these layers, in effect demonstrating that the lower levels of fill were relatively "sealed," temporally distinct deposits, at least in terms of the historic period that they represent. Review of the total number of ceramic fragments recovered from these strata (n=33), while small, generally argues for a late seventeenth to early eighteenth century time frame. Seven ceramic types were included in this combined sub-assemblage: tin-glazed earthenware (undecorated, blue, and polychrome decorated)(n=20); Rhenish grey stoneware (manganese and cobalt decorated; sprig-molded)(n=6); Staffordshire (trailed) slipware (n=3); and a single fragment each of Hohr stoneware, English Brown stoneware, manganese mottled earthenware, and dipped white

saltglazed stoneware. While all of these ceramic types continued to be manufactured well into the middle or even late eighteenth century (JPPM 2015), what is striking is the virtually complete absence of any ware type that clearly originated from the mid-eighteenth century on. More broadly, that same observation holds for the total ceramic assemblage recovered from the entire site, which produced only 17 fragments of white saltglazed stoneware and 15 fragments of later eighteenth century ware types (e.g., creamware, Jackfield, pearlware). The combined assemblages from these lower strata also reflect more clearly the predominantly domestic nature of the occupation; moreover, the temporally sensitive items also reinforce the hypothesized time frame for the historic occupation of the site. Stratigraphically and artifactually, architectural materials comprised a significantly smaller proportion of the collection, while items related to food preparation and service, including faunal remains, now dominated the entire group. The items classified as personal and clothing- and furniture- related presented a particularly diverse group of materials, including two very significant pieces of iconic jewelry: a silver mariner's cross pendant and a James II tuppence that had been pierced to wear as items of personal adornment (Noel Hume 1969:158)(Figure VII-9). George Brent's personal, religious, familial, and marital affiliations were intimately linked to Maryland's Roman Catholic Royalist faction. The choice of these two iconic items of personal adornment—one evoking adherence to the wearer's strongly held Christian faith and the other directly associated with the last Roman Catholic monarch of England—are significant tangible representations of the Brent family's values.

Finally, prehistoric Native American artifacts were present in every test unit excavated within the Woodstock site. As Table VII.2 suggests, items related to the Native American occupation of this site tended to be concentrated in the lowest levels of the units tested. The bulk of the prehistoric assemblage consisted of fragments of lithic debris, the result of tool manufacture and curation, together with one or two sherds of Moyaone ceramics. Eight of the 13 projectile points in this group could be confidently identified as to type; all but one of these represented Late Woodland forms, including Madison, Potomac, Levanna, and small triangles (JPPM 2015). Quartz was the preferred lithic for manufacturing the points in this group, although jasper and chert also were used. A sampling of this group is presented in Figure VII-10.

Figure VII-9. Site 44ST130: Test Units 16, 18, 21, and 22: Small finds from lower strata (Photos: Dr. Julia King)

Top row: Molded silver mariner's cross (St. Clement's cross) pendant (TU 18, Str. 3); pierced King James II tuppence (1685-1688)(TU 18, Str.4)

Middle row: Lead weight (TU 18, Str. 4); mirror glass fragment (TU21, Str. 3A)

Bottom: white clay tobacco pipe (Noel Hume type 17)(1680-1710)(TU 21, Str. 3A)

Figure VII-10. Site 44ST130: Temporally diagnostic projectile points from the Woodstock site
Top left: Madison type, quartz (TU 21, Str. 6)
Top right: Potomac type, chert (TU 12, Str. 4)
Bottom: Base, Levanna type, chert (TU 22, Str. 1)

Chapter VIII

Archeological Results: Northwest Quadrant

The northwestern quadrant of the Brent site included the enclosure around the Brent family cemetery (Surface Feature 3)(Figure VIII-1), as well as portions of a wooded area north and west of the fenced portion of the larger project area. The boundaries of the formal cemetery are defined by the roughly trapezoidal 26 in high brick wall; the overall dimensions of the walled area measure approximately 103 - 110 ft north-south and 90 ft east-west. Two openings in the east and west façades of the wall allow access to the interior of the cemetery. A 10 x 12 ft altar has been constructed within the wall at the midpoint of the south façade (Figure IV-5). The marble panel inserted into the front of the altar indicates that it and surrounding brick wall were constructed ca. 1931 by a group of clergy from the Diocese of Richmond to honor Father John Nott. Members of the George Brent Chapter of the Knights of Columbus (K of C) utilize the altar during their annual Columbus Day observance.

The 20 grave markers within the walled cemetery span the period from the late seventeenth to the late twentieth century, with the earliest markers clustered in the southeast corner of the brick enclosure. The markers range in style from simple, unmarked head or footstones to upright markers and elaborately carved and inscribed flat slabs; carved funereal motifs range from winged cherubs and hourglasses to urns (Deetz and Dethlefsen 1978). A number of disassociated pedestals that presumably once supported the flat slabs have been placed against the west wall. The condition of the grave markers, particularly in terms of their legibility, ranges from poor to good. A complete list of the inscriptions on each marker and photographs of several of the more legible stones are provided in Appendix A.

Several initiatives have been undertaken to ascertain the identities of actual and potential burials within the Brent Cemetery. Online genealogical research conducted through Geni.com has clarified the identities of the five seventeenth century interments whose gravestone inscriptions remained legible (Appendix A): Clara and Anna Maria, two of George Brent's daughters; Elizabeth and Mary, George Brent's first and second wives, respectively; and Robert Brent (I), brother of Captain George Brent. Other marked burials occurred approximately every hundred years thereafter. The other legible stones mark or memorialize four individuals, including Katherine Doyle (1732-1794) and her husband Dennis (d. 1796); Augustina Morales (d. 1894 – 1988); and Patrick Donahue, who died in 1995. Nothing further has been found regarding the identities of these individuals or the reasons why they are buried in Stafford County; however, these widely separated burials might reflect an attempt to maintain the legal status of the cemetery as "active."

Concurrent independent research has expanded that universe considerably (Tom Vetter, personal communication, 2017). Vetter's research has placed the following on the list of confirmed burials: Launcelot Peyton (an infant cousin of the Brents); Flora (a slave); Anne (Baugh) Brent (wife of brother Robert); George Brent (II); and Pettyjohn Doyle (relationship unknown). Even broader is Vetter's list of potential or likely interments: Captain George Brent (I)(1640-1700, probable builder of Woodstock); Anne (Baugh) Brent (1662-1695), wife of Robert (I) Brent; Nicholas Brent (1678-1711); Robert Brent (II)(1670-1721) and wife Susannah Seymour (1680-1721); George Brent (III)(1703-1779) and wife Catherine Trimmingham (1708-1751); Robert Brent (III)(1732-1780); George Brent (III?)(1760-1804); Jane Brent Graham (1738-1817)(great granddaughter of Capt. George Brent); and Sarah Brent Mason (1731-1805)(great-granddaughter of Capt. George Brent and second wife of George Mason of Gunston Hall).

Even more tantalizing are two incised stones, recovered from Aquia Creek and presently stored in nearby Aquia Episcopal Church, that once marked the burials of two children: Elizabeth Sim(p)son (1695-1698; daughter of John Simpson) and Mary Fletcher (d. 1698)(infant daughter of James Fletcher. Research conveyed by Vetter indicates that both fathers, John Simpson and James Fletcher, had links to Captain George Brent. Simpson, a Scotsman, apparently served George Brent as an indentured servant from 1677 and 1695. Fletcher, formerly an indentured servant of one of Brent's neighbors, later owned a tract of land near Brent's property that eventually was purchased by Brent's descendants (Vetter, personal communication, 2017).

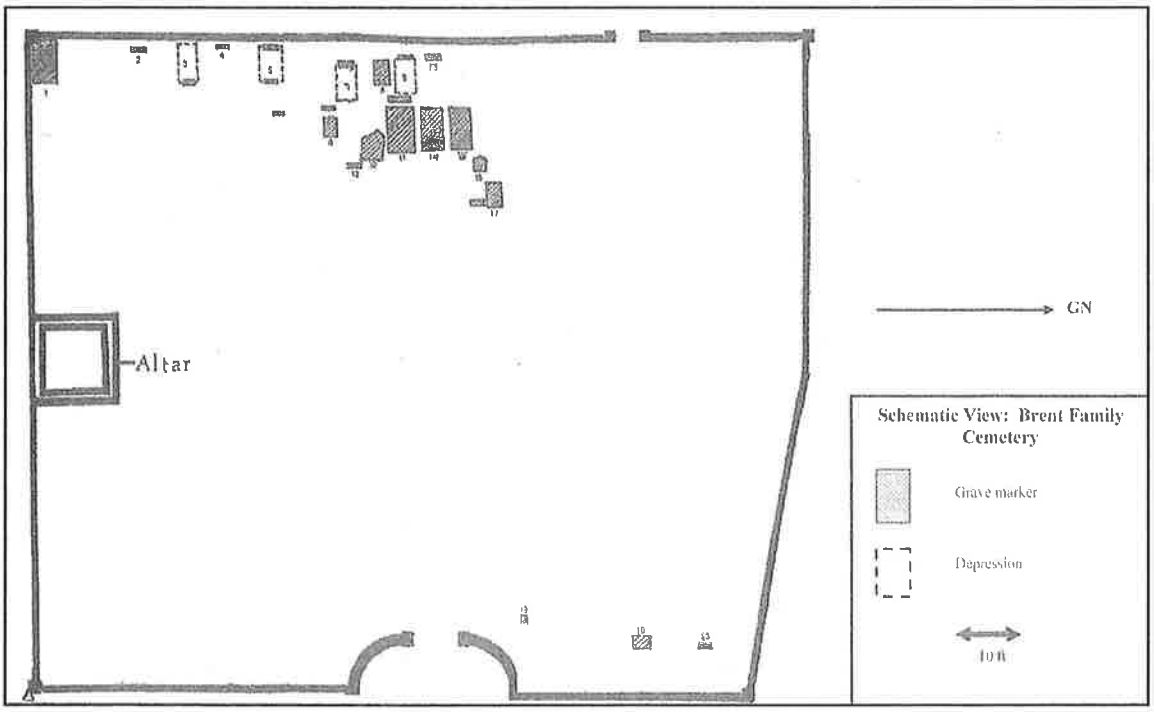


Figure VIII-1. Site 44ST130: Plan view of surface features within the Brent Family Cemetery.

Brent Cemetery

No GPR survey was conducted within the cemetery enclosure. The only intrusive archeological work undertaken within the enclosed cemetery was the excavation of a single test unit (TU 20), which was placed within an obvious surface depression to ascertain whether that feature could represent either the location of another grave or perhaps an outbuilding related to the Woodstock dwelling. A very thin (1-2.5 in) Ao horizon of 10YR 3/3 dark brown silty loam comprised the first stratum removed from the unit; it yielded a mixture of prehistoric and historic material, including a broken triangular projectile point, the rim of a tin-glazed earthenware vessel, and an unused pipe bowl with an impressed cartouche marked "R. Tippet" (Figure VIII-2). An exact duplicate of this mark was featured in a Parks Canada discussion of Tippet family marked pipes found at the King's Bastion of the Fortress of Louisbourg (Walker 2006); that example was recovered from a context dating ca. 1716-1749/50 (Walker 2006). Stratum II, a layer of 10YR 3/3/ - 3/4 silty clay ranging from 1-3 in deep, contained a moderately heavy concentration of cobbles. Wrought nails; window glass; Staffordshire, Morgan Jones, and tin-glazed earthenware; a Madison projectile point (Figure VIII-2), and several quartz and chert flakes were recovered from this stratum. No intact subsurface features were exposed within Unit 20, and the conclusion was that the depression likely represented the result of tree removal.

Exterior Grave Shafts

Pedestrian reconnaissance conducted outside and west of the chain link fence surrounding the project area initially noted a single stone block that had been incised with a star and a crossed perpendicular lines (Figure VIII-3). Although this surface feature initially was thought to represent a possible property boundary marker, further reconnaissance in this general area brought to light several unmarked and unshaped stones that seem to have been deliberately aligned in straight lines. Because three members of the archeological team previously had worked with Dr. Douglas Owsley on cemetery sites, it was decided to test these locations to determine whether other burials might be present outside of the defined limits of the walled cemetery enclosure. Figure VIII-4 shows the locations of nine of these test trenches with reference to the northwest corner of the brick wall enclosure of the main cemetery; the locations of two additional test units (TUs 36 and 37), located immediately north of the chain link fence perimeter, are not shown in this figure.

Figure VIII-2: Site 44ST130, TU 20: Quartzite Madison projectile point (Str. 2) and marked "Robert Tippet" pipe bowl (Str. 1)(Photos: Dr. Julia King)

Figure VIII-3. Site 44ST130: Incised stone marker located west of the Brent Cemetery (Photo: Jack Hiller)

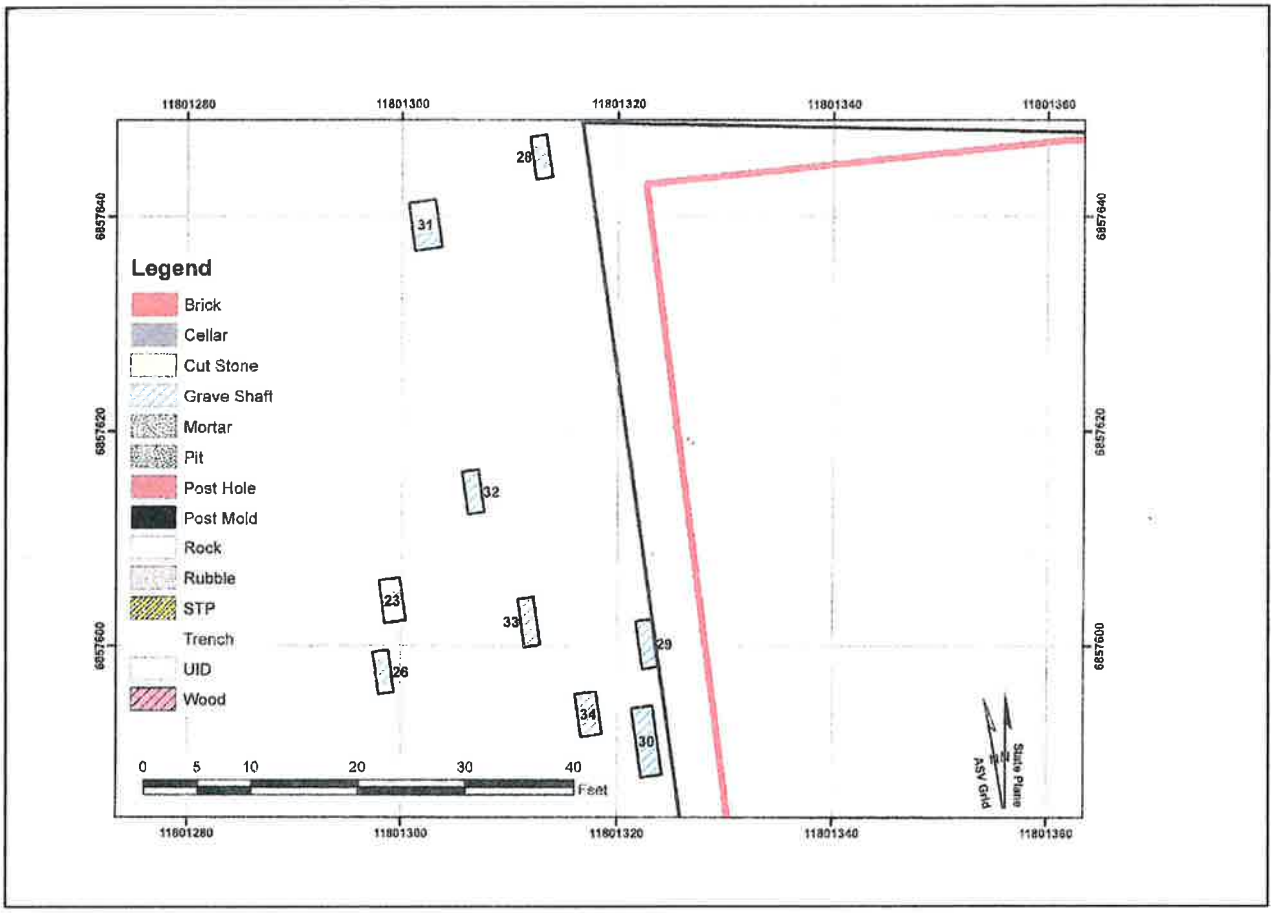


Figure VIII-4. Site 44ST130, Northwest quadrant: Alignment of test units west of the enclosed Brent Cemetery showing evidence of grave shafts. (Graphic: St. Mary's College of Maryland)

Eleven 2 ½ x 5 ft "slit" trenches were excavated immediately east of and perpendicular to nine visible unmarked stones and across several roughly rectangular depressions. Soils were removed only until significant soil discolorations that could represent grave shafts were encountered; no attempt was made to ascertain whether human remains were present. The upper two levels of three units (TUs 28, 33, and 36) produced some cultural materials. Stratum I of TU36 was particularly prolific, yielding a mixed assemblage of 98 artifacts that ranged from historic ceramics to quartz and quartzite flakes; however, one glass shard identified as part of a Pepsi bottle provided a twentieth century *terminus post quem* for this surficial assemblage.

Subsurface linear bands of discolored soil that resembled grave shafts were exposed in all eleven units. Three units (TUs 30, 33, and 34) appeared to hold multiple (2-3 individuals). Collectively, these units provided strong evidence to suggest that additional individuals were interred in peripheral areas around the historic seventeenth century core of the Brent Cemetery.

CHAPTER IX

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report has presented the results of archeological investigations conducted from 1995 through 2002 at the Brent Cemetery Site (also known as the Aquia Cemetery or Woodstock)(44ST130), located near the town of Aquia, in Stafford County, Virginia. The property is owned by the Roman Catholic Diocese of Arlington, Virginia; the George Brent Council of the Knights of Columbus and the Holy Trinity Assembly, a group affiliated with the local St. William of York Roman Catholic Church, provide maintenance and security for the property. The project, which proceeded in several stages, entailed limited remote sensing, systematic Phase I shovel testing, and targeted Phase II test unit excavations. The original objective of the investigations was to assess the National Register eligibility of the historic cemetery at the site, but investigations subsequently were expanded to encompass those areas of the property that surrounded the cemetery.

The Brent Site archeological project was a collaborative effort that received support from a variety of agencies. Volunteers from the Northern Virginia Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia conducted the background archival research and all field work, and completed the initial processing and inventory of the artifact collections recovered from the site. Laboratory staff of R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. provided *pro bono* professional conservation services for selected artifacts in the collection and also undertook a preliminary analysis of faunal remains from the site. In 2015, students and staff of the Anthropology Department of St. Mary's College of Maryland re-catalogued the collection and photographed selected items. Faunal remains were re-analyzed at the University of Tennessee.

Summary Results/Discussion

The project area encompassed a 10 ac parcel that originally was conveyed by Thomas Waller in 1924 to the (then) Roman Catholic Diocese of Richmond (Figure IV-4). The central focus of the property is a late seventeenth – early eighteenth century cemetery in which are buried several members of the George Brent family, as well as three later interments dating from the late eighteenth and twentieth centuries and an unknown number of unmarked burials. The project area also incorporates several surface features that were erected in the twentieth century to commemorate events and individuals associated with the history of Roman Catholicism in Virginia, including a brick wall enclosure and altar, a granite marker

erected to honor sixteenth century Jesuit missionaries in Virginia, and a 1971 plaque that documents the first Catholic chapel in Virginia.

Initial archeological investigations entailed pedestrian reconnaissance, mapping of surface features, and limited remote sensing within an area east of the brick wall enclosure that surrounds the formal cemetery. Three transects of GPR readings were obtained during the remote sensing phase; however, the results of that effort were inconclusive.

Subsurface Phase I investigations were undertaken within three quadrants of the property; no shovel testing was conducted within the walled cemetery enclosure. North-south and east-west base lines were aligned along the eastern and southern walls of the brick enclosure, whose southeast corner was designated as the site coordinate N0/E0. Of the 275 shovel tests (STs) and re-tests excavated at 15 ft intervals across the site, 108 produced prehistoric materials, 30 yielded historic cultural materials, and 113 generated both historic and prehistoric artifacts; 29 tests were culturally sterile. The Phase I survey demonstrated that both prehistoric and historic activity had occurred throughout the entire project area. Evidence of prehistoric occupation was most intense in the northeast quadrant of the project area, while the bulk of historic material was concentrated in the southwest quadrant. The cultural materials recovered during the Phase I survey indicated that the project area had been occupied, at minimum, during the Early and Late Woodland periods, based on identification of recovered diagnostic ceramics and projectile points. The historic materials reflected an essentially domestic site that was actively occupied during the period from ca. 1675 through the first quarter of the eighteenth century.

Phase II test units were placed to examine more fully concentrations of cultural material, stratigraphic anomalies, and/or features that had been documented during pedestrian reconnaissance and Phase I testing. Twenty-five sequentially numbered test units were excavated within the principal site area, including one within the walled cemetery enclosure that examined a surface depression that potentially represented an unmarked grave. Nine additional half units (2½ x 5 ft) were dug west of the chain link perimeter fence to determine whether a series of roughly aligned field stones might represent the locations of additional unrecorded grave shafts. No attempt was made to disinter or otherwise disturb human remains.

Phase II testing exposed and delineated 13 subsurface features, including one modern utility trench (Unit 19); two post hole/post mold features (Units 9 and 11); nine potential discrete grave shafts (Units 23, 26, and 28-31); and a hearth/cellar feature complex (Units 12, 13, 15-18, 21, and 22). Stratigraphy profiled in three test units (Units 24, 25, and 38) provided evidence of moderate to significant landform modification, likely resulting either from mid-twentieth century sand and gravel mining operations or leveling of the site area in the 1930s to prepare the site for the installation of commemorative structures.

The persistent presence of Native American materials in the overall artifact assemblage from Site 44ST130 underscores the need for a more focused investigation—and perhaps more rigorous analysis--of prehistoric occupation along this stretch of Aquia Creek. Much of the temporally diagnostic material, which included both ceramics and large and small triangular projectile points, suggests that the most intensive Native American use of the site occurred during the Early and Late Woodland periods. However, at least 14 identifiable points indicate at least a sporadic Middle-Late Archaic presence, and one recovered jasper point has been tentatively identified as Paleoindian. Although the bulk of the prehistoric assemblage consists of lithic debris, the predominance of secondary flakes within this class of artifacts suggests that finished tool production took place elsewhere. Quartz and quartzite, by far the most common lithic materials recovered from the site, likely were obtained from local cobble beds. However, advanced analyses of other lithics in the assemblage, including chert, jasper, rhyolite, and chalcedony, could shed light on the potential sources of those materials and perhaps address broader questions like trade and exchange networks. Finally, John Smith's map (Figure XX), which depicted his exploration of Aquia Creek from its mouth at the Potomac River to its upper reaches, furnishes tantalizing evidence of the existence of seven Native American hamlets along that stream. The testing during this project was not sufficiently broad to determine whether intact hearths, storage or refuse disposal pits, or structural patterns indicative of dwellings or palisade lines--all features characteristic of permanent Native American occupation--are present at Site 44ST130.

The archeologically documented historic component at Site 44ST130 relates directly to the cemetery that houses the remains of the site's original occupants—members of the household of Colonel George Brent. Some elements of the archeological record provide insights into the architectural attributes of this historic site. Excavation exposed the essential components of the relatively large hearth feature—undressed stone chimney base, brick hearth, and a hearth apron of dressed slabs of locally available Aquia sandstone. Excavation also demonstrated that the building had a cellar, although the dimensions of that component were not determined. The presence or relative absence of architectural materials within the artifact assemblage also provided clues to other architectural elements of the dwelling. We know that the interior rooms were finished with plaster (both scratch and skim coat), but were not painted. Lead cames held the building's glass window panes in place, and there is a suggestion that the dwelling may have been roofed with slate. The abundance and variety of wrought nails, coupled with the relative paucity of brick, argue for a frame structure. However, because this investigation did not proceed beyond the Phase II test stage, the full dimensions and configuration of George Brent's house were not determined, nor could its attributes be related to the temporally significant broader design patterns presented in Neiman's (1993:263-270) discussion of seventeenth century Chesapeake house plans.

Both the temporal parameters and functional attributes of the site's artifact assemblage mirror collections recovered from mid-late seventeenth through early eighteenth century sites throughout the Chesapeake region (e.g., Dorbin et al. 2017; Hatch 2015; Hornum et al. 2001; Miller 1994; Kelso 1966). The virtual absence of chronologically diagnostic materials, particularly ceramics, that are commonly recovered from later eighteenth century sites provides a general *terminus ante quem* for the collection and for the site in general. The high frequency of artifacts related to household activities, especially those involved in the preparation and service of food and drink, as well as items representing furnishings, clothing, and personal possessions, underscores the site's essentially domestic nature. Finally, the presence of items like fans, polychrome decorated tin-glazed earthenwares, silver pendants, book clasps, and ornate wine glasses seem to bespeak a relatively affluent household (Miller 1994:74), despite Carter Hudgins' (1996:52-53) general observation that "the boundary between rich and poor" in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries was "most often marked by measures of more or less, rather than by distinctions of kind or type."

Recovery of tangible evidence of the Brents' documented links to contemporary religious and political factions in Maryland may be the most exciting aspect of this collection. The aggregation of fugitive Catholic Royalists on plantations in upper Stafford County contrasts sharply with another group of anti-Calvert expatriates from Maryland, many of whom had settled in neighboring Westmorland County in the mid-seventeenth century (Hatch 2017). The silver mariner's cross and the pierced King James II tuppence pendant found at Woodstock clearly demonstrate their owners' values and sympathies. These small finds assume even greater significance when paired with an equally iconic artifact recovered at Site 18ST704 in Maryland. Site 18ST704 encompasses the plantation complex known as "Charles' Gift" or "Little Eltonhead," an estate that was given to Jane Sewall, widow of Henry Sewall who re-married to Charles Calvert, as compensation for the loss of her interest in the neighboring plantation of Mattapanay. Little Eltonhead passed to Jane's eldest son Nicholas, who became George Brent's brother-in-law, and who, in 1689, took refuge at "his Popish patrons, Mr. Brents." The headless pipe clay figurine pictured in Figure XI-1 was among the nearly 22,000 items recovered from the intact strata of a large (23½ X 40 ft) debris-filled pit (Feature 12) whose contents were deposited between ca. 1682 and 1700 (Hornum et al. 2001:74, 156, Figure 43). The figurine holds the English royal orb in the left hand; the scepter in the other hand has been broken off. The figure clearly represents a monarch, likely either King Charles II or King James II.

Supplementary testing conducted outside of the fenced perimeter of the property exposed what appear to be between five and nine additional burial shafts. As no formal markers were associated with these features, and since no remains were exposed, it was not possible to identify who these individuals might have been, or to estimate when they were interred. As a result, many questions remain. Are these

(presumed) interments directly related to the Brent family burials, or do they represent later burials of individuals associated either with the small early nineteenth century community of Aquia that was located west of the Brent property (Figure IV-3) or subsequent owners of the property (Table IV-1)? Two of the mid-nineteenth century deeds in the chain of title referenced an "old family burying ground," but the identity of the "family" is unclear.

Figure XI-1. The royal figurine from Little Eltonhead (18ST704) on the Patuxent River in Maryland.

Evaluation

When the Archeological Society of Virginia was first asked to examine the Brent Cemetery site in 1997, the primary objective of that inquiry was to determine whether the cemetery might, by itself, be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The initial response to that inquiry seemed on its face to be negative, judging from the paragraph that introduces the Register's "Criteria Considerations." That statement reads in part that:

> Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register.

However, the archeological investigations summarized in this report have furnished archival and archeological data that argue strongly for revision of that initial opinion. Given those data, the entire Brent site (44ST130) would appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register because it meets two of the Register's four Criteria for Evaluation and two of the Register's Criteria Considerations.

First, the site is significant because it is "associated with the lives of significant persons in our past" (Criterion B). The Brent site can claim two such associations. John Smith prepared his *Map of Virginia* to accompany the accounts of his seminal 1608-1609 exploratory voyages in the Chesapeake region. The map clearly shows that Smith and his party penetrated the lower courses of Aquia Creek, a route that would have taken his group past the location of the site. Some six decades later, Colonel George Brent would establish his home residence at this same location. George Brent not only was associated with an historically significant early Maryland family, but his own career as a member of Virginia's House of Burgesses, his position as land agent for the Fairfax Proprietary, and his role in founding Brent Town in Prince William County as a refuge for French Huguenot refugees also underscore his pivotal role in the early development of the Northern Virginia region.

The Brent site also qualifies for listing in the National Register under Criterion D, because it "has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory." The collections already recovered from the site have demonstrated its potential for addressing important research issues in both history and prehistory, some of which already have been identified in the body of this report. Moreover, data from this site can be integrated into the *Comparative Archaeological Study of Colonial Chesapeake Culture,* an online research source jointly funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources that "explores the material conditions of culture contact, plantation development and organization, the rise of slavery, and consumer behavior" as demonstrated by early sites in the Chesapeake region (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory 2009).

Although the National Register's Criteria Considerations generally preclude listing cemeteries, those considerations also specify that "such properties *will qualify* if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories (emphasis added). A cemetery can qualify for listing if it "derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age. . . or from association with historic events" (Criteria Consideration D). A "primarily commemorative" property also can qualify for listing if its "design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance" (Criteria Consideration F)(U. S. Department of the Interior 2017). The Brent Cemetery conforms to the basic principles inherent in these considerations. The Brent Cemetery most certainly meets the "age" and "association" standards for cemeteries. In addition, the purely commemorative elements that were added over eight decades ago to protect and enhance the Brent Cemetery have conferred upon the site a more than ordinary symbolic value, one that continues to be recognized by the Knights of Columbus' annual celebration of the mass at the site.

Recommendations

Due to the long-standing involvement of the Diocese of Arlington, and the interest and care of the local Roman Catholic parish and the Knights of Columbus, the Brent Cemetery and the site that surrounds it presently enjoy a high degree of protection. However, it is recommended that the following actions be implemented to further ensure the continued protection of both the cemetery and the archeological resources present on the surrounding property.

- Retain a qualified professional cultural resource consultant to prepare an official National Register nomination, based on the data presented in this report.

- Retain a qualified professional to conduct a GPR survey of the walled enclosure to determine the locations of potential unmarked burials. Extend this GPR survey to areas outside the fenced perimeter to document the locations of any additional unmarked graves.

- Retain a qualified professional conservator to assess and develop a treatment plan for preserving and halting further deterioration of the existing grave markers in the cemetery.

- Continue on-going initiatives to enhance security measures on the property, including (but not limited to) greater coordination with local law enforcement agencies.

- Continue present maintenance efforts within the enclosed perimeter around the property, provided that those efforts do not disturb the above-ground or potential subsurface features of the site.

- Arrange for the archeological collections resulting from the Brent Cemetery project to be housed permanently at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, where they can be maintained in an appropriate stable environment and can be made available to future researchers.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The combined efforts of many individuals and agencies made the Brent Cemetery archeological project possible. First and foremost are the highly skilled and dedicated volunteers from the Northern Virginia Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia, who selflessly donated their time, talents, and good humor to complete the field work, record-keeping, and laboratory processing required by a long-term project of this nature. This report is dedicated to them all-- most especially "Rich" Richardson, John Imlay, and C.K. Gailey, whose spirits still sustain the members of the group.

The George Brent Council of the Knights of Columbus and the Holy Trinity Assembly of St. William of York Church not only arranged access to the site, but also provided financial support and consistent encouragement to keep the project going. Bill Hanna and Pete Petrone of the U. S. Geological Survey contributed their remote-sensing equipment and expertise to the project. The late Jack Hiller contributed high-resolution photographs of the marked graves that appear in Appendix A. The (present) Fairfax County Park Authority Historic Preservation Division cheerfully surrendered one section of its archeological laboratory facilities in Falls Church while the volunteer team cleaned, marked, and catalogued the large collection recovered from the site. John Clark and Chris Davenport of R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. applied their professional conservation and analytical skills *pro bono* to portions of the collection.

Finally, it is entirely probable that this report would never have been completed without the critical assistance of Dr. Julia King and the staff and students of the Anthropology Department of St. Mary's University of Maryland. Their persistent efforts produced not only a searchable digital database of the collections, but also many of the photographs and graphics that are found in this report.

Professional Profile
Martha R. Williams, M.A., M.Ed.

Martha R. Williams, Principal Investigator for the Brent Project, obtained a B.A. (1960) from Lebanon Valley College; a Master of Education, with emphasis in the Social Sciences, from the University of Pennsylvania (1965); and an M.A. in History, with emphasis in Applied History, from George Mason University (1987). She was a Coe Fellow in American Studies at SUNY Stony Brook in 1982 and 1989. While completing her internship with George Mason University, she co-authored the original Heritage Resource Management Plan for Fairfax County, Virginia.

Ms. Williams' experience in cultural resource management and in historical archeology began in 1972 with a field school for secondary school teachers at Colonial Williamsburg. From 1973 to 1987, while employed by the Fairfax County Schools, she co-directed Fairfax County's Summer Seminars in historical archeology for high school students, a program that investigated and produced reports on 15 archeological sites in Fairfax County. Her archeological experience has included volunteer work with the Fairfax County (VA) Cultural Resources Branch; the City of Alexandria, VA; the Virginia Division of Historic Resources; the National Park Service (Manassas National Battlefield Park); the Archeological Society of Virginia; and the Museum of the Albemarle in North Carolina. Since 1991, Williams also has been a member of the First Colony Foundation archeological team, a group devoted to investigating sites associated with the sixteenth century English exploration and settlement in the Albemarle region of North Carolina.

Following her retirement from teaching in 1988, Williams worked as a Museum Technician with the National Park Service (National Capital Region) before joining the staff at R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. Between 1989 and the present, she has supported or directed more than 250 projects for Goodwin & Associates, serving as historian, project archeologist, project manager, and public interpretation specialist. Williams' historical research has supported terrestrial and underwater projects in states extending geographically from Colorado, Texas, and Illinois to Maine, Florida, and Puerto Rico. She also has managed all types of archeological investigations, including preparation of archeological predictive models and disturbance studies; Phase I and II archeological surveys and evaluations; Phase III archeological data recovery projects; and cultural resource planning documents for Federal agencies and local governments. Since her retirement from full-time employment in 2007, she has continued to support projects for Goodwin & Associates as an historian and Research Associate.

Williams has been and remains actively involved in the field of historic preservation. She has contributed articles and reviews to the *Yearbook* of the Historical Society of Fairfax County, *Museum News, Interpretation* (NPS), the *Quarterly Bulletin* of the ASV, *American Antiquity*, and the *Journal of Mid-Atlantic Archaeology*. She presently sits on the Board of Directors of the Archeological Society of Virginia (ASV), and serves on the Society's Kittiewan Plantation Committee, which manages the cultural resources of the ASV's 18th century plantation property. Her efforts have led to several awards, including a Lebanon Valley College Alumni Association Citation (1985); the Fairfax County History Commission's Distinguished Service Award (1991); the Archeological Society of Virginia's "Professional Archeologist of the Year" (1996) and "Out of State Professional of the Year" (2008); and the Society for Historical Archaeology's Award of Merit (2001) for her contributions to archeological education. In 2011, Ms. Williams was awarded the Ben Brenman Outstanding Professional Archaeologist award by the City of Alexandria, VA, for "her nearly 40 years of outstanding teaching, historic research, and archaeological investigations in and near Alexandria."

APPENDIX A

FEATURE INSCRIPTIONS

APPENDIX A: FEATURE INSCRIPTIONS

Commemorative Highway Marker E-76

First Roman Catholic Settlement in Virginia

> The crucifix by sculptor Georg J. Lober, erected in 1930, commemorates the first English Roman Catholic settlement in Virginia. Fleeing political and religious turmoil in Maryland, Giles Brent and his sisters Margaret and Mary established two plantations called Peace and Retirement on the north side of Aquia Creek between 1647 and 1650. Later, they jointly acquired 15,000 acres in Northern Virginia, including the site of present-day Alexandria. Their nephew George Brent, whose plantation Woodstock and family cemetery were located nearby, represented Stafford County in the House of Burgesses in 1688, the only Roman Catholic delegate in the colonial period. (www.markerhistory.com/first-roman-catholic-settlement-in-virginia-marker-e-76/).

Site Features

Feature 1: Granite monolith

Ad majorem dei Gloriam.

This table is inscribed to the memory of the heroic Jesuit missionaries who, coming from Spain to bring Christ's gospel to the Indians in this Aquia region, erected nearby in 1570 AD, the first Christian temple in our northern land, Our Lady of Ajacan, and expressly because of their Christian teachings, were by the natives treacherously slain: Luis de Quiras, priest, Baptista Mendez and Gabriel de Soles, scholastics, February 4, 1571; Juan Baptista de Segna, priest, Cristobal Redondo, scholastic, Pedro Linares, Gabriel Gomez and Sancho Zeballos, brothers, February 9, 1571. All of the Society of Jesus, who died joyously as they had lived and labored nobly for the greater of glory of God.

Erected by the Catholic Students Mission Crusade and their friends of the Diocese of Richmond, Feast of Christ the King, 1935.

Feature 2: Commemorative monument

"Commemorating the establishment of the first Catholic chapel in Virginia—Dedicated October 24, 1971"

Feature 3: Brent Family cemetery

Altar plaque:

"That the years may be kind to the memory of Father Walter Joseph Nott, 1891-1932, who sacrificed much of life and love that the memory of the brave Catholic pioneers at Aquia might be preserved, this altar of sacrifice has been erected by his Fellow Priests of the Diocese of Richmond. October Twenty-Ninth, 1933. The Feast of Christ the King."

Grave markers:

1. Slab: No inscription. Stylized urns and death heads mark corners of slab.

2. Headstone (?): "(Illegible) 2"/"(Illegible) ARS"

3. Footstone: No inscription

4. Headstone (?): No inscription

5. Headstone/Footstone: No inscription

6. Flat Slab: "HIC JACIT CLARA, Y^{E} FIRST BORNE CHILD OF GEORGE BRENT, ESQ./BY MARIE HIS 2^{D} W(IFE)/OBIT Y^{E} 10 OF MARCH, 1687/ETATIS SUE 28 DAYS."

7. Headstone: No inscription

8. Flat Slab: "HIC JACIT ANNA MARIA, ELDEST DAUGHTER OF GEO. BRENT, ESQ./OBIT Y^{E} 17 OF FEB 1685/ETATIS SUE 8 YEARS." (d. 2/17/1685)

9. Headstone: No inscription

10. Flat Slab: "(Illegible) daughter of Lady Baltimore by Henry Sewall, Secretary of Maryland. Her age 35 years." (probably Mary: d. 3/12/1693)

11. Flat Slab: No inscription

12. Footstone: No inscription

13. Headstone: No inscription

14. Flat Slab: "(Illegible) She was the oldest daugh of W. Greene, Esq^{r}/of Cliffords Inn by Mary ye eldest daughter/of S^{r} Wm Layton of Faenamin, Worcestershire/Her age 31 years." (Elizabeth: d. 3/26/1686)

15. Flat Slab: "(Illegible) He married Ann, ye Daughter of Edm^{d} Baugh, Esq^{r}/of Pensam in Worshire and left 3 children by her/Anne Eliz and Richard/Etatis sue 35(?)" (Probably Robert Brent [George Brent's brother (?)]).

16. Partial flat slab: No inscription

17. Flat Slab: "(Illegible)- - -KTONGEN- - -DAUGHTER OF WM (?) HARD- - -(?)/(Illegible) 1687 (and was) - - years old."

18. Upright slab: "In Memory/of Katherine Doyle/Wife of Dennis Doyle who/Departed this life the 23 of Oct 1794 in the 62nd year of her age/Allso to the memory of Dennis Doyle, husband to the above-said Katherine Doyle, who/departed this life June 30 1796/aged 63 years."

19. Upright: "Patrick Donahue/Dec 21 1995/In God's Loving Care."

20. Upright: "Augustina Morales/1894 – 1988."

No. 1: No inscription

No. 6: Clara Brent

No. 8: Anna Maria Brent

No. 10: Mary (Sewall) Brent

No. 14: Elizabeth (Greene) Brent

No. 15: Robert Brent

APPENDIX B

VDHR ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE FORM:

44 ST 130

Snapshot

Date Generated: April 18, 2017

Site Name:	Brant Cemetery (Aquia Catholic Cemetery/Woodstock)
Site Classification:	Terrestrial, open air
Year(s):	1670 - 1725
Site Type(s):	Cemetery, Dwelling, single
Other DHR ID:	No Data
Temporary Designation:	N/A

Site Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

Locational Information

USGS Quad:	STAFFORD
County/Independent City:	Stafford (County)
Physiographic Province:	Coastal Plain
Elevation:	10
Aspect:	Facing South
Drainage:	Potomac
Slope:	0 - 2
Acreage:	1.240
Landform:	Ridge Spur
Ownership Status:	Private
Government Entity Name:	No Data

Site Components

Component 1

Category:	Funerary
Site Type:	Cemetery
Cultural Affiliation:	Euro-American
DHR Time Period:	Contact Period
Start Year:	No Data
End Year:	No Data
Comments:	historic cemetery

Component 2

Category:	Domestic
Site Type:	Dwelling, single
Cultural Affiliation:	Euro-American
DHR Time Period:	Contact Period
Start Year:	1670
End Year:	1725
Comments:	Material culture spans period from ca. 1670 - ca. 1725; intact hearth feature. Associated family cemetery.

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

No Data

Informant Data:

Company 1: Roman Catholic Diocese of Arlington
Address 1: 200 N. Glebe Road
City: Arlington
State: Virginia

CRM Events

Event Type: Survey:Phase II/Intensive

Project Staff/Notes:

Volunteer excavation at request of property owner

Project Review File Number: No Data

Sponsoring Organization: No Data

Organization/Company: ASV

Investigator: ASV/Northern Virginia Chapter

Survey Date: 10/1/2000

Survey Description:

Small cemetery surrounded by cyclone fence with marker for 1570 massacred Jesuit Priests. Inside smaller knee high brick wall and altar. Wall surrounds 8 graves that are recognizable. (Update) Phase I shovel testing; Phase II excavation units (20)

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comment
Cemetery	*No Data*	Family cemetery (ca.1685-1710, and possibly community cemetery for Aquia. Later acquired by Diocese of Richmond. Continued sporadic use through 1980s.

Threats to Resource: No Data

Site Condition: No Surface Deposits but With Subsurface Integrity

Survey Strategies: Observation, Subsurface Testing

Specimens Collected: Yes

Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No

Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

1999: Prehistoric lithics (Archaic through Late Woodland period); Potomac Creek phase ceramics; Historic domestic assemblage includes ceramics, glass, metals, faunal materials.

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No Data

Current Curation Repository: Fairfax County Park Authority CAS

Permanent Curation Repository: No Data

Field Notes: Yes

Field Notes Repository: ASV/Northern Virginia Chapter

Photographic Media: No Data

Survey Reports: Yes

Survey Report Information:

Vacca, David P.
1999 Jeton Found at Brent Site (44ST130), Stafford County, Virginia. ASV QB 54.3.

Williams, Martha Entry in Current Research, Society for Historical Archaeology Newsletter, June, 1999. Full report in progress (2003)

Maps - Accounts in Goolrick, Stafford-1933. Catholic Church might have further documentation. 1687 grave.

Survey Report Repository: No Data

DHR Library Reference Number: No Data

Significance Statement: No Data

Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: No Data

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, : No Data

Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations: No Data

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Staff/Notes:

Volunteer excavation at request of property owner

Project Review File Number: No Data

Sponsoring Organization: No Data

Organization/Company: ASV

Investigator:	ASV/Northern Virginia Chapter
Survey Date:	4/1/1997
Survey Description:	
No Data	
Threats to Resource:	No Data
Site Conditions:	No Data
Survey Strategies:	No Data
Specimens Collected:	No Data
Specimens Observed, Not Collected:	No Data
Artifact Summary and Diagnostics:	
No Data	
Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:	
No Data	
Current Curation Repository:	No Data
Permanent Curation Repository:	No Data
Field Notes:	No Data
Field Notes Repository:	No Data
Photographic Media:	No Data
Survey Reports:	No
Survey Report Information:	
No Data	
Survey Report Repository:	No Data
DHR Library Reference Number:	No Data
Significance Statement:	No Data
Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:	No Data
Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :	No Data
Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:	No Data

Event Type: Survey:Volunteer

Project Staff/Notes:	
No Data	
Project Review File Number:	No Data
Sponsoring Organization:	No Data
Organization/Company:	ASV
Investigator:	ASV-Edlund Rothwell
Survey Date:	4/16/1989
Survey Description:	
No Data	
Threats to Resource:	No Data
Site Conditions:	No Data
Survey Strategies:	No Data
Specimens Collected:	No Data
Specimens Observed, Not Collected:	No Data
Artifact Summary and Diagnostics:	
No Data	
Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:	
No Data	
Current Curation Repository:	No Data
Permanent Curation Repository:	No Data
Field Notes:	No Data
Field Notes Repository:	No Data

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

APPENDIX C

FAUNAL ANALYSIS

A Report on the Analysis of Faunal Remains from the Brent Site (44ST0130)

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Introduction

This report presents the analysis and interpretation of faunal remains recovered from the Brent site (44ST0130) near Aquia Creek in Stafford County, Virginia, during the excavations conducted in 1997. The site, alternatively known as Woodstock Plantation, was occupied from ca. 1670 to 1700 by George Brent and his family. Brent was a wealthy tobacco planter who also ran a ferry and sawmill. In addition to agricultural activities, Brent acted as a surveyor for Stafford and Westmoreland Counties and practiced law with his brother, Robert, and William Fitzhugh, another wealthy Stafford County planter. A prominent member of the Stafford County community, Brent served as a major in the militia and captain of the Stafford Rangers, with whom he led an expedition against the Seneca in 1684. Among his many political accomplishments, Brent served as receiver-general for the region north of the Rappahannock in 1683, the king's attorney general in 1686 and 1687, and as a Burgess in 1688. By the time of his death in 1700, Brent had accumulated over 15,000 acres of land, due in no small part to his role as an agent for the Northern Neck proprietors.

This site, one of the earliest-excavated, if not the earliest, European sites in Stafford County, provides important insights into the nature of early colonial life in northern Virginia and underscores the persistence of connections between Maryland and Virginia facilitated by the Potomac River, since Brent and some of his family from the previous generation had emigrated from Maryland. The faunal remains from the Brent site provide an opportunity to better understand the evolution of colonial diet in the northern reaches of the tidal Potomac Valley.

Methods

The assemblage was identified by Callie Bennett and Jennifer Synstelein using the comparative zooarchaeological collection housed in the Department of Anthropology at the University of

Tennessee, Knoxville. Fragments were identified to the lowest taxonomic level possible. Element, portion, and side of the bone were also recorded and all bone was weighed. Fragments that could not be identified to class were counted and weighed as unidentified. Bone modifications such as butchering marks, rodent and carnivore gnawing, burning, and root etching were also noted in order to better understand taphonomy on the site. Additionally, epiphyseal fusion was recorded for specimens in order to better understand age structure of the assemblage. The assemblage was then quantified using three standard zooarchaeological measures: number of identified specimens present (NISP), minimum number of individuals (MNI), and biomass.

NISP, number of identified specimens present, is simply a count of fragments. This measure, like all methods for quantifying faunal assemblages, has both positive and negative aspects (Grayson 1984). Specifically, NISP has a tendency to be affected by numerous factors, including the ability to identify elements in different animals, laboratory techniques, cultural and natural site formation processes, and recovery methods (Reitz and Wing 1999:192). Despite the biases that come along with these data, they are included in the analysis because of their ease of replication and standard use and presentation in zooarchaeological analyses.

MNI, minimum number of individuals, was calculated using the method outlined by White (1953) and taking age of the specimens into consideration, which results in a slightly more accurate estimate. Like NISP, however, this method also has biases that are affected by the same factors (Reitz and Wing 1999:195). In addition, the way in which the data are aggregated in the calculation of MNI can affect the result (Grayson 1984:90-92; Horton 1984:269). Due to the fact that few features were excavated and that the majority of the artifacts appear to represent a relatively short occupation from 1670-1700, all contexts were grouped together for the analysis. The

grouping of the entire assemblage was used not only to measure taxonomic abundance, but also for skeletal part and age distribution analyses.

The final method used for the quantification of the faunal remains from 44ST0130 is the biomass measure obtained by using the allometric regression formulae described by Reitz and Wing (1999:72; see also Reitz and Cordier 1983; Reitz et al. 1987). This method relies upon the biological principle that bone weight and meat weight are correlated. In addition, this relationship is the same throughout time; therefore this method of meat weight estimation from bone weight has less potential room for error than other methods (Reitz and Wing 1999:227). However, like MNI, the way in which the units of excavation are grouped can affect the biomass. Despite this possible bias, all of the faunal remains were treated as one assemblage for the reasons stated above when calculating biomass. Additionally, other concerns with the use of biomass have been raised (Jackson 1989), however it is necessary to employ some form of dietary contribution calculation for species in order to conduct intrasite and intersite comparisons of the relative contribution of species to diet. Biomass appears to be the least biased of the methods available and it has the advantage of being comparable to the useable meat calculations employed in previous large-scale faunal analyses in the Chesapeake (Bowen 1980, 1994, 1996b, 1999; Miller 1984, 1988).

In addition to the measures of taxonomic abundance discussed above, a skeletal part frequency analysis was performed on the collection in order to address questions of taphonomy and preference for certain cuts of meat (Binford 1978; Reitz and Wing 1999:202-221; Klippel 2001). An analysis of skeletal part frequency, based on NISP, was performed where elements were assigned to five categories: head, axial, foot, front quarter, and hind quarter. The archaeological assemblage was then compared to a standard specimen of the same species using percentages.

Three species (*Bos Taurus* [cow], *Sus scrofa* [pig], and *Odocoileus virginianus* [white-tailed deer]) were analyzed using this method. *Ovis/Capra* (sheep/goat) were excluded from this analysis due to an extremely small sample size of only eight elements.

Elements were assigned to the skeletal categories as follows. The head category counted the entire skull as one element, the mandible as two, hyoid bones, and the teeth. The axial category included the pelvis and all ribs and vertebrae, with the exception of caudal vertebrae. The foot category consisted of all elements including and below the metacarpals and metatarsals. The hind quarter category was represented by the femur, tibia, and patella. Finally, the front quarter category consisted of the scapula, humerus, radius, and ulna.

Determining the age at death for specimens in faunal collections can be used to address a variety of questions including herd management, specific harvest strategies, seasonality and production (Reitz and Wing 1999:178-179). In general, determining the age for most mammals is done through the examination of tooth eruption, tooth wear, and epiphyseal fusion. For the purposes of this report, only epiphyseal fusion of individual elements was examined for the three large mammals present on the site, *Bos taurus*, *Sus scrofa*, and *Odocoileus virginianus*. Caprines were excluded from age distribution analysis because there was only one caprine element that could be aged. The elements used in the age analysis included proximal and distal ends of long bones as well as vertebra, pelvis, and calcaneus fragments. The fusion of elements is not as specific as tooth eruption and wear, and often occurs within a time range of a few months and can be affected by various factors (Reitz and Wing 1999:75). This analysis relied upon the fusion data generated by Silver (1970), Schmid (1972:75), and Purdue (1983) to age individual specimens. Elements were then placed into one of three distinct age classes: early fusing (generally less than 12 months), middle fusing (generally 12-30 months), and late fusing (generally 35-42

months)(after Chaplin 1971: Table 10). The age ranges for these groups in months are only estimates, and as a result of the nature of epiphyseal fusion, it should be realized that the ages are relative and the actual age for a specimen may be slightly older or younger than indicated. However, the three groups do allow specimens to be assigned to a juvenile, subadult, or adult category, which can be useful in understanding harvest strategies and the multiple uses of livestock.

Taphonomy and Recovery

Prior to the analysis and interpretation of the faunal remains from the Brent site, the processes affecting the preservation of organic remains at the site must be addressed. Needless to say, these taphonomic processes can significantly bias the data, and affect what research questions can be asked and they can best be addressed. In general, bone preservation for this assemblage appears to be average for a collection in the Chesapeake region derived primarily from plow zone. The presence of small and delicate fish and mammal bones indicates that burial conditions were at least somewhat favorable for the preservation of bone. It is likely that the soil at the site was slightly acidic, which tends to be common in Chesapeake plow zones. Specifically, plow zones in southern Maryland, which shares a similar geology with the area around the Brent site, tend to have a pH around 5.3 (Miller 1984:203-205). Based upon the condition of the faunal remains and general paucity of smaller species and more delicate elements, preservation bias does appear to have been be a factor affecting this assemblage, likely resulting in the loss of these types of fragments. However, without data on the actual soil pH at the site, its effect on the preservation of bone is only speculative. Additionally, the low percentage of small-sized species and delicate remains may also stem from collection bias and a lack of fine-screening.

Another taphonomic process affecting the assemblage is plowing, particularly since the majority of the assemblage (99%) appears to have been recovered from plow zone. The major

effect that plowing has on bone preservation is related to fragmentation. In general, assemblages from plow zones tend to be highly fragmented and tend to have an extremely high proportion of unidentifiable bones (Lyman and O'Brien 1987:495-497). This problem does not appear to manifest in the Brent assemblage when examining bone size, however. Bone weight was used as a proxy for size and the results indicate that, on average, fragments in the collection were relatively large, weighing around 2.3g per fragment (Table 1). This average bone size compares favorably to the faunal subassemblage from the Mattapany site (18ST0390), which was composed of fragments from both plow zone and features (Hatch 2014). The fact that a far greater number of fragments were derived from plow zone at the Brent site, compared to Mattapany, indicates that the fragments from Brent were quite large despite plowing. Due to the large size of fragments, only about 10% of the fragments recovered from the Brent site could not be identified to at least the class level.

Table 1: Average Bone Weights for the Brent Assemblage.	
Avg. Fragment Weight (g)	2.298861
Avg. Fragment Weight Identified below Class (g)	6.158382
Avg. UID Fragment Weight (g)	1.181469

Heat alteration has the potential to significantly impact the analysis of faunal remains on a site. Burning usually occurs at temperatures of up to 500° C and alters bone by removing the organic material; it generally changes the color of the bone to brown or black. Calcining of bone occurs at temperatures over 500°C and can shrink the bone and make it more brittle and prone to fragmentation; it usually changes the color of the bone to white or blue-gray (Lyman 1994:384-392; Reitz and Wing 1999:133). Of the 2,423 bone fragments recovered from the entire site, 375, or roughly 16%, showed evidence of heat alteration (Figure 2). Thirty-nine fragments were

burned and 336 fragments were calcined. Clearly, heat alteration did not play a significant role in the analysis due to the small proportion of bones exhibiting evidence of burning.

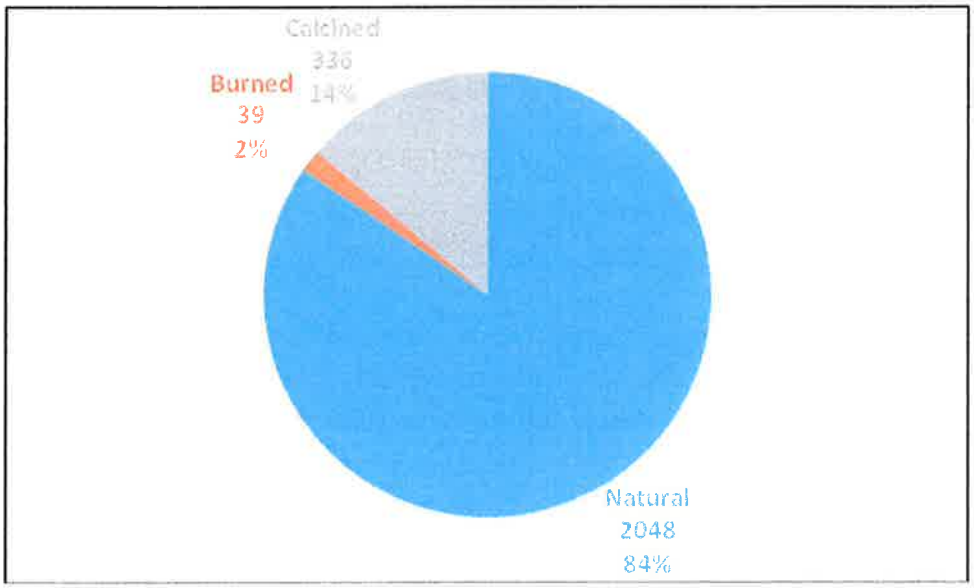

Figure 2: Heat Altered Bone in the Brent Assemblage.

Recovery strategy is exceedingly important in the analysis of any faunal collection, particularly in terms of the richness of the assemblage and the number of identifiable fragments. All soils on this site were dry-screened through ¼" mesh. While ¼" dry-screening does not capture the smallest bone fragments, such as small fish, bird, and mammal bones, it does serve to recover the majority of the larger species. As such, the recovery methods used during the excavations at the Brent site should allow for a relatively unbiased representation of larger animal species such as *Bos taurus*, *Gallus gallus* (chicken), or *Sus scrofa*. However, smaller species, which tend to be composed primarily of fish and birds, will likely be underrepresented in this assemblage. Despite this, the Brent assemblage does contain some specimens from smaller species such as *Rattus rattus* (black rat), *Morone Americana* (white perch), and *Anura* (frogs). Despite screening, however, the average fragment size at Brent, as represented by weight, is still relatively large. For example, the Hallowes site (44WM0006), which was not screened, had an average fragment weight of

2.25g, slightly less than the average fragment weight at the Brent site (Hatch, McMillan, and Heath 2013). Clearly, ¼" screening is preferable to no screening at all and will generally better represent the richness of a faunal assemblage. Despite screening, however, the average bone size at Brent was still high, indicating that preservation was good at the site and fragmentation was low. The lack of bone fragmentation may be due to less intensive plowing due to the site's location near a cemetery, or some of the lower strata in the test units might have represented relatively undisturbed midden contexts.

Results

The faunal assemblage from the Brent site consisted of 2,423 fragments, 2,326 (96 %) of which were recovered from test unit strata, likely representing plowzone or midden layers. Sixty-nine fragments were recovered from shovel tests and 28 were recovered from feature fill. For the purposes of this report all of the faunal remains are combined regardless of their context and the results of their analysis are presented due to the fact that feature sample size is so small as to be insignificant in the interpretation of this assemblage (Table 2).

Analysis of the faunal remains revealed that the five most abundant species, based upon NISP, were *Lepisosteus osseus* (longnose gar), *Sus scrofa*, *Bos taurus,Felis domesticus (cat), and Odocoileus virginianus*. The MNI calculation revealed a total of at least 25 individuals were

Table 2: Taxonomic Abundance Measures for the Brent Site Assemblage.

	NISP	%	MNI	%	Weight (g)	%	Biomass (kg)	%
Mammalia								
Bos taurus	61	3%	2	8%	1878.43	34%	23.2496	32%
cf. Bos taurus	19	1%			329.32	6%	4.851279	7%
Sus scrofa	82	3%	3	12%	474.44	9%	6.738499	9%
cf. Sus scrofa	10	0%			31.83	1%	0.592315	1%
cf. Ovis aries	1	0%			4.56	0%	0.103055	0%
Ovis/Capra	6	0%	1	4%	68.08	1%	1.174134	2%
cf. Ovis/Capra	1	0%			20.88	0%	0.405282	1%
Ovis/Capra/Odocoileus	2	0%			0.77	0%	0.020789	0%
cf. Ovis/Capra/Odocoileus	16	1%			33.57	1%	0.621378	1%
Felis domesticus	16	1%	1	4%	38.01	1%	0.694877	1%
cf. Felis domesticus	23	1%			10.21	0%	0.212874	0%
Ursus americanus	1	0%	1	4%	11.67	0%	0.240084	0%
Odocoileus virginianus	23	1%	1	4%	179.64	3%	2.81166	4%
cf. Odocoileus virginianus	15	1%			68.11	1%	1.174599	2%
Procyon lotor	1	0%	1	4%	3.66	0%	0.084554	0%
Sylvilagus	4	0%	1	4%	3.26	0%	0.07619	0%
cf. Sylvilagus	1	0%			0.1	0%	0.003311	0%
Sciurus carolinensis	1	0%	1	4%	0.46	0%	0.013076	0%
cf. Sciurus carolinensis	1	0%			0.02	0%	0.000778	0%
Sciurus	4	0%			1.1	0%	0.028658	0%
Rattus rattus	1	0%	1	4%	0.33	0%	0.009698	0%
Rattus	14	1%			2.94	0%	0.069424	0%
Muridae	1	0%			0	0%	0	0%
Artiodactyla	16	1%			30.75	1%	0.574197	1%
UID Mammalia	1426	59%			2114.59	38%	25.86447	35%
cf. UID Mammalia	5	0%			1.15	0%	0.029828	0%
Aves								
Gallus gallus	16	1%	2	8%	16.15	0%	0.256707	0%

	NISP	%	MNI	%	Weight (g)	%	Biomass (kg)	%
cf. Gallus gallus	11	0%			9.15	0%	0.153071	0%
Meleagris gallopavo	8	0%	2	8%	36.81	1%	0.543286	1%
cf. Meleagris gallopavo	3	0%			2.75	0%	0.051262	0%
cf. Branta canadensis	1	0%	1	4%	1.15	0%	0.023186	0%
Anas crecca	1	0%	1	4%	0.94	0%	0.0193	0%
Phasianidae	6	0%			3.55	0%	0.064671	0%
cf. Phasianidae	5	0%			1.8	0%	0.034858	0%
Anatidae	15	1%			23.13	0%	0.355959	0%
cf. Anatidae	1	0%			0.31	0%	0.007033	0%
Passeriformes	1	0%			0.12	0%	0.002965	0%
UID Aves	88	4%			34.53	1%	0.512577	1%
cf. UID Aves	19	1%			6.88	0%	0.118088	0%
Osteichthyes								
cf. Carcharhinidae	1	0%	1	4%	2.13	0%	0.241216	0%
Lepisosteus osseus	86	4%	1	4%	32.25	1%	0.469611	1%
cf. Lepisosteus osseus	3	0%			0.57	0%	0.019371	0%
Lepisosteus spp.	4	0%			0.68	0%	0.022268	0%
cf. Aplodinotus grunniens	2	0%	1	4%	0.42	0%	0.020474	0%
Morone americana	3	0%	1	4%	0.41	0%	0.01314	0%
Morone	3	0%			0.71	0%	0.020727	0%
cf. Morone	4	0%			0.54	0%	0.016515	0%
Ictalurus	5	0%	1	4%	1.76	0%	0.034138	0%
Catostomidae	1	0%			0.2	0%	0.008014	0%
UID Osteichthyes	89	4%			11.15	0%	0.20811	0%
cf. UID Osteichthyes	1	0%			0.04	0%	0.002176	0%
Reptilia								
Kinosternidae	21	1%			8.17	0%	0.129178	0%
Testudines	22	1%			14.26	0%	0.187612	0%
Amphibia								
Anura	1	0%	1	4%	0.06	0%		

	NISP	%	MNI	%	Weight (g)	%	Biomass (kg)	%
UID	251	10%			51.64	1%		
Total	2423		25		5570.14		73.18012	

represented in the assemblage. The most abundant species, based upon MNI, were *Sus scrofa*, *Bos taurus*, *Gallus gallus*, and *Meleagris gallopavo* (turkey). The biomass calculation showed *Bos taurus*, *Sus scrofa*, *Odocoileus virginianus*, and *Ovis/Capra* to be the top species contributing to diet on the site. Clearly, these three different measures of taxonomic abundance show some variation in terms of the most important dietary contributors in the assemblage. However, it should be noted that, in general *Bos taurus*, *Sus scrofa*, and *Odocoileus virginianus* appear to be the major sources of meat based upon all of the measures of taxonomic abundance. As discussed above, all three of these measures have advantages and disadvantages stemming from aggregation, post-depositional processes, and variation in calculation. Therefore, while all of these data are presented, the following discussions will rely mainly on biomass when addressing dietary contribution, as that is the least biased measure of the three.

At least 24 distinct species were identified in the faunal assemblage from the Brent site. However, as many as five of these species (*Felis domesticus* [cat], *Rattus rattus* [rat], *Muridae* [rodent], *Passeriformes* [perching birds], and Anura [frogs]) are commensal, meaning that inhabitants of the site likely would not have eaten them and that their presence in the assemblage probably results from natural processes or processes not related to diet. From the overall analysis of the faunal assemblage, it appears that residents of the site relied primarily upon beef and pork for their meat diet, with venison and sheep or goat as important supplements. Indeed, beef and pork account about 79% of the total biomass if unidentified and commensal species are removed. It should be noted that domestic species account for 85 % of the total biomass, while wild species account for the remaining 15 %. Most of the wild biomass stems from the venison represented in the collection, but at least six fish species, three bird species, three small mammal species, and turtle also contribute to non-domestic biomass. The composition of the wild assem-

blage indicates that the occupants of the site took advantage of the available local resources, particularly fish and waterfowl in the nearby Aquia Creek, albeit on a limited basis. The heavy reliance on domestic species may indicate that wild game had been reduced due to colonization in the area, or it could simply indicate a cultural preference for domestic meat and the ability of a wealthy planter like George Brent to control large herds of livestock during the early colonial period.

A skeletal part frequency analysis for the assemblage was performed for identified fragments from *Bos taurus*, *Sus scrofa*, and *Odocoileus virginianus*. As explained above, this analysis quantified fragments from different portions of the skeleton and compared their occurrence on the site with what should be expected from a typical specimen. The skeletal part frequency analysis for *Bos taurus* showed that meaty portions, particularly front and hind quarters, were present in far greater than expected proportions (Table 3). Head and foot portions were at roughly expected levels, while axial portions were much lower than expected. Of particular note is the fact that 21 of the 24 elements in the head category were teeth, illustrating the greater survivability and ease of identification for these elements. The particularly high proportion of hind quarter fragments may indicate a preference for cuts of meat from that portion of the cow, which would include roasts. The presence of high proportions of high utility skeletal portions illustrates that the best parts of the cow were being consumed with some frequency at the site.

Table 3: Skeletal Part Frequency for *Bos taurus* in the Brent Assemblage

Bos taurus	**Head**	**Foot**	**Axial**	**Front Quarter**	**Hind Quarter**
Observed Count	24	26	11	6	13
Observed %	30%	33%	14%	8%	16%
Expected %	21%	37%	36%	4%	3%

The analysis for *Sus scrofa* revealed significantly higher than expected proportions of head and front and hind quarter portions, with significantly lower than expected foot and axial

portions (Table 4). The higher than expected proportion of head fragments is not entirely unexpected due to the fact that *Sus scrofa* teeth are not only numerous in an individual, but also easily identifiable and resistant to degradation due to their structure. Indeed, of the 42 elements in the head category, all were teeth. The lack of foot parts in this assemblage was also unexpected for the same preservation reasons. In general, *Sus scrofa* foot portions are dense and resistant to decay. The low proportion of foot parts, in combination with high proportions of meaty elements from the front and hind quarters, may indicate that prime cuts were preferred at the site. Alternatively, it may also indicate that the faunal remains recovered at the site primarily stem from the disposal of food waste and that a butchering area, with more low utility portions, could be present elsewhere on the site.

Table 4: Skeletal Part Frequency for *Sus scrofa* in the Brent Assemblage

Sus scrofa	**Head**	**Foot**	**Axial**	**Front Quarter**	**Hind Quarter**
Observed Count	42	17	6	11	16
Observed %	46%	18%	7%	12%	17%
Expected %	21%	50%	24%	3%	2%

Finally, the analysis of skeletal parts from *Odocoileus virginianus* also has a relatively small sample of 38 fragments (Table 5). Nevertheless, the skeletal portion analysis revealed that all portions were represented with a significantly high proportion of front and hind quarter parts. A low proportion of axial and foot parts, combined with a roughly expected amount of head parts, appear to indicate a preference for the meatier parts of deer. This pattern mirrors that of the other two major mammals in the assemblage, seemingly confirming a preference for the higher utility portions at this site. Whether the increased presence of these high utility portions stems from distinct disposal patterns in the form of separate butchering areas, or is indicative of the preference of the planter family and its socioeconomic status, is more difficult to discern without more data.

Table 5: Skeletal Part Frequency for *Odocoileus virginianus* in the Brent Assemblage					
Odocoileus virginianus	**Head**	**Foot**	**Axial**	**Front Quarter**	**Hind Quarter**
Observed Count	8	7	6	9	8
Observed %	21%	18%	16%	24%	21%
Expected %	19%	44%	31%	3%	3%

An age distribution analysis for the assemblage was also performed for identified fragments from *Bos taurus*, *Sus scrofa*, and *Odocoileus virginianus*. As noted above, this analysis relied on epiphyseal fusion data generated for these three species and placed elements in one of three categories: early, middle, and late fusing. While this method is not as precise as aging based upon tooth wear patterns, it does allow elements to be defined as juvenile, sub-adult, or adult, which can be very useful in helping to determine age at death and, by extension, differing uses for animals. The age distribution analysis for *Bos taurus* revealed that the assemblage for this species was composed primarily of adult and sub-adult animals, but that a significant proportion was from the younger age classes, whether sub-adult or juvenile (Table 6 and **Error! Reference source not found.**). In addition to the prominence of prime cuts of beef, this pattern seems to indicate that the Brents were consuming high quality beef at the site. While a sample size of 24 for the age distribution is somewhat small, the results of this analysis, when combined with the skeletal part analysis, are suggestive.

Table 6: Age Distribution for *Bos taurus* in the Brent Assemblage			
Bos taurus (n=18)	**Early**	**Middle**	**Late**
% Fused	39%	22%	6%
% Unfused	0%	22%	17%

Table 7: Elements Used in Age Distribution Analysis for *Bos taurus* in the Brent Assemblage			
Element	**Fused**	**Unfused**	**Age at Fusion (months)**
Acetabulum	2		6-10
Proximal Metacarpal	2		Fused before birth
Proximal Metatarsal	1		Fused before birth
Distal Humerus	1		12-18
Proximal Tibia	1	2	42-48
Proximal Femur		1	42
Proximal Calcaneus	1	2	36-42
Distal Metacarpal	2		24-36
Distal Metapodial		3	24-36

The age distribution analysis for *Sus scrofa* showed that all age classes were represented in the assemblage and that the majority were likely sub-adults (Table 8 and 9). Out of a total of twenty-three elements that could be aged, only one could be definitively placed in the late-fusing, or adult, category. While the fused early stage elements and the unfused late stage elements could be related to adults or juveniles, respectively, based upon the composition of the remainder of the assemblage, it is likely that they are related to sub-adult specimens. However, like the age distribution analysis for *Bos taurus*, the sample size for *Sus scrofa* was small and the results should be viewed as suggestive rather than conclusive. The age distribution analysis for *Odocoileus virginianus* revealed that no juveniles were present and that a large proportion of the assemblage was likely adult animals (**Error! Reference source not found.** and 11). Again, however, the sample size was small, consisting of only seven fragments that could be aged.

Table 8: Age Distribution for *Sus scrofa* in the Brent Assemblage			
Sus scrofa (n=19)	**Early**	**Middle**	**Late**
% Fused	32%	26%	5%
% Unfused	11%	5%	21%

Table 9: Elements Used in Age Distribution Analysis for *Sus scrofa* in the Brent Assemblage			
Element	**Fused**	**Unfused**	**Age at Fusion (months)**
Acetabulum	2		12
Proximal Metacarpal	2		Fused before birth
Distal Humerus	1		12-18
Proximal Radius	1	1	12
Distal Scapula		1	12
Proximal Tibia	1		42
Vertebral Pad		3	48-84
Distal Radius		1	42
Distal Metapodial	3		24-27
Distal Metatarsal	2		24-27
Distal Tibia		1	24

Table 10: Age Distribution for *Odocoileus virginianus* in the Brent Assemblage			
Odocoileus virginianus (n=7)	**Early**	**Middle**	**Late**
% Fused	71%	14%	14%
% Unfused	0%	0%	0%

Table 11: Elements Used in Age Distribution Analysis for *Odocoileus virginianus* in the Brent Assemblage			
Element	**Fused**	**Unfused**	**Age at Fusion (months)**
Acetabulum	4		8-11
Proximal Metacarpal	1		Fused before birth
Proximal Ulna	1		26-42
Distal Tibia	1		20-23

Discussion

Generally, the faunal assemblage from the Brent site is highly typical of a late-17th-century assemblage due to the relatively high reliance on pork and beef, coupled with a small, but significant, presence of wild species (Miller 1984:283-300; 1988:181-186; Bowen 1996b:95-97). Clearly, domestic species were the primary contributors to diet on the site, but the Brent family also exploited food resources from the surrounding area in the form of deer, fish, waterfowl, and small mammals. While the composition of the faunal assemblage from the Brent site supports previously defined dietary patterns in the Chesapeake region, the faunal remains do reveal im-

portant patterns concerning changing livestock husbandry and dining practices through the analysis of the skeletal portions present on the site and the age at slaughter of the specimens. The livestock husbandry practices at the Brent site, as suggested by the faunal remains, reflect a shift in plantation management seen throughout much of the Chesapeake region in the late-17th century.

On average, faunal assemblages dating from the 1660-1700 period in the Chesapeake region contain 65% beef, 22% pork, and 5% venison, with an average of 9% of the meat represented by the assemblage coming from wild species (Miller 1984:294; Bowen 1996b:100). The Brent assemblage generally fits this pattern quite well, though with a slightly increased amount of wild meat, stemming primarily from an increase in venison. Venison accounts for approximately 9% of the edible biomass at the Brent site, indicating that deer played a significant role in feeding the people who lived at the site, but that the increased amount of venison was not drastically different from the average of contemporaneous sites in the region. Indeed, the contribution of wild species, in general, ranges from 5% to 15% on sites dating to this period, which places the Brent site just within the expected range. Interestingly, despite the site's proximity to water, fish contributed little to diet, accounting for only about 2% of the total meat represented by the assemblage.

The presence of a variety of fish species at this site, including *Carcharhinidae* (shark), longnose gar, white perch, and *Ictalurus* (catfish), can be attributed to the site's location near the Potomac River and along Aquia Creek. The mix of brackish and fresh water in this area acts as the perfect environment for these species. During the course of his dissertation, Henry Miller found that proximity to water played a large role in the amount and types of fish present on sites during the 17th century (Miller 1984:333-340). The fish species present at the Brent site correspond with

Miller's findings, showing a mix of species that thrive in both fresh and salt water environments, and perhaps even indicating rare visitors to the Aquia Creek area, such as sharks.

Additionally, the assemblage appears to contain *Pogonias cromis* (black drum), originally miscataloged as *Aplodinotus grunniens* (freshwater drum). While it is within the realm of possibility for freshwater drum to appear in the assemblage, it is highly unlikely considering that the range of that species is west of the Appalachian Mountains. Rather, the presence of black drum is much more likely considering that its range encompasses the site and its skeletal elements can easily be mistaken for freshwater drum.

Of the wild species, deer contributed the most to the meat diet at the Brent site, accounting for approximately 9% of the edible biomass, well over half of the edible wild biomass represented by the assemblage. Indeed, the percentage of deer biomass at the Brent site is almost double the average for contemporaneous sites; the percentage for sites dating between 1660 and 1700 in Miller's database range from about 2% to 8% (Miller 1984:403-411). The Phase II assemblage from the Clifts Plantation, located in Westmoreland County and dating between 1685 and 1705, also yielded a little over 8% deer (Bowen 1980:209). Therefore, while the proportion of deer biomass at the Brent site is still somewhat outside of the expected range, based on previous studies, it is not exceedingly large. Other than the vagaries of sampling, the increased proportion of deer at the site could be due to the surrounding natural environment or it could be a result of cultural interactions with neighboring Patawomeck Indians, whose primary village was located downriver the Brent site until the 1660s.

By the time that George Brent established his plantation near Aquia Creek, the surrounding area had already been settled by his aunt and uncle, Margaret and Giles Brent, more than two decades earlier (Steiner 1962). Although George did not enter into a true wilderness, devoid of

European settlement, he would have been part of a geographical community that was near the frontier, particularly when he first moved to Virginia in around 1670. The fact that his plantation was located upstream of the navigable portions of Aquia Creek would also have contributed to his isolation. The less dense settlement in the northern portion of Stafford County, when compared to the longer-settled areas in the lower reaches of the Potomac and James River Valleys could have led to a slightly higher deer population in the area since agricultural practices had not as intensively altered the environment. Additionally, a less dense European population in the area would have led to less pressure on the deer population, making their numbers more plentiful and their harvest easier. Finally, it is worth noting that the average contribution of deer to faunal assemblages dating from 1660 to 1700 in the Chesapeake is derived from data collected primarily at sites located in the longer- and more densely-settled areas around St. Mary's City and Jamestown, clearly leading to biases that have to be examined when analyzing sites in areas with different historical contexts.

Another factor that could have contributed to the higher than average proportion of venison in the assemblage is the possibility of trade with Native Americans at the site. Archaeologists and historians working in the Chesapeake have long recognized the importance of intercultural trade during the 17th century, particularly with regard to food, in some cases venison (Miller 1984:349-351; Mouer: 1993:115; Bowen 1996a:30; Anderson 2004:222; Lapham 2005; Hatch 2012; LaCombe 2012:70-71). There is a strong likelihood that at least a portion of the venison present on the site arrived by way of trade with Native Americans, specifically members of the nearby Patawomeck tribe,. However, determining this hypothesis with any certainty is difficult using only the faunal remains. Examining skeletal portions present on the site in addition to the

mortality profile has proven useful for this purpose on other sites (Lapham 2005:77-104; Hatch 2012).

In this case, all part categories for deer were present, with far greater than expected percentages of the particularly meaty hind quarter and fore quarter portions represented. The mortality profile indicates that no juveniles were present on site and that it is likely that only adult specimens are represented. The presence of all part categories for deer on the site indicates that they arrived at the site complete and were processed there. The high proportion of hind quarter and fore quarter parts may either indicate a preference for that particular section, or the transportation of quarters to the site independent of the rest of the carcass. However, this is a pattern that is also noted for cow and pig elements, indicating that it could be a result of taphonomic processes favoring dense elements, some of which occur in the quarters. The absence of juveniles at the site clearly indicates a preference for larger, more mature, animals, but this may also be due to taphonomic processes. Overall, the small sample size, taphonomy, and lack of a distinct pattern of carcass transport and preference make it difficult to determine with any certainty if the venison on the site derived from Anglo-Indian trade or hunting by the colonists. However, previous research and common sense both dictate that some of this meat almost certainly derived from cross-cultural interactions, given the relatively close proximity and known interaction of the Brent family with the Patawomecks as well as documented instances of colonists employing Indians to hunt deer (Steiner 1962; Miller 1988:186).

The pattern of edible domestic biomass at the site shows that beef, pork, and mutton are present in proportions that are generally expected for sites dating between 1660 and 1700 in the Chesapeake. In general, beef dominates the assemblage, accounting for over 60% of the biomass, with pork being the next most significant contributor, making up about 16%, and mutton provid-

ing a small amount (4%). Average contributions to meat diet in assemblages for cows, pigs, and sheep/goats for this period are 65%, 22%, and 2%, respectively (Miller 1984:294; Bowen 1996b:100). These proportions indicate a meat diet primarily consisting of domestic species, likely raised at the site. Although the biomass measurements appear to indicate a monotonous diet consisting primarily of beef, Bowen argues that the way in which the food was prepared would have been in keeping with the high cuisine of the day in the form of fancy preparations (Bowen 1996b:103).

Skeletal part analysis for both cows and pigs at the site indicated that meatier portions from the front and hind quarters were favored well above their expected proportions. These meatier elements represent higher quality cuts of meat, such as roasts, and may indicate that the wealthy Brent family was dining on choice cuts from domestic animals that may have been prepared as individual cuts or roasted, as was becoming more fashionable in the late-17th century, replacing traditional soups and stews. The presence of greater than expected head portions for pigs may also indicate fashionable dining practices, since meat from the head was considered a delicacy for much of the colonial period (Bowen 1996b:116-119).

In addition to the parts present on the site, the age of cows and pigs at slaughter also reflects the high quality of the meat consumed by the Brent family. Age profiles based on epiphyseal fusion for both cows and pigs indicated that most specimens were either juveniles or subadults, generally under 35 months in age. While 35 months is slightly older than the prime age for swine, whose traditional ages of slaughter are between four months and one year, it is a prime age for beef. The younger age of cattle in the assemblage indicates that these animals were being raised specifically for meat, rather than for dairying or work. The slightly older pigs in the assemblage are likely indicative of the typical colonial method for raising pigs, namely permitting

swine to roam free in the woods. These semi-feral animals would probably have grown more slowly than swine that were raised in farmyard pens and fed a fattening diet. As such, it probably took slightly longer for Chesapeake swine to reach an appropriate weight for harvest, helping to explain the slightly older ages for the specimens in this assemblage. Despite the slightly older than ideal ages of the pigs in the assemblage, the Brent family clearly made an effort to harvest younger animals, but only after they had achieved an appropriate size.

Conclusions

Overall, the faunal assemblage from the Brent site conforms to patterns recognized at previously-analyzed sites dating from 1660-1700. Reliance on domestic mammals, primarily cows and pigs, combined with a small proportion of wild game, particularly deer and fish, has been noted at sites from this time period and are clearly seen at the Brent site (Miller 1984, 1988; Bowen 1996b). The slight variation in this assemblage, in terms of its lower proportion of fish biomass despite the site's location near the water, likely stems from recovery methods. Indeed, without the use of fine-screening, most fish remains are not recovered. Nevertheless, fish would probably have played a significant role in the diet of the Brent family even though wild species made up only around 15% of the edible biomass in the sample. Larger species such as cow, pig, and deer show little evidence of issues related to recovery or taphonomy, however, and are more reliable in terms of interpreting diet at this site.

Large mammals at the Brent site reveal evidence about agricultural and landscape management practices and social interaction as well as diet. The high proportions of juvenile and subadult pigs and cattle indicate that the Brents preferred prime aged livestock on their table. In order to achieve this, they would have had to practice relatively strict herd management, keeping

track of their animals and carefully selecting animals for slaughter. In particular, the younger age of cows suggests that these animals were raised solely for meat rather than dairying or work. The fact that pigs were slightly older than what is considered desirable for penned animals reveals that it took longer for swine to mature to a suitable size in the woodland pasture system that was employed in the Chesapeake region during the 17th century.

The young age of the large domestic species within the Brent assemblage, coupled with the higher than expected occurrence of high utility parts, indicate a distinct preference for better quality and fashionable cuts of meat at the site. The Brents probably dined on individual cuts of meat that had been roasted or prepared in the latest fashion. This would have been in stark contrast to traditional consumption practices, which focused on soups and stews, often utilizing lower quality cuts of meat to a higher degree (Bowen 1996b:103). The fashionable dining practices of the Brent family both were influenced by and reflected their high socioeconomic status, signaling to others that they were knowledgeable about the latest dining fashions in the 17th-century Atlantic world.

Another potential indicator of their status comes from the slightly higher than average presence of deer in the assemblage. While these animals were available in the environment surrounding the site and could have been harvested by members of the Brent household, they might also have been hunted by local Native Americans for the Brent family. The preference for meaty skeletal parts and older, presumably larger animals, seems to indicate a directed harvest and consumption strategy. The hiring of local Native hunters was also a relatively common practice among the wealthy in the 17th-century Chesapeake, which would have been in keeping with the Brent family's status (Miller 1988:186). If the Brent family was hiring local Native Americans to hunt deer, then it is likely that the hunters would have been members of the Patawomeck tribe.

The primary village of the Patawomeck tribe was located at Indian Point, along Potomac Creek, approximately nine miles away from the Brent site until the 1660s. By the mid-1660s many Patawomecks had been killed by disease and European attacks, leading to the abandonment of the village at Indian Point (Rice 2009:134-135). Nevertheless, members of the tribe still resided in the area and would have been available to serve as deer hunters for the Brents in the 1670s, 80s, and 90s.

While the faunal assemblage from the Brent site is relatively typical for its time and place, it still provides important information on life in the Potomac Valley during the late 17th century. Its association with one of the few 17th century sites in Virginia that are associated with Roman Catholicism has the potential to provide important comparative data in terms of determining if and how the consumption and display practices of Catholics in the region were different from those of Protestants. Additionally, this assemblages reveals evidence of changing herd management practices and dining practices as society began to shift away from folk traditions to courtly traditions. Finally, the faunal remains from the Brent site help to illuminate the ways in which the Brent family interacted with their natural environment as well as the society and people in the region.

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